

**FIRST PHASE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN REGIONAL
BULK WATER AND SANITATION SCHEME,
ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-
NATAL.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

For: Triplo4

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26 November 2017

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1820 in this part of the country
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000 Late Iron Age AD 1000 - AD 1830
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 and associated regulations (2006).
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and associated regulations (2000)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
STONE AGE	Early Stone Age 2 000 000 - 250 000 BP Middle Stone Age 250 000 - 25 000 BP Late Stone Age 30 000 - until c. AD 200

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A heritage survey of the proposed Southern Regional Bulk water and Sanitation Scheme, Ilembe District Municipality identified no heritage sites and graves on the footprint. The area is also not part of any known heritage cultural landscape. There is no reason, from a heritage perspective, why the proposed development may not proceed on the footprint as planned. Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) which, requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc) for Triplo4
Type of development:	<p>Regional bulk water and sanitation scheme including associated water pipelines (Fig 2). The scope of the works entails the construction of potable and sewage bulk pipelines and associated infrastructure, including:</p> <p>Phase 1a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a 1.6km long clear water rising main from the Honolulu Reservoir to the Etete Reservoir. - Replacement of an existing water reticulation pipeline (600m in length) - Construction of a Clear Water Pumpstation <p>Construction of a 3ML Concrete Reservoir at Etete.</p> <p>Phase 1b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of an 8.5km long sewer gravity trunk main. - Construction of a 0.6km long sewer rising main - Construction of a Sewer Pump Station
Rezoning or subdivision:	Rezoning
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The proposed Southern Regional Bulk Water and Sanitation Scheme is situated between Shakaskraal (in the south) and Groutville (in the north) roughly along and/or in the near vicinity of the Umhlali River (Figs 1 & 2). The project falls into the Ilembe Regional Municipality in the province of Kwa-Zulu Natal. The proposed development includes the construction of water pipes, pumpstations, and a concrete reservoir (Fig 5 & 6). The footprint is situated in a peri-urban contexts in the north (Fig 4) although the associated water pipelines also follows existing river and stream courses (Fig 8) that transects commercial farming (sugar cane) areas (Figs 7) towards the south and east..

The GPS coordinates for the proposed Southern Bulk Water and Sanitation Scheme are:

Northern Section: S 29° 24' 33.90" E 31° 13' 37.46"

Southern Section: S 29° 27' 27.27" E 31° 15' 14.08"

BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF AREA

The greater Kwa Dukuza area, including the area covered by the footprint, has been relatively well surveyed for archaeological heritage sites by the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, post-graduate students from the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, and subsequently by private heritage consultants in the last few years.

The available evidence, as captured in the Amafa and the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that this area contains a wide spectrum of archaeological sites covering different time-periods and cultural traditions. Eighty heritage sites occur within this area. These range from Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, and Later Stone Age to Early Iron Age, Middle and Later Iron Age sites as well as historical sites relating to the rise of the Zulu Kingdom and the subsequent colonial period. The majority of the known archaeological sites occur on the coastal areas to the immediate south of the project area (Fig 1). This area has been particularly well-surveyed in the past twenty years. One notable Middle Stone Age site, i.e. Segubudu near Stanger have been excavated in the last two decades by the University of the Witwatersrand and yielded impressive archaeological stratigraphies relating to the

period associated with the origins of anatomically modern people (Mitchell 2002). The available data base also indicates seven archaeological sites in the near vicinity of the project area. These include a midden with Middle Stone Age and later Stone Age material to the immediate south of the study area. Closer to the coast archaeologists have also identified two Early Iron Age sites, and four middens with Later Iron Age material.

Around 1 700 years ago an initial wave of Early Iron Age People settled along the inland foot of the sand dunes on sandy but humus rich soils which would have ensured good crops for the first year or two after they had been cleared. These early agro-pastoralists produced a characteristic pottery style known as Matola. The Matola people also exploited the wild plant and animal resources of the forest and adjacent sea-shore. The communities seems to been small groups of perhaps a few dozen slash-and burn cultivators, moving into a landscape sparsely inhabited by Later Stone Age San hunter-gatherers.

