

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for Enpact  
Environmental Consultants concerning the proposed Matsulu  
township development on portions of the remainder of the farms  
Matsulu 543 JU, Sigambule 216 JU and Makawusi 215 JU,  
Mpumalanga Province  
compiled by

# Kudzala Antiquity



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## **Executive summary**

An Archaeological Impact assessment was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC for Enpact Environmental Consultants concerning proposed town establishment on portions of the remainder of the farms Matsulu 543 JU, Sigambule 216 JU and Makawusi 215 JU, 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. A total of 9 site locations were documented. Three of these sites (M 1, M 2 and M 7) are formal graveyards and are considered to be of high significance. The remainder of the sites consists of locations that were incorporated purely for orientation purposes. No remains of archaeological significance were encountered during the survey, though it should be noted that this area is known for the presence of San rock art, especially to the west and north-west (Bongani Mountain Reserve area) of the proposed development area where the mountainous terrain offer shelters where Bushman rock art are normally located.

**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 CC conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on the remainder of portions of the farms Matsulu 543 JU, Sigambule 216 JU and Makawusi 215 JU at the township known as Matsulu located north of the N4 National Road, a few kilometers west of Kaapmuiden in Mpumalanga Province.

The study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment as required by legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999). This act requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) or institutions to have impact assessment studies undertaken whenever any development activities are planned. This is to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as part of the National Estate are not damaged or destroyed.

Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of cultural significance or have other special value to the present community or future generations. The national estate may include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds including:
  - (i) ancestral graves;
  - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
  - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
  - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*;
  - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; andother human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

- sites of significance relating to slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects including:
  - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
  - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
  - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
  - (iv) military objects
  - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
  - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and

books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

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 Mbombela (Nelspruit) Municipality within Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on portions of Matsulu 543 JU, Sigambule 216 JU and Makawusi 215 JU and the surveyed area is approximately 590 ha in extent.

The surveyed area is located north of the N4 National Road and a few kilometers west of Kaapmuiden. The Crocodile River forms a natural southern and eastern boundary. The township is known as Matsulu. The area is already well-settled and dwellings range from formal brick and mortar houses to more recent informal shacks.

The survey was conducted on foot and with the aid 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. The archaeological surveying was

concentrated within the proposed development area boundaries.

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.

During this survey an informant was consulted specifically relating to the whereabouts of graves and graveyards. The main informant was Councillor Mandlazi who communicated the whereabouts of graves and cemeteries in the affected area.

### **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 and maps in the National Archives, Pretoria



### **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.

Regarding 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 sites' 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. Historic period**

#### **4.1.1. Early History**

The first inhabitants of the eastern Lowveld were probably the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Lowveld where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented in the Nelspruit and Krokodilpoort mountains area (Bornman, 1995; Hampson, 2001; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975). It has been argued that the red ochre source for these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995) in fact some 100 San rock art sites have been documented in and around the Bongani Mountain Reserve area (Hampson, 2001). This area is located immediately south-west of the Kruger National Park and within the larger Mthetomusha Game Reserve. What is interesting about these paintings are that they contain images which were previously thought to occur in specific restricted areas of southern Africa only.

The area is currently mostly occupied by SiSwati and xiTsonga speaking people, most of whom originally lived in what is now the southern Kruger National Park (Van Riet et al. 1997).

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.

It was only later that Bantu-speaking tribes moved into this area from the northern parts of Southern Africa and settled here. This period is referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.). These were presumably Sotho-Tswana herder groups.

Various historians and ethnographers describe that the Lowveld was frequented by Swazi and Sotho-Tswana groups during historic times i.e. Late Iron Age times during the period AD 1500-1800. (Barnard, 1975; Bergh, 1998; Bornman, 2002; Herbst, 1985; Myburgh,

1949).

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 11<sup>th</sup> century, these Arabs had trade relations with the people of Zimbabwe. Textiles, porcelain and glass beads were traded for gold, ivory and other minerals.

An ancient trade route passed close-by the current Nelspruit and started from Delagoabay in a westward direction through the Lowveld towards the gold fields of Lydenburg, by passing through Malalapoort, the Nkhomati and Crocodile Rivers to Skipberg in the current Kruger National Park close-by the place where Pretoriuskop Rest Camp is located. From here onwards there were two possible routes up the mountains to reach the goldfields. The first one passed by Spitskop (Sabie) and from there on to Lydenburg. The second passed south of the "Devils Knuckles" to Lydenburg. The Voortrekkers used this route in 1845 when making the wagon route between Ohrigstad and Delagoabay (Berg, 1998: 104). There were also several linking routes to existing main routes, one of which started from Sabie or Lydenburg to the route which linked Delagoabay to the Soutpansberg via Pilgrim's Rest. It is also believed that a footpath existed at the foothills of the (Transvaal) Drakensberg which led around the mountain to link again with a major route alongside the Olifants River (Bergh, 1998:104).

