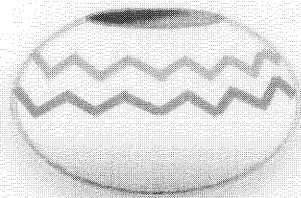


Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed
development on portion 3 of the farm Geluk 299 JT and portion 6,
35, 36 and 68 of the farm Rietvly 295 JT in Schoemanskloof
compiled by

Kudzala Antiquity



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6 March, 2008



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1. Introduction

Kudzala Antiquity was commissioned to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on the proposed township development portion 3 of the farm Geluk 299 JT and portion 6, 35, 36 and 68 of the farm Rietvly 295 JT in Schoemanskloof, Mpumalanga Province. The study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment as required by legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999). This act requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) or institutions to have impact assessment studies undertaken whenever any development activities are planned. This is to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as part of 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; andother 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, a Archaeological Impact Assessment was undertaken on portion 3 of the farm Geluk 299 JT and portion 6, 35, 36 and 68 of the farm Rietvly 295 JT in Schoemanskloof an area of approximately 600 hectares.

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 possess is lost, therefore it is important to locate and identify such remains before construction or development activities commence.

An AIA 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 two 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 has 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 study area falls within the Ehlanzeni District Municipality within Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on approximately 600 ha of land located in the Schoemanskloof. The survey was conducted on foot and with the use of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate cultural remains.

3. Methodology

The methodological approach for this study should meet the requirements of relevant heritage legislation. A desktop study followed by a physical survey of the impacted areas was conducted. A detailed archival study was conducted in an effort to establish the age of the property and whether structures, graves or features of historical value exist on the property.

SAHRA recently (2005) issued the "*Minimum standards for archaeological and*

palaentological components of impact assessment reports". This is a draft document which suggests that the following components be included in a heritage impact assessment:

- Archaeology
- Shipwrecks
- Battlefields
- Graves
- Structures older than 60 years
- Living heritage
- Historical settlements
- Landscapes
- Geological sites
- Palaeontological sites and objects

All the above-mentioned heritage components are addressed in this report, except shipwrecks, geological sites and palaeontological sites and objects.

The purpose of the archaeological study is to establish the whereabouts and nature of cultural heritage sites should they occur on the surveyed area. This includes settlements, structures and artifacts 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 or protection. This study consisted of foot surveys, a desktop archival study as well as a study of the results of previous archaeological work in the area.

3.1. Desktop study

The purpose of the desktop study is to compile as much information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. This helps to provide an historical context for located sites. Sources used for this study included published and unpublished documents, archival material and maps. Material obtained from the following institutions or individuals were consulted:

- South African National Archives, Pretoria
- Deeds Office, Pretoria
- Lydenburg Museum, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles

3.2. Significance of sites

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.

Within the establishment of the significance of a site or feature there are certain values or dimensions connected to significance which may be allocated to a site. These include:

- **Types of significance**

The site's scientific, aesthetic and historic significance or a combination of these is

established.

- **Degrees of significance**

The archaeological or historic site's rarity and representative value is considered. The condition of the site is also an important consideration.

- **Spheres of significance**

Sites are categorized as being significant in the international, national, provincial, regional or local context. Significance of a site for a specific community is also taken into consideration.

It should be noted that to arrive at the specific allocation of significance of a site or feature, the specialist considers the following:

- Historic context
- Archaeological context or scientific value
- Social value
- Aesthetic value

More specific criteria used by the specialist in order to allocate value or significance to a site include:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Quality of the archaeological or historic material of the site
- Quantity of sites and site features

In short, archaeological and historic sites that contain data which may significantly enhance the knowledge that archaeologists currently have about our cultural heritage

should be considered highly valuable. 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 or sites.

Graves are considered very sensitive sites and should never under any circumstances be jeopardized by development activities. Graves are incorporated in the National Heritage Resources Act under section 36 and in all instances where graves are found by the surveyor, the recommendation would be to steer clear of these areas. If this is not possible or if construction activities have for some reason damaged graves, specialized consultants are normally contacted to aid in the process of exhumation and reinterment of the human remains. This implies that construction activities at the particular grave site will be brought to a halt temporarily.

4. History and archaeology

4.1. Archival study

Archival investigation was conducted regarding on portion 3 of the farm Geluk 299 JT and portions 6, 35, 36 and 38 of the farm Rietvly 295 JT, in the Belfast district, Mpumalanga Province.

The farm Rietvly was already established in 1870 and the farm Geluk in 1884. It therefore has a history of more than 100 years. Very few archival documents relating to the farm Rietvly could be found. However information from the Deeds Office was more comprehensive and could be used to reconstruct the history of the farm.

More than 1 000 documents relating to Geluk was found. However most of these refer to other farms with the same name. Eventually there were also very few documents relating to this farm. Again the information from the Deeds Office was more comprehensive and could be used to reconstruct the history of the farm.

4.2. Methodology

Research was conducted in the National Archives Depot (NAD) and the Deeds Office in Pretoria. In the Deeds office the old farm registers and old Surveyor-General's maps were consulted. The information from the old farm register books in the Deeds Office was much more successful than that from the National Archives.

The specific archives that were consulted in the NAD are the South African Archives Depot (SAB), the Transvaal Archives Depot (TAD), the National Register of Manuscripts and Photographs, National Archives cartographic material, library material

and copies (MAN), Archives Depot of Audio-Visual Material (OVM) and the all inclusive archives (RSA). The TAD deals with documents before 1910 and the SAD with those after 1910. The MAN deals with photographs, maps and other material indicated and OVM with audio-visual material.

The RSA is a combined database of all the other databases. This means that the number of documents found in all the other databases should also be found here. However experience has shown that it sometimes differs and therefore the search also had to be conducted here.

Key words that were used are the following: Geluk, with and without the farm number 299 JT, or the combination thereof with the words Belfast or Lydenburg (the farm had been in the Barberton district before) and in combination with the number 1486 as this was the original farm number. For the other farm the key words Rietvly, with and without the farm number 295 JT were used. Again this was done in combination with the words Belfast or Lydenburg (the farm was formerly in the Lydenburg district) and the number 560 and 450. The original farm number was 450, but this was later on changed to 560.

Many documents were eventually found, but not much of these were applicable regarding these particular farms. There are also other farms with the names Geluk and Rietvly and for the latter there seem to be at least three farms just in the Lydenburg district. Useful information came from the TAB and SAB. This was confirmed by the RSA.

4.3. Discussion

4.3.1 Geluk 299 JT

As mentioned already, the farm was first called Geluk 1486 and it was in the Lydenburg district. Lydenburg was established in 1850 (Bergh 1999: 17). It was one of the first Voortrekker towns in the area today known as Mpumalanga. The town of Belfast was established in 1890 (Bergh 1999: 21). In those years towns are usually established because the farmers of the area wanted a place from where they could get access to markets. This means that many farms must have already been occupied by the 1890's.

