

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for Eco 8 Environmental
Planners concerning the proposed development concerning the Cradle
of Life Centre and Safari Park on various portions of the farm Kees
Zyn Doorns 708 JT, Badplaas, Mpumalanga Province
compiled by



Surveyor: Mr JP Celliers BA, BA (Hons), MA (Archaeology)

8 April, 2010

Contents

Executive summary	p. 3.
1. Introduction	p. 4.
2. Description of surveyed area	p. 6.
3. Methodology	p. 6.
4. History and Archaeology	p.10.
4.1. Historic of human settlement in the area	p. 10.
4.2. Historical overview of development	p. 18.
4.3. Archaeology	p. 23.
5. Located sites, their description and suggested mitigation	p. 27.
6. Findings and recommendations	p. 46.
7. Bibliography	p. 48.
8. Appendix A – Terminology	p. 52.
9. Appendix B – List of located sites	p. 56.
11. Appendix C – Maps	p.60.
Historic map	p. 61.
Aerial photo location	p. 63.
1:50 000 location map	p. 64.
12. Appendix D – Photos of located sites	p. 65.
13. Appendix E – Declaration of Interest	p. 87.
14. Appendix F – Statement of Experience	p. 90.

Executive summary

An Archaeological Impact assessment was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC for Eco 8 Environmental Planners concerning the proposed tourism development on portions 3,4,12,14,25,26,28,29,30,32,33,34,36,38,40,41,43,44,45 of the farm Kees Zyn Doorns 708 JT, Badplaas, Mpumalanga Province. The survey was conducted on foot and with the use of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate archaeological remains and historical features. Twenty eight (28) site locations were documented. Sites CLB 1-3 and CLB 22 are graveyard sites with a total of 3, 5, 2 and 2 graves respectively, which are historically and socially significant. Sites CLB 4, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 are regarded as being of archaeological significance and mitigation measures are recommended. The remaining sites are of little or no archaeological or historic value.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Kudzala Antiquity CC will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

1. Introduction

Kudzala Antiquity conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on various portions of the farm Kees Zyn Doorns 708 JT near Badplaas, Mpumalanga Province. The study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment as required by legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999) and the NEMA (Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998). These acts require of individuals (engineers, farmers, developers, 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).

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 (Archaeological Impact Assessment) or HIA (Heritage Impact Assessment) 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 Albert Luthuli Municipal area in Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on portions 3,4,12,14,25,26,28,29,30,32,33,34,36,38,40,41,43,44,45 of the farm Kees Zyn Doorns 708 JT, Badplaas, Mpumalanga Province. Extent 1 500 ha.

The surveyed area used to be a crop farm and recent agricultural activity is still visible. There are also some dams and sections of marshland and wetland.

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 meets the requirements of relevant heritage legislation. The investigation of the identified area where the proposed activity is to take place, consisted of foot (physical) survey, a desktop archival study as well as a study of the results of previous archaeological work in the area. 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 (South African Heritage Resources Agency) in their “*Minimum standards for archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports*”. requires that the following components be included in a archaeological or 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.

3.1. Desktop archival 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:

- Lydenburg Museum Archives, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles
- Published historic accounts of the area

- Documents of the South African National Archives

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.

4. History and Archaeology

4.1. History of human settlement in the area under investigation.

Various historians and ethnographers describe that the Mpumalanga Lowveld was 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; Delius 2007).

Old trade routes were well established before the period of Colonial expansion and these routes mainly existed as a direct consequence of metallurgy and mining for iron, tin, copper and some gold to make weapons, agricultural equipment and ornaments (Bergh, 1998:103). The earliest signs of iron mining and working in the old Transvaal dates to approximately 300 AD and copper mining and working in Southern Africa may have been practiced as early as 620 AD (Bergh, 1998:103).

These people were responsible for the establishment of large centres like Monomotapa the Zimbabwe Complex and also the famed Mapungubwe in the Limpopo valley. At around 900 AD Arab merchants established a trade post at Sofala (Beira). Since the start of the 11th century, these Arabs had trade relations with the people of Zimbabwe. Textiles, porcelain and glass beads were traded for gold, ivory and other minerals.

In 1721 Dutch sailors reached Delagoabay and settled there for nine years, during this time they launched a number of expeditions inland. During August 1723 lieutenant Jan Steffler and 17 men launched the first of these expeditions but they were ambushed by natives shortly after crossing the Lebombo Mountains. Exactly where they crossed the mountains is uncertain but it is possible that they were actually in northern Swaziland when they were attacked. Steffler succumbed as a result of this ambush and his followers returned to Delagoabay (Bergh, 1998:116).

A second attempt to create an inland route took place two years later in June 1725 when Francois de Cuiper and 34 men departed from Delagoabay and travelled in a north-western direction. They reached Gomondwano in the current Kruger National Park where they were also attacked by a local tribe. This resulted in them also having to return to Delagoabay.

Although this attempt was also not successful, it is seen as the first European intrusion into this northern area (Bergh, 1998:116).

The Carolina district has a rich history and it was therefore necessary to use a wide range of sources to give an account of the general history of the area in which the farm is located. These sources included secondary source material, maps and archival documents. While it was possible to compile a more detailed history of the Carolina area, there was limited information available on the history of the actual farm under investigation. Thus, although many sources exist on the general history it is difficult to compile histories that focus on very specific parts of the area, such as individual farms. However, the researcher could trace several documents from the National Archives that specifically relates to issues on the farm Kees Zyn Doorns.

Various archaeologists, anthropologists and historians have taken interest in the history of the Carolina area in Mpumalanga. The main focus of their studies falls on the binary theme of white and black interaction and also what consequences this reaction elicited in the past two hundred years. The main black group that inhabits this area today is the Swazi people. The Swazi people have a very rich political and cultural history. The abundance of secondary work on the history of the Swazi was thus of great assistance in obtaining a concise overview of the history of this area.

However, the original inhabitants of the area were the Bushmen or San people. The numerous Bushmen paintings to be found in the district surrounding the towns of Chrissiesmeer and Amsterdam bear testimony to this fact. Historian, Hans Bornman, states in his study of the Carolina area that the last of the Bushmen were killed by blacks in the Breyten area and by 1880 no more nomadic Bushmen were present in the region (Bornman, 1986).

By the mid nineteenth century white farmers had also moved into the area and it is known that the Voortrekkers under the leadership of Andries Hendrik Potgieter settled at Ohrigstad in the north-eastern Transvaal (Myburgh, 1986). The ensuing interaction between the Swazi people and Boers at Ohrigstad and later at Lydenburg was to have an important impact on the history of the Carolina district.

The Swazi kingdom went through various internal dynastic troubles during the first half of the nineteenth century. As explained by historian Philip Bonner, the “disintegration [of the Swazi people] was averted by two timely interventions from outside: the one of the Ohrigstad Boers, who proffered sanctuary and support; the other from within Zululand itself” (Bonner,

1983). The latter is of importance as a threat of a Zulu invasion of Swaziland saw the Swazi people aligning themselves with the Boers who were subsequently given vast tracks of land in the eastern Transvaal for offering the Swazi protection against the Zulu.

In 1839 Mswati succeeded Sobhuza (also known as Somhlomo) as king of the Swazi. His succession to the throne was marked by fission within the Swazi society. The reason for this relates to the complex dynastic rules and traditions when it comes to the appointment of the Swazi king. Mswati was at the time of ascending to the throne still a minor and was only circumcised in 1845; the latter formed part of a traditional ceremony which showed that Mswati had reached the age of maturity and was now fit to rule over his people. Yet, in July 1846 his older half-brother, Somcuba, was still seen by the Ohrigstad Boers as “ruling in place of the king” (Bonner, 1978).

Mswati’s rule was threatened by the ambitions of various of his older half brothers of whom, Malambule, had the support of the Zulu king Mpande. For protection against a possible coup from his brother and the threat of a Zulu invasion of Swaziland, Mswati turned to the Ohrigstad Boers for support; he claimed that the land on which the Boers had settled was Swazi property. However, the Commandant General of the Ohrigstad settlement, Andries Hendrik Potgieter, claimed supreme authority of the area as according to him the land was ceded to him personally by the Pedi leader, Sekwati, in return for the Boers protecting the Pedi from possible future Swazi attacks. (Giliomee, 2003).

However, the Boer settlement at Ohrigstad was on the verge of civil war between the faction which supported the Volksraad and the faction of Potgieter. The Volksraad was increasingly becoming more agitated with the authoritarian style in which Potgieter governed the area. The fact that Potgieter also claimed to be the personal title deed holder to the area led to further antagonism with the Volksraad. Soon the Volksraad viewed Mswati’s offer as an alternative means to obtain more respectable title deeds for the Boer Community (Bonner, 1978). The Volksraad first negotiated with Sekwati, but Sekwati argued that he already gave the land to Potgieter and was therefore not willing to enter into a new agreement. In July 1846 the Volksraad therefore entered into an agreement with the Swazi and secured a massive concession of land, stretching between the Crocodile and Olifants Rivers.

This treaty coincided with Mswati’s half-brother Malambule securing the support of the Zulu King, Mpande, against Mswati. Once Mswati realised the imminent threat of war with the

Zulu nation he was desperate for Boer assistance and protection. The war that followed saw Mpande's army invading most of Swaziland and the Swazi people taking refuge with the Boers. In July 1848 the Zulu army left Swaziland. Potgieter viewed the Volksraad as his enemy and decided to try and sabotage the agreement between the Volksraad and Mswati. He tried to cast doubt on the authenticity of the agreement by trying to renegotiate a treaty with the Swazi during 1847-1848 (Bonner, 1978).

After the Volksraad met with Somcuba's aids in 1848 it was clear to them that the Swazi had been approached with an alternative offer from Potgieter. However, Somcuba's position became more ambiguous within the Swazi royal house. As Somcuba was viewed by the Boers as more important than King Mswati in the negotiations, Mswati started exerting pressure on his half-brother Somcuba to relinquish his authority. In Swaziland there was also increasing opposition to the 1846 concession of territory to the Boers. Adding to the opposition were the facts that Somcuba was the chief negotiator of the treaty and that Potgieter was determined to undermine the treaty. There was also a visible weakening of the Ohrigstad community due to disease and desertion (Bonner, 1978).