In 1721 Dutch sailors reached Delagoa Bay 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 Delagoa Bay (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 Delagoa Bay 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 Delagoa Bay. Although this attempt was also not successful, it is seen as the first European intrusion into this northern area (Bergh, 1998:116).

In the (Eastern Transvaal) Lowveld a sub-group of the Northern Sotho, known as the eastern Sotho, were present nearby the eastern escarpment. They are known as the Pulana, Pai and Kutswe, these people moved from northern Swaziland further northwards when Swazi expanded into this area during the *mfecane* (Bergh, 1998:107-108). One of the recorded events relates to the attack of the Ndwande under Zwide on the Pedi in 1825 (Bergh, 1998:114-115). This seems to have started from the Lowveld in the region of the Pretoriuskop area towards Steelpoort.

Before the *mfecane* period (1820's) small farmer groups including the Pai and Pulana resided in the mountainous area surrounding Barberton and Nelspruit. The conflict during the *mfecane*, when the Swazi under Mswati II raided these smaller groups, resulted in scattered settlement of those who managed to escape the Swazi onslaught. Evidence of these scattered settlements are sometimes found in the form of small stone walled enclosures in and around Barberton, Nelspruit and onwards to the Schoemanskloof.

#### **4.1.2. The Voortrekkers**

The Groot Trek of the Voortrekkers started with the Tregardt- van Rensburg trek in 1835. The two men met where Tregardt and his followers crossed the Orange River at Buffelsvlei (Aliwal North). Here van Rensburg joined the trek northwards. On August 23, 1837 the Tregardt trek left for Delagoabay from the Soutpansberg. They travelled eastwards alongside the Olifants River to the eastern foothills of the Drakensberg. From here they travelled through the Lowveld and the current Kruger National Park where they

eventually crossed the Lebombo mountains in March 1838. They reached the Fortification at Lourenço Marques on 13 April 1838 (Bergh, 1998:124-125).

The Republic of Lydenburg was established on 17 December 1856. This was a vast area and stretched from the northern Strydpoort mountains to Wakkerstroom in the south and Bronkhortsspruit in the west to the Swazi border and the Lebombo mountains east.

#### **4.1.3. Brief History of Human settlement and transport development in the area under investigation.**

It would seem that the human settlement at Kaapmuiden can largely be attributed to the building of the Kaapmuiden railway station in the late nineteenth century. However, white settlement of the eastern areas of the Transvaal can first be traced back to a commission under the leadership of A.H. (Hendrik) Potgieter who negotiated with the Portuguese Governor at Delagoabaai in 1844 for land. It was agreed that these settlers could settle in an area that was four days journey from the east coast of Africa between the 10° and 26° south latitudes. Boers started migrating into the area in 1845. Andries-Ohrigstad was the first town established in this area in July 1845 after the Boers successfully negotiated for land with the Pedi Chief Sekwati. Farms were given out as far west as the Olifants River. The western boundary was not officially defined but at a Volksraad meeting in 1849 it was decided that the Elands River would be the boundary between the districts of Potchefstroom and Lydenburg as this eastern portion of the Transvaal was known (Bergh, 1998:137).

Due to internal strife and differences between the various Boer groups that settled in the broader Transvaal region, the settlers in the Ohrigstad area now governed from the town of Lydenburg decided to secede from the Transvaal Republic in 1856. The Republic of Lydenburg laid claim to a large area that included not only the land originally obtained from the Pedi Chief Sekwati in 1849 but also other areas of land negotiated for from the Swazis. In 1858 the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) was officially established, and mainly consisted of all the other territories settled by the Boers in the Transvaal region. This development led to a boundary dispute between the ZAR and the Republic of

Lydenburg regarding the western boundary of the latter. Nevertheless in 1860 the Republic of Lydenburg united with the ZAR as the District of Lydenburg and seceded the land west of the Olifants River as part of the unification agreement to the District of Pretoria (Bergh, 1998:137).

Thus, at the turn of the decade in 1860 the farms under investigation (Matsulu, Sigambule and Makawusi) were located in the Lydenburg District. In 1902 after the end of the Anglo-Boer War, the District of Barberton was established by the British Administration and consisted of the Witrivier, Barberton, Komati and Sabie wards. The farms were situated in the Barberton District until 1930 when the District of Nelspruit was formed, in essence by uniting the Witrivier and Sabie wards. From archival sources and some literature on the Kruger National Park it would seem that the farms under investigation were part of the park. In 1968 the land was cut out of the park and subsequently seemingly divided into farms.



Fig. 4.1. Detail from Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal and surrounding Territories (1877) showing the area and farms where the proposed development is to take place (Jeppe, 1877).

The history of Kaapmuiden is closely linked to the construction of the Delagoa Bay Railway Line. The building of the railway line between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay commenced after the Kruger Government gave the concession for the building of the line to the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg-Maatschappij (NZASM). The railway line was completed in 1895 (NZASM 100: 1887-1899).

