

Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment on the farms  
Barclay Vale 288 JT and Montrose 290 JT in respect of proposed  
agricultural development, Mpumalanga Province.

Compiled by:



**For Henwood Environmental Solutions**

Surveyor: Mr JP Celliers

16 October, 2017

I, Jean-Pierre Celliers as duly authorised representative of Kudzala Antiquity CC, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor the Kudzala Antiquity CC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the client was appointed as Environmental Assessment practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.

SIGNATURE:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Celliers', written over a horizontal line.

#### 10.4 The Specialist

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one specialist.

I JEAN-PIERRE CEWICK, as the appointed specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided as part of the application, and that I:

- in terms of the general requirement to be independent (tick which is applicable):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other than fair remuneration for work performed/to be performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
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<input type="checkbox"/>	am not independent, but another EAP that is independent and meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review specialist must be submitted);
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- have expertise in conducting specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- will ensure compliance with the EIA Regulations 2014;
- 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 application;
- will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 18 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application;
- will disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties 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 or the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority (unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case I will indicate that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority);
- declare that all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- am aware that it is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 to provide incorrect or misleading information and that a person convicted of such an offence is liable to the penalties as contemplated in section 49B(2) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).



Signature of the specialist

KUDZALA ANTIQUITY CC

Name of company

12/08/2017

Date

# Table of Contents

- Introduction ..... 3
- 1.1. Terms of reference** ..... 3
  - 1.1.1 Project overview..... 3
  - 1.1.2. Constraints and limitations ..... 3
- 1.2. Legislative Framework**..... 3
- 1.3. Approach and statutory requirements ..... 5
- 2. Description of surveyed area ..... 6
- Methodology ..... 6
  - 3.1. Archaeological and Archival background studies ..... 7
    - 3.1.1. Previous archaeological studies in the area ..... 8
    - 3.1.2. Historic maps..... 8
    - 3.1.3. Physical Survey ..... 8
  - 3.2. Social Consultation ..... 9
  - 3.3. Heritage site significance ..... 9
- 4. History and Archaeology ..... 12
  - 4.1. Historic period ..... 12
    - 4.1.1. Early History ..... 12
    - 4.1.2. The Voortrekkers ..... 13
    - 4.1.3. History of the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) in the area ..... 15
    - 4.1.4. Historic maps of the study area ..... 17
    - 4.1.5. Historical overview of the ownership and development of Barclay Vale 288  
JT and Montrose 290 JT..... 24
  - 4.2. Archaeology ..... 32
    - 4.2.1. Stone Age ..... 32
    - 4.2.2. Early Iron Age..... 35
    - 4.2.3. Late Iron Age..... 37
- 5. Site descriptions, locations and impact significance assessment ..... 39
  - 5.1. Description of located sites ..... 40
  - 5.2. Cumulative impacts on the heritage landscape ..... 60
- 6. Summary of findings and recommendations..... 61
  - 6.1. Recommended management measures ..... 62
- 7. Bibliography ..... 63

Appendix A ..... 67  
Appendix B ..... 71  
Appendix C ..... 74  
Appendix D ..... 79  
Appendix E ..... 130  
Built Environment data sheets..... 130

## Executive summary

**Site name and location:** The farms Barclay Vale 288 JT and Montrose 290 JT located east of Mbombela (Nelspruit), Mpumalanga Province.

**Purpose of the study:** An archaeological and heritage study in order to identify cultural heritage resources in respect of proposed agricultural development.

**Topographical Maps:** 1:50 000 2530 BC (1969, 1984); 1:50 000 2530 BD (1970, 1984)

**EIA Consultant:** Henwood Environmental Solutions

**Client:** Hotazel Developments No 1 (Pty) Ltd

**Heritage Consultant:** Kudzala Antiquity CC.

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**Report date:** 16 October 2017

### **Description and findings:**

An Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC in respect of the proposed development and expansion of agricultural activities on the farms Montrose 288 JT and Barclay Vale 290 JT located within Mbombela Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province. The study was done with the aim of identifying sites which are of heritage significance on the identified project areas and assess their current preservation condition, significance and possible impact of the proposed action. This forms part of legislative requirements as appears in section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, 17 of 1998).

