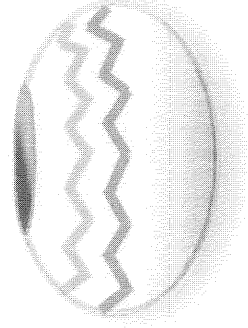


Report on Archaeological Survey of Boschrand Heights Residential and Golf development situated on: a Portion of the remainder of Dingwell 276 JT; a Portion of the remainder of Marathon 275 JT; a Portion of the remainder of Portion 14 of Boschrand 283 JT and Portion 56 of Boschrand 283 JT, Nelspruit compiled by

Kudzala Antiquity



March 27, 2006

Surveyor, Mr JP Celliers BA (Hons) Archaeology.



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1. Introduction

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) to have impact assessment studies undertaken whenever any development activities are planned. This is to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as the National Estate are not damaged or destroyed. Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of cultural significance or have other special value to the present community or future generations.

The national estate may include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
 - places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - historical settlements and townscapes;
 - landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
 - geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
 - archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - 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
 - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
 - sites of significance relating to slavery in South Africa;
 - 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
- 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 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Against this background, an archaeological impact assessment (AIA) was conducted on a portion of the remainder of Dingwell 276 JT; a portion of the remainder of Marathon 275 JT; a portion of the remainder of portion 14 of Boschrand 283 JT and portion 56 of the farm Boschrand 238 JT on 21, 22, April and 6 May, 2006 as part of a required Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Van Vollenhoven (1995:3) describes cultural resources as all unique and non-renewable physical phenomena (of natural occurrence or made by humans) that can be associated with human (cultural) activities.

These would be any man-made structure, tool, object of art or waste that was left behind on or beneath the soil surface by historic or pre-historic communities.

These remains, when studied in their original context by archaeologists, are interpreted in an attempt to understand, identify and reconstruct the activities and lifestyles of past communities. When these items are disturbed from their original context, any meaningful information they possessed is lost, therefore it is important to locate and identify such remains before construction or development activities commence.

A CRM survey consists of three phases, this document deals with the first phase. This (phase 1) investigation is aimed at getting an overview of cultural resources in a given area, thereby assessing the possible impact a proposed development may have on these resources.

When the archaeologist encounters a situation where the planned project will lead to the destruction or alteration of an archaeological site, a second phase in the survey is normally recommended.

During a phase 2 investigation the impact assessment of development activities on identified cultural resources is intensified and detailed investigation into the nature and origin of the cultural material is undertaken. Normally at this stage, archaeological excavation is carried out in order to document and preserve the cultural heritage.

Phase three consists of the compiling of a management plan for the safeguarding, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven, 2002).

Continuous communication between the developer and surveyor after the initial report have been compiled may result in the modification of a planned route or development to incorporate or protect existing archaeological sites.

2. Description of surveyed area

✦ The survey was carried out near Nelspruit on the farm Boschrand.

The surveyed area consists of around 600 hectares of previously cultivated land as well as typical Lowveld vegetation. The largest part of the survey was conducted on foot in an effort to locate cultural remains.

3. Aim and method of survey

The purpose of the archaeological survey is to establish the whereabouts and nature of cultural heritage sites should they occur on the surveyed area.

This includes settlements, structures and artefacts which have value for an individual or group of people in terms of historical, archaeological, architectural and human (cultural) development.

It is the aim of this study to locate and identify such objects or places in order to assess whether they are of significance and warrant further investigation and/ or protection.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) formulated guidelines for the conservation of all cultural resources and therefore also divided such sites into three main categories. These categories might be seen as guidelines that suggest the extent of protection a given site might receive. They include sites or features of local (Grade 3) provincial (Grade 2) and national (Grade 1) significance.

For practical purposes the surveyor uses his own classification for sites or features and divides them into three groups, those of low or no significance, those of medium significance, those of high significance.

Sites of low significance:

These are sites or features that indicate some form of human activity in the form of a structure, shelter, materials used by historic settlers but which is in such a weathered state that it will provide very little information that warrants further investigation. Features or structures that are not considered as national treasures also fall within this category.

Sites of Medium significance:

A good number of sites fall into this category. These include sites which are moderately to well-preserved and may be of such a nature that they may be utilized for future research. Sites of this nature also fall into an archaeologically well-known category which means that in most instances they will provide little new or significant information during further investigation.

Sites of High significance:

There exist archaeological sites that contain invaluable data which may significantly enhance the knowledge that archaeologists currently have about our cultural heritage. These sites are rare and normally of more ancient origin (Stone Age shelters and Early Iron Age settlements are among the more common ones). In all instances these sites should be preserved and not damaged during construction activities.

