

DESKTOP HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED WHITE UMFOLOZI BRIDGE NEAR ULUNDI, NORTHERN KWAZULU-NATAL



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.
FOR: GREEN DOOR ENVIRONMENTAL

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT	2
1.1. Details of the area surveyed:	2
2 SCOPE OF WORK	3
3 BACKGROUND TO HISTORY OF THE AREA	4
3.1 Archaeology.....	4
3.2 Historical past of the greater Ulundi area	6
4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY	7
4.1 Methodology	7
5 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED	7
5.1 Locational data	7
5.2 Description of the general area surveyed.....	7
6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	8
7 RECOMMENDATIONS	9
8 RISK PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION	9
9 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	10
9 REFERENCES	11

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Background information.....	2
Table 2. Evaluation and statement of significance.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

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
IIA	Intermediate Iron Age
ISA	Intermediate Stone Age
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 desktop heritage impact assessment and survey of the proposed White Umfolozi Bridge near Ulundi, Northern KwaZulu-Natal identified no heritage sites on the footprint. However, a number of contemporary Zulu homesteads are situated within 20m from the access road to the proposed bridge site. It is proposed that a ground survey of the project area being instituted before construction commence as this area may contain ancestral grave sites associated with existing homesteads. There is no known archaeological reason why the development may not proceed on the remainder of the project area as planned. However, it should be noted that the general area is rich in archaeological and historical sites. Construction work may expose material and 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) for Green Door Environmental
Type of development:	The Applicant proposes to establish a bridge over the Umfolozi River, Ulundi, KwaZulu-Natal. Community members living on either side of the Umfolozi River struggle to cross it, especially during the wet season. This project is for the construction of a single lane vehicular bridge with a pedestrian walkway. The deck span is approximately 60m long and is a concrete bridge structure. This structure has abutments foundation at both ends and 3 piers with foundations dowelled into rock in the existing river bed. It also consists of 500m road approaches to be constructed, each side of the bridge
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 bridge will span the White Umfolozi River approximately 20km to the south east of Ulundi, northern KwaZulu-Natal. The GPS coordinates for the study area is: 28° 22' 59.00" S 31° 32' 35.00" E (Fig 1).

1.2. Relevant Legislation:

According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), the heritage resources of South Africa include:

- a. places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;

- b. places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- c. historical settlements and townscapes;
- d. landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- e. geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- f. archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- g. graves and burial grounds, including-
 - i. ancestral graves;
 - ii. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - iii. graves of victims of conflict;
 - iv. graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - v. historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - vi. other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- h. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- i. movable objects, including-
 - i. objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - ii. objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - iii. ethnographic art and objects;
 - iv. military objects;
 - v. objects of decorative or fine art;
 - vi. objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - vii. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

2 SCOPE OF WORK

This study aims to identify and assess the significance of any heritage and archaeological resources occurring on or adjacent to the proposed development. Based on the significance, the impact of the development on the heritage resources will be determined and appropriate actions to reduce the impact on the heritage resources put forward. In terms of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered Active Heritage cc for Green Door

part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of:

- a. its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- b. its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- c. its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- f. its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g. its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h. its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- i. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

3 BACKGROUND TO HISTORY OF THE AREA

3.1 Archaeology

The greater Ulundi area has been sporadically surveyed for archaeological heritage sites by archaeologists previously employed by the Natal Museum, the Ondini Cultural Museum and Amafa. The most systematic surveys occurred recently in the Emakhosini Opate Park (Pelser 2013) and further south at the Umfolozi-Hluluwe Nature Reserve. It is especially the extensive surveys conducted by Penner (1970), and Hall (1980) but also subsequent research by Feely (1980) and Anderson (1988) that has thrown light on the heritage resources of this nature reserve.