By 1500 years ago another wave of Iron Age migrants entered the area. Their distinct ceramic pottery is classified to styles known as “Msuluzi” (AD 500-700), Ndondondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshekane (AD 800-900). Three sites belonging to these periods occur along the banks of the Tugela River to the immediate north of the project area. Some of these, such as the Ndondondwane and Mamba sites have been excavated by archaeologists (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). Some Early Iron Age potsherds have been located by archaeologists from the then Natal Museum closer to Maphumulo but these sites have not been thoroughly investigated.

The greater Kwa Dukuza area is also intimately associated with the rise of the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the early 1820’s. It is at Stanger, to the immediate south of the project area, where King Shaka had his capital Kwa Dukuza and where he was murdered by his half-brothers Dingane and Mhlangane. The exact spot of Shaka’s death is thought to be where an old mahogany tree now grows in the grounds of the Stanger/Kwa Dukuza municipal offices. The grain pit where Dingane is thought to have secretly buried Shaka is marked by a large rock in the King Shaka Memorial Garden in the town. The Zulu people erected this memorial during the reign of King Solomon (1913-1932). An interpretative centre has since been added. Also in Stanger near King Shaka’s memorial, is a small river known as Shaka’s spring. From here, unpolluted water was collected for the king’s use. Nearby on the Imbozamo River, was Shaka’s Bathing

Pool and Shaka's Cave where he would rest after swimming. Not much further off is the famous Execution Cliff where executions were carried out on Shaka's orders (Derwent 2006). The battle of Ndongakusuka, which saw the rise of power of king Cetshwayo in 1856, took place near the mouth of the Tugela River to the immediate north east of the study area.

The colonial history of the area starts around 1820 when early English ivory traders established themselves at Port Natal (Durban). Dutch descendants (i.e. Voortrekkers) moved into the area soon after 1834 and established a short lived Boer republic called Natalia. However, by 1845 Natal became a British colony. In 1879 Zulu-land was invaded by British forces and the area annexed soon thereafter. Colonial buildings dating from the later 19th century as well as subsequent periods abound in the greater Durban and Stanger areas. These, like the archaeological resources of the province, are also protected by heritage legislation.

The area also played an important role in the more recent struggle-era history of the country. It was at Groutville, a small village to the south of Stanger/Kwa Dukuza that Chief Albert Luthuli, then president of the African National Congress and Nobel Peace Prize Winner, was based for most of his life (Derwent 2006). His home at Groutville has recently been declared a National Heritage Site and developed into a museum that was officially opened on 21 August 2004. The Luthuli Museum includes the original 1927 home of Chief Albert Luthuli that is situated on 3233 Nokukhanya Luthuli Street. A modern interpretive centre that houses temporary exhibits has also been added to the complex. Set in lovely landscaped gardens, the grounds provide the ideal setting in which to absorb the history and achievements of a man who became the first African to receive the Nobel Prize for Peace. Chief Albert Luthuli was a leader ahead of his time whose commitment to non-violence, non-racialism, democracy and human rights has left an enduring legacy.

A Short History of Chief Albert Luthuli:

Chief Albert John Mvumbi Luthuli was president of the African National Congress from 1952 until his death in 1967. He was born in Solusi Mission, near Bulawayo, Zimbabwe in 1898 – the son of translator and Seventh Day Adventist mission worker, John Bunyan Luthuli and his wife Mtonya.

His father died shortly after his birth and in 1908 the family returned to their ancestral home in Groutville, KwaDukuza (Stanger) on the North Coast of KwaZulu-Natal. He started his school career at a nearby Mission School and went on to study at the Ohlange institute which was founded by Dr John Dube, the first president of the South African National Native Congress or (SANNC) as the ANC was then called. He went on to do a two year teacher training course at a Methodist institution in Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg and later accepted his first post running a small school at Blaauwbosch in the Midlands. He then trained further at Adams College and on completion of his studies was offered a bursary from Fort Hare University. He decided instead to continue teaching. Thereafter he was appointed to the staff at Adams College specialising in isiZulu and Music. In 1927 Albert Luthuli married Nokukhanya Bhengu, granddaughter of the Zulu Chief Dhlokolo of the Ngcolosi. Between the years 1929 and 1945 they had seven children.