When development activities do however jeopardize the future of such a site, a second and third phase in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process is normally advised which entails the excavation or rescue excavation of cultural material along with a management plan to be drafted for the preservation of the site/s.

Graves are considered very sensitive sites and should never under any circumstances be jeopardized by development activities. In all instances where graves are found by the surveyor, the recommendation would be to steer clear of these areas. If this cannot be done or if construction activities have for some reason damaged graves, specialized consultants are normally contacted after development activities have been brought to a halt.

During this survey, a social consultation process was followed in an effort to locate as many of the known grave sites as possible. The informants included an elderly employee of the farm, Mr Meshack Mahlalela, and members of the Mthethwa family, Mr Luken Mthethwa and Mr Carlson Mthethwa.

4. History of the area

Scientists are of the opinion that residents of the Nelspruit area roamed this part of the Lowveld much longer ago than anticipated. A hominid of the Australopithecine species is believed to have been the first to stake a claim as first inhabitant. Succeeded by more modern physical types such as *Homo erectus*, evidence of both these pre-historic predecessors of modern man, was discovered on the location at the Lowveld National Botanical Gardens in Nelspruit. This evidence is in the shape of formal stone tools belonging to the Early (Approx. 1,5 – 3 million AD) and Middle Stone Age (Approx. 200 000 – 30 000 AD) periods. (Milne in Bornman, 1979).

The first inhabitants of the eastern Lowveld were probably the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Lowveld where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented in the Nelspruit area (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975). It has been argued that the red ochre source for these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

It was only later when Bantu-speaking tribes moved into this area from the northern parts of Southern Africa and settled here. This period is referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.). These were presumably Sotho-Tswana herder groups. Some research was done during the 1970's at sites belonging to the EIA (Early Iron Age), location Plaston, a settlement close to White River (Evers, 1977). Early Iron Age pottery was excavated by archaeologist, Prof. Tom Huffman during 1997 on location where the Riverside Government complex is currently situated (Huffman, 1998).

Various historians and ethnographers describe that the areas of Barberton, Nelspruit and surrounds were frequented by Swazi and Sotho-Tswana groups in historic times i.e. Late Iron Age times during the period AD 1500-1800. (Myburgh, 1949; Herbst, 1985; Bornman, 2002; Pienaar, 1990; Barnard, 1975). Nelspruit, the capital of Mpumalanga, got its name from the three Nel brothers, Andries, Gert and Louis. They hunted in this area since the 1870's. In later years during the winter season, they brought their cattle from the Highveld to this area, where they always camped at a rivulet south of the Crocodile River. This rivulet became known as Nelspruit. The first building was erected in 1884. Later when the railway line connecting the interior with Maputo was built, the Railway station erected here was named Nelspruit ca. 1892. The town was proclaimed in 1902 (Bornman in Barnard, 1975:119).

The History of Mataffin and Boschrand started when the well-known Hall family settled in the Lowveld in 1890.

Mr Hugh Lanion Hall obtained this portion of land situated some three miles west of Nelspruit by hiring it from the government for £54 per year. The land comprised some 4705 acres and had the Crocodile River as northern- and Gladdespruit as southern border. This farm was named Mataffin after a kopje situated on the land known as Mataffinkopje. A Swazi chief and his wives resided here before Hall settled there (Barnard, C. 1975). One of the generals of Mswati II, a man named Matsafeni Mdluli who was the induna (headman) at one of Mswati's military outposts Hhohho, moved to the Nelspruit area in 1888, (Borrmann, H. 2002) and most probably settled on this kopje. Hence the naming by Hall as Mataffin.

According to Hall the farm was to be named Riverside at first but because this was a very common name, it was decided that Mataffin would be more suitable (Hall in Barnard, 1975).

The pioneer of the farming industry in the Lowveld, Hugh Lanion (H.L.) Hall established commercial farming in Nelspruit and surrounding areas in the 1890's.

He started to grow and then sell vegetables and fruit from his farm Mataffin at first. This was done by sending one of his farm workers to Nelspruit once daily with some of the produce which he then sold.

“Each morning a native was sent to Nelspruit to collect the mail and she (Hall's wife) usually sent goods with him that he was supposed to sell, this included pineapples, mulberries, vegetables or anything else that people would buy. It was not long before the demand for these were more than he could carry each day. She then made a bag that would fit over a donkey's back to transport these” (Barnard, 1975: 65).

5. Findings and recommendations

Most of the sites recorded are grave sites. The client has the option to exhume and relocate the graves or alter the layout of the proposed development in order to avoid the location of the grave site.