However, any thoughts that Mswati had of repudiating the treaty vanished with the departure of Potgieter, who left the area seeking new land to settle further north. The only option open to Mswati was to reaffirm the legality of the concession and to try and detach the Boers from Somcuba. Somcuba had been installed at Eludlambedlwini village in the eastern Transvaal and given charge of the Ludlambedlu cattle. The Ludlambedlu cattle were of great ritual and symbolic significance – and held in explicit trust by Somcuba for the king. However, Somcuba came to view the herd as his private possession and seemed to have appropriated the economic and ritual powers of the king in the time that he came under more pressure to relinquish his authority. In 1846 he for example did not hand over all cattle of the treaty with the Boers to Mswati. After the Zulu left Swaziland Somcuba refused to hand over the remaining cattle and the stage was set for a civil war between the two Swazi brothers (Bonner, 1983).

Somcuba fled to the protection of the Boers at Ohrigstad. The Boers aligned themselves with the plight of Somcuba against Mswati and the Swazi king thus did not seek any further aid from the Boers against the Zulu. Somcuba located himself less than forty miles from the royal capital at Hhohho. Mswati was finally able to dispose of Somcuba in 1855 (Bonner, 1978). According to ethnologist, A.C. Myburg, Somcuba was murdered during an attack of

Mswati's eMbhuleni regiment on Somcuba's kraal. Somcuba was buried at the foot of Ludayikop, Schagen 134, in the district of Nelspruit (Myburgh, 1956).

The diplomatic relationship between the Swazi and the Boers did not end with the death of Somcuba and in 1855 and 1866 the Swazis ceded vast tracks of land to the Boer government now established at Lydenburg. The 1855 treaty saw the inclusion of the land between the Crocodile and Komati Rivers (Opperman, 1948). After Mswati's death the Boers appointed a commission in 1866 to finalise the 1855 agreement and also to consolidate the land that was bought from the Swazi. The last payment for the land was settled in 1871 and subsequently the Swazi government acknowledged the sovereignty of the South African Republic (ZAR) in 1875 (Bonner, 1983).

In 1880 the Transvaal-Swazi Boundary Commission was appointed to finalise the boundary demarcations between the ZAR and Swaziland. During the 1870s there seemed to have been some dispute between the Boers and Swazi regarding the cession of land in the Komati Valley but the Commission reaffirmed these boundaries. As stated by Bonner: "The Transvaal became independent within its former borders, and with no loss of territory to the east. The only protection Swaziland secured was a formal recognition by both parties of her independence." (Bonner, 1983).

White farmers settled in the vicinity of the Komati River and it soon became one of the most densely white populated areas of the ZAR. Although the area was on the transport route from the Natal Colony to Lydenburg the people of the area were situated 20 hours on horseback from Lydenburg and 9 hours on horseback from Nazareth (present day Middelburg). It was the discovery of gold, first on Kaapse Hoop and shortly thereafter on Moodies, west of the present day Barberton, which led to the farmers in the area calling for the establishment of a town in the vicinity (Bornman, 1986).

The town, Carolina, was proclaimed on 15 June 1886. It was at the time located in what was known as the Komati area in the then district of Lydenburg. The town was named after Magdalena Carolina Smit, the wife of Cornelis Coetzee, who was the owner of the farm Steynsdraai and who donated a portion of his farm for the establishment of the town (Myburgh, 1956). Coetzee donated the piece of land with his only prerequisite being that the town should be named after his wife (Bornman, 1986). In 1893 the Volksraad of the ZAR decided to declare Carolina and its surroundings a district in its own right. The boundaries of

the district were determined and the first magistrate, one A.F. Jansen, assumed his duties in 1894 (Bornman, 1986).

According to Hans Bornman when the first whites settled in the Komati Valley no blacks lived in the area (1986). However, according to A.C. Myburgh there are various stone ruins in the Carolina district. These settlements consist of various stone enclosures and beehive shaped stone huts and are usually located close to terraces and water canals. Many are also to be found on hilltops and are in many cases protected by a circular wall. Myburgh states that contemporary and archaeological evidence show that the ruins can be attributed to the Sotho people who used to live in the area until the hostilities of the Swazi forced them out of the area during the nineteenth century (Myburgh, 1956).

Although it is very difficult to estimate the exact number of blacks who resided in the eastern Transvaal during the twentieth century some figures do exist. According to R. Massie, in his study: *Native Tribes of the Transvaal*, there were about 86 772 black people residing in the south-eastern districts of the Transvaal in 1905. This group consisted of Zulu, Swazi and Basotho peoples (Massie, 1905). Massie estimates that there were about 9143 blacks residing in the Carolina district. Massie also states that the Carolina area is inhabited almost entirely by Swazis and that the Komati Valley has been looked upon as being Swazi territory as the Swazi claimed to have driven the Basotho from the area (Massie, 1905).

N. van Warmelo, in his 1935 study entitled: *A preliminary survey of the Bantu tribes of Southern Africa*, also recorded the presence of Swazi people in the Carolina area during the 1930's (Van Warmelo, 1935). Van Warmelo stated that there were about 8466 black taxpayers living on European farms (Van Warmelo, 1935). According to a petition submitted by the Swazi to then Union Government in 1932 there were about 60 000 Swazi, who resided in the districts of Barberton, Carolina and Ermelo.

Regarding the settlement of blacks on farms in the Carolina area A.C. Myburgh states that there were no separate black or Trust Areas. The only "black spot" in the Carolina area was on the farm Kromkrans 225 of which 547 Morgen of the farm was in the ownership of blacks. The blacks who lived on this farm obtained this portion in several transactions dating from the 1916 (Myburgh, 1956). Myburgh indicates in his anthropological study that there were about 70 black people living on Kees Zyn Doorns when he published his study in 1956.

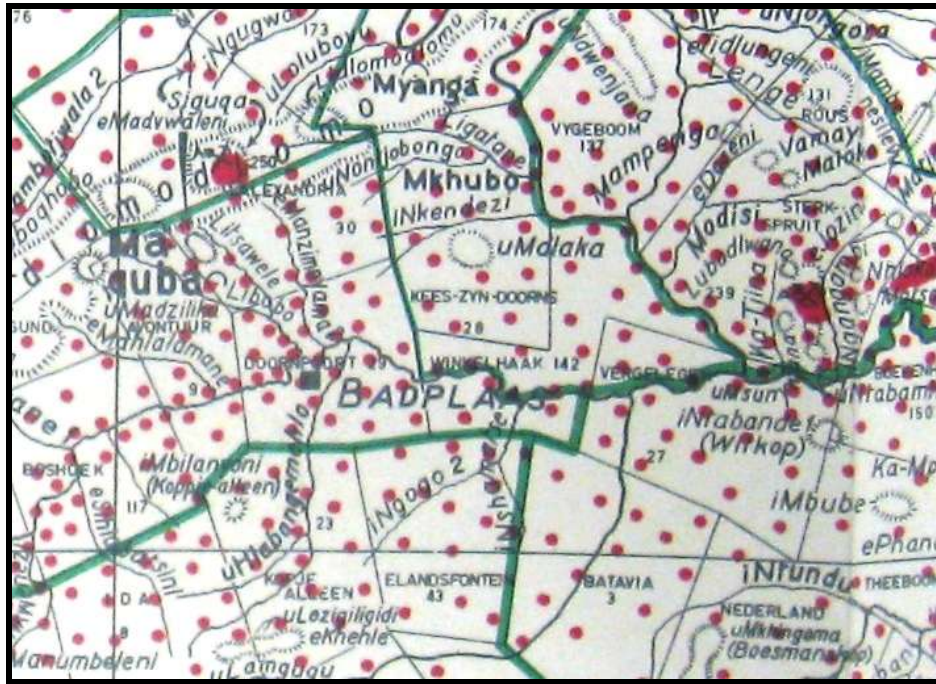


Figure 4.1. Map from A.C. Myburgh, *Die stamme van die distrik Carolina*. One red dot represents 10 black people. (1956)

The farm Kees Zyn Doorns seemed to have had an interesting history relating to the internal political struggles of the Swazi Royal House. A rival faction under the leadership of one Mhlangala Nhlapo decided to take revenge on the Swazi King Mswati by attacking the cattle post of the king at eLudlambedwini where Mswati's half-brother Somcuba was residing (Myburgh, 1956). According to oral tradition Somcuba was away on a visit to one of his other residences. Early in the morning the rival faction of Mhlangala Nhlapo attacked eLudlambedwini and murdered many of its inhabitants and stole Mswati's cattle. According to Myburgh three of the streams on Kees Zyn Doorns were named after the tragedy: Ligatane (little blood river), Notjobongo (hide-away) and iNkendezi (where the blood flowed).

Somcuba in retaliation attacked the marauders at the Libobo-stream (on the farm Doornkop, close to Badplaas) and recovered the stolen cattle (Myburgh, 1956).

After Mswati's death, another of Mswati's half-brothers, Ndwandwe, wanted Mswati's son Mabhedla to succeed his father. However, Mswati was succeeded by one of his other son's Ludvonga. This event led to further internal conflict and strife within the Swazi kingdom. Mabhedla and his other brother Mbilini were very unhappy with Ludvonga's succession to the throne. When Ludvonga died under suspicious circumstances soon after becoming king both

Mabhedla and Mbilini fled the royal kraal. Mabhedla found refuge in Sekhukhune land. However, seeing that he had to fled without his cattle he decided to attack four kraals (in Afrikaans: “statte”) located on the farm Kees Zyn Doorns. The one kraal named, eShangweni, was located at the Ligatane stream; the other kraals on the farm were known as eMlanjeni, eMphuqumphuqwini or eMphuqwini and lastly Ka-Dlovunga (Myburgh, 1956) It would seem that this event occurred either in c. 1874 or c. 1879 (Myburgh, 1956).

According to the oral reminiscence of one I.J. van der Merwe, who was the grandson of one of the previous owners of the farm Kees Zyn Doorns the event happened as follows. Apparently there was a Pedi spy named Bobbejaan who could speak fluent Swazi and who easily blended in among the Swazi who lived on Kees Zyn Doorns and the neighbouring farm Alexandria. Apparently one full moon evening there was a beer drinking festival close to the boundary of the two named farms. A dog barked and an old woman remarked: “Julle sit so, wanneer word julle nie nog uitgemoor nie!” The warning came too late and all the people at the festival save one soul who could hide in the shadows of a cattle enclosure were murdered. This survivor heard the marauders mention the spy, Bobbejaan. Bobbejaan was captured with the help of a local farmer known as Mkarajana and taken to the court at Lydenburg. Here he was abducted by a group of Swazi men and subsequently stabbed to death with assegais (Myburgh, 1956).