The following information was obtained from old farm registers in the Deeds Office:

DEED NO	DATE	FROM	TO	PORTION	REMARKS
213	1884	Government deed	Stephanus Johannes Schoeman sr	Whole farm	
238	27 March 1884	SJ Schoeman	Edward Button	Whole farm	
232	23 March 1885	E Button	The Colonial Gold Mining Company of South Africa	Whole farm	
2546	3 January 1888	The Colonial Gold Mining Company of South Africa	The Gold Estates (Transvaal) Company Ltd.	Whole farm	
5411	10 November 1896	The Gold Estates (Transvaal) Company Ltd.	The Gold Estates (Transvaal) Company Ltd.	Whole farm	It is unknown why this was registered twice.
127	15 January 1903	The Gold Estates (Transvaal) Company Ltd.	Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd.	Whole farm	
7593	23 December 1909	Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd.	Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd.	Whole farm	It is unknown why this was registered twice.
5709	7 July 1913	Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd. (in liquidation).	Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd.	Whole farm	
8064	16 August 1922	Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd.	Johannes Lodewicus Malan	½ share	

11175	27 November 1923	Insolvent Estate JL Malan	Ward Jackson Trust	½ share	
2015	26 February 1929	Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd.	Nicolaas Johannes Grobler	½ share	
233	18 January 1933	Estate late NJ Grobler	Jacoba Magrieta Grobler born Steenkamp	½ share	
8577	31 March 1944	Ward Jackson Trust	Johan Nicolaas Raubenheimer	½ share	
28162	8 November 1945	JN Raubenheimer	Johannes Nicolaas Davies	2/5 share	
9099	16 April 1951	JN Raubenheimer	Robert Donald Smitham	1/10 share	
16014	2 July 1957	Estate late JN Raubenheimer	Samuel Christoffel Adendorff	1/15 share	
16015	2 July 1957	Estate late JN Raubenheimer	James Henry Davies	1/15 share	
16016	2 July 1957	Estate late JN Raubenheimer	Cornelis Tobias Vermaak	1/15 share	
16017	2 July 1957	Estate late JN Raubenheimer	Jan Hendrik Coetzee	1/15 share	
16018	2 July 1957	Estate late JN Raubenheimer	Paul Johannes Venter	1/15 share	
16019	2 July 1957	Estate late JN Raubenheimer	Abel Hermanus Raath	1/15 share	
The farm was now divided into many portions of which some were consolidated again. The following is known regarding portion 3:					

16020	2 June 1957	Joint owners	Jacoba Magrieta Grobler born Steenkamp	3	
16024	2 June 1957	JM Grobler born Steenkamp	Benjamin Koeleman	whole of 3	
52252	5 November 1981	B Koeleman	Anthony James Barclay	whole of 3	

Unfortunately no maps could be obtained from the Office of the Surveyor-General. This is despite the fact that numbers for such maps could be indicated.

The above table can shortly be summarized as follows. The first owner of the farm was SJ Schoeman who received it from the Government of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) in 1884. No specific date is given. He sold the farm to E. Button on 27 March 1884. In 1885 Button sold it to the Colonial Gold Mining Company of South Africa. This does not necessarily indicate that gold have been found on the farm as they may have purchased it for prospecting purposes.

After changing hands at least twice to other companies the farm was divided in two portions. The first became owned by JL Malan and the second by NJ Grobler. After Grobler died his wife, JM Grobler, became the owner of this portion. The portion owned by Malan were sold to the Ward Jackson trust in 1923 and in 1944 to JN Raubenheimer. In 1957 various portions were cut from this portion.

During the same time various portions were joined and a new portion called portion 3 was established. This was owned by JM Grobler. She sold it in the same year to B Koeleman who in turn sold it to AJ Barclay in 1981.

The following information was found in the National Archives Repository (NAD):

The information basically confirms that the farm has already been established in the time

of the former Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek. In 1895 someone asked for clarity to determine whether the farm was in the Lydenburg district (NAD, TAB, SS0, R4988/95).

Another document from 1899 indicates that a certain Jansen from Dullstroom wanted to lay out a town on the farm (NAD, TAB, SS0, R4296/99). It is not indicated whether this did happen or whether this is indeed the same farm as the one under investigation.

4.3.2 Rietvly 295 JT

As mentioned already, the farm was first called Rietvly 560 (and 450) and it was in the Lydenburg district. Regarding the farm Rietvly 295 JT, the following information was obtained from old farm registers in the Deeds Office:

The farm was surveyed in three portions in 1874.

DEED NO	DATE	FROM	TO	PORTION	REMARKS
4242	10 February 1870	Government deed	Jurie Johannes Schoeman	Whole farm	
273	22 January 1874	Estate late JJ Schoeman	Petrus Albertus Schoeman	A	This portion later became known as portion 1.
274	22 January 1874	Estate late JJ Schoeman	Petrus Albertus Schoeman	B	This portion later became known as portion 2.
469	25 March 1878	Estate late JJ Schoeman	De Villiers Gurling Pritchard	C	This portion later became known as portion 2.
1007	17 October	DG Pritchard	Dirk Jacobus Gerhardus Coetzee sr	C	

	1879				
895	2 November 1883	DJG Coetzee sr	Karel Rood	C	
899	5 November 1884	K Rood	Parker Wood & Company	½ of C	
2365	1 June 1896	K Rood	Lydenburg Estates Ltd.	½ of C	
2366	1 June 1896	Parker Wood & Company	Lydenburg Estates Ltd.	½ of C	Therefore portion C was consolidated again.
4751	18 July 1910	Order of court	Lydenburg Estates Ltd.	C	It is not known why this was issued by the court.
6649	18 July 1923	Lydenburg Estates Ltd.	Tobias van Niekerk jr	Remain der of C	This means that portion C was subdivided again.
6904	25 July 1925	T van Niekerk jr	Government	Remain der of C	
G77	24 February 1944	Crown grant	Johannes Hendrik Theodorus Heymans	Remain der of C	
26098	30 September 1944	JHT Heymans	Johannes Bernardus Wessels	Remain der of C	
26801	4 September 1946	JB Wessels	Petrus Johannes Uys Wessels	½ of remain der of C	

In 1923 portion C was subdivided. The following is the history of portion 1 of portion C (the remainder of portion C was indicated above).

DEED NO	DATE	FROM	TO	PORTION	REMARKS
6648	18 July 1923	Lydenburg Estates Ltd.	Wessel Hendrik Grobler	1 of C	This means that portion C was subdivided further. This portion became known as portion 4.
18933	15 October 1937	Order of court	Clara Horner Simon born Nicholson	Remainder of 1 of C	

Portion A of portion 1 of portion C now became portion 6.

