



PHASE ONE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF ROYPOINT HOUSING UNITS WITHIN THE NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, AMAJUBA DISTRICT, KWAZULU- NATAL

JULY 2020

PREPARED BY:-



AUTHOR'S CREDENTIALS

The report was authored by Mr. Roy Muroyi, a professional Archaeologist. Mr Muroyi has over six years industry experience having practiced in three Southern African countries namely Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa. He has been involved in a range of Cultural Resources Management (CRM) projects. He has so far exhumed over 500 historical burials as a professional archaeologist in the Western Cape and carried out close to 100 Heritage Impact Assessments.

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He is accredited with the Association of Southern African Archaeologists under the Cultural Heritage Resources Management section (CRM) Professional No 453 He is also a member the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners the Society of Black Archaeologists and KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute.

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT INFORMATION ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Proposed development and location	The Newcastle Local Municipality proposes to construction 800 - 900 housing units. Each unit is estimated to be approximately 40m ² and the yard is estimated to be approximately 250 m ² to 300 m ² . The total development footprint is approximately 38 hectares.
Purpose of the study	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment to determine the presence/absence of cultural heritage sites and the impact of the proposed project.
Coordinates	27°48'28.01"S; 29°59'41.86"E.
Municipalities	Newcastle Local Municipality
Predominant land use of surrounding area	Residential dwelling places and agricultural lands
Applicant	Newcastle Local Municipality
EAP	Emvelo Quality and Environmental consultant (PTY) Ltd Promenade Building, 1st Floor, Unit D2, 24 Lira Link CBD, Richards Bay, 3900. P.O. Box 101672, Meerensee, 3901
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Author(s)	Mr. Roy Muroyi (Archaeology and Heritage Specialist)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains a comprehensive archaeological and heritage impact assessment investigation in accordance with the provisions of Sections 38(1) and 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018). There are extensive national and international legislations covering the protection of cultural and natural heritage sites.

The report focuses on the survey results from a cultural heritage survey as requested by Envlo Quality and Environmental consultant (Pty) Ltd. The survey forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Environmental Authorisation for the proposed project.

The appointment of Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd is in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999. The Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment field survey for the proposed project identified no site, features or objects of cultural significance are known to exist in the study area. Therefore, there will not be any impact on any heritage resources as a result of the proposed development.

The aim of heritage impact assessment is to retain the cultural significance of places and objects so they can be appreciated and enjoyed by current and future generations. The guidelines for assessing places and objects against the criteria of the National Heritage Act of 1999 are consistent with the concepts of heritage significance defined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter – the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance and the Australian Heritage Commission and Australian Committee for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature’s Australian Natural Heritage Charter. These are internationally agreed heritage protection charters that South Africa is a signatory to.

CONCLUSIONS:

This report concludes that the impacts of the proposed development on the cultural environmental values are not likely to be significant on the entire development site if the EMP includes recommended safeguards and mitigation measures identified in this report. However archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a heritage specialist or KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute must be notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6). According to the SAHRIS Paleo Sensitivity map, the proposed development area is rated as a **VERY HIGH** paleo sensitive area warranting a field assessment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

From a heritage perspective, the proposed development may be allowed to proceed subject to the following recommendations;

- A Phase 1 Paleontological Impact Assessment should be carried out by an accredited palaeontologist and submitted to KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute.
- The construction teams must be inducted on the possibility of encountering archaeological resources that may be accidentally exposed during clearance and construction at the mining site prior to commencement of work on the site in order to ensure appropriate mitigation measures and that course of action is afforded to any chance finds in accordance with the Chance Find Procedure.
- The Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute should be alerted when site work begins.
- Strict and clear reporting procedures for chance finds must be followed by the client and contractors throughout the construction period.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
KZN ARI	KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute

GLOSSARY

Achievement	❖ Something accomplished, esp. by valour, boldness, or superior ability
Aesthetic	❖ Relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics.
Community	❖ all the people of a specific locality or country
Culture	❖ The sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another.
Cultural	❖ Of or relating to culture or cultivation.
Diversity	❖ The state or fact of being diverse; difference; unlikeness.
Geological (geology)	❖ The science which treats of the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the changes which it has undergone or is undergoing.
High	❖ Intensified; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong; intense, energetic
Importance	❖ The quality or fact of being important.
influence	❖ Power of producing effects by invisible or insensible means.
Potential	❖ Possible as opposed to actual.
Integrity	❖ The state of being whole, entire, or undiminished.
Religious	❖ Of, relating to, or concerned with religion.
Significant	❖ important; of consequence
Social	❖ Living, or disposed to live, in companionship with others or in a community, rather than in isolation.
Spiritual	❖ Of, relating to, or consisting of spirit or incorporeal being.
Valued	❖ Highly regarded or esteemed

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Envelo Quality and Environmental consultant (Pty) Ltd the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, was appointed by the Newcastle Local Municipality as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare and to submit an application for an environmental authorization for the proposed construction of 780 low-income housing units. Each unit is estimated to be approximately 40m² and the yard is estimated to be approximately 250 m² to 300 m².