Myburg’s *Die Stamme van die distrik Carolina* also makes mention of the following specific individuals that would have resided on the farm during the 1950’s:

- Mkhubo Nkongwane born in c. 1890,
- Mbozise Madvosela, who went to live on Kees Zyn Doorns in 1951. He was born on the farm Grootkop at the eMphucwini kraal.

4.2. Historical Overview of development on the farm Kees Zyn Doorns

The earliest archival document that could be traced in the National Archives in Pretoria that refers specifically to the farm Kees Zyn Doorns dates to 1925. This file contains information regarding the construction of a bridge over the Komati River on the road between Carolina and Barberton on the farms Kees Zyn Doorns and Vygeboom. The tender was awarded to the contractors H & B van Andel. It seems from the related correspondence that there were several problems related to the construction of the bridge and that the contractors could not finish the project in the allocated timeframe. The bridge was completed in 1927 and cost £9013.17.6 to construct. According to the completion report the “service was satisfactory completed but the contractor showed a great want of experience and administration. The satisfactory completion of this service is largely due to the rigid supervision of the Clerk of Works” (PWD, 213, 469, Komati River Bridge Farms Vygeboom And Kees Zyn Doorns Road.

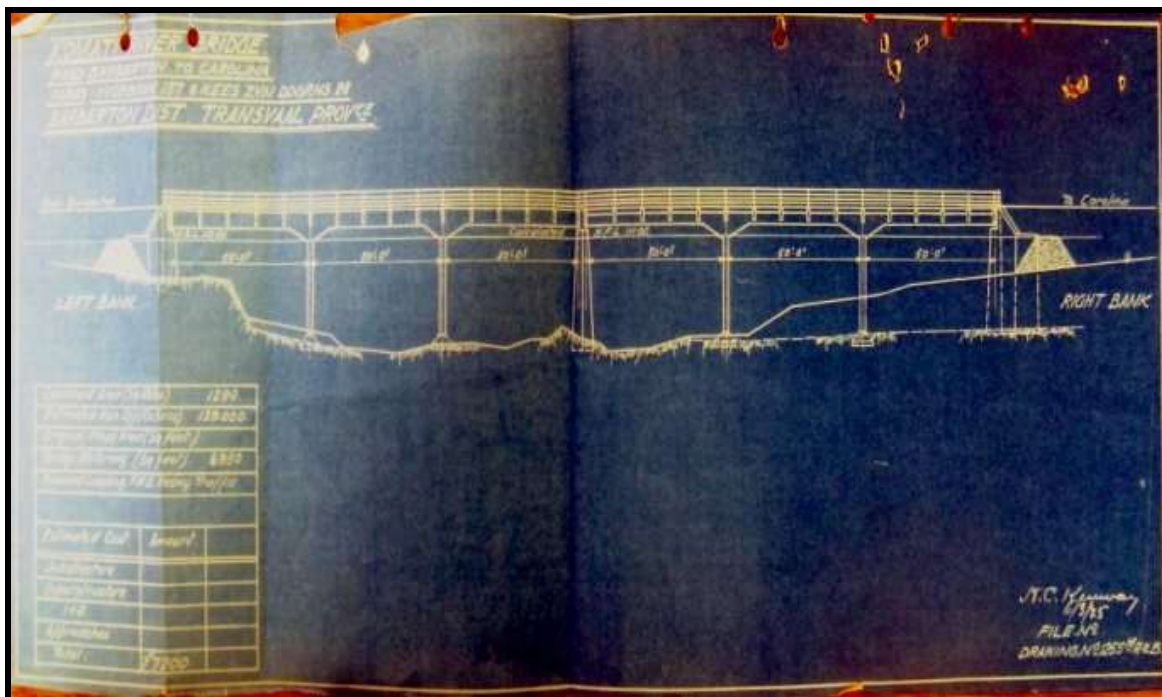


Fig. 4.2. The bridge across the Komati River between Kees Zyn Doorns and Vygeboom. Constructed in 1927.

On 13 August 1952 the Surveyor General approved the division of a portion of the farm Kees Zyn Doorns no. 28 in the district of Carolina. The division had to following restrictions:

- The land could only be used for agricultural or residential purposes. The number of buildings on the land or subdivision thereof could not exceed one residence and the usual outbuildings required for general residence on the property. If the land was to be used for agricultural purposes only the necessary buildings needed for the farming operations could be erected.
- No business or industry may be developed or operated on the property.
- No buildings or structures were allowed to be erected in a distance of 300 Cape Feet from the middle lane of any public road.

Another subdivision of the farm was requested on 6 January 1966 for portion 29 of the Kees Zyn Doorns 707 JT.

According to the accompanying letter requesting the subdivision both a farm road and the provincial Badplaas-Barberton road crossed through the property. As indicated on the sketch plan (Fig. 4.3.) that was submitted to the Surveyor General three of the proposed divisions into 25 morgen sections bordered on the provincial road.

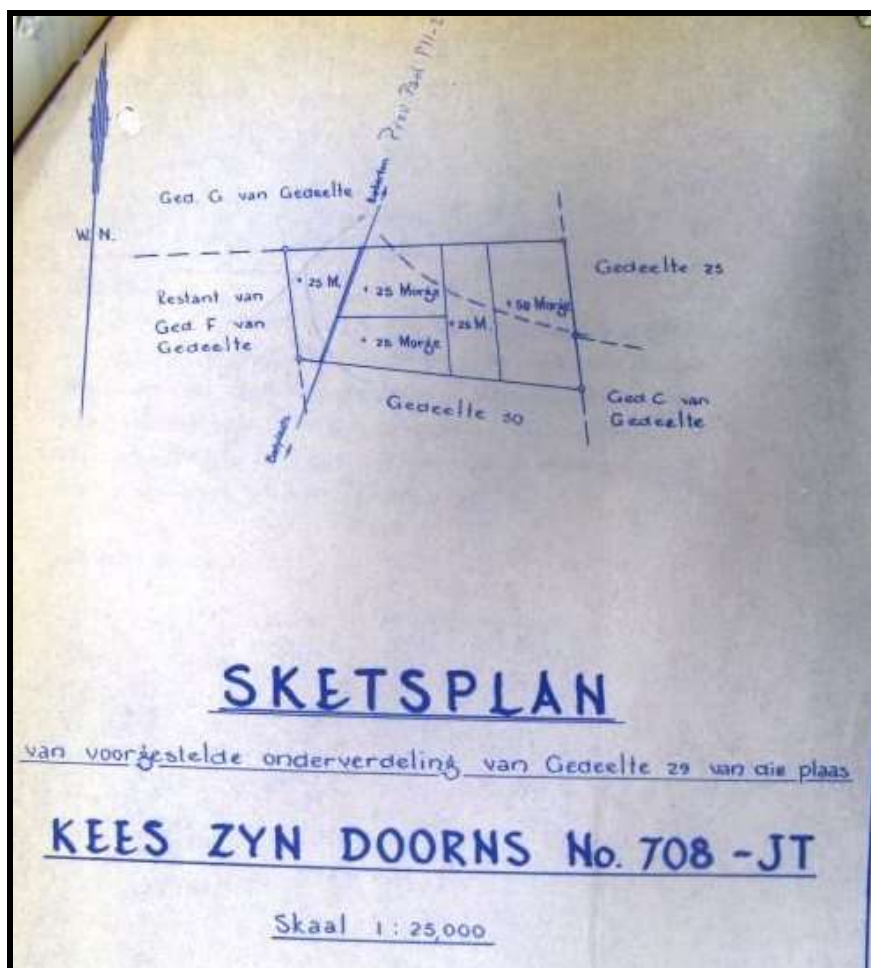


Fig. 4.3. Subdivision of farm lands 1966.

According to a letter, dated 13 March 1966, from the Director of Local Governance, O.W. Robinson, this subdivision was approved with the same conditions set out with the initial division of the farm in 1953. Another request for subdividing portions A and G of the farm was submitted to the Land Surveyor General on 16 October 1968. This subdivision was approved on 10 January 1969 and also subject to the same conditions as set out in the initial 1952 subdivision of the farm.

On 2 December 1971 one F.J. Swanepoel made application to establish a holiday resort on portion 35 (a portion of portion 29) of the farm Kees Zyn Doorns. According to the memorandum submitted with the application the farm was not ideally suited for agricultural purposes and seeing that Badplaas was such a popular holiday destination the farm would be ideal for the development of a holiday resort and caravan park.

As motivation for approval of the request the memorandum also stated that Badplaas did not have the necessary accommodation facilities to house all the visitors to the area during holidays. This new development thus proposed to accommodate visitors that could not find accommodation at Badplaas.

It was proposed that the following amenities would be developed:

- a caravan park with 40 stands would be built. Each stand would have its own kitchen and ablution facilities
- 45 rondawels
- Building in which a restaurant and general store would be housed
- A swimming pool
- Tennis courts
- Playground for children
- Horse riding facilities

According to a memorandum dated 12 December 1972 by the Executive Committee of the Directorate of Local Governance this project was approved, but with several conditions:

- That the project meets the standards and requirements of the Transvaal Council of Peri-Urban Areas and the Transvaal Roads Department
- That the necessary amenities are offered to visitors

- That no Black people were to be accommodated on the premises That the rights will expire if the development is not completed within a two year period
- That the rights will expire if the operation of the resort is stopped for a period exceeding 18 months
- That no property or buildings on the property could be leased to any person or institution for a period of more than 3 months without written approval of the Administrator

It would seem from subsequent correspondence between F.J. Swanepoel and the Department of Local Government that Swanepoel struggled to complete the project in the necessary time frame. He subsequently asked for several extensions to finish the development. On 16 February 1977 he forwarded a letter to the Department of Local Government and included several photos of how the development of the resort was progressing. Of note is the fact that only 15 rondawels had been erected and were still in various stages of being completed. (Fig. 4.4 – 4.5).



Fig. 4.4. Construction of rondawels in 1977.



Fig. 4.5. The rondawels today.