DEED NO	DATE	FROM	TO	PORTION	REMARKS
380	21 January 1924	WH Grobler	Government	A of 1 of C	This portion later became known as portion 6.
G190	6 November 1940	Crown grant	Chelmsford George Berry	A of 1 of C	
16453	6	CG Berry	Claude Hamilton	A of 1 of C	

	November 1940		Wedderburn		
15759	16 August 1950	CH Wedderburn	Basil James Laidlaw Leslie Stuart Laidlaw	Remainder of portion A of portion 1 of portion C	This means that portion A was subdivided again.
21100	22 September 1953	BJ Laidlaw & LS Laidlaw	Johannes Lodewicus Malan Salomon Johannes Stander	Remainder	

Portion 6 gave origin to portion 12.

DEED NO	DATE	FROM	TO	PORTION	REMARKS
15758	16 August 1950	Certificate of Registered Title	CH Wedderburn	12 of 6 of A of 1 of C	This portion is called Lindale.
20792	29 September 1961	Estate Late CH Wedderburn	Hendrik Jacobus Pretorius Maretha Maria Elizabeth Pretorius born Hoffman	Whole (of 12)	

Portion 12 gave origin to portion 22.

DEED NO	DATE	FROM	TO	PORTION
3080	1 February 1973	HJ Pretorius	Schoemanskloof Boerevereniging	12

No further applicable information could be obtained from the farm registers.

Again no maps could be obtained from the Office of the Surveyor-General. This is despite the fact that numbers for such maps could be indicated.

The above tables can shortly be summarized as follows. The first owner of the farm Rietvly 295 JT was JJ Schoeman who received it from the Government of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) on 10 February 1870. After his death the farm was surveyed in three portions. Portion A and B became the property of PA Schoeman whilst portion C became the property of DG Pritchard.

Portion 3 is the one applicable to this study. Pritchard sold it to DJG Coetzee sr in 1879. He sold it to K Rood in 1883. This portion was now divided in two portions. The first of these were sold to Parker Wood & Company in 1884 and the second to the Lydenburg Estates Ltd in 1896. At this time the two portions was consolidated again as Lydenburg Estates Ltd also bought the other portion from Parker Wood & Company.

Portion C was divided again later on. Portion 1 became the property of WH Grobler and was later known as portion 4. Portion A of portion 1 of portion C became known as portion 6. It became the property of the Government in 1924. In 1940 CG Berry became the owner of this portion and sold it to CH Wedderburn. Portion 6 was subdivided again. The remainder was bought by Basil Janus Laidlaw and Leslie Stuart Laidlaw. Portion 12, called Lindale, was still owned by Wedderburn.

Unfortunately no information regarding portions 35, 36 and 38 of the farm could be obtained. However, these must be subdivisions of the portions indicated in the above tables, meaning that the early history thereof is contained in the above.

The following information was found in the National Archives Repository (NAD):

The oldest document in the archives relating to this farm dates to 1932. It corroborates information from the Deeds Office indicating that CG Berry was granted portion A of portion 1 of portion C of Rietvly 560, Lydenburg (NAD, SAB, URU1264, 652). It is interesting that the deeds information gives this as being 1940. The reason for this is that deeds were sometimes registered long after the transaction have occurred. One can therefore safely assume that Berry became the owner of the farm in 1932 and that he had to have it registered in his name before he could sell it. Therefore the transfer of the property to CH Wedderburn has the same date.

A second document, dates to 1953 and makes mention of a water court case between CH Wedderburn on the one hand and BJ Laidlaw and LS Laidlaw on the other. It confirms that these persons were inhabiting the farm in 1953 (NAD, TAB, WAT01, 450/1953). From the above table we know that the Laidlaws owned portion 6 and Wedderburn portion 12.

Another document, dated to 1963, refers to the remaining portion of portion C. It indicates that B van Veen bought half a portion of this from PJU Wessels (see table). In this document it is indicated that the farm is in the Belfast district (NAD, SAB, LDE2117, 44428).

The last applicable document is dated to between 1970 and 1972. It indicates that approval was given for portion 6 of the farm Rietvly 295 JT to become a public resort (NAD, SAB, CDB15132, PB4/19/2/30/295/1).

4.4. Concluding remarks

It can be constituted that the first owner of the farm Rietvly 295 JT in the Lydenburg (later Belfast) district, was Jurie Johannes Schoeman. This was in 1870. One would expect to find more documents in the Transvaal Archives Depot (TAB) regarding this farm. Fortunately the history of the farm is well documented in the Deeds Office.

Portion C became known as portion 3 and was first owned by De Villiers Gurling

Pritchard in 1874. It later became the property of the Lydenburg Estates Ltd. In 1924 portion 6, a portion of portion 3 again became the property of the Government. This portion was divided again. In the 1970's approval was granted for the remainder of portion 6 to become a public resort.

The first owner of the farm Geluk 299 JT in the Lydenburg (later Belfast) district was Stephanus Johannes Schoeman. This was in 1884. In this case one would also expect to find more documents in the Transvaal Archives Depot (TAB) regarding this farm. Fortunately the history of the farm is well documented in the Deeds Office.

In 1929 NJ Grobler became the owner of half of the farm. His wife inherited it after his death in 1933. After many further subdivisions a new portion 3 was established in 1957. Mrs. Grobler sold this to B Koeleman in 1957 and he sold it to AJ Barclay in 1981.

The surnames mentioned in the text are of importance. It might be found on graves in the area, giving further evidence of the people residing there. It may also still be known to some of the inhabitants of the area.

4.5. Historic and archaeological background

Farms in the Schoemanskloof valley were allocated to various families in 1848. The kloof is named after P.A. Schoeman who settled on the farm Mooiplaas. Citrus and grain are produced in this valley (Barnard, 1975:56; Bulpin, 1989:241; SA Encyclopedia: 518a).

Stone-walled ruins situated in the escarpment area of Mpumalanga have been classified as:

track ways, terraces and settlement units. Settlement units have been subdivided by Collet (1982:34) as:

- (i) Simple ruins which consist of an isolated circular enclosure, and
- (ii) Complex ruins which consist of two or more contiguous circular or semi-circular enclosures. Both settlement types are, spatially, closely related to terrace-walling.

Mason conducted an aerial survey of archaeological sites on the northern plateau and eastern

escarpment of South Africa (represented by the drainage basins of the Steelpoort, Sabi, Crocodile and Komati Rivers) in 1968. With the focus on site layout he identified 8 distinct

ruin classes (Mason 1968:169).