The Newcastle Local Municipality is also required to obtain an Environmental Authorization (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA, 1ct No. 107 of 1998) which involves the submission of a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPR). An HIA was requested by the heritage authority KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute requires in terms of the South African legislation. Tsimba Archaeological Footprints was then asked to conduct one. This report was guided by the following international and heritage legislations;

- National Heritage Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and 2014 EIA regulations (as amended).
- KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018).
- Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990)
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
- The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance(The Burra Charter 2013)

The Heritage Impact Assessment was conducted as part of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) requirements and it also follows the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA). The terminology used and the methodology followed with regards to the compilation of the HIA are explained and the legal framework stated **(see Appendix A)**.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORKS

The proposed development will include the development of single-story residential dwellings (780 Low-cost housing), road infrastructure and the installation of bulk services such as water, sewage, electricity and storm water systems. The total development footprint will be 38 hectares. The Heritage Impact Assessment ensures that input in EIA processes can play a positive role in the development process by enriching an understanding of the past and its contribution to the present. The overall purpose of heritage impact assessment is to:

- Identify any heritage resources, which may be affected;
- Assess the nature and degree of significance of such resources;
- Establish heritage informants/constraints to guide the development process;
- Assess the negative and positive impact of the development on these resources;
- Make recommendations for the appropriate heritage management of these impacts

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 LOCATION

The proposed site is situated, approximately 7 km southeast of the Newcastle town at the Vezobuhle settlement, portion 22 of the Roypoint farm, within the Newcastle Local Municipality, under the Amajuba District which is in the northwest of the KwaZulu-Natal Province. This broader area is dominated by farms that started mushrooming around the New castle area from 1854 **(see Figure 4)** The site is located southeast of the Newcastle CBD, adjacent to the railway line running into the town. The town of New castle stands out as the centre of all activities for the surrounding farms. Most of the site is currently being used for residential purposes. There is also evidence of agriculture around the proposed development site, with animal farming and crop farming taking place.



Figure 1: Locality map of the study area showing the boundaries in red (Source Emvelo Consultant)

2.2 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area is a farmstead and is located in Amajuba District Municipality in the inland region on the north-west corner of KwaZulu-Natal, a few kilometres south of the Free State, Mpumalanga and Gauteng Province borders, in the foothills of the Drakensberg. The Newcastle municipality is one of three municipalities in the district, making up a quarter of its geographical area. The proposed site (Roypoint settlement) is bordered by the Ingagane river on the north and west, an unnamed stream on the south, and the vacant land (privately owned) on the east. The Roy point settlement is currently being used as a residential area. The farm is divided into small semi urban residential stands with some of the area being used for farming. Farming around this area includes animal farming and crop farming.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

The background information search of the proposed development area was conducted following the site maps from the client. Sources used in this study included:

- Published academic papers and HIA studies conducted in and around the region where the proposed infrastructure development will take place;
- Available archaeological literature covering the Newcastle Municipal area was also consulted;
- The SAHRIS website and the National data base and the KZN Heritage data base was consulted to obtain background information on previous heritage surveys and assessments in the area; and
- Map Archives - Historical maps of the proposed area of development and its surrounds were assessed to aid information gathering of the proposed area of development and its surrounds. Many thanks to the University of Texas Library for providing us with the maps that were used in this report.

3.2 FIELD SURVEY

The field survey lasted for a day on the 3rd of July 2020. It was conducted by an archaeologist from Tsimba Archaeological Footprint through driving and walking. A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted. The assessment was rigorous, and detailed enough to present a clear argument to justify the decision in the recommendations section including sufficient information to support the findings contained in the assessment.

Disturbed and exposed layers of soils such as cultivated fields were investigated. These areas are likely to be exposed or yield archaeological and other heritage resources that may be buried underneath the soil and be brought to the surface by animal and human activities including wild animal barrow pits and the extensively ploughed ground. The surface was also inspected for possible Stone Age scatters as well as exposed Iron Age implements and other archaeological resources.

The survey followed investigated the cultural resources onsite using the best possible technologies for archaeological field surveys. The general project area was documented through photographs using a Nikon Camera (with built in GPS).

3.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public participation process was carried out By Emvelo Quality and Environmental Consultants as part of identifying interested and affected parties. The involvement of interested and affected parties (I&APs) in the planning process is a key principle of the Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) procedure, published by the Department of Environment Affairs in 1992. The IEM procedure is designed to ensure that the environmental consequences of development proposals are understood and adequately considered during the planning process, allowing negative aspects to be resolved or mitigated and positive aspects to be enhanced.