Kaapmuiden was not only an important station on this eastern line, but also the junction of the line that branched away from the main eastern line to the town of Barberton (NZASM 100: 1887-1899). At first there was no station built at Kaapmuiden and it was merely a halt along the line. However, in 1891 the shack that served as living-quarters during the construction of the line was converted to a station building. A permanent station building at Kaapmuiden was built in 1894 due to the fact that the station was seen as one of the more important stations on the line by also being the junction to Barberton. “The station yard was redesigned in consequence, and an island platform provided. During 1894 a new brick station building containing offices, waiting-room, bar, dining-room, kitchen and courtyard was erected by the NZAM” (NZASM 100: 1887-1899, p.131).

By 1896 there were 24 stations on the line. The fact that there were so many stations built on this railway line is attributed to it at that time being a single railway track. Thus, trains travelling in opposite directions had to stop and wait at the various stations to pass each other at the railway sidings built specifically for this purpose at the stations.

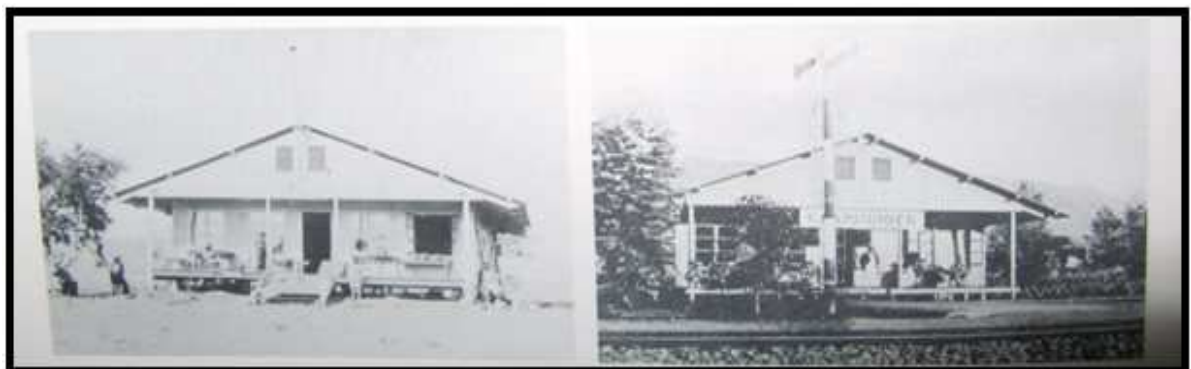


Fig. 4.2. A shack converted into a Station building at Kaapmuiden, c. 1891.



The station at Kaapmuiden was also one of the few stations on the eastern railway line where cottages and rondawels were built to accommodate staff that worked on the railways. These cottages were initially constructed out of prefabricated rectangular structures imported from Europe, but were later replaced with stone and brick structures (NZASM 100: 1887-1899).

Another feature that made the station at Kaapmuiden unique was the fact that it was one of only several stations on the line where a roundhouse was constructed (NZASM 100: 1887-1899). A roundhouse is a railway locomotive maintenance shed built around a turntable. “Their high rounded shape with a series of wide gables and roofs sloping down to the centre represents a distinctive dynamic of railway yards. Roundhouses were visible from afar and contrasted sharply with the rectangular shapes of sheds and other buildings” (NZASM 100: 1887-1899, p.140).



Fig. 4.3. Construction of the Delagoa Bay Railway line in the vicinity of Kaapmuiden, c. 1891.

#### **4.1.4. History of the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) in the area.**

Although the Lowveld region has a rich history regarding events and occurrences that transpired during the Anglo-Boer War very little information could be gathered of any historical data that directly affected the farms under investigation. Nevertheless, there does seem to have been some guerilla warfare activity in the region of the Kaapmuiden station during the war. On 17 June 1900 Sergeant L. Von Steinaecker<sup>1</sup> and Colonial Scouts from the British Army blew up a bridge between Kaapmuiden and the Portuguese frontier. Traffic to Delagoa Bay on the line was stopped for about a fortnight, but the Boer forces did not suffer any major inconvenience from the explosion (Amery, 1909).

However, “the large iron bridge which spanned the Crocodile River” at Kaapmuiden was destroyed by the Boers during a guerrilla attack at a later stage in the war. This was major inconvenience for the British as “supplies were conveyed by fatigue parties of the Yorkshire regiment from the train to the bridge-head 150 yards away, whence they were rolled down to the river bed, carried across by natives, and loaded into wagons. In spite of the intense, steaming heat of the low veld, the fatigue parties labored strenuously night and day at a task as trying as any which [the British] had to deal with during the war”. After engineers completed a deviation across the Crocodile River, a supply depot was established at the Kaapmuiden station and the branch line between Kaapmuiden and Barberton was used to send supplies to other British troops in the surrounding territories (Amery, 1909).

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<sup>1</sup> Known as Steinaecker’s Horse, this British Unit was under command of an ex-Prussian army officer Baron Ludwig von Steinaecker, who fought on the side of the British during the Anglo-Boer War. The unit first operated from Swaziland, but later had its headquarters at Komatipoort and at the Sabie Bridge (Skukuza) as well as several outposts in the southern and central area of the present day Kruger Park. Source: S. Joubert, *The Kruger National Park a history*, Vol 1, p. 15.