However, the property was sold in 1980 to one G.D. Rossouw who bought it with the vision of completing the project. By that stage the rights had expired and Rossouw enquired if the Department would grant another extension. This was seemingly approved on 24 September 1980. However, a further application was made to establish a cooperative business on the property. This development was approved on 9 November 1982.

On 20 July 1987 the Eastern Transvaal Cooperation Limited forwarded a memorandum in which it stated that it proposed to develop a grain handling point on the farm Kees Zyn Doorns. The cooperation made specific application for a trading license. According to the Cooperation this step was necessary as there was no such facility available for farmers in the area. This development was proposed for portion 45 (a portion of portion 7) of the farm. On 13 May 1988 the development was approved by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

4.3. Archaeology

4.3.1. Stone Age

The Later phases of the Stone Age began at around 20 000 years BP (Before Present). This period was marked by numerous technological innovations and social transformations within these early hunter-gatherer societies. Hunting tools now included the bow and arrow. More particularly, the link-shaft arrow which comprises a poisoned bone tip loosely linked to a shaft which fell away when an animal was shot and left the arrow tip embedded in the prey animal. Other innovations included bored stones used as digging –stick weights to help with uprooting of tubers and roots, small stone tools, normally less than 25mm long, which was used for cutting meat and scraping hides. There were also polished bone needles, twine made from plant fibers, tortoiseshell bowls, fishing equipment including bone hooks and stone sinkers, ostrich eggshell beads and other decorative artwork (Delius, 2007).

These people may be regarded as the first modern inhabitants of Mpumalanga, known as 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 Eastern Mpumalanga where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented throughout the Province (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975; Delius, 2007). These include areas such as Witbank, Ermelo, Barberton, Nelspruit, White River, Lydenburg and Ohrigstad. Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

San paintings in Mpumalanga are characterized by representations of animals and human figures and are normally fine-lined paintings which are produced by using brushes made of plant material, sticks and quills. The colours are usually red and black or sometimes white. It has been argued that the red ochre source for some of these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

At Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina District, two LSA rock shelters with four panels of rock art was discovered and archaeologically investigated. The site was used between 4870 BP and as recently as 200 BP. Stone walls at both sites date to the last 250 years of hunter-gatherer occupation and they may have served as protection against intruders and predators. Pieces of clay ceramic and iron beads found at the site indicates that there was early social

interaction between the hunter-gatherer (San) communities and the first farmers who moved into this area at around 500 AD. Evidence from Welgelegen Shelter on the banks of the Vaal River near Ermelo suggests that the early farming (Bantu) and hunter-gatherer (San) communities coexisted (Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

The farmers who used metal tools, occupied the shelter while an independent hunter-gatherer group who made typical LSA (Late Stone Age) stone tools and used pottery, occupied the overhang area of the shelter. Similar “symbiotic” relationships existed between the Batwa San from the Lake Chrissie area and the Swazi well into the 20th century (Delius, 2007).

4.3.2. Early Iron Age

The period referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.) started when presumably Karanga (north-east African) herder groups moved into the north eastern parts of South Africa. It is believed that these people may have been responsible for making of the famous Lydenburg Heads, ceramic masks dating to approximately 600 AD.

Ludwig von Bezing was a boy of more or less 10 years of age when he first saw pieces of the now famous Lydenburg heads in 1957 while playing in the veld on his father’s farm near Lydenburg. Five years later von Bezing developed an interest in archaeology and went back to where he first saw the shards. Between 1962 and 1966 he frequently visited the Sterkspruit valley to collect pieces of the seven clay heads. Von Bezing joined the archaeological club of the University of Cape Town when he studied medicine at this institution. He took his finds to the university at the insistence of the club. He had not only found the heads, but potsherds, iron beads, copper beads, ostrich eggshell beads, pieces of bones and millstones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town and WITS Prof. Ray Innskeep and Dr Mike Evers excavated the site where von Bezing found the remains. This site and in particular its unique finds (heads, clay masks) instantly became internationally famous and was henceforth known as the Lydenburg Heads site.

Two of the clay masks are large enough to probably fit over the head of a child, the other five are approximately half that size. The masks have both human and animal features, a characteristic that may explain that they had symbolic use during initiation- and other religious ceremonies. Carbon dating proved that the heads date to approximately 600 AD and were made by Early Iron Age people. These people were Bantu herders and agriculturists and probably populated Southern Africa from areas north-east of the Limpopo river. Similar ceramics were later found in the Gustav Klingbiel Nature Reserve and researchers believe that they are related to the ceramic wares (pottery) of the Lydenburg Heads site in form,

function and decorative motive. This sequence of pottery is formally known as the Klingbiel type pottery. No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

Two larger heads and five smaller ones make up the Lydenburg find. The heads are made of the same clay used in making household pottery. It is also made with the same technique used in the manufacture of household pottery. The smaller heads display the modeling of a curved forehead and the back neck as it curves into the skull. Around the neck of each of the heads, two or three rings are engraved horizontally and are filled in with hatching marks to form a pattern. A ridge of clay over the forehead and above the ears indicates the hairline. On the two larger heads a few rows of small clay balls indicate hair decorations. The mouth consists of lips – the smaller heads also have teeth. The seventh head has the snout of an animal and is the only head that represents an animal.

Some archaeological 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). This site is located on a spur between the White River and a small tributary. It is situated on holding 119 at Plaston.

The site was discovered during house building operations when a collection of pottery shards was excavated. The finds consisted of pottery shards both on the surface and excavated.

Some of the pottery vessels were decorated with a red ochre wash. Two major decoration motifs occurred on the pots:

- Punctuation, using a single stylus and
- Broadline incision, the more common motif

A number of Early Iron Age pottery collections from Mpumalanga and Limpopo may be compared to the Plaston sample. They include Silver Leaves, Eiland, Matola, Klingbiel and the Lydenburg Heads site. The Plaston sample is distinguished from samples of these sites in terms of rim morphology, the majority of rims from Plaston are rounded and very few beveled. Rims from the other sites show more beveled rims (Evers, 1977:176).

Early Iron Age pottery was also excavated by archaeologist, Prof. Tom Huffman during 1997 on location where the Riverside Government complex is currently situated (Huffman, 1998). This site known as the Riverside site is situated a few kilometers north of Nelspruit next to the confluence of the Nelspruit and Crocodile River. It was discovered during the course of an environmental impact assessment for the new Mpumalanga Government complex/ offices. A bulldozer cutting exposed storage pits, cattle byres, a burial and midden on the crest of a

gentle slope. Salvage excavations conducted during December 1997 and March 1998 recovered the burial and contents of several pits.

One of the pits contained among other items, pottery dating to the eleventh century (AD 1070 ± 40 BP) this relates the pottery to the Mzonjani and Broederstroom phases. The early assemblage belongs to the Kwale branch of the Urewe tradition.

During the early 1970's Dr Mike Evers of the University of the Witwatersrand conducted fieldwork and excavations in the Eastern Transvaal. Two areas were studied, the Letaba area south of the Groot Letaba River, west of the Lebombo Mountains, east of the great escarpment and north of the Olifants River. The second area was the Eastern Transvaal escarpment area between Lydenburg and Machadodorp.

These two areas are referred to as the Lowveld and escarpment respectively. The earliest work on Iron Age archaeology was conducted by Trevor and Hall in 1912. This revealed prehistoric copper-, gold- and iron mines. Schwelinus (1937) reported smelting furnaces, a salt factory and terraces near Phalaborwa. In the same year D.S. van der Merwe located ruins, graves, furnaces, terraces and soapstone objects in the Letaba area.

Mason (1964, 1965, 1967, 1968) started the first scientific excavation in the Lowveld which was followed by N.J. van der Merwe and Scully. M. Klapwijk (1973, 1974) also excavated an Early Iron Age (EIA) site at Silverleaves and Evers and van den Berg (1974) excavated at Harmony and Eiland, both EIA sites.

Recent research by the National Cultural History Museum resulted in the excavation of an Early Iron Age site in Sekhukuneland, known as Mototolong (Van Schalkwyk, 2007). The site is characterized by four large cattle kraals containing ceramics which may be attributed to the Mzonjani and Doornkop occupational phases.

4.3.3. Late Iron Age

The later phases of the Iron Age (AD 1600-1800's) is represented by various tribes including Ndebele, Swazi, BaKoni, Pedi and smaller tribes such as the Pai, Pulana and marked by extensive stonewalled settlements. These are found throughout the Highveld and particularly around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. During the *difaqane* (early 1820's) the Ndzundza Ndebele crossed the Olifants River close to Middelburg. They continued their presence in the area.

5. Located sites, description and suggested mitigation

Twenty eight (28) sites which show characteristics of previous human settlement or activity were documented. None of these are however considered to be of archaeological value. All the documented sites are located on small portions of the farms Klippan 332 JS and Groenfontein 331 JS. Sites CLB 1-3 and 22 are graveyard sites with a total of 3, 5, 2 and 2 graves respectively, which are historically and socially significant. Sites CLB 4, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 are regarded as being of archaeological significance and recommendations are made below. Sites CLB 4, 9, 22 have some archaeological potential but it needs further investigation depending on what action is planned for them. The rest of the sites are not regarded as being significant primarily because they either have low archaeological value or historic significance, they were observed however, and assessed.

5.2. Description of located sites

5.2.1. Site CLB 1.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a graveyard which contains 3 unmarked graves (See photos Appendix D, fig. 1-2).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as the graves are located near a current residence.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. 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).

5.2.2. Site CLB 2.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a graveyard which contains 5 unmarked graves (See photos Appendix D, fig. 3-4).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as the graves are located near a current residence.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. 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).

5.2.3. Site CLB 3.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

The location of two unmarked graves (See photos Appendix D, fig. 5).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. 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).

5.2.4. Site CLB 4.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a stone cairn measuring 5m (east-west) by 2m (north-south) and 1,m high. It is made of a number of stones packed on top of each other in a similar fashion to typical Iron Age stonewalling (See photos Appendix D, fig. 6).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

It is possible that the cairn holds value for local Swazi and impact should be avoided. It is recommended that the structure be regarded as archaeologically significant and a permit be applied for (in accordance with section 35 of the NHRA 25 of 1999) before the structure is demolished or impacted upon.