The available evidence, as captured in 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. Six Early Stone Age sites have been recorded. These sites date back to between 300 000 and 1.5 million years ago. Most of these are situated in dongas close to water with little in-situ material. An astonishing 59 Middle Stone Age sites have been recorded in the nature reserve. Middle Stone Age sites are associated with anatomically modern people and dates back to approximately 40 000 to 200 000 years ago. The vast majority of Middle Stone Age sites in the nature reserve are open-air sites. They therefore do not occur in archaeological context and have limited excavation value. Later Stone Age sites occur in various localities in the nature reserve. Thirty five Later Stone Age sites have been recorded. Although the majority of these sites are situated in open air context some are also associated with small shelters and caves. These shelters have archaeological excavation potential. The Later Stone Age is usually associated with San hunter-gatherers or their immediate predecessors and dates back to between 200 years and 30 000 years ago. Interestingly, the nature reserve also contains 11 rare examples of Zululand rock art sites. Although not as well known as the rock art of the Drakensberg the art of this region is nevertheless unique as it is probably older and executed in a different style from the Drakensberg art.

Archaeological sites have also been recorded outside of the Umfolozi-Hluluwe Nature Reserve although our knowledge of these is more limited. Early Stone Age tools have been recorded in the greater Ulundi district. One Middle Stone Age open air site has been recorded immediately adjacent to Nongoma in the 1970's. However, this site seems to have been destroyed by development in recent years. Later Stone Age tools, belonging to the San and their immediate ancestors, occur in various localities in Zululand some open air sites have been recorded close to Ulundi. An Iron Age engraving site also occurs in the area but not in the immediate vicinity of the footprint.

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 agropastoralists 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), Ndongondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshekane (AD 800-900). The vast majority of recorded sites belonging to this period occur in the Tugela River Basin below the 1000m contour to the south of the project area. Some of these, such as the Ndongondwane and Mamba sites have been excavated by archaeologists (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462).

3.2 Historical past of the greater Ulundi area

The greater Ulundi area is particularly well known for its central situation relative to the development of the Zulu state of King Shaka Zulu in the early 1800's. The eMakhosini valley (Valley of the Kings) is situated in the immediate environs to the south-west of Ulundi. Surrounding the valley are several stone-walled structures associated with the once powerful Buthelezi and Khumalo clans. These clans later played a significant role in the formation of the Zulu kingdom. The famous king, Shaka Zulu, was born in the valley around 1785, and it is here that his forebears, King Nkosinkulu Zulu, King Phunga, King Mageba, King Ndaba, King Jama and King Senzangakhona, lie buried. The graves and royal residences of four Zulu rulers - King Shaka, King Dingane, King Mpande and King Cetshwayo, who ruled in succession from 1816 to 1884 – are located in the area around eMakhosini. The valley is regarded as the ancestral homeland of the Zulu nation as such this valley can also be classified as a cultural landscape. KwaNobamba specifically is the area where both King Jama (King Shaka's grandfather) and King Dinuzulu had homesteads and were buried. Other important sites within the greater eMakhosini Valley includes the kwaGqokli Hill, where King Shaka achieved his first military success against the powerful Ndwandwe under King Zwide and kwaMatiwane the Hill of Execution. Both the Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and the legendary leader of the amaNgwane people inkosi Matiwane were executed by King Dingane at this locality (Oberholser 1976; Derwent 2006)

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 to the south of the Tugela River. However, by 1845 Natal became a British

colony. In 1879 Zulu-land was invaded by British forces and the area annexed soon thereafter.

Historical era sites relating to the period of the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879 also occur in the greater Ulundi area to the north of the study area. These include the battlefield site of Ulundi, the Royal Residence of King Cetshwayo at Ondini, and King Mpande's Grave. However, none of the Anglo-Zulu War period sites occur in the immediate environs of the footprint.

4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

4.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. In addition, the available archaeological literature covering the greater Ulundi was also consulted. The SAHRIS website was consulted to obtain background information on previous heritage surveys and assessments in the area. Aerial photographs for the area was scrutinized for potential archaeological, historical period and grave sites.

5 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

5.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Towns: Ulundi and Melmoth

Municipality: Ulundi Municipal Area

5.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The proposed bridge will span the White Umfolozi River approximately 20km to the south east of Ulundi. The desktop survey found no evidence for any archaeological or historical sites on the footprint. The closest known heritage sites are located approximately 15 km to the west and east of the footprint. These include the Battlefield

site of Ulundi, The Royal Residence of King Cetshwayo, the Grave Site of King Mpande and some Later Iron Age sites. The footprint is also not part of any known cultural landscape (Table 2). The SAHRIS Paleontological Sensitivity Map indicate that the study area has a low significance and that no paleontological study will be required.