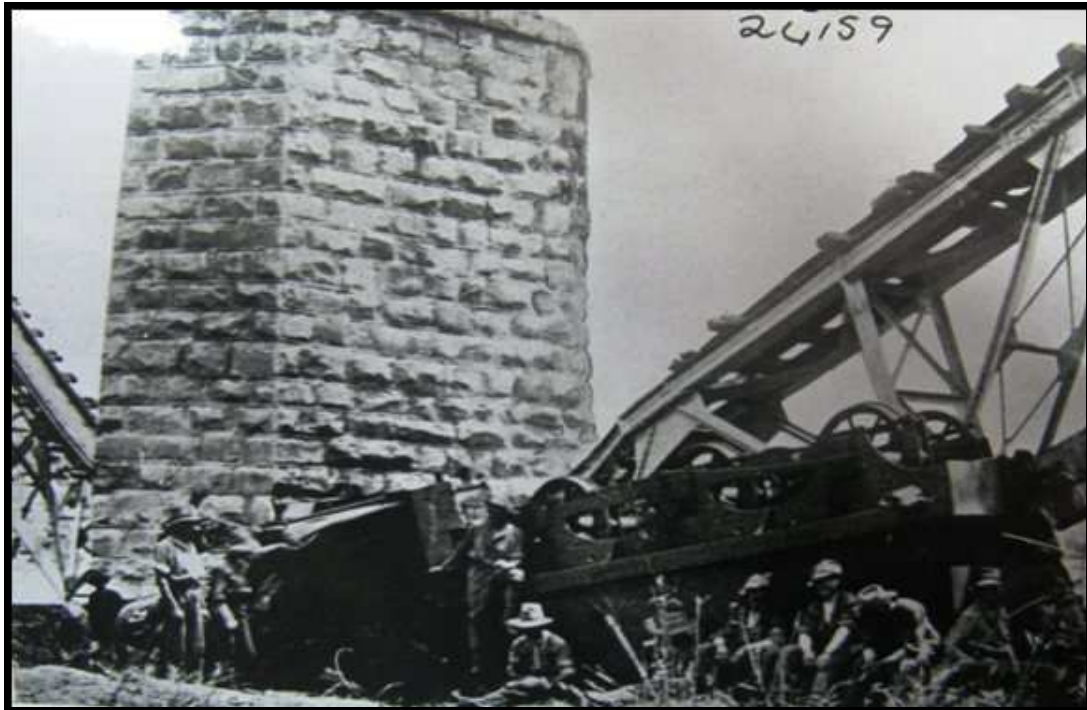


Fig. 4.4. A railway accident at “Caap Muiden” during the Anglo-Boer War (no date) c. 1899-1902.



Fig. 4.5. Kaapmuiden bridge constructed by the Six Companies of the Brigade of Guards in two days during the ABO, c. 1899-1902.

#### **4.1.5. Historical overview of the development of the Matsulu Township in the Kaapmuiden area.**

During the early 1960s decisive steps were taken to develop the surrounding area of Kaapmuiden as a border industrial area. In a letter from the company Aquasol of Africa addressed to the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, dated 27 March 1961, the proposed development of a “Bantu Area” in this region was advocated. This letter highlighted the fact that various industries had already been established in the area and that many more business and industrial enterprises were envisioned to be launched in the area in future. Of importance is the mention made that no more black locations were according to government regulations to be established on the south side of the Crocodile River. The letter also pointed out that the owner of the land on the south side of the Crocodile River had no objection to industries and white townships being established on his land. But, that he would want the necessary compensation for the land from the government if the project was to be launched. From a letter by the Control Officer of Bantu Townships to the Under Secretary of Bantu Areas dated 22 April 1961 it was indicated that the land referred to north of the Crocodile River, on which the black location was proposed, was part of the Kruger National Park. Thus it was felt that representations had to be made to the Kruger National Park to acquire this land. This was of cardinal importance as “the whole question of the development of the Kaapmuiden Area as a border industry depends on the question whether suitable land is available on the north side of the river for development as a Bantu Township”( BAO 5022 G57/2/1038/1).

From later correspondence between the Chief Bantu Commissioner and the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development it would seem that after the land to the north of the river was inspected and a small area of 40 morgen was deemed sufficient for the establishment of a black location. However, it would seem that on 4 June 1964 the Department of Bantu Administration and Development was informed by the Council for the Development of Natural Resources that there were no more plans to establish an industrial sector at Kaapmuiden and that there was no need for the establishment of a

black location in the area. Nevertheless, it would seem that a subsequent inspection of the area led to the conclusion that a black settlement area would have to be considered regardless, as there were many squatters living on farm land in the region. It was, however, mentioned that the 40 morgen would not be enough for the proposed development and that more land would have to be released to make the project viable (BAO 5022 G57/2/1038/1).