The survey was conducted on foot and with the aid of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate archaeological remains and historic sites, structures and features. An archival study including scrutiny of previous heritage surveys of the area formed the baseline information against which the survey was conducted. It is not within the expertise of this report or the surveyor to comment on possible palaeontological remains which may be located in the study area.

A total of twelve (12) sites were recorded during the survey. They were numbered BV1-9 on the farm Barclay Vale 288 JT and MR 1-3 on the farm Montrose 290 JT. In terms of the archaeological component of the Act (25 of 1999, section 35) one site (MR 3), consisting of a short and poorly defined section of stone-walling which probably date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century period of the Late Iron Age (1650's-1820's), was located but it is located outside of the proposed project area (see maps Appendix C).

In terms of the built environment in the project area (section 34 of the Act) no significant buildings were identified. The sites of this nature comprise of buildings and structures associated with previous farming activity and residence. None of the sites are considered to be of heritage significance. On the farm Barclay Vale all of the sites except site BV 8 (a small concrete water reservoir), are located outside of the proposed development area. On the farm Montrose all of the built environment sites are located inside the development area but they are not considered to be of heritage significance.

In terms of burial grounds and graves (section 36 of the Act) a formal graveyard (Site BV 9) was recorded on the farm Barclay Vale but it is located outside of the proposed development area (see maps Appendix C).

A total of thirty five (35) survey orientation locations were documented (SO 1-35) which includes a GPS location and photographs of the landscape at that particular location. Twelve of these (SO 1-6 and 19-24) are located on the farm Barclay Vale and the remaining twenty three (SO 7-18 and 25-35) are located on the farm Montrose.

It is not within the expertise of this report or the surveyor to comment on possible palaeontological remains which may be located in the study area.

**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.*

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- The results of the project;
- The technology described in any report; and
- Recommendations delivered to the client.

# Introduction

## 1.1. Terms of reference

Kudzala Antiquity CC was commissioned to conduct an archaeological and heritage resources survey on the farms Montrose 288 JT and Barclay Vale 290 JT located in Mbombela Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province. The survey was conducted in respect of the potential impact of the proposed expansion of agricultural activities on archaeological and heritage resources. The survey was conducted for Henwood Environmental Solutions.

### 1.1.1 Project overview

The client is in the process of obtaining environmental authorization to establish macadamia nut orchards on the farms Montrose and Barclay Vale, in the Mbombela Local Municipal area, Mpumalanga. The respective project footprint areas include two areas on Barclay Vale consisting of 25 ha and 6 ha and two areas on Montrose consisting of 28,8 ha and 30 ha (see maps Appendix C).

### 1.1.2. Constraints and limitations

On both properties and especially so at the farm Montrose, surface visibility and access was reduced due to very dense bush and undergrowth which included Lantana and sickle bush and dense thick grass cover. This limited exploration of certain areas which are often also of a very steep gradient and consequently historically uninhabitable.

## 1.2. Legislative Framework

The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25, 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998) require that individuals or institutions have specialist heritage impact assessment studies undertaken whenever development activities are planned and such activities trigger activities listed in the legislation. This report is the result of an archaeological and heritage study in accordance with the requirements as set out in Section 38 (3) of the NHRA in an effort to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as part of the national estate are properly managed and not damaged or destroyed.

The study aims to address the following objectives:



- Analysis of heritage issues;
- Assess the cultural significance of identified places including archaeological sites and features, buildings and structures, graves and burial grounds within a specific historic context;
- Identifying the need for more research;
- Surveying and mapping of identified places including archaeological sites and features, buildings and structures, graves and burial grounds;
- A preliminary assessment of the feasibility of the proposed development or construction from a heritage perspective;
- Identifying the need for alternatives when necessary; and
- Recommending mitigation measures to address any negative impacts on archaeological and heritage resources.

Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of archaeological, cultural or historical 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 paleontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds including:
  - (i) ancestral graves;
  - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
  - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
  - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*;
  - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects including:
  - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological 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
- (vii) 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).

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

### **1.3. Approach and statutory requirements**

The SAHRA Minimum standards of 2007 guideline document, forms the background against which the survey was planned and the report compiled. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) consists of three phases. This document deals with the first phase. This (phase 1) investigation is aimed at getting an overview of cultural resources in the project area, assigning significance to these resources, assessing the possible impact that the proposed activity may have on these resources, making recommendations pertaining to the management of heritage resources and putting forward mitigation measures where applicable.

