

APPENDIX 2: NKOMAZI Photographic documentation



Fig. 1: A general view of the Nkomazi study area (southern section). It is situated on the fringe of the Baberton Makhonjwa Mountains World Heritage site.



Fig. 2: Another general view of the Nkomazi study area (northern section).

STERKSPRUIT SECTION A



Fig. 3: A general view of study area section A, facing north.



Fig. 4: A general view of study area section A, facing south west.



Fig. 5: A general view of study area section A, facing north.

STERKSPRUIT SECTION B



Fig. 6: A general view of study area section B, facing north-east.



Fig. 7: A general view of study area section B.

STERKSPRUIT SECTION C



Fig. 8: A general view of study area section C, facing south.



Fig. 9: The northern section of the study area C.



Fig. 10: The southern study area section C.

STERKSPRUIT SECTION D



Fig. 11: A general view of study area section D, (middle of section).



Fig. 12: A general view of study area section D, (eastern side).



Fig. 13: A general view of study area section D (western side).



Fig. 14: LIA stone walls were identified in section D (LIA 10).



Fig. 15: LIA stone walls in section D, LIA 11.



Fig. 16: LIA stone walls in section D, LIA 11.



Fig. 17: Upper grinder which is associated with LIA 11.



Fig. 18: LIA stone walls in section D, LIA 12, which is disturbed by the road infrastructure.



Fig. 19: LIA stone walls in section D, LIA 13, which is disturbed by road infrastructure.



Fig. 20: LIA stone walls in section D, LIA 13, which is disturbed by road infrastructure.

STERKSPRUIT SECTION E



Fig. 21: A general view of study area section E, facing north.



Fig. 22: A general view of study area section E, facing east.



Fig. 23: A general view of study area section E, facing north-east.

STERKSPRUIT SECTION F



Fig. 24: A general view of study area section F, facing north-east.



Fig. 25: A general view of study area section E, facing south.



Fig. 26: A general view of study area section E, facing east.



Fig. 27: A large LIA stone walled complex was observed in this section (LIA10a & b).



Fig. 28: The remains of the earth water furrow are visible next to the access road in this section. Refer to **Map xxx** in the text for the location of the water furrow (see arrows).

STERKSPRUIT SECTION H



Fig. 29: A general view of study area section H.



Fig. 30: A general view of study area section H, facing south-west.



Fig. 31: A general view of study area section H, facing south.



Fig. 32: A general view of study area section H (northern section).



Fig. 33: A general view of study area section H (northern section, facing south-west).

VERGELEGEN

VERGELEGEN SECTION G



Fig. 34: A general view of Section G from an elevated point across the Nkomazi River, facing south.



Fig. 35: A general view of Section G, facing east. The area has burnt and visibility was excellent.



Fig. 36: A general view of section G in the western section, facing west.



Fig. 37: A general view of section G south of the Nkomazi River, facing north. The river is situated where the tree line is and where the line indicates.



Fig. 38: The remains of a possible Late Iron Age (LIA 9) stone wall OR previous hut settlement is visible just north of the office complex. This section has severely been disturbed due to previous agricultural- and road infrastructure activities.

VERGELEGEN & BATAVIA (INYONI)



Fig. 39: A general view of the study southern section (Inyoni), facing south. The entire area was historically cultivated lands.

VERGELEGEN & BATAVIA (INYONI SECTION) SOUTH



Fig. 40: A general view of the southern section near the entrance gate facing north-east.



Fig. 41: A general view of the study area in the south, facing north-west.



Fig. 42: A general view of the study area in the south, facing west.



Fig. 43: Recent infrastructure which was observed in the south. The structure has been demolished and only rubble is left (R 0).



Fig. 44: Recent infrastructure which has been demolished. Only a concrete slab and rubble are left (R 1). This structure was situated next to the air strip.



Fig. 45: Recent infrastructure for cattle farming as well as a silo is visible in the southern section (R 2). This infrastructure is no longer in use.



Fig. 46: A recently demolished structure. Only a concrete slab and rubble is left (R 3).



Fig. 47: The remains of a recent pump house are visible in the southern section (R 4).



Fig. 48: An old bridge is visible in the western section of the study area across the “Lekkerloop” stream. The bridge is situated on the farm Vergelegen, crossing towards the farm Batavia.

VERGELEGEN (INYONI SECTION) NORTH



Fig. 49: A general view of the Inyoni section in the north. This image was taken from the northern border of the study area facing south.



Fig. 50: A general view of the Inyoni section in the north. This picture was taken from the northern border of the study area, facing south-west.



Fig. 51: A Late Iron Age stone wall was identified in the northern section (LIA 6).



Fig. 52: An upper grinder which is associated with LIA 6.



Fig. 53: Another upper grinder which was found in close vicinity of LIA6.



Fig. 54: The indistinct remains of a LIA stone wall (LIA 7), next to an access road. This structure has been severely disturbed by historical road infrastructure- and agricultural activities.



Fig. 55: Distinct LIA stone walls (LIA8 & LIA8a) were identified on the perimeter of the study area. It is situated at the foot of a low hill. Sections of the wall is still in good condition (see image below).



Fig. 56: A section of the LIA stone wall which is still in a good condition (LIA 8).