On 7 August 1964 the Secretary for Bantu Development and Administration wrote to the Director of the Council of Curators for the National Parks to inform him that on 4 August 1964 approval was granted to establish a black township on the northern side of the Crocodile River on the land that was recently cut out from the Kruger National Park and transferred to the South African Bantu Trust. This proposed township was to provide accommodation for the families of black labourers in the Malelane and the Crocodile River Bridge areas (BAO 5022 G57/2/1038/1).



Fig. 4.6. Map indicating the possible area for a township. File date 1961.

On 26 March 1965 a Committee of officials from the Department of Bantu Affairs and Administration and the Parks Board inspected the area where the proposed black township was to be established. It was found that the most suitable site for the development would be a piece of land which bordered on the Kruger National Park and the Crocodile and Nsigazi rivers. It was mentioned that the area was not rocky and that water could be pumped from the Crocodile River. Regarding transport related issues mention was made that black labourers working at Kaapmuiden would be able to cross the river at the Crocodile Bridge, but that a bridge would have to be constructed to the east of Kaapmuiden for people working at Malelane. (BAO 5022 G57/2/1038/1).

The development of the land, however, seemed to still be marred by various bureaucratic issues. One of the most important was seemingly the fact that more land was required by the Department of Bantu Affairs and Administration from the Parks Board to initiate the project. On 7 March 1966 the Secretary for the Department of Bantu Affairs and Administration wrote to the Director of the Council of Curators for the National Parks to request from him that the board release about 2000 morgen of land from the Sigmabu block of the Kruger National Park, situated between the Park's game fence and the Nsigazi River. This request was granted on 22 March 1966. Thus the establishment of the black township could now be initiated (BAO 5022 G57/2/1038/1).

However, another complication that plagued the development of the land was the relocation of the game fence of the Kruger National Park. The shifting of the reserve fence of the Kruger National Park was one of the first steps to develop the area that would later be known as the Matsulu Township. There was initially some disagreement and confusion as to the relocation of the fence, as the Resident Engineer in September 1967 informed the Department of Bantu Administration and Development that his department would not be willing to contribute to the erection of the new fence. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development insisted, however, that the fence would be erected (BAO 5022 G57/2/1038/1).

The erection of the fence was seemingly further compounded by the fact that a railway line had to be established through this area that would link Kaapmuiden with Hoedspruit. From a document dated 9 March 1967 it was now confirmed that the South African

Railways would move the fence of the Kruger National Park. It was indicated that the new fence would first be built before the other one could be demolished. It was estimated that the relocating of the fence would cost R10 000. The fact that the railway line would also run through the area on which the black settlement was proposed was another issue that had to be discussed by the relevant concerned parties.

By 1967 it was decided that a “Bantu” township would be developed to the northeast of the farm Kaapmuiden and the Crocodile River. This township would serve as a residence for black labourers who worked in Malelane. By 6 February 1968 it was decided that blacks could build temporary homes on allocated land outside and to the west of the proposed township area. This was apparently the area where one Captain Aaron Nkosi lived in the past and where 52 families were already living at the time. This was decided due to a serious need of housing for people working in Malelane. These people were at the time living in a squatter camp no more than a 100 meters from where the white residential area of Malelane was. No sanitary amenities had been made available and people were apparently living in squalor. It was estimated that provision would have to be made for about a 1000 families to be moved from Malelane to the proposed township. It however seems that the Malelane workers were not the only people who urgently required a place to live. In March 1968 a query was also made as to how soon houses would be available for railway workers.

On 26 June 1968 the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development wrote an urgent letter to the Chief Bantu Commissioner at Pietersburg informing him that the proposed demarcation of the proposed black settlement in the Kaapmuiden area were to commence and that it was of paramount importance that a name should be given to the proposed town as this name had to appear on the developmental plans and all official documents relating to this development. Consequently, the following three names were proposed:

- First choice: Eku-Phumuleni (Place of rest),
- Second choice: Dumakude (“oral bekend” – known everywhere),
- Third choice: Matsulu (name of a person that used to live in the area, one Lendawo Ibizwa Matsulu).

A letter from the Post Master General to the Secretary of Bantu Administration, dated 16 February 1970, indicated that Matsulu was the preferred choice as the other two names could easily be confused with existing place names. Thus, on 16 October 1970, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, officially proclaimed and published in the Government Gazette the: “Defining and setting apart of a Township known as Matsulu situated on the farm Lot 183 section E Kaapsche Blok, District of Nelspruit, Transvaal” (BAO 2/1852 60/4/1038/1).

By October 1969 the development of this township had already commenced and 500 people lived as squatters on the edge of the new town and 210 houses had already been built. It was also planned to build another 250 houses during the period 1970/71. On 10 February 1975 the Bantu Commissioner at Barberton informed the Chief Bantu Commissioner of the Northern Areas of the proposed construction of a Hanging Bridge across the Crocodile River to be used by workers staying at Matsulu to gain access to Kaapmuiden. Mention was made that the only way for these workers to get to Kaapmuiden was to cross the river at the railway bridge; but that it was illegal to do so and transgressors were prosecuted by the railway authorities if caught. It would seem that the building of this bridge was approved on 20 June 1975.