Likewise, the National Heritage Resources Act (#25 of 1999) requires similar recognition of heritage resources in the planning process. Public participation in the formulation of development proposals has always been a requirement of the IEM procedure, in terms of the identification of truly significant environmental impacts (scoping) by I&APs.

3.4 DATA CONSOLIDATION AND REPORT WRITING

Data captured on the development area (during the field survey) by means of a desktop study and physical survey is used as a basis for this HIA. This data is also used to establish assessment for any possible current and future impacts within the development footprint.

This includes the following:

- Assessment of the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, built environment and landscape, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value.
- A description of possible impacts of the proposed development, especially during the construction phase, in accordance with the standards and conventions for the management of cultural environments;
- Proposal of suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural environment and resources that may result during construction;

- Review of applicable legislative requirements that is the NEMA (together with the 2014 EIA Regulations), the NHRA of 1999 the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018) and the other international legislations
- The consolidation of the data collected using the various sources as described above;
- Acknowledgement of impacts on heritage resources (such as unearthed graves) predicted to occur during construction; and
- Geological Information Systems mapping of known archaeological sites and maps in the region
- A discussion of the results of this study with conclusions and recommendations based on the available data and study findings

4.0 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

This HIA study is informed and conducted to fulfil the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018). The development also triggered the regulations applicable under the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998.

As such, the EIA study includes a Heritage Impact Assessment specialist study, recommendations from the AIA/HIA report require the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute review and comments to be incorporated into the final EIA Record of Decision. This particular Development triggered the following Sections of the Heritage Legislation;

Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered. Such activities include:

(a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and
(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -

(i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent;
(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority;
(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or

(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development. Excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996)

5.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 STONE AGE PERIOD

In Southern Africa, the first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities (see Table 2). The Free State Province is one area where indications of this rich and diverse historical sequence can be crystallised. Very limited Stone Age resources were identified in most of the consulted literature, making it unlikely but equally possible to encounter Stone Age sites and occurrences within the proposed mining right application.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATES <for less than and > for greater than
Earlier Stone Age Tools = Handaxes and cleavers	more than 2 million years ago to >200 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age Tools = Stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades	<300 000 years ago to >20 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes gatherer rock art) Tools = Wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material	<40 000 years ago up to historical times in certain areas
Early Iron Age	c. AD 200 - c. AD 900
Middle Iron Age	c. AD 900 – c. AD 1300
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1300 - c. AD 1840 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1840)

Table 1: Archaeological time periods and their descriptions

The broader study area is home to all three Stone Age phases. In 1985 Kaplan conducted an excavation at Umhlatuzana rock shelter in Natal which yielded a long and detailed sequence

of stone artefacts, which covered the time range from the Middle Stone Age (MSA) to the Later Stone Age (LSA), including the MSA/LSA transition, and early LSA microlithic bladelet assemblages.

The change from the MSA to the beginning of the LSA took place between 35 000 and 25 000 BP. Robberg-like assemblages recovered from Umhlatuzana are the first to be positively identified in Natal. Pre-dating 18 000 BP and post-dating 12 000 BP, they show that assemblages of this nature were produced earlier and later in Natal than elsewhere in the country. Changes in the Umhlatuzana stone artefact assemblages were not the result of the introduction from elsewhere of new types of tools, but took place locally, as the result of a single evolving cultural tradition in a trajectory of cultural and social change (Kaplan, 1986). Recent research by Wadley on the Middle Stone Age of Sibudu Cave north of Durban indicated that distinctions between the Middle Stone Age and the Late Stone Age based on backed blades could be misleading (Wadley, 2005).

Archaeologists also discovered the skeleton of an anatomically modern human child who was buried in the foetal-position in the floor of the cave 100 000 years ago. She was daubed in red ochre and adorned with a shell ornament before her kin lowered her lovingly into her grave. This denotes her family had a concept of life, of death, of ritual, of worship, and even of the life-eternal. It is fascinating and astounding to consider that these humans would have traversed Northern Natal, and without doubt would have been acquainted with the hills, plains, valleys and mountains of the Newcastle District.

The Late Stone Age, considered to have started some 20 000 years ago, is associated with the predecessors of the San and Khoi Khoi. Stone Age hunter-gatherers lived well into the 19th century in some places in SA. Stone Age sites may occur all over the area where an unknown number may have been obliterated by mining activities, urbanisation, industrialisation, agriculture and other development activities during the past decades. A large representation of Rock-Art sites is located in this area. During 1981 Mazel and Parkington completed a survey of the Drakensberg and Southern Natal and documented over 400 rock art sites with more than 20 000 paintings (Mazel and Parkington 1981).