A proposed strategy and relevant legislation in dealing with graves:

5.1 Reporting the discovery

The discovery of all graves not located in a formal cemetery administered by a recognised local authority should be reported to the regional representative of the South African Heritage Resources Agency and the South African Police Service. SAHRA and the SAPS should visit the site and are required to advise regarding heritage related and possible criminal and judicial, and legal issues.

5.2 Identifying the graves

Four categories of graves can be identified. These are:

- Graves younger than 60 years;
- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years ;

- Graves older than 100 years;
 - Graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent.
- The graves to be relocated should be classified as accurately as possible into these categories. A concerted effort should also be made to identify the specific buried individual. These tasks must be accomplished by the survey and social consultation process already in place.

5.3 Social Consultation

Section 36 (3)(a) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 reads:

“No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

- (a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;*
- (b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or*
- (c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.”*

Furthermore, Section 36 (5) of the Act reads:

“SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3)(b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and*
- (b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.”*

In terms of social consultation and permits issued by SAHRA, these sections from the Act means that a permit will only be supplied if a “concerted effort” has been made to “contact and consult” the relatives or persons associated with those specific graves. Normally, such a social consultation process would (as a minimum) consist of the following:

- Full documentation of the entire social consultation process, including signed permission forms from the closest relatives providing permission for the grave to be relocated.
- Site notices (in the format and for the duration required by the Act), and proof thereof
- Newspaper notices, and proof thereof
- Documentary proof of social consultation process, i.e. minutes of meetings held with family members/affected parties

5.4 Authorisation

This component incorporates obtaining permissions, permits and authorization from the relevant compliance agencies.

Different legislation applies to the different categories of graves set out in 5.2.

- Full documentation of the entire social consultation process, including signed permission forms from the closest relatives providing permission for the grave to be relocated.
- Site notices (in the format and for the duration required by the Act), and proof thereof
- Newspaper notices, and proof thereof
- Documentary proof of social consultation process, i.e. minutes of meetings held with family members/affected parties

Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983. These graves fall under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorization for exhumation and re-interment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. The institution undertaking the relocation must be authorized under Section 24 of the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983 to handle and transport human remains.

Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years, fall under the jurisdiction of two acts, namely the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (Section 36) as well as the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983. Should graves older than 60 years, or if the age of the grave cannot be ascertained either by a grave marking or through a social consultation process, be located outside a formal cemetery, the Procedure for Consulting Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of the Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999) is applicable. However, graves older than 60 years but younger than 100 years, which are located within a formal cemetery administered by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not located within a formal cemetery, but is to be relocated to one, permission must also be acquired from the local authority and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to. The institution undertaking the relocation must be authorized under Section 24 of the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983 to handle and transport human remains. A qualified archaeologist accredited by SAHRA must personally supervise any alteration to, or relocation of, graves in this category.

Graves older than 100 years are classified as archaeological, and are protected in terms of Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. Authorization from SAHRA is required for these graves. A qualified archaeologist accredited by SAHRA must also supervise any alteration or relocation of graves in this category. On the discretion of SAHRA, the Procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) might also be required. If the grave is situated in cemetery administered by a local authority the authorizations as set out for graves

younger than 60 years are also applicable over and above SAHRA authorization. The institution undertaking the relocation must be authorised under Section 24 of the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983 to handle and transport human remains.

All graves of victims of conflict regardless of old they are or where they are situated are protected by Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act). SAHRA authorisation is required for all graves in this category. Any alteration to a grave in this category or the relocation thereof must be personally supervised by a qualified archaeologist accredited by SAHRA. If the grave is situated in a cemetery administered by a local authority the authorisations as set out for graves younger than 60 years are also applicable over and above SAHRA authorization. On the discretion of SAHRA the Procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act)) might also be required. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorized under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

5.5 Exhuming the remains

The methods employed during exhumation will aim to recover all the remains, to minimise damage to the remains, to record the three-dimensional context of the remains and should preserve and respect the dignity of the buried individual. All evidence that might allude to the events leading to the death of the individual and circumstances regarding the event will be recorded and interpreted. The information gathered will be presented in a technical report as required by the relevant compliance agency. The aim of the excavation should be the in situ exposure of the burial and associated artefacts (Nienaber and Steyn, 1999). The focus should be on accurate and complete documentation (Nienaber, 1997). Various methods for the excavation of graves have been proposed by different authors (Hester, 1975; Joukowsky, 1980; Krogman and Iscan, 1986; Morse, 1978) but all stress the need for adequate workspace around the exposed remains and a systematic approach to the removal of individual bones. The archaeological method, including extensive test trenching to prevent damage to the remains, should be employed. This approach should be largely similar to that of forensic archaeology where buried body cases is concerned. This approach should be adapted for the situation since graves vary in shape, size, depth and content (Nienaber, 1999). The methods of forensic archaeology are discussed by Steyn, et al. (2000).