When the archaeologist or heritage specialist encounters a situation where the planned project will lead to the destruction or alteration of an archaeological/ heritage site or feature, a second phase investigation is normally recommended. During a phase two investigation mitigation measures are put in place and detailed investigation into the nature of the cultural material is undertaken. Often at this stage, archaeological excavation and detailed mapping of a site 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 heritage specialist after the initial assessment has been carried out may result in the modification of a planned route or development to incorporate or protect existing archaeological and heritage sites.

## 2. Description of surveyed area

The study area falls within the Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out in an area where the Legogote Sour Bushveld veld type predominates. The project area is located on two farms, Montrose 290 JT and Barclay Vale 288 JT, both existing agricultural farms. The farms are located about 30 kilometres west of Nelspruit, and border the N4 national road. The respective project footprint areas are 28,8 ha for Montrose and 25 ha for Barclay Vale. The proposed activity is the establishment of Macadamia nut orchards.

**Veld type:** The vegetation forms part of the Savanna Biome and classed as Legogote Sour Bushveld. This veld type occurs in Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces on the lower eastern slopes and hills or the northeastern escarpment from Mariepskop in the north through White River to the Nelspruit area and extending westwards up valleys of the Crocodile, Elands and Houtbosloop Rivers and terminating in the south in the Barberton area. Altitude is 600-1000 m and sometimes higher. The landscape is characterised by gently to moderately upper pediment slopes with dense woodland including many medium to large shrubs, short thicket occurs on less rocky sites (Mucina and Rutherford, 2009).

**Geology and soils:** The larger part of the area is underlain by gneiss and migmatite of the Nelspruit Suite but the southern part occurs on the potassium-poor rocks of the Kaap Valley Tonalite. Pretoria Group shale and quartzite occur in the westernmost areas. Archaean granite plains with granite inselbergs and large granite boulders also occur (Mucina and Rutherford, 2009).

**Limiting factors:** As mentioned under Constraints and Limitations above, in most parts of the project areas dense undergrowth and impenetrable thicket as well as challenging topographical conditions limited the exploration of certain areas.

## Methodology

This study consists of a detailed archival study in order to understand the study area in a historical timeframe, an archaeological background study which include scrutiny of previous archaeological reports of the area, obtained through the SAHRIS database, and published as well as unpublished

written sources on the archaeology of the area, social consultation with people who live nearby and a lastly a physical survey of the affected and immediate area.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the relevant legislation (NHRA) require that the following components be included in an archaeological impact assessment:

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

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

The **purpose** of the archaeological, archival and heritage study is to establish the whereabouts and nature of cultural heritage sites should they occur on project area. This includes settlements, structures and artefacts which have value for an individual or group of people in terms of historical, archaeological, architectural and human (cultural) development.

The **aim** of this study is to locate and identify such objects or places in order to assess and rate their significance and establish if further investigation is needed. Mitigation measures can then be suggested and put in place when necessary.

### **3.1. Archaeological and Archival background studies**

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 include published and unpublished documents, archival material and maps. Information obtained from the following institutions or individuals were consulted:

- Lydenburg Museum, Lydenburg;
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles;
- Published and unpublished historical reports and articles;

- Archival documents from the National Archives in Pretoria;
- Historical maps; and
- South African Heritage Resource Information System (SAHRIS) database.

### **3.1.1. Previous archaeological studies in the area**

Some archaeological impact assessments (AIA's) and heritage impact assessments have been done in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

In 2007 Mr JA van Schalkwyk conducted an “Heritage Impact and scoping report for the planned Hendrina-Marathon Powerline, Mpumalanga Province”. He identified a range of cultural heritage sites including initiation sites, industrial and farming related sites and cemeteries.

In 2008 Mr JP Celliers conducted an “Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed development on Portion 3 of the farm Geluk 299 JT, and Portions 6, 35, 35 and 68 of the farm Rietvly 295 JT in Schoemanskloof”. In this study a total of eleven heritage sites were located ranging from formal graveyards to stone-walled enclosures and terraces associated with the BaKoni (1650's-1820's) and some historical ruins.

### **3.1.2. Historic maps**

Historical maps obtained during the archival study were scrutinized and features that were regarded as important in terms of heritage value were identified and if they were located within the boundaries of the project area they were physically visited in an effort to determine:

- (i) whether they still exist;
- (ii) their current condition; and
- (iii) significance.