Figure 2: A decorative shell buried with the Border Cave child (Source McCallum 2014)

5.2 IRON AGE PERIOD

In Southern Africa, the Iron Age is the period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and they herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. As they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water. This led to the rise of powerful ruling elites, for example at Mapungubwe.

Over thirty EIA identified settlements in the Thukela Basin are clustered on discontinuous patches of rich colluvial soils within a short distance of the edge of the Thukela River or its tributaries. EIA settlements were initially established in the coastal forest in the fifth century AD and later in the savannah woodland belt alongside rivers in the (seventh century AD). The opening of riverine forest and woodlands by EIA farmers is apparent from the palaeobotanical record, current vegetation distribution (Hall 1981) and settlement distribution in the Thukela Basin. All documented sites are found within 100m of the relic

canopy fringe (van Schalkwyk 1992). EIA sites averaging 7 hectares in size are consistently located on the most productive nodes of soils confined to confluences and colluvial slip-off slopes along the major drainage courses, which comprise only about 9 per cent of the landscape (Maggs 1980, p. 7).

6.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 HISTORY OF THE NEWCASTLE AREA



Figure 3: Historical map of South Africa showing the approximate location of the proposed study area (in Red) in 1885 (Source: University of Texas Libraries)

In and around the time of the first white settlers at Port Natal, the black inhabitants in Natal consisted of 4 groups. One of these well-known groupings lived in the area now known as the Bluff on the southern shores of the Bay of Natal. Another group lived in the North Western area of Natal, in and around the Newcastle, Helpmekeer, Dundee and Ladysmith Districts. They consisted of the Mbhele, Ncube, Zaba and Mdunge tribes under the leadership of Ulupalule, the 'Cannibal King'. Also living in the area were two Nguni tribes – namely the AmaHlubi (People who tear-off) and the AmaZisi (People who bring). The Amahlubi lived adjacent to the UmZinyathi (House of the Buffalo / known today as the Buffalo River). This tributary river to the Tugela River rises in the Majuba Pass and runs its course past the town of Newcastle.

By 1820, Shaka Zulu had decimated many of these independent groupings and the survivors had fled into forests, caves and kloofs to scratch a survival by any means. Some of these groupings resorted to cannibalism to survive. By 1827 many disaffected people, escaping

the wrath of Shaka, had joined up with the ‘cannibals’. After the assassination of Shaka, the new Zulu King Dingaan, sent his troops out to annihilate those tribes beyond his hegemony. A regiment of Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo River, systematically hunting and destroying these people with a few escaping. By the end of the reigns of the Zulu Kings Shaka and Dingaan, The district of Newcastle, Ladysmith, Wakkerstroom and the areas adjacent to the Buffalo River were all but depopulated of people.

6.2 EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN THE AREA

The settlers reached Natal, and trekked on in a westerly course for a few miles, where they outspanned, and then went on again for a long trek, as there was nothing further to delay them, they continued on to a very pretty opening, close to the river Incandu; the lofty Drakensberg range on the right, with its beautiful rugged Outline, and deep kloofs. Game was more plentiful here than elsewhere in the region.

The European Settlers called the area adjacent to the drift across the Incandu River ‘Post Halt 2’ – as it lay on the rough route to the hinterland and the newly-founded Boer Republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The drift formed a natural stop-over for travelers (especially the post chaise) before heading inland. Furthermore, Post Halt 2 lay approximately halfway between the Natal capital of Pietermaritzburg and the Transvaal capital of Pretoria. Lying below both Majuba Pass on the road to the Transvaal, and Botha’s Pass to the Orange Free State – it was a sensible location to outspan for ox-wagons transporting goods inland before heading-up the steep hill to Lang’s Nek (also but erroneously called Laing’s Nek). When AmaZulu, Dutch (Trekker), British and German settlers arrived in the area, they quickly realised the potential of the district, especially the fine grasslands that could support herds of cattle and sheep. The district is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams. Some Trekkers after their expulsion from Pietermaritzburg and Durban by the British, settled in the Ladysmith District in the 1840’s on farms.

6.3 FARMING HISTORY OF THE NEWCASTLE AREA

From 1857, the Newcastle district's crown lands were opened for settlement, and the first farms to be established date from this year. Dutch Trekker families and British Settlers moved in to the area and bought farms.