These are as follows:

Class 1: Isolated circle or a few adjacent but isolated circles (Simple ruin)

Class 2a: Circular open space defined by several attached semi-circular enclosures (Complex ruin)

Class 2b: Two or more large circles composed of interlocking small circles (Complex ruin)

Class 3: Circular enclosures enclosed by periphery-walling (may be scalloped) (Complex ruin)

Class 4a: Scattered circular enclosures forming a closely related whole; no enclosing periphery walling (Complex ruin)

Class 4b: Closely related circular enclosures covering a large area; no enclosing

periphery walling (Complex ruin)

Class 4c: A dispersed set of isolated circles seeming to form a related whole
(Complex ruin)

Class 5: Scattered irregular walling with no definite plan identified (Complex ruin)

It should, however, be noted that unlike Mason, Evers did take terracing into account when he conducted his study to classify settlements in the Lydenburg and Machadodorp area (which represents the Sabi, Elands and parts of the Crocodile River drainage system). According to his classification system (Collet also followed this system) 'Stone walling was used to define homestead areas (enclosure units), agricultural land (terracing) and communication networks within and between sites (cattle tracks). The combination of these three attributes forms a settlement' (Marker & Evers 1976:160). Note that terracing is:

'generally simple, consisting of lines of stones running roughly parallel to the contour' (Marker & Evers 1976:160). The enclosure units fall into three basic types namely:

- i) the simplest units which consist of two concentric circles. The inner circle was probably the cattle kraal and the space between the circles the area where huts were built.
- ii) a complex of enclosures generally consisting of a large central structure with a number of smaller circles around part of, or the whole of, the parameter. This inner complex is surrounded by an outer ring wall.
- iii) an agglomeration of small circles which does not conform to the basic pattern of the first two.

All Late Iron Age stone walled settlements recorded during this survey are classified according to these criteria. (After Coetzee, F. 2005: 6-7. Unpublished heritage assessment).

It is believed that the documented ruins were probably constructed and occupied by either the Ndebele or Koni people. A concise discussion of Ndebele and Koni history in this area follows.

Koni

The Pedi is surely the most famous tribe to have inhabited the Lydenburg area in historic times. The area in which these people settled is historically known as Bopedi but other groups resided here before the famous Pedi came onto the scene. Among the first of these were the Kwena or Mongatane, who came from the north and were probably of Sotho origin. A second tribe to settle in Bopedi before the arrival of the Pedi were the Roka, followed by the Koni (Mönnig, 1967).

Some Koni entered the area from the east and other from the north-west. According to historians, most Koni trace their origin to Swaziland and therefore claim that they are related to the Nguni. After the first Koni settled in the southern part of Bopedi, the area became known as Bokoni. Many people who were previously known as Roka also adopted the name Koni as the name "Roka" was not always held in esteem by other groups (Mönnig, 1967).

Historically the Pedi was a relatively small tribe who by various means built up a considerable empire. The Pedi are of Sotho origin. They migrated southwards from the Great Lakes in Central Africa some five centuries ago. The names of their chiefs can be traced to a maximum of fifteen generations. Historical events can be deduced reasonably well for the last two centuries, while sporadic events can be described another two centuries preceding the former.

Some 150 years before the Voortrekkers entered the area, some battles took place between the Koni (Zulu under Makopole) and Swazi (under Moselekatse). At that time the Mapedi resided in the Steelpoort area.

The Bakoni (Koni) was attacked and defeated by the Matabele and their chief, Makopole, was killed. The Matabele, not yet satisfied with their victory, moved further north towards the Bapedi headquarters. At Olifantspoortjie the whole Bapedi regiment was wiped out as well as all the sons of Thulare, the Bapedi chief (except for Sekwati who managed to escape).

After four years, Sekwati together with a few followers who had also managed to escape the Matabele, now slowly started to rise. In 1830 Sekwati invaded some of the smaller

tribes and eventually the Koni (under Marangrang) was ambushed and defeated. Now the empire of Maruteng (Bapedi) ruled the Koni (Bulpin, 1984; Mönnig, 1967).

When Potgieter and his followers entered the area in 1845 a Peace Treaty was signed between himself and Sekwati. Sekwati also asked for protection against the larger tribes in the area.

After consultation with Prof. Tom Huffman, it became clear that the ruins to be found near the town of Lydenburg most probably belong to the Koni rather than the Pedi, who resided further to the south-west towards Steelpoort and Burgersfort. The ruins probably date from as far back as the seventeenth century (Mönnig, 1967:16)

Ndebele

Under leadership of the well known Mzilikazi, the Ndebele kingdom arose during the Zulu wars of the early 1820's and this assisted in the spreading of these people among the predominantly Sotho-speaking inhabitants of the South African interior (Rasmussen, 1978).

The kingdom grew rapidly as a consequence of two decades of absorption of conquered peoples and Nguni refugees, this movement occurred across the Transvaal from east to west until the Ndebele finally settled in the modern Matabeleland, north of the Limpopo River.

The name Ndebele is an Anglicized form of the Nguni word *Amandebele*, which in turn comes from the Sotho word *Matebele*. This Sotho word presumably means "strangers from the east" (Rasmussen, 1978: 161). The Sotho, residing in the central regions of South Africa generally applied this name to Nguni-speaking peoples from the eastern coast.

The best-known part of Ndebele history must surely be that of the chief Nyabela (Mapoch) who gave refuge to the murderer of the Pedi king Sekhukune. Providing Mampuru, the half brother of Sekhukune with protection put Nyabela in a difficult

position with the ZAR (Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek). His kraal, situated near Roossenekal is commonly known as Mapoch's Caves and is a popular tourist attraction in modern times.

This kraal was besieged by ZAR forces and a battle raged for several months after which Nyabela surrendered and Mampuru was delivered on July 7, 1883. The war ended with the commando burning down Nyabela's capital. His people were once again scattered over the Transvaal as indentured labourers (Bulpin 1969; Jansen van Vuuren 1983).

The Southern Ndebele is classified under the Nguni nation and divided into three tribes namely the Manala, Ndzundza and Hwaduba. The Manala represents the majority of the Southern Ndebele of KwaNdebele (Jansen van Vuuren, 1983: 9-10).

The most important formal source of information used by the surveyor for the initial interpretation of the sites discussed in this document, is that of Jansen van Vuuren 1983. This source shed some light on typical Ndebele village and kraal layout. These general rules of Ndebele kraal layout was compared to the sites found on the farm in an attempt to confirm their identity and function. It was found that the layout of the villages found during the survey, conforms to that which is normally associated with Ndebele occupation.

According to researchers, the Ndebele originate from Nguni stock (Jansen van Vuuren, 1983, Loubser 1981, Rasmussen 1978) and this would suggest that the oldest Ndebele dwellings or huts would have structural similarities to those of the earliest Zulu and Xhosa huts. The use (by Ndebele) of the circular thatched roof hut was probably the result of contact with nearby Northern Sotho and Tswana groups (Jansen van Vuuren, 1983: 22).

Researchers underline that the direction in which the Ndebele settlement is oriented is significant. All kraals are laid out to face in either a northern or north-eastern direction (Jansen van Vuuren, 1983: 43).