## **4.2. Archaeology**

### **4.2.1. 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 20<sup>th</sup> century (Delius, 2007).

#### **4.2.2. 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 600AD. 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.

#### **4.2.3. 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. The Swazi were particularly active in the Lowveld during the difaqane period (1820's) and it is well-known that they frequently attacked and ousted smaller herder groups like the Pai and Pulana, especially in the area today known as Low's Creek. They were however prevented from settling in the low-lying areas due to the presence of the tsetse fly and malaria. Consequently there is little evidence of large scale settlement in the Crocodile River valley until the time of colonial settlement (1890's) and later.

## 5. Located sites, description and suggested mitigation

Nine sites were documented. Three of these sites are of social and historic significance since they are formal graveyards, while most of the other sites are areas where people are currently residing. None of the sites are considered to be of archaeological value.

**Table 5.1. Summary of site location and significance**

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>IN proposed development area</i>	<i>OUTSIDE proposed development area</i>	<i>Significant</i>	<i>Not significant</i>
M1	•		•	
M2	•		•	
M3		•		•
M4		•		•
M5	•			•
M6	•			•
M7	•		•	
M8	•			•
M9	•			•

## **5.2. Description of located sites**

### **5.2.1. Site M 1.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

This is a graveyard which contains at least a few hundred graves of people of the Matsulu Township and area. It was pointed out by informant Cllr. Mandlazi. The graveyard is currently maintained and serviced by the local (Mbombela) Municipality.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

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

**Mitigation:**

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities and that the status quo remain, i.e. the current condition of the graveyard be maintained. 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 M 2.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

The location of a hundred or more graves next to the Municipal graveyard numbered site M1. Informant, Cllr. Mandlazi indicated that this graveyard is reserved for the traditional chief and his relatives.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

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

**Mitigation:**

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is not clear whether this graveyard is managed by the local authority. It is thus recommended that relatives be allowed access to the graves and that the graveyard not be

damaged or affected by proposed development activities. 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 M 3.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

Formal and informal housing.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

**Mitigation:**

None recommended.

### **5.2.4. Site M 4.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

Formal and informal housing.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

**Mitigation:**

None recommended.



#### **5.2.5. Site M 5.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

Formal and informal housing.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

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

**Mitigation:**

None recommended

#### **5.2.6. Site M 6.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

This is an orientation point close to the western border of the proposed development area.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

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

**Mitigation:**

None recommended

#### **5.2.7. Site M 7.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

The location of a large graveyard it is estimated that there are a few hundred graves here.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

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

**Mitigation:**

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is not clear whether this graveyard is managed by the local authority. It is thus recommended that relatives be allowed access to the graves and that the graveyard not be

damaged or affected by proposed development activities. 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).

#### **5.2.8. Site M 8.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

Formal and informal housing

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

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

**Mitigation:**

None recommended.

#### **5.2.9. Site M 9.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D.

**Description:**

Formal and informal housing.

**Impact of the proposed development/ activity:**

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

**Mitigation:**

None recommended.

**TABLE 5.2. General Significance of located sites.**

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
M1	Graveyard	Local Community, Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Matsulu community
M2	Graveyard	Local Community, Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Matsulu community
M3	Formal and informal housing	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Matsulu community
M4	Formal and informal housing	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Matsulu community
M5	Formal and informal housing	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Matsulu community
M6	Orientation point	None	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Matsulu community
M7	Graveyard	Local community, Social	High, Local community Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Matsulu community
M8	Formal and informal housing	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Matsulu community
M9	Formal and informal dwellings	Local Community, buildings	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Matsulu community

**TABLE 5.3. 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
M1	Graveyard	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: Fair	500 or more	Fair
M2	Graveyard	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: Fair	+ - 100	Fair
M3	Formal and informal housing	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: Low potential Historically: Poor	N/A	Good-Fair
M4	Formal and informal housing	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: Low potential Historically: Poor	N/A	Good-Fair
M5	Formal and informal housing	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: Low potential Historically: Poor	N/A	Good-Fair
M6	Orientation point	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: None	N/A	N/A
M7	Graveyard	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: Fair	500 or more	Fair
M8	Formal and informal housing	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: Low potential Historically: Poor	N/A	Good-Fair
M9	Formal and informal	N/A	Local community	Matsulu	N/A	Archaeologically: Low potential Historically: Poor	N/A	Good-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.

Mitigation measures were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: **Located sites and their description**. Sites M1, M2 and M 7 are all regarded as being significant as they are graveyard sites. Sites M3 – M6 and M 8, M9 are not regarded as being of archaeological or historic significance.

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## **Appendix A**

## **Terminology**

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

**“Archaeological”** means –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**“Heritage site”** means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a

place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**“Place”** includes –

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

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

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

## **Appendix B**

## **9. List of located sites**

Sites located on the surveyed area were numbered M 1-9. The initials “M” represents Matsulu 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: M 1 (Site 1)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.32500° E

25.52637° S

Photo: Fig. 1, 2.