6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

As there are no heritage sites on the footprint the area is not significant in terms of heritage values (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.
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.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed construction of a bridge over the White Umfolozi River may proceed in terms of heritage values as no sites are in any danger of being destroyed or altered. Nevertheless there is a slight possibility that excavation and construction work may expose archaeological material. Should archaeological material been exposed during construction then all development work should stop immediately and the provincial heritage agency, Amafa, must be contacted for further evaluation.

In addition, aerial photographs do indicate the location of contemporary Zulu homesteads directly adjacent to the aces road that links up with the proposed bridge. These homesteads are situated within 20m from the aces road and approximately 100m from the proposed bridge (Fig 2). It is proposed that any development that may alter the aces road to the proposed bridge should first be subjected to a heritage ground survey. The ground survey may locate ancestral grave sites that will be compromised by any proposed development along the aces roads.

8 RISK PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION

Construction work and excavations may yield archaeological material and grave sites. If any heritage features are exposed by construction work then all work should stop immediately and the provincial heritage agency, Amafa, should be contacted for further evaluation.

9 MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

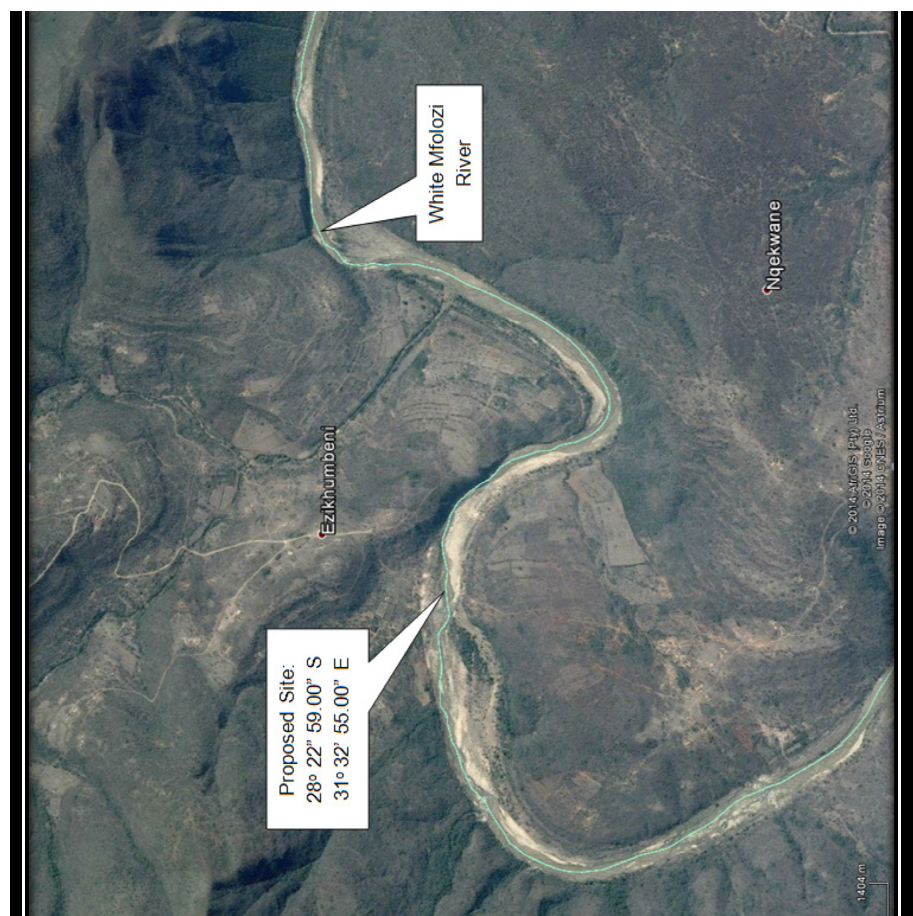


Figure 1. Google aerial photograph showing the location of the study area.



Figure 2. Potential Grave Sites in the near vicinity of the proposed White Umfolozi Bridge

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