This means that the entrances to a kraal as well as the huts inside the enclosure, will preferably be positioned towards the north or north-east. This seems to be the case at the

sites dealt with in this document.

One of the trademarks of the Ndebele kraal is that it is enclosed by a stacked stone wall known as the *ikura*. The function of this wall is to protect the inhabitants from intruders, this wall encloses all the dwellings of the kraal and its major entrance is normally situated at the six o'clock position. Refuse material such as ash and other household rubbish is normally deposited beyond this wall (Jansen van Vuuren 1983: 48-49).

5. Located sites, their description and suggested mitigation

A total of 11 (eleven) sites and features were documented. These sites comprise of stone-walled structures and terraces, unmarked graves and ruins. During the time of surveying, all the sites and site features like terracing and stone-walling were covered in very dense vegetation. It was therefore difficult to establish a broader picture or a continuous sequence in the layout of the structures. The close proximity of all the recorded features indicate that this is probably a single large settlement, consisting of circular stone-walled units separated by terracing (for agricultural use) and other settlement nuclei or family units. The graves located at sites RS 1, RS 3 and RS 7 are associated with farm workers and this was confirmed by informants.

5.1. Site RS 1.

Location: See Appendix B and C, D (Fig. 1-4).

Description:

Formal graveyard. Eleven (11) graves located here. Three graves have headstones with inscriptions. The graveyard was pointed out by informant Mr Michael Mbombe who has been working and living on the farm for a number of years. According to him the graves are those of his family by name the Magagula and Nkosi families.

The first marked graves read:

- Linah Mtenti Magagula.
Died: 1978
“Psalm 23:1. Rest in Peace”

- Kaffur Frans Nkosi
Born: 1914-01-01
Died: 1987-03-25
“Lala Ngoxolo Amahubo:23

- Nkosi, Majaheni Aaron
Born: 05-02-1912
Died: 03-03-89

Impact of the proposed development:

The proposed development will not impact on the graves as they are located outside the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the graveyard not be disturbed by any development activities and that access be allowed for visits by the families of the people buried here.

5.2. Site RS 2.

Location: See Appendix B and C, D (Fig. 5).

Description:

LIA (Late Iron Age) circular stone walling located a few metres west of site RS 1. The walls are circular and semi-circular in shape but poorly defined and much weathered. They consist of approximately 4 clustered enclosures. They are spread out within an approximate area of 20m².

Impact of the proposed development:

The proposed development will probably not impact on these structures as they are located outside the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.3. Site RS 3

Location: See Appendix B and C, D (Fig. 6, 7).

Description:

Formal graveyard. At least 10 graves are located here, none of them are marked and some of them are probably older than 60 years. According to the informant, Mr Michael Mbombe the families Mbila and Masugu are represented here.

Impact of the proposed development:

The proposed development will not impact on the graves as they are located outside the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that a formal process of exhumation and reinterment be followed in the event that the graves are directly impacted upon. After the families have been consulted regarding this. This is in accordance to section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). If development activities are not planned here, it is recommended that the grave area be fenced off to minimize impact.

5.4. Site RS 4

Location: See Appendix B and C, D (Fig. 8).

Description:

LIA stone walling. Two oval enclosures partly collapsed. The walls are approximately 0,5 metres high and measure approximately 2m x 1m. A small scalloped wall is located on the northern side. It is much weathered, partly collapsed and approximately 0,1 m high. Informant Mr Michael Mbombe is of the opinion that there were graves located close-by at some time. At one of these a Mandla Matsebula was buried in the year 1990. He relates that there were approximately 6 graves in total. Despite an effort to locate the graves, none could be found. They may have been destroyed during agricultural activities.

Impact of the proposed development:

The proposed development activities will not impact on this site as it is located outside the development area.

Mitigation:

If development activities are planned here the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.5. Site RS 5

Location: See Appendix B and C, D (Fig. 9).

Description:

The site consists of two features. The first is very poorly defined stone walling located on top of a granite outcrop. The second feature is located approximately 30 metres south-west of here and consists of a very well preserved circular stone walled enclosure with a scalloped wall on its western side. The height of the walls of the circular enclosure ranges between 0,1m and 0,3 m. The cross section of the enclosure measures approx. 4m. The scalloped wall is 4m long (north-south orientation) and 0,5m high. The walling may be associated with the LIA.

Impact of the proposed development:

It is not certain whether the proposed development will impact on this site.

Mitigation:

If development activities are planned here the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.6. Site RS 6

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

Three features are located here. Two of these are rectangular stone-built dwellings. (See fig. 10-12 Appendix D). The walls are approximately 1,2 metres high and the structures measure approximately 4m by 4m. The southernmost structure has a characteristic small veranda in front of the northern entrance (Fig. 11). In contrast to the typical dry walling technique characteristic of Late Iron Age stone structures, these walls were built with clay or mud in between the rocks for binding. A third structure located some 5m to the west is circular in shape but was also built by making use of mud or clay as daga (Fig. 12). The walls of this structure is also approximately 1,2m high.

Impact of proposed development:

Development activities will not affect this site.

Mitigation:

In the case where development activity will impact on the site, the features will have to be documented and a permit obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed. It is believed that the structures are of historic significance given the long settlement history of the farm.

5.7. Site RS 7

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

Fifteen (15) graves were counted at this site. According to informant, Mr Michael Mbombe, some of his family are buried here. He pointed out the graves of the wife of Mr Goodman Maseko (his father's cousin), the children of Miriam Masuku and the wife of Mtsangeni Nkosi.

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that a formal process of exhumation and reinterment be followed in the event that the graves are directly impacted upon. After the families have been consulted regarding this. This is in accordance to section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). If development activities are not planned here, it is recommended that the grave area be fenced off to minimize impact.

5.8. Site RS 8

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

Two poorly defined circular stone enclosures are located here to the west of the road. They are situated approximately 30 metres apart. Both measure 5m across and the walling is only about 10cm high.

Impact of proposed development:

Development activities will probably not impact on these features.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.9. Site WK 9

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

Poorly defined circular stone-walling. It is hidden by very thick vegetation, therefore only a general photo of its location was taken (Fig. 15).

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

Site 10 is regarded as being a single large settlement complex. The site was divided into 5 sections to ensure easier documentation (10a-10e). Since this is a large site in a very good state of preservation, no development activities are recommended to take place here. The site may rather be incorporated into the development as a unique heritage feature.

5.10. Site RS 10a

Location: See Appendix B and C, D (Fig. 16-20).

Description:

This is the eastern perimeter of the site. Here are located two circular stone walled enclosures. The walls are approximately 1m high and both structures measure 5m across.

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be

documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.11. Site RS 10b

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

A cluster of 4 (four) circular stone walled enclosures. The walls are between 1 and 1,5m high and quite broad, measuring some 80cm in places.