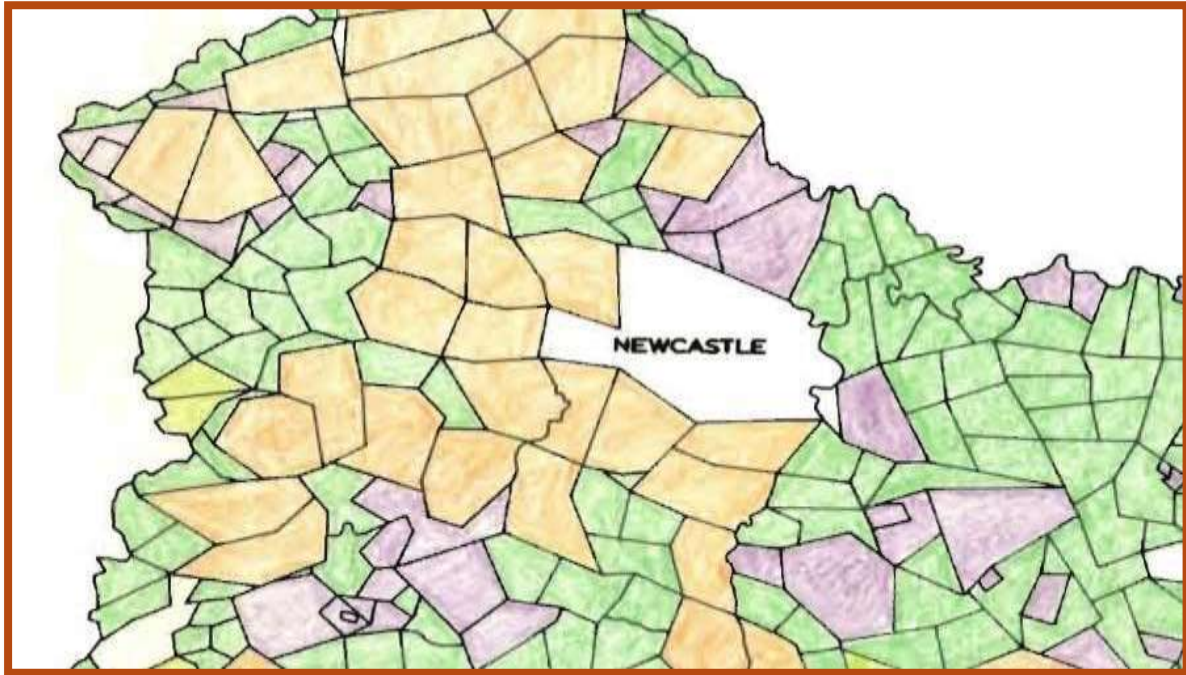


Figure 4: Map showing the farms around Newcastle in 1854 to 1861 (Brown) , 1860 to 1880 (purple) 1880 to 1900 (Green) (Source McCallum)

These first farms were located to the west of where Newcastle lies today, up to the top of the Drakensberg escarpment. Farms such as 'Glencalder', 'Mattandu', 'Craig', 'Boschhoek', and 'Roy Point' (Rooi Point) – stretching northwards in a corridor to Lang's Nek on the flanks of Majuba Mountain. From 1861 to 1880 several new farms were laid-out to the north, south, and east of Newcastle, like 'Northlands' where the latter steelworks Iscor was built in the 1970's. Finally, the remainder of the Crown lands were sold-off to farmers. The majority of these smaller-sized farms lie to the east of Newcastle in the vicinity of the Buffalo River and atop the escarpment and were established from 1881 to 1900.

7.0 PHOTOGRAPH PRESENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA



Figure 5: Temporal structures constructed within the proposed development area



Figure 6: A nursery school within the proposed development footprint



Figure 7: Some of the homesteads on the western side of the development site



Figure 8: Some of the land being used for animal farming



Figure 9: A partially built structure on the North Western side of the site



Figure 10: A maize field north of the proposed development



Figure 11: Some of the excavated areas within the proposed study area inspected or archaeological artefacts



Figure 12: Homesteads on the Eastern side



Figure 13: Power lines that traverse along the proposed development site

7.1 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Section 34(1) of National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 protects these structures against any altering.

- No standing structures older than 60 years occur in the study area.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Section 35 (4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority

- The survey did not record any archaeological sites. Ground visibility was very clear during the field survey making it easy to identify any archaeological sites that might occur within the proposed development footprint.

7.3 PALAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Sahris Paleo Sensitivity maps showed that the proposed development area lies within a **VERY HIGH** Paleontological resources area **(see Figure 14).**



Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	desktop study is required
GREY	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

Figure 14: Paleo Sensitivity Map (Sauce Sahris)

Fossils in South Africa mainly occur in rocks of sedimentary nature and not in rocks from igneous or metamorphic nature. Therefore, if there is the presence of Karoo Supergroup strata the palaeontological sensitivity is generally LOW to **VERY HIGH**, but here fossils are **VERY HIGH** for the Adelaide Subgroup and Vryheid Formation.

7.4 CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, INTANGIBLE AND LIVING HERITAGE.

Section 3 (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 makes provisions of such places of spiritual significance to individuals

- Long term impact on the cultural landscape is considered to be negligible as the surrounding area consists of a farms and cultivated lands. Visual impacts to scenic routes and sense of place are also considered to be low due to the previous developments in the area and the lack of significant sites, only power lines may be affected by this development.