5.6 Confirming the identity of the buried individual (Analysis)

Where any doubts exist regarding the identity of exhumed remains, a physical anthropological analysis aiming to help confirm or ascertain the identity should be conducted. This can be accomplished by comparing the results of the reconstruction of certain characteristics of the remains with known facts regarding the individual. Data on the remains should be recorded in a suitable format (such as that proposed Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994)) for future reference and comparison. Physical anthropological analysis of remains of archaeological origin should be undertaken as a matter of course, and could be required on the discretion of SAHRA.

The techniques that are applied should aim to achieve the reconstruction of individuals rather than the study of populations. The only parallel methodology that exist are the techniques of forensic anthropology that also aims to ascertain the identity of individuals (Krogman and Iscan, 1986). Where possible deductions regarding pathology, health and other indicators of stress should be considered during a reconstruction of events and the interpretation of evidence.

5.7 Reinterment of the remains

If the outcome of the social consultation allows for the curation of the remains, i.e. reinterment is not required by the identified families, persons or communities, the remains should be handed over for curation to a collaborating institution under Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) authorized under section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act). Should the remains be reburied, it will be done by a registered funeral undertaker acting in compliance with the relevant local regulations, laws and by-laws stipulated by the cemetery authority. The ceremony will be organised with the full participation of stakeholders and according to the wishes of the concerned families where these were identified.

5.8 Reporting

Reports compliant to the stipulations of the relevant legislation will be submitted as required by the relevant compliance agencies. Copies of all reports will be made available to the families and other stakeholders on request. All stakeholders are to have access to information generated by the project at all stages.

Should Kudzala Antiquity cc be appointed to facilitate the exhumation and relocation of graves, a specialist will normally be subcontracted to ensure that the process progresses within the law and in the shortest time possible.

5.9 Site Descriptions

Site 1 or RB 1. This is a graveyard located on a kopje (see map App. A) where the family Mlombo are buried. There are at least 24 graves here. To the north are two graves one marked with a headstone, Mlombo, Emyl, and the other unmarked, which are removed from the main graveyard (see fig. 2). Graves younger than 60 years.

Site 2 or RB 2. This is a formal graveyard with at least 24 graves located here. This graveyard is located just inside the eastern boundary of the proposed development area (see fig. 3, 4). Graves younger than 60 years.

Site 3 or RB 3. The Mdluli family graveyard. At least seven graves are located very close to the Penryn School. (Fig. 5). Graves younger than 60 years.

- Site 4 or RB 4. This is the graveyard of the Msinga family, at least 11 graves are located here, see fig. 6. Graves younger than 60 years.
- Site 5 or RB 5. This is one of the graveyards where the Mthethwa family are buried. This is the most formal Mthethwa graveyard and also the most recent. It is located close to the current Mthethwa homestead. There are 23 graves located here. See fig. 7 and 8. Graves younger than 60 years.
- Site 6 or RB 6. The family Shongwe are buried here. At least 10 graves (see fig. 9, 10). Graves younger than 60 years.
- Site 7 or RB 7. Mathengane family graveyard, located close to the abandoned Mathengane homestead. At least five graves located here, younger than 60 years.
- Site 8 or RB 8. These are unmarked graves and not connected to any particular family. Two are discernible (see fig. 13) but it is believed that there are definitely more in this vicinity. At the time of the survey the vegetation was so overgrown that the other graves could not be detected. Some of these graves may be older than 60 but younger than 100 years.
- Site 9 or RB 9. These are also unmarked graves and according to informant Luken Mthethwa they are those of the Nkosi family. At least four graves were documented. They are probably older than 60 but younger than 100 years. No photos were taken, the graves are not easily distinguished from the vegetation.
- Site 10 or RB 10. This location was pointed out by the informant as a gravesite but none could be located because of the vegetation. It is however documented as a gravesite.
- Site 11 or RB 11. This location is close to site 7, the Mathengane graveyard. It is characterized by the remains of the Mathengane dwellings. Not regarded as significant. (See fig. 12).
- Site 12 or RB 12. At least five graves located on the western side of the dirt road. No photo taken. These graves are probably older than 60 and younger than 100 years.
- Site 13 or RB 13. Located close to the previous site (12) this site was recorded because of the presence of a large amount of Sisal, normally associated with previous occupation of people. Closer inspection did not reveal any structures but they may be hidden by the Sisal.
- Site 14 or RB 14. This feature is not located on the proposed development area. It is an tobacco shed or -oven that is not used any longer. It is not regarded as significant (see fig. 14).
- Site 15 or RB 15. This site is also not located on the proposed development area. It is located on the bank of the Nels River. The feature consists of two hand-operated water

pumps that may be of historic value. The age of the pumps are uncertain, they were manufactured by Fischli & Puhрман Pty (Ltd) from Johannesburg.