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.12. Site RS 10c

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

Several semi-circular enclosures characterized by extensive stone terracing oriented in an east-west direction. Walls as between 1 and 1,5m high.

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.13. Site RS 10d

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

A small enclosure (Fig. 18).

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.14. Site RS 10e

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

This is the topmost section of the site. Extensive scalloped and semi-circular walling all of them between 0,5m and 1m high. The walling extends towards the north northeast downslope.

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.15. Site RS 11a

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

Characterised by terracing and semi-circular stone walling on either side of the road. Located east of site 10. There are also circular enclosures measuring approximately 3m across and with walls at 1m high.

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

5.16. Site RS 11b

Location: See Appendix B and C, D.

Description:

East of road, large circular stone wall enclosure. The walls are approximately 1m high and the enclosure measures approximately 10 across. This site is located a few metres

east and downslope of site 11a.

Impact of proposed development:

Not known.

Mitigation:

In the event that development activity impact on this site, the stone walling has to be documented and a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA before they may be destroyed.

TABLE 5.1. General Significance of located sites.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
RS 1	Formal graveyard	Historically & socially significant	High significance. Socially sensitive	Site is considered to be of value for local community
RS 2	Four circular stone wall enclosures	Historic significance	Importance in understanding the identity of and influence sphere of Ndebele and Koni	Local
RS 3	Formal graveyard	Historically & socially significant	High significance. Socially sensitive	Site is considered to be of value for local community
RS 4	Two oval stone wall enclosures	Historically significant	Importance in understanding the identity of and influence sphere of Ndebele and Koni	Local
RS 5	Two circular stone wall enclosures	Historically significant	Importance in understanding the identity of and influence sphere of Ndebele and Koni	Local
RS 6	Three stone-built dwellings	Historically significant	Probably associated with 19 th cent. Western settlement or early 20 th cent farm workers dwellings	Local
RS 7	Formal graveyard	Historically & socially significant	High significance. Socially sensitive	Local community
RS 8	Two circular stone	Historically	Importance in understanding	Local

	enclosures	significant	the identity of and influence sphere of Ndebele and Koni	
RS 9	Circular stone walling enclosure	Historically significant	Importance in understanding the identity of and influence sphere of Ndebele and Koni	Local
RS 10a-e	Circular and semi-circular stone wall enclosures, terracing	Historically significant	Importance in understanding the identity of and influence sphere of Ndebele	Local
RS 11a & 11b	Circular stone wall enclosures	Historically significant	Importance in understanding the identity of and influence sphere of Ndebele	Local

TABLE 5.2. Significance allocation of located sites

Site no.	Unique nature	Integrity of archaeological deposit	Wider context	Relative location	Depth of deposit	Quality of archaeological/historic material	Quantity of site features	Preservation condition of site
RS 1	Grave site	Not known	Social significance for local community. Individuals buried here are known	Close to farm workers dwellings	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good
RS 2	Not unique	Poor	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Linked to other features in area	Unknown	Archaeologically: has potential. Historically: low quality	Low. Part of wider context	Medium
RS 3	Grave site	Not known	Social significance for local community. Individuals buried here are known	Close to farm workers dwellings	N/A	N/A	N/A	Medium.
RS 4	Not unique	Poor	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Associated with ruins of settlement enclosures in the area	Unknown	Archaeologically: low potential. Historically: low quality	Low. Part of wider context	Medium
RS 5	Not unique	Poor	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Associated with ruins of settlement enclosures in the area	Unknown	Archaeologically: low potential. Historically: low quality	Low. Part of wider context	Medium
RS 6	Unique on farm	Poor	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Associated with 19 th cent. Western settlement or early 20 th cent farm workers dwellings	Unknown	Archaeologically: low potential. Historically: good quality	High. Clustered together. Different time sequence to other ruins on farm.	Medium
RS 7	Grave site	Not known	Social significance for local community. Individuals buried here are known	Close to farm workers dwellings	N/A	N/A	N/A	Medium
RS 8	Not unique	Poor	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Associated with ruins of settlement enclosures in the area	Not known	Archaeologically: low potential. Historically: low quality	Low. Part of wider context	Low

RS 9	Not unique	Poor	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Associated with ruins of dwellings in the area	Unknown	Archaeologically: low potential Historically: low quality	Medium. Part of wider context	Medium
RS 10a-e	Not unique	Medium	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Associated with ruins of dwellings in the area	Unknown	Archaeologically: High potential Historically: High quality	High. Extensive settlement represented here	Good
RS 11a & 11b	Not unique	Medium	Archaeologically known, historically well documented	Associated with ruins of dwellings in the area	Unknown	Archaeologically: High potential Historically: High quality	Medium. Part of wider context	Good

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.

6. Findings and recommendations

Mitigation measures were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: Located sites and their description. The most sensitive sites found during the survey are sites RS 1, RS 3, RS 7 and RS 10. This is due to the presence of graves on sites 1, 3 and 7. The client has the option to exhume and relocate the graves or alter the layout of the proposed development in order to avoid damaging the grave sites. Site RS 10 is also highly significant as it represents a large scale settlement unit with very well preserved features. It is highly probable that all the other stone-walled sites form part of one large settlement. If any of the stone-walled enclosures are in danger of being damaged by development, the minimum requirement would be to document the features before development activities commence. When documentation is complete it will be possible to apply for a permit from SAHRA for destruction pending the type of significance the ruins reveal when properly documented.

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Appendix A

Terminology

“Alter” means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or other decoration or any other means.

“Archaeological” means –

- Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features or structures;
- Rock Art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artifacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and
- Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;

“Conservation”, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural

significance;

“Cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance;

“Development” means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including –

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

“Expropriate” means the process as determined by the terms of and according to procedures described in the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975);

“Foreign cultural property”, in relation to a reciprocating state, means any object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance for archaeology, history, literature, art or science;

“Grave” means a place of internment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place;

“Heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance;

“Heritage register” means a list of heritage resources in a province;

“Heritage resources authority” means the South African Heritage Resources Agency, established in terms of section 11, or, insofar as this Act (25 of 1999) is applicable in or in respect of a province, a provincial heritage resources authority (PHRA);

“Heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority;

“Improvement”, in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of this Act (25 of 1999);

“Land” includes land covered by water and the air space above the land;

“Living heritage” means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include –

- cultural tradition;
- oral history;
- performance;
- ritual;
- popular memory;
- skills and techniques;
- indigenous knowledge systems; and
- the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships;

“Management” in relation to heritage resources, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in terms of the Act;

“Object” means any moveable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of the Act, including –

- any archaeological artifact;
- palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- meteorites;
- other objects referred to in section 3 of the Act;

“Owner” includes the owner’s authorized agent and any person with a real interest in the property and –

- in the case of a place owned by the State or State-aided institutions, the Minister or any other person or body of persons responsible for the care, management or control of that place;
- in the case of tribal trust land, the recognized traditional authority;

“Place” includes –

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place;

“Site” means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;

“Structure” means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Appendix B

9. List of located sites

The located sites were numbered RS 1 to RS 11b. The “R” indicates Rietvly and “S” Schoemanskloof, followed by the number of the site. A spatial location with the aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System) was added to each site.