5.2.5. Site CLB 5.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

Small rectangular depression, visibly cut into the rocky surface. Possibly a quarry ditch for building material or a prospecting ditch (See Appendix D, fig. 7).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as the site is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.6. Site CLB 6.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

A single tiny piece of clay pottery found on a rocky outcrop (See Appendix D, fig. 8)

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.7. Site CLB 7.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a much-weathered semi-circular stone wall (dry-packed walling). It is not easily discernible because of dense undergrowth and grass. It possibly relates to the single pottery sherd at site CLB 6. It is in very poor condition (Appendix D, fig. 9).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.8. Site CLB 8.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a small concrete dam (See Appendix D, fig. 10).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.9. Site CLB 9.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a ruined building. Probably erected in the early to mid 20th century (See Appendix D, fig. 11, 12).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

The structure is regarded as being archaeologically and historically significant because the structure is possibly older than 60 years and impact should be avoided. A permit must be applied for (in accordance with section 34 of the NHRA 25 of 1999) before the structure is demolished or impacted upon.

5.2.10. Site CLB 10.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a small pottery scatter. The sherds are not decorated and possibly ascribed to Swazi presence in the mid to late 19th century (See Appendix D, fig. 13, 14). The scatter is too small to indicate a settlement.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

There is very little surface material (artefacts) visible it is however recommended that when the soil surface will be disturbed here an archaeologist be present to monitor proceedings. When more archaeological material is revealed, the activity will be halted and a rescue permit obtained from SAHRA in order to excavate the remaining deposit.

5.2.11. Site CLB 11.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a building which served as a dressing room and toilets with a concrete terrace and stands which were possibly used for a sport such as tennis. Probably erected in the mid 1970's (See Appendix D, fig. 15, 16).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.12. Site CLB 12.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a ruin. Some of the rectangular stone walling (dry packed walling) is still visible and measures approx. 13m (east-west) by 9m (north-south). The remains of the stone wall are some 50cm wide and 30cm high.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.13. Site CLB 13.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a two parallel stone walls which form a track. It is terraced on a steep hillslope on the northern bank of a small spruit or rivulet. The walling is approx. 40cm wide and 30cm high. It forms an entryway which is orientated roughly north-south and leads to a structure hidden in very dense scrub. There is a second linear wall of single stones packed lower down and parallel to the stream. This was probably a small Swazi kraal (See Appendix D, fig. 19, 20).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

The structure is regarded as being archaeologically significant and impact should be avoided. A permit be applied for (in accordance with section 35 of the NHRA 25 of 1999) before the structure is demolished or impacted upon.

5.2.14. Site CLB 14.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a small artifact scatter on the northern bank of the river. Three Late Stone Age tools including a point, scraper and broken blade and a piece of Transfer ware possibly from sites CLB 15 and CLB 16 close by. (Appendix D, fig. 21, 22). Transfer ware originated in England in the mid-18th century and common in South Africa in the late 19th and early 20th century. Sometimes also referred to as sponge ware, the decorative patterns were inked on the crockery with patterned sponges before it was glazed and baked. Possible date early to mid 20th cent.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

There is very little surface material (artefacts) visible it is however recommended that when the soil surface will be disturbed here an archaeologist be present to monitor proceedings. When more archaeological material is revealed, the activity will be halted and a rescue permit obtained from SAHRA in order to excavate the remaining deposit.

5.2.15. Site CLB 15.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a ruin characterized by large cement bricks on the northern bank of the small river or spruit. It seems that the structure used to be rectangular in shape. A number of iron objects including wire, poles, buckets etc. is scattered in the nearby area. A large scatter of broken glass and bottles as well as pieces of milk glass ware is also discernable from the soil surface. The structure probably dates from the mid 20th century (See Appendix D, fig. 23, 24).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.



Fig. 5.1. A section of a milk glass jar, possibly for cosmetics or perfume found at site CLB 16.

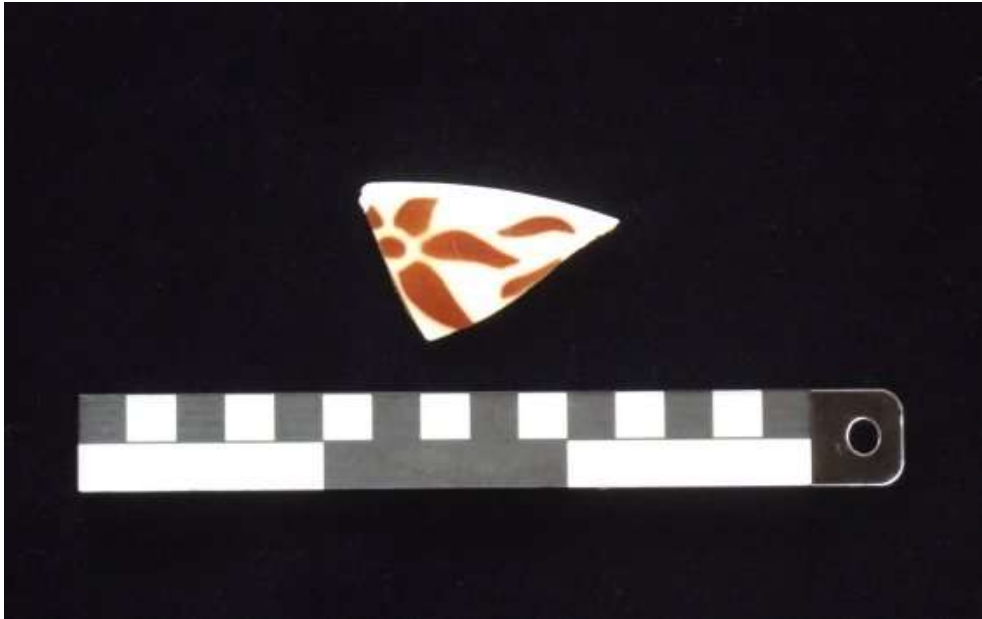


Fig. 5.2. A piece of a Transfer ware also known as sponge ware (early 20th cent) found at Site CLB 14 but probably originating from either site CLB 15 or 16.

5.2.16. Site CLB 16.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of the ruins of a stone-walled structure, rectangular in shape. It has an entrance on the eastern side. The walls are approx. 50cm high and the structure measures 3m by 4m. Another similar structure is located a few metres further east but only the bottom of the foundation remain (See Appendix D, fig. 25). It is difficult to ascribe the structure to a specific builder or ethnicity. It is possible that this structure served as dwelling and is related to more traditional layouts as at Site CLB 17 close-by. It has been documented that traditional LIA settlement layout was supplemented by rectangular walling by the late 19th and early 20th century.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

The structure is regarded as being archaeologically significant and impact should be avoided. A permit be applied for (in accordance with section 35 of the NHRA 25 of 1999) before the structure is demolished or impacted upon.

5.2.17. Site CLB 17.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a circular stone wall measuring some 10 across. The dense grass makes this feature very hard to see. It is probably a Swazi cattle enclosure dating to late 19th or early 20th century.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

The structure is regarded as being archaeologically significant and impact should be avoided. A permit be applied for (in accordance with section 35 of the NHRA 25 of 1999) before the structure is demolished or impacted upon.

5.2.18. Site CLB 18.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of another circular stone enclosure, probably related to site CLB 17 (See Appendix D, fig, 26). It may be a Swazi cattle enclosure dating to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

The structure is regarded as being archaeologically significant and impact should be avoided. A permit be applied for (in accordance with section 35 of the NHRA 25 of 1999) before the structure is demolished or impacted upon.

5.2.19. Site CLB 19.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a small stone wall. Not significant (See Appendix D, fig. 27, 28).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.20. Site CLB 20.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a ruin. It was probably a farm house. Probably erected in the mid to late 20th century.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.21. Site CLB 21.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a ruin, probably an old farm house.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.22. Site CLB 22.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a ruin and two graves pointed out by informant Mr Steven McHaffie. The graves could not be located as they were completely hidden by dense grass and scrub. They are however located nearby (See Appendix D, fig. 30).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site around the graves should they be laid bare, not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. 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).

5.2.23. Site CLB 23.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a few ruined buildings. They consist of one thatched and one roofless rondavel made of stone and clay and three rectangular structures built of similar material. The doorframes are made of steel and lintels of various materials including wood and iron pipe. Window frames are made of either stone or concrete. The settlement probably served as farm workers quarters until recently. Probably built in the late 20th century (See Appendix D, fig. 31-33).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

The structures are not regarded as being historically or archaeologically significant. Infant burials may be located beneath hut floors or close to hut walls. For this reason social consultation with the local community is recommended before demolishing activities are planned. It is also recommended that a qualified archaeologist be present when the structures

will be demolished and a rescue permit must be applied for (in accordance with section 35 and 36 of the NHRA 25 of 1999) when demolishing activities reveal any burials.

5.2.24. Site CLB 24.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a farm house which is currently in use. Probably erected in the late 20th century (See Appendix D, fig. 34).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.25. Site CLB 25.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a farm house which is currently in use, used for an animal hospital. Probably erected in the late 20th century (See Appendix D, fig. 35).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.26. Site CLB 26.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a large shed and farm house which is currently in use. Probably erected in the late 20th century (See Appendix D, fig. 36, 37).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation: None recommended.