Site 16 or RB 16. This is the family graveyard of Nkosi. There are seven graves in a formal graveyard they are not older than 60 years. At least five more unmarked graves are located a couple of metres to the south of the formal burial area. Some of them may be older than 60 but younger than 100 years. (See fig. 16).

Site 17 or RB 17. This is the graveyard of the Sheba family. This graveyard is not located on the proposed development area. It is therefore not indicated on the location map (Appendix A). At least 30 graves not older than 60 years.

Site 18 or RB 18. The family graveyard of Soukae. This graveyard is not located in the proposed development area and therefore not indicated on the location map (Appendix A). The graves are not older than 60 years.

Site 19 or RB 19. These are two graves of a husband and wife. According to the informant Meshack Mahlalela, the husband was known as Mr Mahai Mahashi. The graves are unmarked and well-hidden in the shrub close to a stream in a wetland (see location map Appendix A). No photos were taken. The graves are not older than 60 years.

Site 20 or RB 20. Three graves are located here. One of the graves is that of informant Carlson Mthethwa's grandfather, Phathwa Mthethwa. (See fig. 17). The graves are not older than 60 years.

Site 21 or RB 21. The graveyard of the family Sibanyoni. There are five graves, not older than 60 years (see fig. 18).

Site 22 or RB 22. This site is characterized by a large grave in which two trees have grown (see fig. 19.). This was pointed out by informants to be the grave of an Mthethwa family elder, the mother of the deceased Dingane Mthethwa (Site 5, fig. 8). This grave is believed to be older than 60 years and younger than 100 years.

A couple of metres further to the south-east are another 20 graves of the family Mkhathshwa. Most of these are not marked. Some of them are older than 60 years but younger than 100 years while others are younger than 60 years.

Site 23 or RB 23. This site is not located on the proposed development area. It consists of one grave, younger than 60 years. It is marked: Mesisi Nublunga.

It is important to note that the bulk of archaeological remains are normally located beneath the soil surface. It is therefore possible that some significant cultural material or remains were not located during this survey and will only be revealed when the soil is disturbed.

Therefore it is recommended that the owner of the land or developers take this into consideration when such activities are planned and executed at these locations.

Should excavation or large scale earth moving activities reveal any human skeletal remains, broken pieces of ceramic pottery, large quantities of sub-surface charcoal or any material that can be associated with previous occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately.

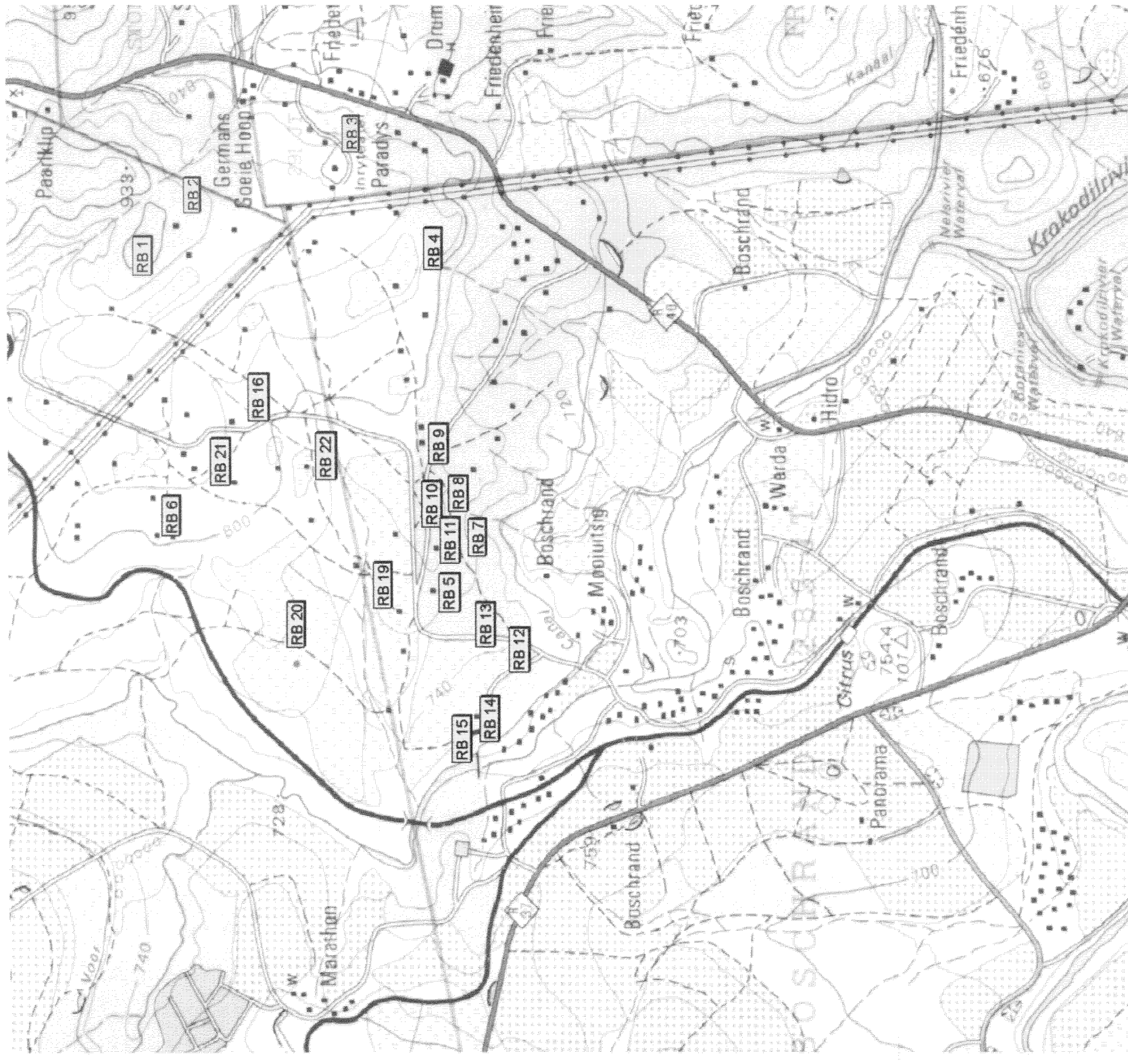
This will also temporarily halt such activities until an archaeologist have assessed the situation.