9.1. Site name: RS 1 (Site 1)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 34, 356' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 196' S

Altitude: 836 m

Photo: Fig. 1-4.

9.2. Site name: RS 2 (Site 2)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 34, 367' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 150' S

Altitude: 834 m

Photo: Fig. 5.

9.3. Site name: RS 3 (Site 3)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 34, 601' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 040' S

Altitude: 967 m

Photo: Fig. 6, 7.

9.4. Site name: RS 4 (Site 4)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 34, 232' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 297' S

Altitude: 968 m

Photo: Fig. 8.

9.5. Site name: RS 5 (Site 5)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 34, 058' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 118' S

Altitude: 1062 m

Photo: Fig. 9.

9.6. Site name: RS 6 (Site 6)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 968' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 468' S

Altitude: 1087 m

Photo: Fig. 10-12.

9.7. Site name: RS 7 (Site 7)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 919' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 263' S

Altitude: 1034 m

Photo: Fig. 13, 14.

9.8. Site name: RS 8 (Site 8)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 34, 084' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 560' S

Altitude: 1043 m

Photo: No photo.

9.9. Site name: RS 9 (Site 9)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 790' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 271' S

Altitude: 1051 m

Photo: Fig. 15.

9.10. Site name: RS 10a (Site 10)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 745' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 221' S

Altitude: 1070 m

Photo: No photo.

9.11. Site name: RS 10b (Site 10)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 719' E

Latitude, 25° 24, 245' S

Altitude: 1072 m

Photo: Fig. 16.

9.12. Site name: RS 10c (Site 10)
Date of compilation: 16/04/2008
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 715' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 298' S
Altitude: 1073 m
Photo: Fig. 17.

9.13. Site name: RS 10d (Site 10)
Date of compilation: 16/04/2008
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 697' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 313' S
Altitude: 1073 m
Photo: Fig. 18.

9.13. Site name: RS 10e (Site 10)
Date of compilation: 16/04/2008
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 713' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 337' S
Altitude: 1075 m
Photo: Fig. 19, 20.

9.14. Site name: RS 11a (Site 11)
Date of compilation: 16/04/2008
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 803' E
Latitude, 25° 24, 214' S
Altitude: 1070 m
Photo: Fig. 21.