5.2.27. Site CLB 27.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of two sheds and a house which is currently in use. Probably erected in the late 20th century (See Appendix D, fig. 38-40).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.28. Site CLB 28.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location a mud brick ruin which used to be built in rectangular fashion (See Appendix D, fig. 41).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity as it is located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

TABLE 5.1. General Significance of located sites.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
CLB1	Graveyard	High, Social	High, Local community	Local, Badplaas
CLB2	Graveyard	High, Social	High, Local Community	Local, Badplaas
CLB3	Graveyard	High, Social	High, Local community	Local, Badplaas
CLB4	Stone Cairn	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Medium	Unknown. Local
CLB5	Prospecting ditch	Low, Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Probably 20 th Cent. Local
CLB6	Single pottery sherd, undecorated	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Unknown. Local
CLB7	Small section of a stone wall	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Unknown. Local
CLB8	Small concrete dam	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Unknown. Local
CLB9	Ruins of a dwelling	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Medium potential Historic: Medium	Probably early to mid-20 th Cent. Local
CLB10	Small pottery scatter	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Swazi presence, early to mid 20 th cent. Local
CLB11	Toilets and tennis courts	Low, Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Local, Badplaas
CLB12	Rectangular stone-wall ruin	Medium, Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Local, Badplaas
CLB13	Stone walling on riverbank	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Medium potential Historic: Medium	Swazi settlement, Local Badplaas.
CLB14	Small artifact scatter no deposit visible	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Medium potential Historic: Medium	San, Local Badplaas
CLB15	Ruin and rubble	Low, Archaeological Medium Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Unknown, Local Badplaas
CLB16	Ruin	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	May be associated with either late Swazi or white farmer, Local Badplaas

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
CLB17	Circular stone-walling	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Some potential Historic: Medium	Possibly late Swazi. Local Badplaas
CLB18	Circular stone-walling	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Some potential Historic: Medium	Possibly late Swazi. Local Badplaas
CLB19	Small stone wall	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Not known. Local Badplaas
CLB20	Ruin, rubble	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Not known. Local Badplaas
CLB21	Ruin, rubble	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Not known. Local Badplaas
CLB22	Ruin and graves	High, Social	High, Local community	Local, Badplaas
CLB23	Ruins of farm workers dwellings	Low to High if burials under hut floors, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Some potential Historic: Medium	Local, Badplaas
CLB24	Farm house	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Not known. Local Badplaas
CLB25	Farm house	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Not known. Local Badplaas
CLB26	Farm house and shed	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Not known. Local Badplaas
CLB27	Farm house and sheds	Low, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Not known. Local Badplaas
CLB28	Ruins of a dwelling	Medium, Archaeological and Historic	Archaeological: Medium potential Historic: Medium	Probably early to mid-20 th Cent. 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
CLB1	Unique – Graveyard. Unmarked	N/A	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Not known Historically: Poor	3	Good
CLB2	Unique – Graveyard. Unmarked	N/A	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Not known Historically: Poor	5	Good
CLB3	Unique – Graveyard. Unmarked	N/A	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Not known Historically: Poor	2	Poor
CLB4	Stone cairn	N/A	Known in Lowveld and assoc. with Swazi	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Good Historically: Fair	1	Good
CLB5	Prospecting ditch	Not known. Probably Poor	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	Small brick built structure, part of retaining wall	Poor
CLB6	Single pottery sherd	Poor	Swazi	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known, possibly only surface material	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	1	Poor
CLB7	Stone wall section	Poor	Swazi	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	1	Poor
CLB8	Small concrete dam	N/A	Contemporary	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	1	Fair
CLB9	Ruins of a dwelling	Not known	Farm house	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	1	Poor
CLB10	Small pottery scatter, undecorated	Poor	Swazi presence	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known, possibly only surface material	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	1	Poor

Site no.	Unique nature	Integrity of archaeological deposit	Wider context	Relative location	Depth of deposit	Quality of archaeological/historical material	Quantity of site features	Preservation condition of site
CLB11	Modern buildings & structures	N/A	Historic tourism infrastructure	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: None	2	Fair
CLB12	Rectangular stone-wall ruin	Poor, much disturbed, difficult to define	Farm house?	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	1	Fair
CLB13	Stonewalling on riverbank	Some disturbance, difficult to define	Swazi	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known, possibly only surface material	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	1	Fair
CLB14	Small surface scatter, stone tools	Poor	San?	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known, possibly only surface material	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	4	Fair
CLB15	Rubble and ruin of dwelling	Poor, much disturbed, scattered iron remains, difficult to define	Not Known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known, possibly only surface material	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor
CLB16	Ruin	Poor, much disturbed, difficult to define	Swazi? Or Historic farmer	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor-Fair
CLB17	Ruin	Poor, much disturbed, difficult to define	Swazi	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not Known	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor but has potential	1	Poor-Fair
CLB18	Ruin	Poor, much disturbed, difficult to define	Swazi	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not Known	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor but has potential	1	Poor-Fair
CLB19	Small section of stone wall	Poor, much disturbed, difficult to define	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor
CLB20	Ruin, rubble	Poor, much disturbed, scattered iron remains, difficult to define	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor

Site no.	Unique nature	Integrity of archaeological deposit	Wider context	Relative location	Depth of deposit	Quality of archaeological/historical material	Quantity of site features	Preservation condition of site
CLB21	Ruin, rubble	Poor, much disturbed, scattered iron remains, difficult to define	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor
CLB22	Ruins, rubble, Graves	Poor, much disturbed, scattered iron remains, difficult to define	Not known	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	Not known	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor
CLB23	Ruined dwellings	N/A	Farm workers quarters	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Good
CLB24	Farm house	N/A	Farm house	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: None	1	Good
CLB25	Farm house	N/A	Farm house	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: None	1	Good
CLB26	Farm house and shed	N/A	Farm house	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: None	1	Good
CLB27	Farm house and sheds	N/A	Farm house	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: None	1	Good
CLB28	Ruins of farm dwelling	Poor, much disturbed, difficult to define	Farm dwelling	Badplaas, Kees Zyn Doorns 708JT	N/A	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Fair	1	Fair

6. Findings and recommendations

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. 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 should be noted that if such a situation occurs it may have further financial implications.

Sites CLB 1-3 and CLB 22 are graveyard sites with a total of 3, 5, 2 and 2 graves respectively, which are historically and socially significant.

It is recommended that the graveyard sites not be impacted upon and rather be fenced off in order to protect the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options i.e. the possible relocation of the graves. 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).

Sites CLB 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 are regarded as being of archaeological significance and mitigation measures are recommended in section 5: **Located sites and their description.**

The remaining sites are of little or no archaeological or historic value.

With reference to the historic maps dated 1906 and 1917 (Appendix C) and information from the archival study it is firstly evident that Kees Zyn Doorns extends further than the portions which were surveyed and therefore it is possible that some of the historic incidents described in the text may have occurred elsewhere on the farm. The fact that names of rivers or tributaries as they appear in the archival record (like the Ligatane, Notjobongo and iNkendezi) are not indicated on the historical maps or later versions like the 1:50 000 series, makes it difficult for instance to pinpoint the location of historic incidents or settlements.

Some remains which may be attributed to historic settlement and which is also located near a small stream like sites CLB 13, 15, 17 and 18 may be the remains of one of the homesteads mentioned in the archival record. Further investigation will shed more light on this. It is possible though that infant burials may be located beneath or near hut foundations (sites 13, 14, 17, 18, 23) and therefore a watching brief by a qualified archaeologist is recommended

when these sites will be affected by construction or any other activity which may compromise their integrity.

7. Bibliography

1. Amery, L.S. (ed), *The times history of the war in South Africa 1899-1902*, Vol VI. London, 1909
2. Barnard, C. 1975. *Die Transvaalse Laeveld. Komee van 'n Kontrei*.
3. Bergh, J.S. (ed.) 1999. *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies*. (J.L. van Schaik, Pretoria).
4. Bonner, P. 1978. *Factions and Fissions: Transvaal / Swazi politics in the mid nineteenth century*. Journal of African History, 19 (2). 1978.
5. Bonner, P. 1983. *Kings, Commoners and Concessionaires: The evolution and dissolution of the nineteenth-century Swazi state*. Johannesburg: Ravan Press.
6. Bornman, H. 1986. *Carolina: 1886-1986*. Sigma-Pers. Johannesburg.
7. Breutz, P.L. 1985. *Pre-Colonial Africa: The South-Eastern Bantu Cultural Province*.
8. Breytenbach, J.H. *Die geskiedenis van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog in Suid-Afrika, 1899-1902: Deel VI: Die beleg van Mafikeng tot met die slag van Bergendal*. Pretoria, 1996.
9. Delius, P. 2007. *Mpumalanga History and Heritage*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.
10. Evers, T.M. 1975. *Recent Iron Age Research in the eastern Transvaal, South Africa*. South African Archaeological Bulletin. 30: 71-83.
11. Evers, T.M. 1977. *Plaston Early Iron Age Site, White River District, Eastern Transvaal, South Africa*. South African Archaeological Bulletin. 32: 170-178.
12. Evers, T.M. in Voight, E.A. 1981. *Guide to Archaeological Sites in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal*. Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

13. Giliomee, H. 2003. *The Afrikaners – biography of a people*. Tafelberg, Cape Town & Charlottesville.
14. Huffman, T.N. 1998. *Presidential Address. The Antiquity of Lobola*. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 57-62.
15. Massie, R.H. 1905. *The Native tribes of Transvaal. Prepared for the general staff war office*. Harrison and Sons, London.
16. Myburgh, A.C. 1956. *Die stamme van die Distrik Carolina*. Staatsdrukker, Pretoria.
17. Opperman, J.D.R. 1948. *Die geskiedenis van Ermelo vanaf sy stigting tot 1902*. University of Pretoria: unpublished Masters' thesis.
18. Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2002. *Die Metodiek van Kultuurhulpbronbestuur (KHB)*. S.A. Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis 16(2).
18. Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 1995. *Die bydrae van Argeologie tot Kultuurhulpbronbestuur*. Referaat gelewer voor die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Kultuurgeskiedenis, Transvaal Streektak, Sunnyside.
19. Van Warmelo, N. 1935. *A preliminary survey of the Bantu tribes of Southern Africa*. Government Printer, Pretoria.

Archival documents

1. PWD, 213, 469, Komati River Bridge Farms Vygeboom and Kees Zyn Doorns Road.
2. CBD, 3/712 TAD9/19/6 Plaaslike Bestuur, Onderverdeling van Plaasgronde. Carolina Kees Zyn Doorns.
3. CBD, 14929, PB4/19/2/12/708/1, Departement Plaaslike Bestuur, Gemeenskapsvorming Besigheidsregte, Kees Zyn Doorns.
4. CBD, 14929, PB4/19/2/12/708/3, Departement Plaaslike Bestuur, Gemeenskapsvorming Besigheidsregte, Kees Zyn Doorns.
5. CBD, 14929, PB4/19/2/12/708/4, Departement Plaaslike Bestuur, Gemeenskapsvorming Besigheidsregte, Kees Zyn Doorns.
6. GG 50/1443, P Ka I Seme, Petition of the Swazi Tribes of the Eastern Transvaal to the Union Parliament, 1932.
7. SN: 123, Contract between Boers and Swazi King Mswati regarding the sale of land, 25 July, 1846.