7.5 BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES

36(3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage

Resources authority

- No graves or burial grounds were recorded in along the proposed Prospecting area. The Vezobuhle communities bury their loved ones at Roy point cemetery (S27⁰ 47' 14.62" E 29⁰ 59' 07.02") on a different portion of the Roy point farm. It is however advised that known graves be reported to the heritage specialist or KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute as a precaution measure.

7.6 PUBLIC MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

37. Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

- There are no public monuments and memorials in the study area

7.7 POTENTIAL IMPACTS DURING PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Some of the areas within the development area are cultivated, cleared for housing and excavated or soil borrowing hence the top soil has already been disturbed. The pre-construction phase which usually involves the removal of topsoil and vegetation as well as the establishment of infrastructure needed for the construction phase will less likely yield any archaeological artefacts.

7.8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

There is a possibility of direct impacts during the construction phase. The impacts would however be of very low significance. During this phase, the graves, and other heritage resources may be discovered. These activities can have a negative and irreversible impact on heritage sites. Impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources.

8.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of a site can be modified or added to. Its importance can be increased by communicating the significance to more people through the media or archaeological reports. Site significance classification standards prescribed by SAHRA (2006), and acknowledged by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purposes of this report.

- ❖ The main aim in assessing significance is to produce a succinct statement of significance, which summarises an item’s heritage values. The statement is the basis for policies and management structures that will affect the item’s future.

SAHRA’s Site significance classification minimum standards			
Filed Rating	Grade	Classification	Recommendation
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1		Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2		Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)		High/ Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)		Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.A)		Low Significance	Destruction

Site significance is calculated by combining the following concepts in the given formula.

$$S = (E+D+M) P$$

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows:

The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows:		
Aspect	Description	Weight
Probability	Improbable	1
	Probable	2
	Highly Probable	4
	Definite	5
Duration	Short term	1
	Medium term	3
	Long term	4
	Permanent	5
Scale	Local	1
	Site	2
	Regional	3
Magnitude/Severity	Low	2
	Medium	6
	High	8

Impact Significance		
<p>It provides an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both tangible and intangible characteristics. (S) is formulated by adding the sum of numbers assigned to Extent (E), Duration (D), and Intensity (I) and multiplying the sum by the Probability.</p> <p>$S = (E+D+M) P$</p>		
<30	Low	Mitigation of impacts is easily achieved where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
30-60	Medium	Mitigation of impact is both feasible and fairly easy. The impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
>60	High	Significant impacts where there is difficult. The impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.
<p>Nature: During the construction phase activities resulting in disturbance of surfaces and/or sub-surfaces may destroy, damage, alter, or remove from its original position archaeological material or objects.</p>		
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Magnitude	Low (2)	Low(2)
Probability	Not Probable (2)	Not probable (2)
Significance	Low (16)	Low(16)
Status	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Not irreversible	Not irreversible
Irreversible loss of resources	No resources were recorded	No resources were recorded
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, a chance find procedure should be implemented.	Yes
<p>Mitigation: Due to the lack of apparent significant heritage resources no further mitigation is required prior to construction. A Chance Find Procedure should be implemented for the project should any sites be identified during the construction process.</p>		

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

This report concludes that the impacts of the proposed development on the cultural environmental values are not likely to be significant on the entire development site if the EMP includes recommended safeguards and mitigation measures identified in this report. However archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a heritage specialist or KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute must be notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)). According to the SAHRIS Paleo Sensitivity map, the proposed development area is rated as a **VERY HIGH** paleo sensitive area warranting a field assessment.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

From a heritage perspective, the proposed development may be allowed to proceed subject to the following recommendations;

- A Phase 1 Paleontological Impact Assessment should be carried out by an accredited palaeontologist and submitted to KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute.
- The construction teams must be inducted on the possibility of encountering archaeological resources that may be accidentally exposed during clearance and construction at the mining site prior to commencement of work on the site in order to ensure appropriate mitigation measures and that course of action is afforded to any chance finds in accordance with the Chance Find Procedure.
- The Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute should be alerted when site work begins.
- Strict and clear reporting procedures for chance finds must be followed by the client and contractors throughout the construction period.

11.0 REFERENCES

1. Assessing heritage significance Office of Environment and Heritage. Heritage publications, Publication, Guideline November 2015
2. Kaplan, M. F. (1986). Mankind's Future: Using the Past To Protect the Future Archaeology and the Disposal of Highly Radioactive Wastes. *Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, 11(3), 257-268.
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LEGISLATIVE FRAME WORKS USED

1. ICOMOS, 1996. *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and sites (the Venice charter)*.
2. ICOMOS, 1999. *The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter)*.
3. ICOMOS Charter, *Principles for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage (2003)*
4. *National Heritage and Resources Act of South Africa No.25 of 1999*

APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS ADOPTED IN THIS HIA

✚ *The terminology adopted in this document is mainly influenced by the NHRA of South Africa (1999) and the Burra Charter (1979).*

Adaptation: Changes made to a place so that it can have different but reconcilable uses.