In 1928 he was elected secretary of the African Teachers Association, a position he held until 1933, when he became president of the same body, founding the Zulu Language and Cultural Society as its auxiliary. Luthuli returned to Groutville in 1936 to take up a position of chief to which he had been elected by the 'Abasemakholweni' people. He joined the African National Congress in 1945 and the next year, was elected to the Native Representative Council - an advisory body that was later disbanded. In 1951 his position as president of the Natal branch of the ANC put him on a path of conflict with his government sanctioned role as tribal chief. His public support for the Defiance Campaign of 1952, a non-violent protest against the repressive Pass laws, then brought him into conflict with the state. He was then deposed as a chief and in response to this issued a public statement called 'the Road to Freedom is Via the Cross'.

In December 1952 he was elected president general of the ANC and together with the then provincial president for the ANC in Transvaal Nelson Mandela and nearly 100 others, faced a government banning order. In 1956 Luthuli - along with 145 others ANC leaders - was arrested on a charge of high treason. He was released in the early stages of the trial and though the repeated banning orders were causing operational difficulties for the ANC leadership, Luthuli was re-elected as president general in 1955 and then again in 1958. It was a position he held until his untimely death in 1967.

In response to the shooting of peaceful demonstrators on 21 March 1960 in Sharpeville, Luthuli publically burnt his pass book and called on South Africans to observe a national day of mourning. He was detained and given a suspended sentence and then released.

He was further confined to a smaller area of his home under the Suppression of Communism Act and banned from receiving visitors, issuing statements and attending church services.

In 1961, for his outstanding efforts to secure political freedom in apartheid South Africa, Chief Luthuli received the 1960 Nobel Prize for Peace. Facing mounting pressure nationally and internationally, the South African government permitted Luthuli to travel to Norway to receive his award.

A year later he was not however allowed to travel to the United Kingdom when he was appointed honorary rector of the University of Glasgow. In the same year, his autobiography 'Let My People Go' was published.

Recognition of Luthuli's stature as an international icon in the fight for human dignity attracted many luminaries to his home among who was US Senator Robert Kennedy who paid him an unofficial visit in 1966. Chief Luthuli led the ANC until 21 July 1967 when while out on a walk near his home he was reportedly struck by a train and killed. At the time of his death he was still under a restriction order (ibid). A small memorial has been erected near the spot where he was allegedly killed.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted for previous heritage surveys and heritage site data covering the project area. In addition, the available archaeological and heritage literature covering the greater Kwa Dukuza area was also consulted.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted on 23 November 2017. The local community facilitator a Mr Didi made another community member, a Mr Naidoo, available who acted as guide during the ground survey.

2.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

2.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good.

2.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

2.3 Details of equipment used in the survey

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a level of 5 m.

3 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

3.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Municipality: Ilembe District Municipality

Towns: Shakaskraal & Groutville

3.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The area demarcated for the proposed Bulk Water Supply Scheme includes established township areas (Fig 4) as well as adjacent commercial farms (Fig 7). A large section of the associated water pipelines runs adjacent to the Umhlali River and other tributaries of this river (Fig 8). Particular care was taken to identify Grave Sites and potential Shembe Worship Sites in the township areas. However, no heritage sites was observed on or adjacent to the footprint. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 2).

Table 2. Evaluation and statement of significance.

Significance criteria in terms of Section 3(3) of the NHRA		
	Significance	Rating
1.	Historic and political significance - The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history.	None on footprint but the greater area contains important sites relating to the recent 'Struggle-era'.
2.	Scientific significance – Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's cultural heritage.	None.
3.	Research/scientific significance – Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	None.
4.	Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's cultural places/objects.	None.
5.	Aesthetic significance – Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	None.
6.	Scientific significance – Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	None.
7.	Social significance – Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	None.
8.	Historic significance – Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa.	None.
9.	The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None.

However, the grave of Chief Albert Luthuli, a National Heritage Site, is situated approximately 2.5km m to the north of the proposed development area at S 29° 23'

10.16" E 31° 15' 21.39" (Fig 1). This site is of high heritage significance and may not be disturbed or altered under any circumstances.

4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

4.1 Field Rating

Field rating (Table 3) does not apply as no heritage sites are threatened by the proposed development.