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

Sites located on the surveyed area were numbered CLB 1-28. The initials “CLB” represents Cradle of Life, Badplaas, followed by the number of the site. A spatial location with the aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System) was added to the site.

9.1. Site name: CLB 1 (Site 1)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.139 E

25° 55.382 S

Photo: Fig. 1-2.

9.5. Site name: CLB 5 (Site 5)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.481 E

25° 55.742S

Photo: Fig. 7.

9.2. Site name: CLB 2 (Site 2)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.183 E

25° 55.413 S

Photo: Fig. 3,4.

9.6. Site name: CLB 6 (Site 6)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.481 E

25° 55.735 S

Photo: Fig. 8.

9.3. Site name: CLB 3 (Site 3)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.390 E

25° 55.457 S

Photo: Fig. 5.

9.7. Site name: CLB 7 (Site 7)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.470 E

25° 55.728 S

Photo: Fig. 9.

9.4. Site name: CLB 4 (Site 4)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.618 E

25° 55.836 S

Photo: Fig. 6.

9.8. Site name: CLB 8 (Site 8)

Date of compilation: 09/03/2011

GPS reading: 30° 36.453 E

25° 55.692 S

Photo: Fig. 10.

9.9. Site name: CLB 9 (Site 9)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 36.425 E
25° 55.715 S
Photo: Fig. 11, 12.

9.14. Site name: CLB 14 (Site 14)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.063 E
25° 54.111 S
Photo: Fig. 21, 22.

9.10. Site name: CLB 10 (Site 10)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 36.693 E
25° 55.917 S
Photo: Fig. 13, 14.

9.15. Site name: CLB 15 (Site 15)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.071 E
25° 54.126 S
Photo: Fig. 23, 24.

9.11. Site name: CLB 11 (Site 11)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 36.016 E
25° 55.280 S
Photo: Fig. 15, 16.

9.16. Site name: CLB 16 (Site 16)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.155 E
25° 54.149 S
Photo: Fig. 25.

9.12. Site name: CLB 12 (Site 12)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.014 E
25° 54.848 S
Photo: Fig. 17, 18.

9.17. Site name: CLB 17 (Site 17)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.261 E
25° 54.154 S
Photo: None

9.13. Site name: CLB 13 (Site 13)
Date of compilation: 09/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.015 E
25° 54.087 S
Photo: Fig. 19, 20.

9.18. Site name: CLB 18 (Site 18)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.274 E
25° 54.175 S
Photo: Fig. 26.

9.19. Site name: CLB 19 (Site 19)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.410 E
25° 54.237 S
Photo: Fig. 27, 28.

9.21. Site name: CLB 21 (Site 21)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.685 E
25° 55.273 S
Photo: None.

9.20. Site name: CLB 20 (Site 20)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 36.546 E
25° 54.264 S
Photo: Fig. 29.

9.22. Site name: CLB 22 (Site 22)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.598 E
25° 55.232 S
Photo: Fig. 30.

9.23. Site name: CLB 23 (Site 23)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 37.606 E
25° 54.722 S
Photo: Fig. 31-33.

9.26. Site name: CLB 26 (Site 26)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 36.370 E
25° 55.284 S
Photo: Fig. 36, 37.

9.24. Site name: CLB 24 (Site 23)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 36.215 E
25° 56.021
Photo: Fig. 35.

9.27. Site name: CLB 27 (Site 27)
Date of compilation: 10/09/2011
GPS reading: 30° 36.599 E
25° 55.126 S
Photo: Fig. 38-40.

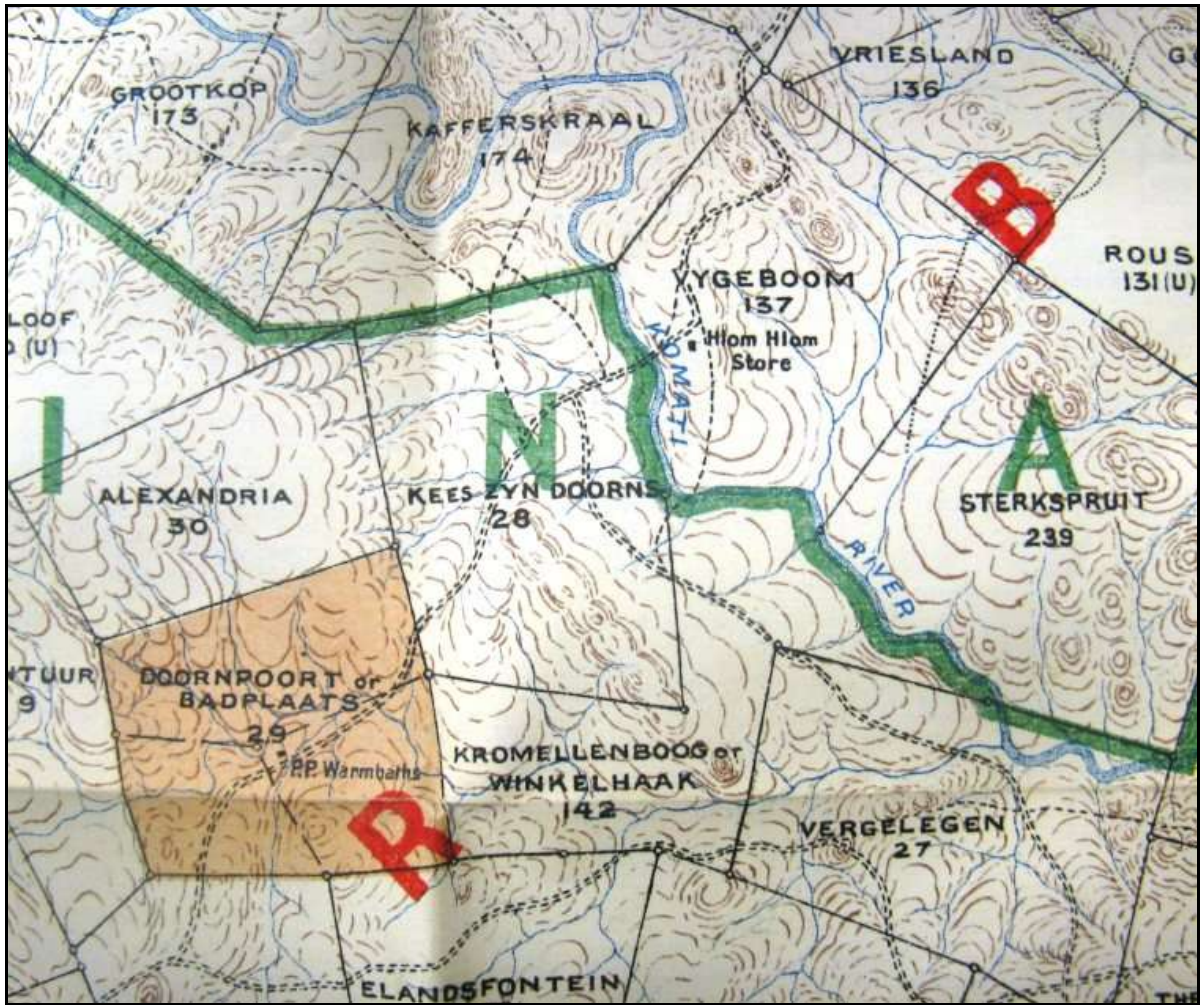
9.25. Site name: CLB 25 (Site 25)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 35.664 E
25° 55.857 S
Photo: Fig. 35.

9.28. Site name: CLB 28 (Site 28)
Date of compilation: 10/03/2011
GPS reading: 30° 35' 55.93" E
25° 55' 30.10" S
Photo: Fig. 41.