### 9.2. Site name: M 2 (Site 2)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.32395° E

25.52702° S

Photo: Fig. 3-5.

### 9.3. Site name: M 3 (Site 3)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.31555° E

25.52930° S

Photo: Fig. 6.

### 9.4. Site name: M 4 (Site 4)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.31206° E

25.52656° S

Photo: Fig. 7, 8.

9.5. Site name: M 5 (Site 5)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.30348° E

25.53202° S

Photo: Fig. 9.

9.6. Site name: M 6 (Site 6)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.30281° E

25.51441° S

Photo: Fig. 11, 12.

9.5. Site name: M 7 (Site 7)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.31309° E

25.51322° S

Photo: Fig. 13.

9.5. Site name: M 8 (Site 8)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.31662° E

25.51225° S

Photo: Fig. 14, 15.

9.5. Site name: M 9 (Site 9)

Date of compilation: 13/11/2010

GPS reading: 31.32177° E

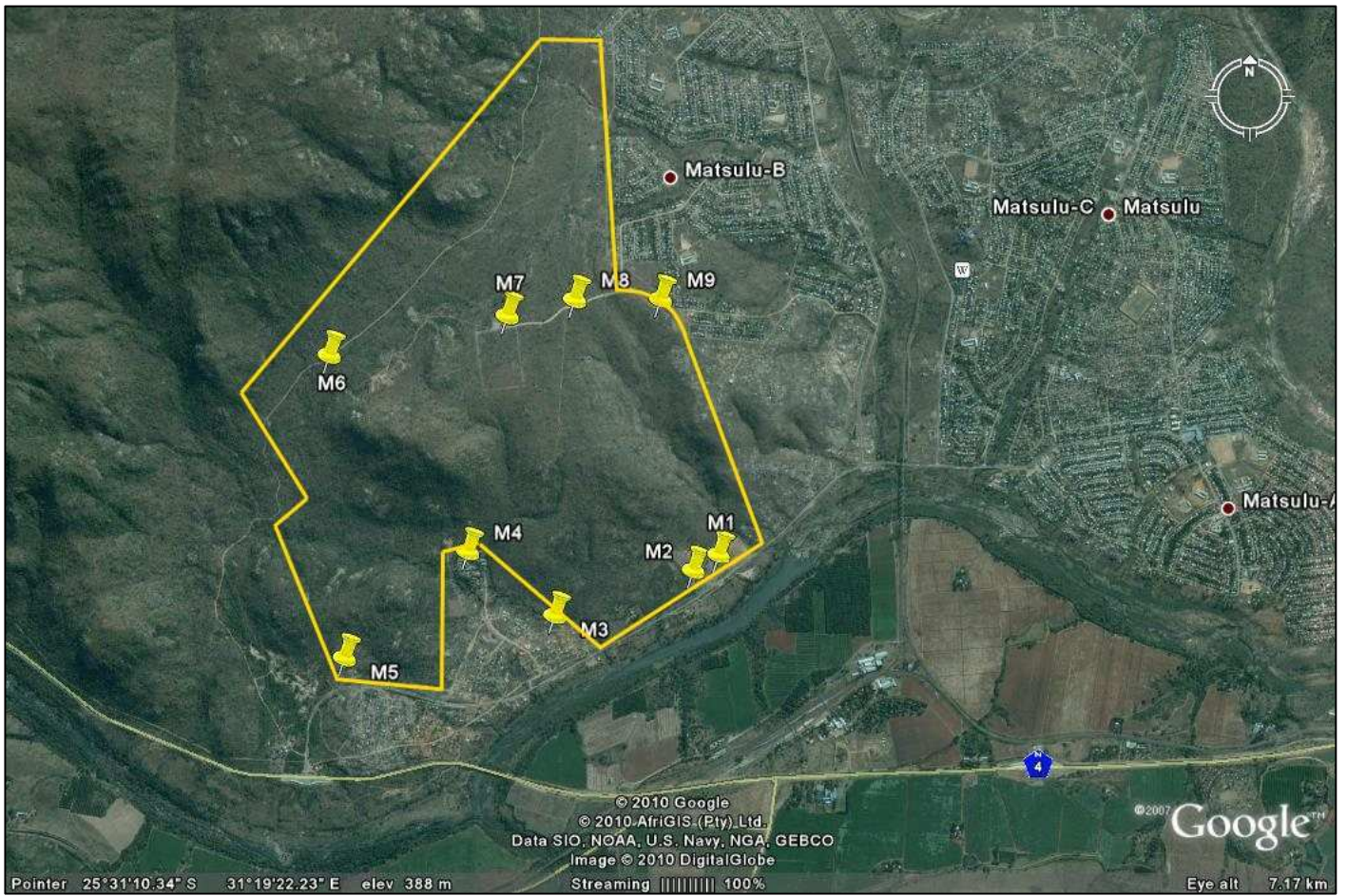
25.51193° S

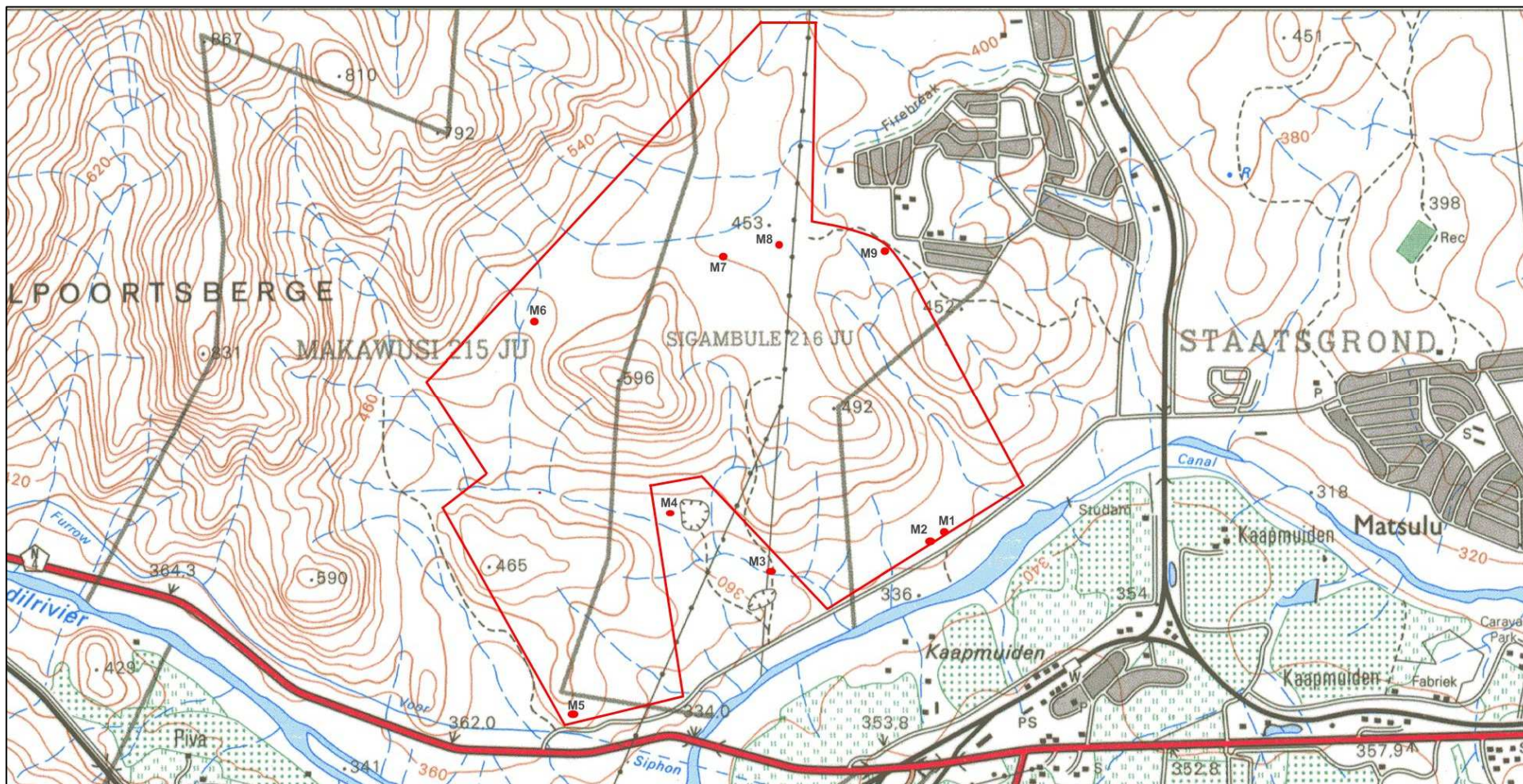
Photo: Fig. 16.



## **Appendix C – Maps**

Yellow border: Proposed impacted area.





Map 1:50 000 2531 CB, Kaapmuiden (1984). Red border: Proposed impacted area.

## **Appendix D – Photos of located sites**



Fig. 1. Site M 1. Graveyard site with a few hundred graves. Photo taken west.



Fig. 2. Site M 1. Graveyard site. Photo taken in western direction.



Fig. 3. Site M 2. The graveyard site of the chief and relatives, there are at least 100 graves here. Photo taken west.



Fig. 4. Site M 3. Formal and informal housing. Not in development area.



Fig. 5. Site M 5. Formal and informal housing already in place.



Fig. 6. Site M 6. Orientation point close to the western border of the proposed development area. Photo taken in eastern direction.



Fig. 7. Site M 7. Large graveyard with a few hundred graves. Photo taken south-east.



Fig. 8. Site M 7. There are a few hundred graveyards here. The graveyard is not fenced so is probably not formalized yet.





Fig. 9. Site M 8. Informal housing is already located here.



Fig. 10. Site M 8.



Fig. 10. Site M 9.