It must also be noted that if such a situation occurs it may have further financial implications for the developers the developers.

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7. Appendix A



Appendix B

8. List of Site Locations

During the survey, the location of sites are normally plotted with aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System). The site locations are then numbered in the following fashion: The initials RB followed by a number marks the identity of the site. The “R” stands for Riverside and “B” for Boschrand.

1. Site name: RB 1 (Site 1)
Date of compilation: 21/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 58, 405' E
Latitude, 25° 23, 862' S
Altitude: 924 m
Photo: Fig. 1,2.
2. Site name: RB 2 (Site 2)
Date of compilation: 21/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 58, 557' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 080' S
Altitude: 875 m
Photo: Fig. 3,4.
3. Site name: RB 3 (Site 3)
Date of compilation: 21/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 58, 551' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 627' S
Altitude: 849 m
Photo: Fig. 5.
4. Site name: RB 4 (Site 4)
Date of compilation: 21/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 995' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 677' S
Altitude: 815 m
Photo: Fig. 6.
5. Site name: RB 5 (Site 5)
Date of compilation: 21/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 389' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 773' S
Altitude: 785 m
Photo: Fig. 7, 8.

6. Site name: RB 6 (Site 6)
Date of compilation: 21/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 539' E
Latitude, 25° 23, 923' S
Altitude: 857 m
Photo: Fig. 9, 10.

7. Site name: RB 7 (Site 7)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 495' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 837' S
Altitude: 771 m
Photo: Fig. 11, 12.

8. Site name: RB 8 (Site 8)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 562' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 810' S
Altitude: 765 m
Photo: Fig. 13.

9. Site name: RB 9 (Site 9)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 700' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 793' S
Altitude: 804 m
Photo: none

10. Site name: RB 10 (Site 10)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 635' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 736' S
Altitude: 791 m
Photo: none

11. Site name: RB 11 (Site 11)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 342' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 848' S
Altitude: 760 m
Photo: Fig. 12.

12. Site name: RB 12 (Site 12)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 225' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 990' S
Altitude: 776 m
Photo: none

13. Site name: RB 13 (Site 13)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 242' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 922' S
Altitude: 764 m
Photo: none

14. Site name: RB 14 (Site 14)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 56, 973' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 876' S
Altitude: 751 m
Photo: Fig. 14.

15. Site name: RB 15 (Site 15)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 56, 920' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 893' S
Altitude: 757 m
Photo: Fig. 15.

16. Site name: RB 16 (Site 16)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 984' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 811' S
Altitude: 751 m
Photo: Fig. 16.

17. Site name: RB 17 (Site 17)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 58, 473' E
Latitude, 25° 23, 258' S
Altitude: 908 m
Photo: none.