Appendix C – Maps

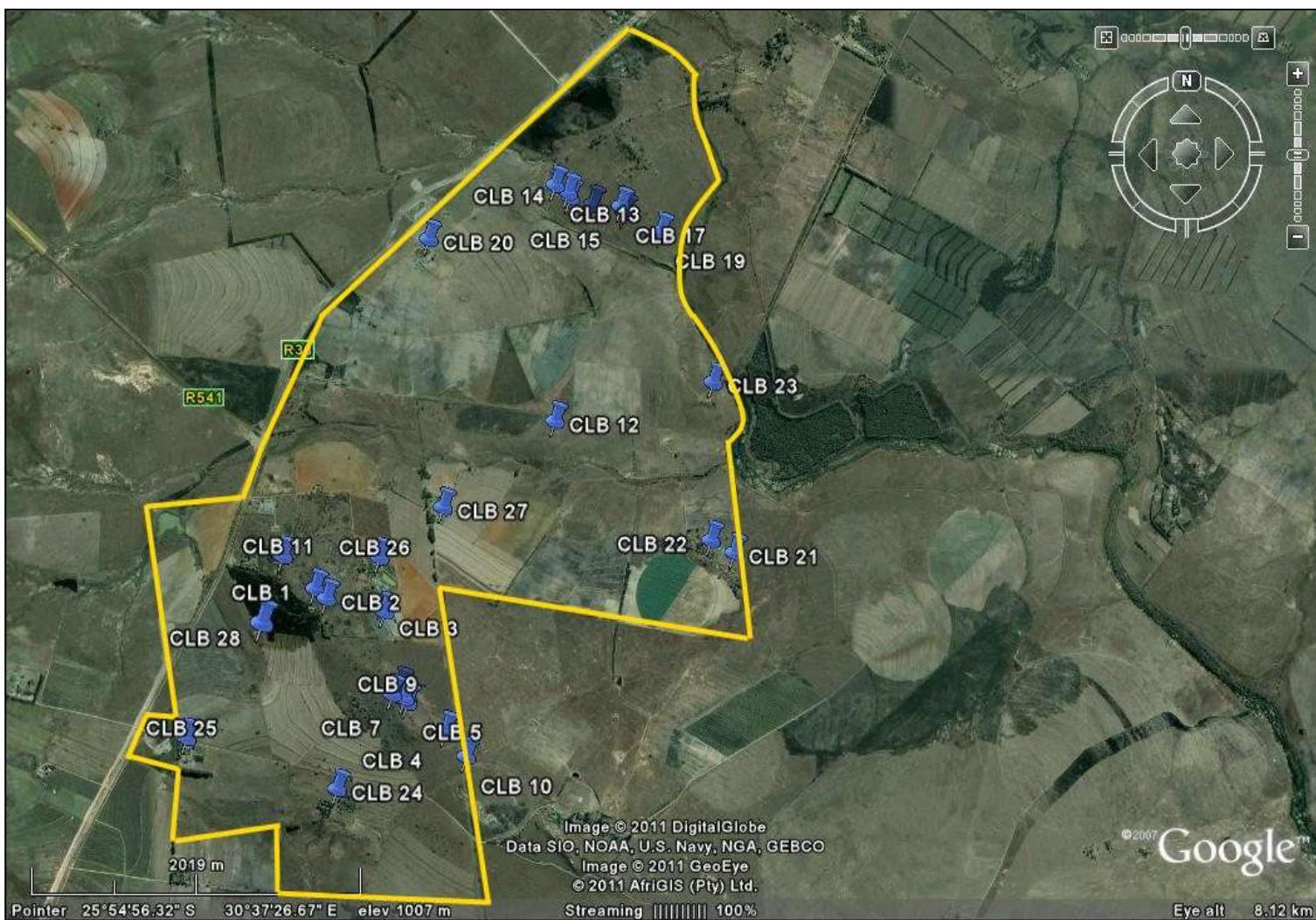


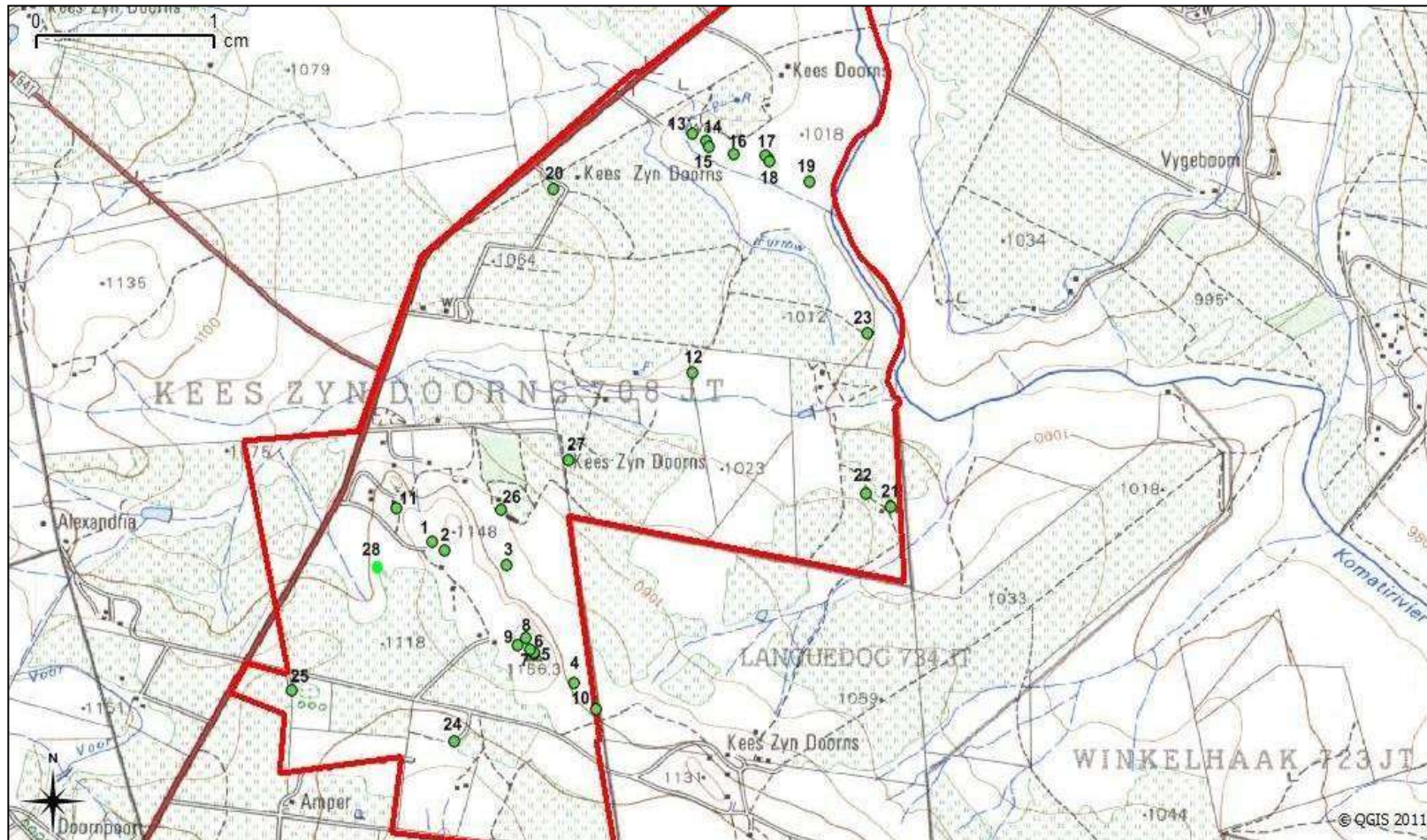
Historic map: Magisterial District of Carolina 1917.



Historic map: Map of Machadodorp area, published 1906.

Aerial photo location of sites. Yellow border indicates proposed development area.





Appendix D



Fig. 1. Site CLB 1.



Fig. 2. Site CLB 1.



Fig. 3. Site CLB 2. Five unmarked graves. Photo looking east.



Fig. 4. Site CLB 2. Five unmarked graves. Photo looking south.



Fig. 5. Site CLB 3. Two graves pointed out by informant, farm manager Mr Steven McHaffie. Note dense undergrowth.



Fig. 6. Site CLB 4. Stone cairn, possibly associated with Swazi initiation practise.



Fig. 7. Site CLB 5. Red lines/ arrows indicate small shaft.



Fig. 8. Site CLB 6. Pen points north, arrow indicates pottery sherd.



Fig. 9. Site CLB 7. Red arrows show where a short stone wall is located close to the ground.



Fig. 10. Site CLB 8. A concrete dam.



Fig. 11. Site CLB 9. Remains of a mud-brick wall on the western side of a dwelling.



Fig. 12. Site CLB 9. The remains of a stone and mortar wall and entrance (left) which surrounded the dwelling.



Fig. 13. Site CLB 10. Undecorated pottery scatter. Pen points north.



Fig. 14. Site CLB 10. Arrow indicates location of pottery scatter. Photo looking south.



Fig. 15. Site CLB 11. Dressing rooms and toilets.



Fig. 16. Site CLB 11. Concrete terrace for sporting activity, possibly netball.



Fig. 17. Site CLB 12. Rectangular stone wall. Photo looking west.



Fig. 18. Site CLB 12. Eastern and northern junction of a rectangular stone-walled ruin.



Fig. 19. Site CLB 13. Parallel stone-walling on top of a steep slope with a stream to the right.



Fig. 20. Site CLB 13. Red arrow indicates lower linear stone wall. Yellow arrow indicates parallel walling as shown in fig. 19. The river is located to the right of the red arrow.



Fig. 21. Site CLB 14. Looking west. Stone tool and porcelain scatter found in the foreground.



Fig 22. Site CLB 14. Pen points north. Left to right: Porcelain plate piece, three Late Stone Age flakes, a point, a scraper and a broken blade.



Fig. 23. Site CLB 15. Arrows indicate cement bricks.



Fig. 24. Site CLB 15. Photo looking east.



Fig. 25. Site CLB 16. Photo looking east.



Fig. 26. Site CLB 18. Arrows indicate circular stone walling. Note dense grass. Photo looking south.



Fig. 27. Site CLB 19. Some sections of walling visible.



Fig. 28. Site CLB 19. Arrows show wall curve.



Fig. 29. Site CLB 20. Rubble of what used to be a farm house.



Fig. 30. Site CLB 22. Informants state that there are some graves present at this location, they could however not be located because of the dense vegetation.



Fig. 31. Site CLB 23. Thatched rondavel built with clay and stone.



Fig. 32. Site CLB 23. Structures built with clay and stone.



Fig. 33. Site CLB 23. Window frames of concrete, door frames of steel and stone and mortar lintels.



Fig. 34. Site CLB 24. Farm house currently in use.



Fig. 35. Site CLB 25. Farm house currently used as animal hospital.



Fig. 36. Site CLB 26. Shed. Photo looking east.



Fig 37. Site CLB 26. Farm house currently used.



Fig. 38. Site CLB 27. Two sheds, photo looking west.



Fig. 39. Site CLB 27. Working farm shed.



Fig. 40. Site CLB 27. Farm house currently in use.



Fig. 41. Site CLB 28. Ruined mud brick structure.

Appendix E – Declaration of Interest



the **dedet**

Department
Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Details of specialist and declaration of interest in respect of an application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010

PROJECT TITLE

CADOLE OF LIFE LODGE AND SAFARI PARK: SPECIALIST STUDY
ARCHAEOLOGY/HERITAGE.

Specialist:	ARCHAEOLOGIST/HERITAGE SPECIALIST	
Nature of specialist study compiled:	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERITAGE STUDY	
Contact person:	JP VELLERS	
Postal address:	5209, LYDENBURG	
Postal code:	1120	Cell: 082 779 3165
Telephone:	013 235 2213	Fax:
E-mail:	kuzala@kuzal.net	
Qualifications & relevant experience:	MA DEGREE IN ARCHAEOLOGY (UP) 8 YEARS EXPERIENCE	
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	ASAPA (ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS)	

The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations

I, JEAN-PIERRE CELIERS declare that -

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in Regulation 8;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority, and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Signature of specialist:

KUDZALA ANTIQUITY CC

Name of company:

Date: 02/02/2011

Signature of Commissioner of Oaths

2011-02-02

Date:

S9 Keneburg Street Police Officer 3805-

Designation:

Official stamp (below)



Appendix F – Statement of Experience

Statement of relevant experience

JP Celliers is a trained Archaeologist and Museum Professional. He holds a Masters Degree from the University of Pretoria with specialisation in Archaeology.

He has been conducting Archaeological Impact Studies and Mitigation in a professional capacity since 2003 and is the Director of Kudzala Antiquity CC , a consulting business specialising in Archaeological and related Heritage work.

He is also a member in good standing of ASAPA (Association of South African Professional Archaeologists) where he is graded as a Field Supervisor in the following disciplines: Iron Age Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Colonial Period Archaeology.



.....
JP CELLIERS, DIRECTOR