9.14. Site name: RS 11b (Site 11)

Date of compilation: 16/04/2008

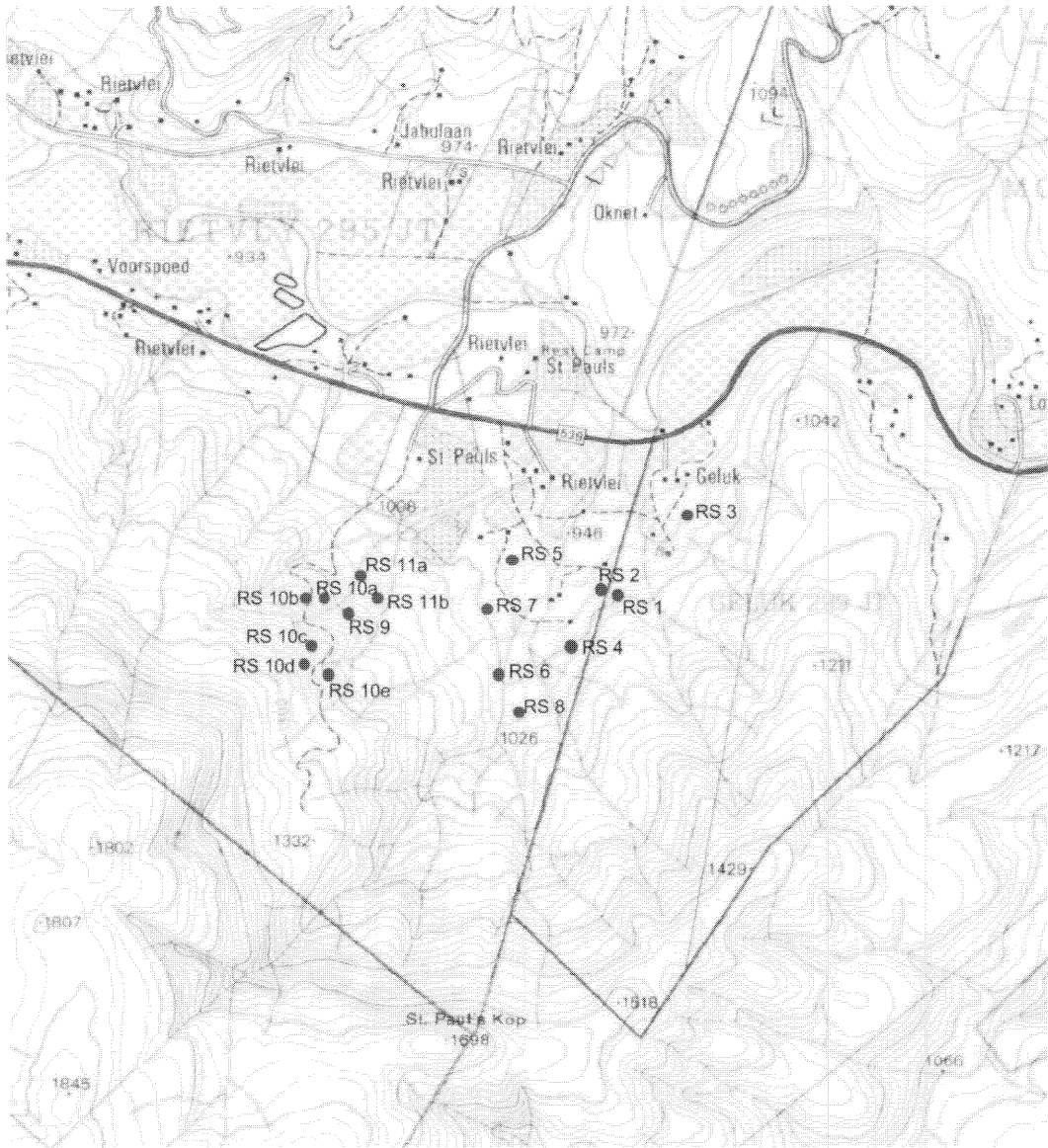
GPS reading: Longitude, 30° 33, 831' E

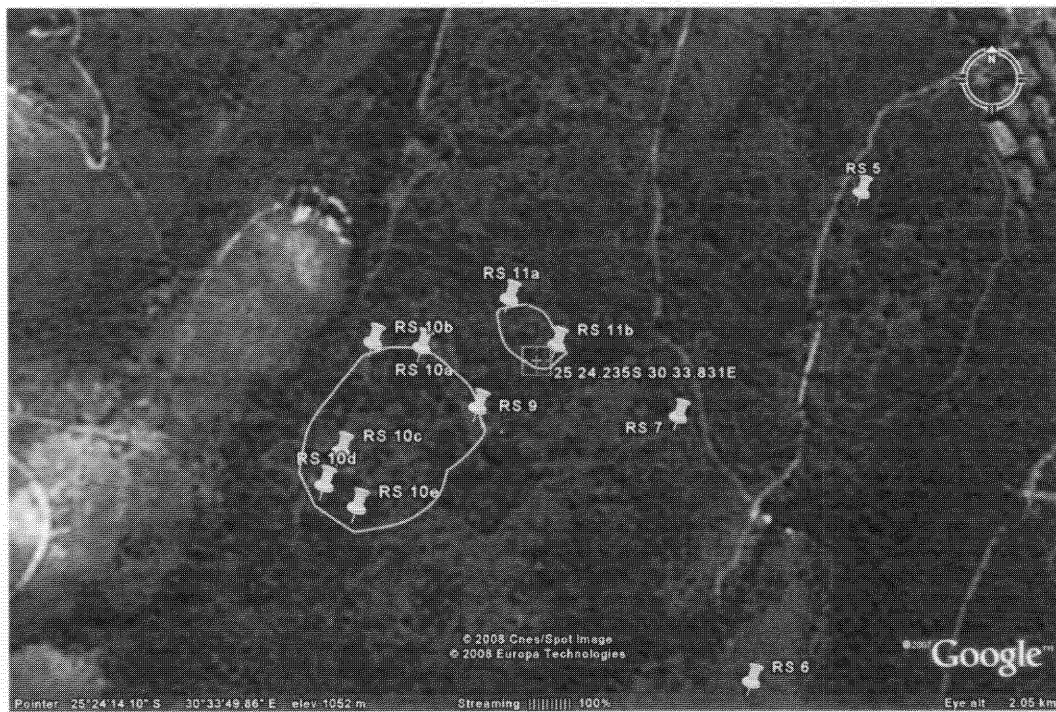
Latitude, 25° 24, 235' S

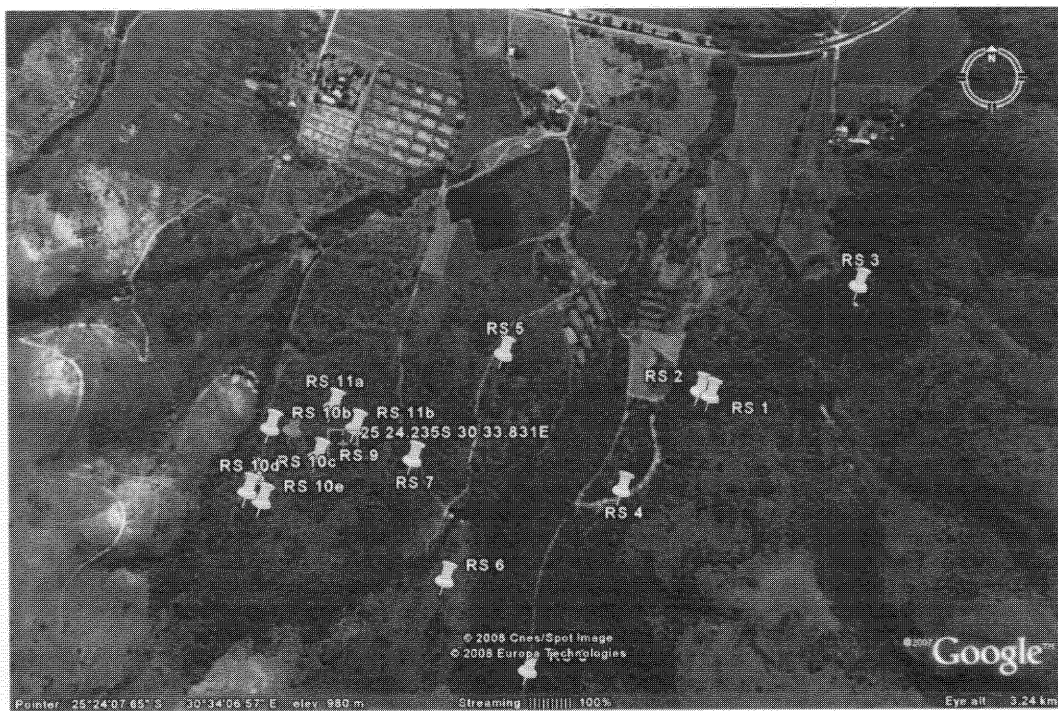
Altitude: 1065 m

Photo: No photo.

Appendix C – Maps







Appendix D



Fig. 1. Site 1. Formal graveyard.



Fig 2. Site 1. One of the marked graves. Linah Mtenti Magagula.



Fig. 3. Site 1. A second marked grave. Kaffur Frans Nkosi.



Fig 4. Site 1. A third marked grave. Majaheni Aaron Nkosi.



Fig 5. Site 2. LIA stone walling visible (see below red arrows).



Fig. 6. Site 3. One of 10 graves located here next (west of) to road.



Fig 7. Site 3. Informant Michael Mbombe pointing out another grave at this location.



Fig 8. Site 4. Two collapsed circular stone walled structures.



Fig. 9. Site 5. Circular stone walling with scalloped wall on western side (not in picture). Arrows indicate circular walling.



Fig. 10. Site 6. Rectangular stone wall structure. Probably a historic dwelling.



Fig. 11. Site 6. North-western corner of rectangular structure. Arrow indicates small veranda at front door opening facing north.



Fig 12. Site 6. A circular structure to the west of the one in fig.11.



Fig. 13. Site 7. Graveyard. 15 graves pointed out by informant Michael Mbombe.



Fig. 14. Site 7. One of the graves at site 7. Note headstone on western side.



Fig. 15. Site 9. General photo of site. Poorly defined stone-walling located in tall grass.



Fig. 16. Site 10 b. One segment of the stone-walling at site 10 located on southern perimeter of the site.



Fig. 17. Site 10 c. Large circular stone walling upslope of site 10 a.
Associated with terracing.



Fig. 18. Site 10 d. Small circular stone walling (see arrows). Upslope of site
10 b.



Fig. 19. Site 10 e. Large circular stone walling at the northernmost part of the site. Also located on the highest point. Red arrow: stonewalling in foreground; yellow arrow: stonewalling in background.



Fig. 20. Site 10 e. Linear stonewalling on eastern part of site.



Fig 21. Site 11 a. Circular stone walling located to the north-east of site 10,
just south of the road.