18. Site name: RB 18 (Site 18)
Date of compilation: 22/04/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 58, 673' E
Latitude, 25° 23, 528' S
Altitude: 889 m
Photo: none

19. Site name: RB 19 (Site 19)
Date of compilation: 06/05/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 56, 937' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 583' S
Altitude: 701 m
Photo: none

20. Site name: RB 20 (Site 20)
Date of compilation: 06/05/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 849' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 168' S
Altitude: 818 m
Photo: Fig. 17.

21. Site name: RB 21 (Site 21)
Date of compilation: 06/05/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 601' E
Latitude, 25° 23, 778' S
Altitude: 826 m
Photo: Fig. 18.

22. Site name: RB 22 (Site 22)
Date of compilation: 06/05/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 330' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 221' S
Altitude: 808 m
Photo: Fig. 19.

23. Site name: RB 23 (Site 23)
Date of compilation: 06/05/2006
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 57, 155' E
Latitude, 25° 25, 106' S
Altitude: 727 m
Photo: Fig. 21.

Appendix C



Figure 1. Photo of the Mlombo graveyard at site RB 1. Photo taken in northern direction.



Figure 2. A grave also belonging to the Mlombo cemetery but removed to the northern side.

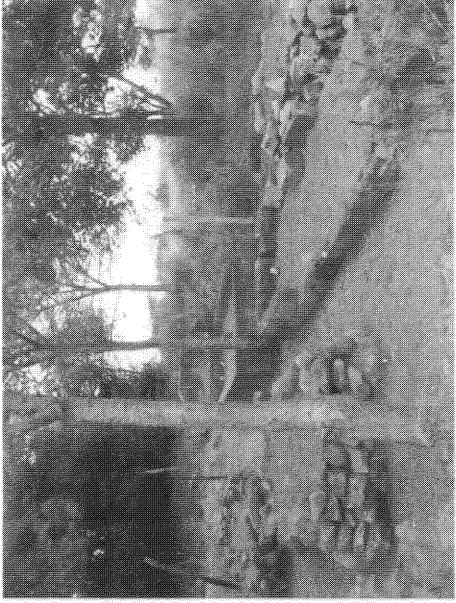


Figure 3. Photo of graveyard at site RB 2. Photo taken in western direction. At least 24 graves.



Figure 4. Graves at site RB 2. Photo taken in eastern direction.



Figure 5. One of the graves at site RB 3, near Penryn school. At least 7 graves.



Figure 6. The graveyard of the family Msinga at site RB 4 there are at least 11 graves.



Figure 7. Graveyard of the Mthethwa family, site RB 5. At least 23 graves.



Figure 8. Informant, Mr Carlson Mthethwa at the grave of the family headman Dingane Mthetwa, his grandfather.

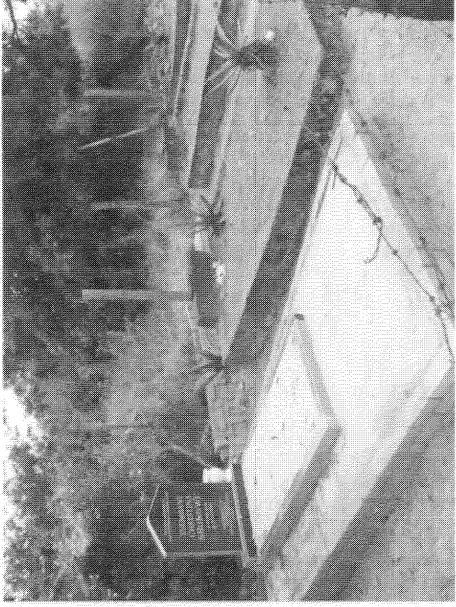


Figure 9. Photo of graves at the Shongwe graveyard. Site RB 6.



Figure 10. Shongwe graveyard, photo taken in eastern direction. Approx. 9 graves.



Figure 11. Graveyard of the family Mathengane. Site RB 7. Five graves.

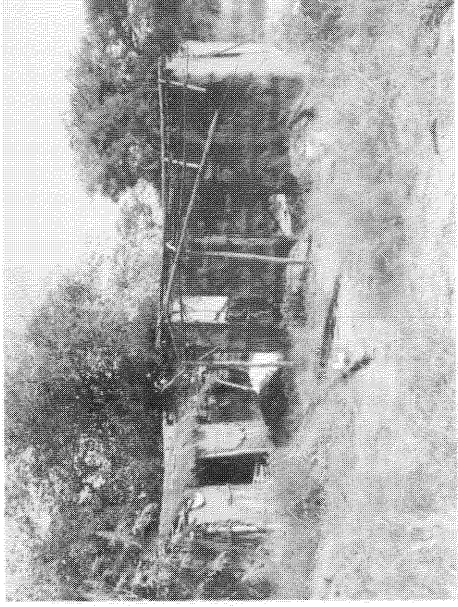


Figure 12. Remains of Mathengane family settlement, recently abandoned. Part of site RB 7.