Artefact: Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone: Means an area surrounding a cultural heritage which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Co-management: Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation: In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined. These processes include, but are not necessarily restricted to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm: A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource: Any place or object of cultural significance

Cultural Significance: Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future generations.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grading: The South African heritage resource management system is based on a grading system, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Heritage Resources Management: The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which are of value to the general public.

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm: A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage Site Management: The control of the elements that make up the physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public.

Historic: Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical: Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Maintenance: Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Object: Artefact (cultural object)

Paradigm: Theories, laws, models, analogies, metaphors and the epistemological and methodological values used by researchers to solve a scientific problem.

Preservation: Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection: With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the conservation, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Place : means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Reconstruction: To bring a place or object as close as possible to a specific known state by using old and new materials.

Rehabilitation: The repairing and/ or changing of a structure without necessarily taking the historical correctness thereof into account (NMC 1983: 1).

Restoration: To bring a place or object back as close as possible to a known state, without using any new materials.

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artefacts, found on a single location.

Sustainable: Means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline, would not decrease its historical integrity or cultural significance and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people.

APPENDIX B: DEFINITIONS OF VALUES

Value	Definition
Historic value	Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
Scientific value	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
Aesthetic value	Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
Social value	Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
Rarity	Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage
Representivity	Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C: CHANCE FIND PROCEDURE

What is a Chance Finds Procedure?

The purpose of Archaeological Chance Find Procedure (CFP) is to address the possibility of cultural heritage resources and archaeological deposits becoming exposed during ground altering activities within the project area and to provide protocols to follow in the case of a chance archaeological find to ensure that archaeological sites are documented and protected as required. A CFP is a tool for the protection of previously unidentified cultural heritage resources during construction and mining. The main purpose of a CFP is to raise awareness of all mine workers on site regarding the potential for accidental discovery of cultural heritage resources and establish a procedure for the protection of these resources.

Chance finds are defined as potential cultural heritage (or paleontological) objects, features, or sites that are identified outside of or after Heritage Impact studies, normally as a result of construction monitoring. Archaeological sites are protected by The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999. They are non-renewable, very susceptible to disturbance and are finite in number. Archaeological sites are an important resource that is protected for their historical, cultural, scientific and educational value to the general public, local communities.

What are the objectives of the CFP?

The objectives of this “Chance Find Procedure’ are to promote preservation of archaeological data while minimizing disruption of construction scheduling. It is recommended that due to the moderate to high archaeological potential of some areas within the project area, all on site personnel and contractors be informed of the Archaeological Chance Find Procedure and have access to a copy while on site.

Where is a CFP applicable?

Developments that involve excavation, movement, or disturbance of soils have the potential to impact archaeological materials, if present. Activities such as road construction, land clearing, and excavation are all examples of activities that may adversely affect archaeological deposits. Chance finds may be made by any member of the project team who

may not necessarily be an archaeologist or even visitors. Appropriate application of a CFP on development projects has led to discovery of cultural heritage resources that were not identified during archaeological and heritage impact assessments. As such, it is considered to be a valuable instrument when properly implemented. For the CFP to be effective, the mine manager must ensure that all personnel on the proposed mine site understand the CFP and the importance of adhering to it if cultural heritage resources are encountered. In addition, training or induction on cultural heritage resources that might potentially be found on site should be provided. In short, the Chance Find Procedure details the necessary steps to be taken if any culturally significant artefacts are found during mining or construction.

What is the CF Procedure?

The following procedure is to be executed in the event that archaeological material is discovered:

- All construction activity in the vicinity of the accidental find/feature/site must cease immediately to avoid further damage to the site.
- Briefly note the type of archaeological materials you think you've encountered, its location, and if possible, the depth below surface of the find.
- Report your discovery to your supervisor or if they are unavailable, report to the project Environmental Control Officer (ECO) who will provide further instructions.
- If the supervisor is not available, notify the ECO immediately. The ECO will then report the find to the Manager who will promptly notify the project archaeologist and SAHRA.
- Delineate the discovered find/ feature/ site and provide a 25m buffer zone from all sides of the find.