Table 3. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed Southern Regional Bulk Water and Sanitation Scheme may proceed from a heritage perspective as no sites are threatened by the development. The area is also not part of any known cultural landscape. It should, however, be pointed out that the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act requires that operations exposing archaeological and historical residues, including graves, should cease immediately pending an evaluation by the heritage authorities.

6 MAPS AND FIGURES

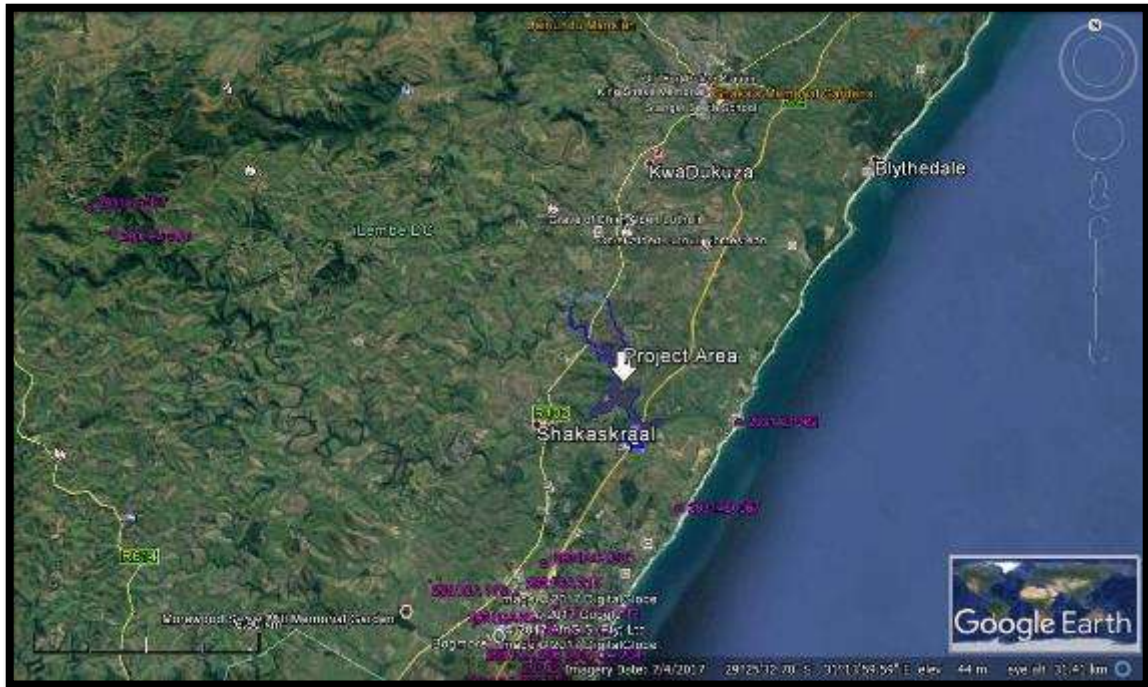


Figure 1. Google aerial photograph showing the locality of the project area near Shakaskraal. The purple polygons indicate known archaeological sites and the white and yellow polygons indicate known historical-era sites in the greater area.



Figure 2. Google aerial photograph showing the locality of the Southern Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme. The preferred route of the bulk water is indicated by the blue line. The bulk sanitation pipeline is indicated by the red line.



Figure 3. Google aerial photograph showing the location of the two reservoirs in the north of the project area. The pipeline trajectory starts here and runs southeast along the Umhlali River.



Figure 4. View over the northern section of the project area. The residential dwellings are younger than 60 years old. No graves or other heritage sites occur along the proposed pipeline trajectories.



Figure 5. The Etete Reservoir in the northern section of the project area. No heritage sites occur along the pipeline trajectory that will run from this structure towards the south east.



Figure 6. The Honolulu Reservoir in the northern section of the project area. No heritage sites occur along the pipeline trajectory that will run from this structure towards the south east.



Figure 7. The proposed pipeline trajectory will run adjacent to commercial sugar cane plantations in the central and southern sections of the project area. No heritage occur at these locales.



Figure 8. A large section of the proposed pipelines will run adjacent to the Umhlali River and some of its tributaries. No heritage sites were observed along these areas.

7 REFERENCES

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