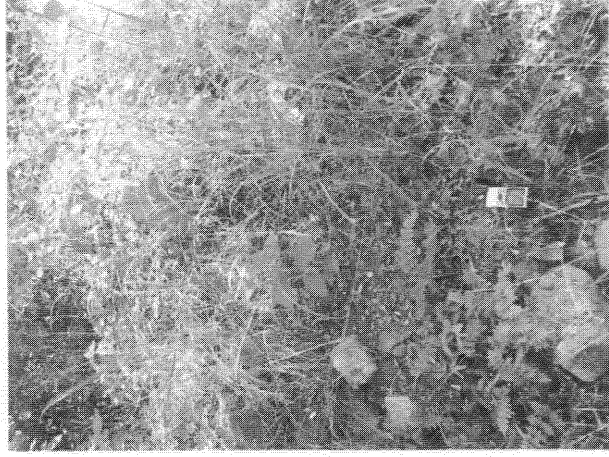


Figure 13. A grave located at site RB 8. There are more graves but not visible because of the lush vegetation.

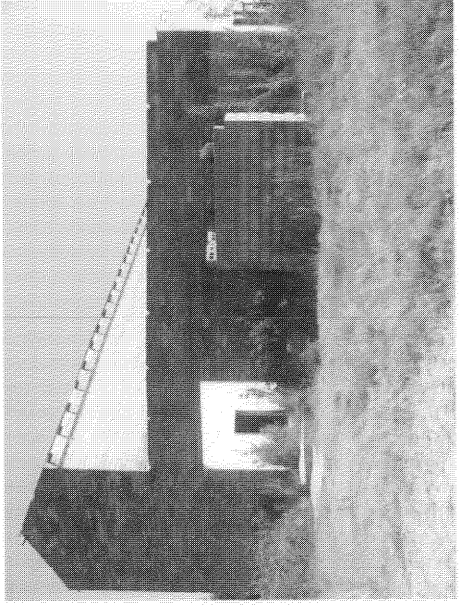


Figure 14. Site RB 14. A tobacco shed or curing oven not in use any longer.



Figure 15. Site RB 15. Hand-operated water pumps which may be of historic value.

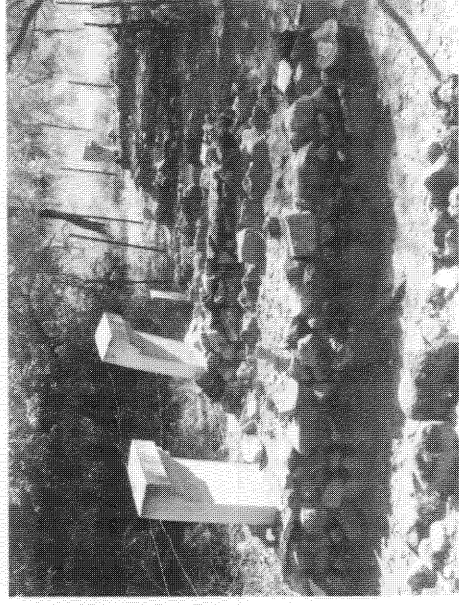


Figure 16. Site RB 16. Graves at the graveyard of the Nkosi family. Seven graves and at least another five to the south of here.



Figure 17. Site RB 20. Informants at graves of Mthethwa family.



Figure 18. Site RB 21. Five graves of the family Sibanyoni.



Figure 19. Site RB 22. Another Mthethwa was buried here, the grandmother of Dingane (fig. 8)

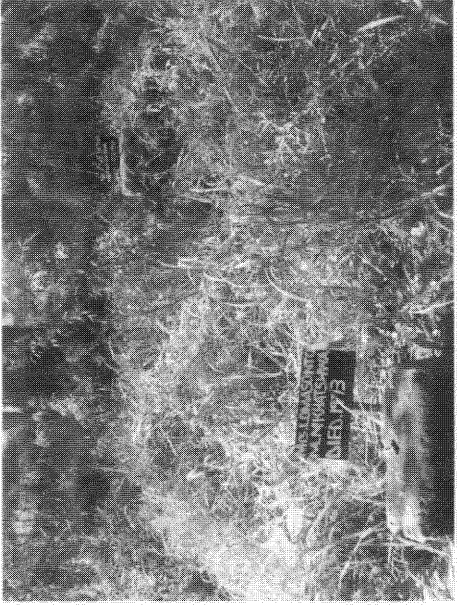


Figure 20. Site RB 22. Mkhathshwa family graveyard approx. 20 graves.



Figure 21. Site RB 23. Here lies buried Mesisi Nublunga, this grave is not in the development area.