APPENDIX D: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT FOR HERITAGE SPECIALIST STUDIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

This is categorized by a temporal layering including a substantial pre-colonial, early contact and early colonial history as distinct from other regions. The following table can be regarded as a useful categorization of these formative layers:

Indigenous:

Palaeontological and geological:

- ◀ Precambrian (1.2 bya to late Pleistocene 20 000 ya)

Archaeological:

- ◀ Earlier Stone Age (3 mya to 300 00ya) (ESA)
- ◀ Middle Stone Age (c300 000 to 30 000 ya) (MSA)
- ◀ Later Stone Age (c 30 000 to 2000 ya) (LSA)
- ◀ Late Stone Age Herder period (after 2000 ya) (LSA - Herder period)
- ◀ Early contact (c 1500 - 1652)

Colonial:

- ◀ Dutch East India Company (1652 - 1795)
- ◀ Transition British and Dutch occupation (1796-1814)
- ◀ British colony (1814 -1910)
- ◀ Union of South Africa (1911-1961)
- ◀ Republic of South Africa (1962 – 1996)

Democratic:

- ◀ Republic of South Africa (1997 to present)

It is also useful to identify specific themes, which are relevant to the Western Cape context. These include, *inter alia*, the following:

- ◀ Role of women
- ◀ Liberation struggle
- ◀ Victims of conflict
- ◀ Slavery
- ◀ Religion
- ◀ Pandemic health crisis
- ◀ Agriculture
- ◀ Water

Specific spatial regions also reveal distinct characteristics, which are a function of the interplay between biophysical conditions and historical processes. Such broad regions include the following:

- ◀ West Coast
- ◀ Boland
- ◀ Overberg
- ◀ Karoo

A large number and concentration of formally protected Grade 1, 2 and World Heritage Sites, also characterize the Western Cape. Such sites include:

- ◀ Robben Island
- ◀ Table Mountain National Park

APPENDIX D: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT HERITAGE CONTEXTS, HERITAGE RESOURCE LIKELY TO OCCUR WITHIN THESE CONTEXTS AND LIKELY SOURCES OF HERITAGE IMPACTS/ISSUES

HERITAGE CONTEXT	HERITAGE RESOURCES	SOURCES OF HERITAGE IMPACTS/ISSUES
A. PALAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT	Fossil remains. Such resources are typically found in specific geographical areas, e.g. the Karoo and are embedded in ancient rock and limestone/calcrete formations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Road cuttings ◀ Quarry excavation
B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT NOTE: Archaeology is the study of human material and remains (by definition) and is not restricted in any formal way as being below the ground surface.	Archaeological remains dating to the following periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESA ▪ MSA ▪ LSA ▪ LSA - Herder ▪ Historical ▪ Maritime history Types of sites that could occur include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shell middens ▪ Historical dumps ▪ Structural remains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subsurface excavations including ground leveling, landscaping, foundation preparation. ▪ In the case of maritime resources, development including land reclamation, harbor/marina/water front developments, marine mining, engineering and salvaging.
C. HISTORICAL BUILT URBAN LANDSCAPE CONTEXT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Historical townscapes/streetscapes. ◀ Historical structures; i.e. older than 60 years ◀ Formal public spaces. ◀ Formally declared urban conservation areas. ◀ Places associated with social identity/displacement. 	A range of physical and land use changes within this context could result in the following heritage impacts/issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Loss of historical fabric or layering related to demolition or alteration work. ◀ Loss of urban morphology related to changes in patterns of subdivision and incompatibility of the scale, massing and form of new development. ◀ Loss of social fabric related to processes of gentrification and urban renewal.

APPENDIX E: KNOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITES IN SOUTH AFRICA

<p>Free State The quaint, small towns of the Free State are rich historical and cultural heritage with friendly people where visitors are always welcome.</p>
<p>Eastern Cape Home of the Xhosa people, site where 9 border wars were fought between the Xhosa and the British and also birthplace of the major apartheid resistance movements.</p>
<p>Gauteng Since the discoveries of gold in 1886 the province has developed into an economic powerhouse with townships, battlefields and gravesites bearing testimony to the challenges faced by its people.</p>
<p>KwaZulu Natal Remnants of British colonialism and a mix of Zulu, Indian and Afrikaans traditions give the province a rich cultural and historical diversity</p>
<p>Limpopo It's also home to the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape, one of the country's seven World Heritage sites.</p>
<p>Mpumalanga Mpumalanga - "the place where the sun rises" is home to the historic village of Pilgrims Rest - established during the gold rush.</p>
<p>North West Portions of two of South Africa's Unesco World Heritage sites fall within North West: the Vredefort Dome, the largest visible meteor-impact crater, and the Taung hominid fossil site.</p>
<p>Northern Cape The Northern Cape landscape is characterized by vast arid plains with outcroppings of haphazard rock piles and a land of many diverse cultures and of frontier history</p>
<p>Western Cape It is a region of majestic mountains, colorful patchworks of farmland set in lovely valleys, long beaches and, further inland, the wide-open landscape of the semidesert Karoo</p>