### **3.1.3. Physical Survey**

- The survey of the four study areas were conducted on the 21<sup>st</sup> of July and 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of October 2017.
- The survey took three days to complete.
- The documented sites were numbered sequentially.

- Sites were recorded by using a handheld Garmin Oregon 450 GPS unit and the unit was given time to reach an accuracy of at least 5 metres.
- Sites were plotted on 1:50 000 topographical maps which are geo-referenced (WGS 84) and also on Google Earth.
- The sites were identified as a formal graveyard, some 19<sup>th</sup> cent stonewalling and houses and farm buildings. A number of survey orientation sites were also mapped for survey purposes.
- 

### 3.2. Social Consultation

Social consultation forms an important part of identifying sites which may be of heritage significance. Owner of the farm Montrose 290 JT, Mr Fancois Joubert, stated that after consultation with previous residents of the area no significant heritage sites or graves are located in the proposed development areas. Farm manager of Barclay Vale Mr Johan van der Sandt was also consulted about the presence of heritage sites and he pointed out the graveyard, which is included in this report as site BV 9. It is however not located in the proposed development area.

### 3.3. Heritage site significance

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) national (Grade 1) significance, grades of *local significance* and *generally protected* sites with a variety of degrees of 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 and those of high significance (**Also see table 5.2. Significance rating guidelines for sites**).

Values used to assign significance and impact characteristics to a site 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.

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; and
- Research 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; and
- Quantity of sites and site features.

Archaeological and historic sites containing 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. However, when development activities jeopardize the future of such a site, a second and third phase in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process is normally advised. This 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 and burial grounds are incorporated in the NHRA 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 re-interment of the human remains.



## 4. History and Archaeology

### 4.1. Historic period

#### 4.1.1. Early History

In Southern Africa the domestication of the environment began only a couple of thousands of years ago, when agriculture and herding were introduced. At some time during the last half of the first millennium BC, people living in the region where Botswana, Zambia and Angola are today, started moving southward, until they reached the Highveld and the Cape in the area of modern South Africa. As time passed and the sub-continent became fully settled, these agro-pastoralists, who spoke Bantu languages, started dominating all those areas which were ecologically suitable for their way of life. This included roughly the eastern half of modern South Africa, the eastern fringe of Botswana and the north of Namibia. Historians agree that the earliest Africans to inhabit in the Lowveld in Mpumalanga were of Sotho, or more particularly Koni-origin.

Up until the 1930s, malaria would have occurred sporadically in the study area during the rainy season. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Tsetse flies also thrived in this area. Pastoralists would have avoided the moist low-lying valleys and thickly wooded regions where these insects preferred to congregate. It is unlikely that populations would be dense in areas where malaria and the “sleeping sickness” transferred by Tsetse flies was a constant threat to humans and their stock (Bergh 1999: 3; Shillington 1995: 32). Therefore the elevated location of the stone-walled sites on Bruijieslaagte was probably purposeful to avoid these pests. It also points to the ancient origin of the sites.

In a few decades, the course of history in the old Transvaal province would change forever. The Difaqane (Sotho), or Mfekane (“the crushing” in Nguni) was a time of bloody upheavals in Natal and on the Highveld, which occurred around the early 1820s until the late 1830s. It came about in response to heightened competition for land and trade, and caused population groups like gun-carrying Griquas and Shaka’s Zulus to attack other tribes.

During the time of the Difaqane, a northwards migration of white settlers from the Cape was also taking place. Some travellers, missionaries and adventurers had gone on expeditions to the northern areas in South Africa – some as early as the 1720’s. One such an adventurer was Robert Schoon, who formed part of a group of Scottish travellers and traders who had travelled the northern provinces of South Africa in the late 1820s and early 1830s. Schoon had gone on two long expeditions in the late 1820s and once again ventured eastward and northward of Pretoria in 1836 (Bergh, 1999: 13, 116-121).

By the late 1820s, a mass-movement of Dutch speaking people in the Cape Colony started advancing into the northern areas. This was due to feelings of mounting dissatisfaction caused by

economical and other circumstances in the Cape. This movement later became known as the Great Trek. This migration resulted in a massive increase in the numbers of people of European descent. As can be expected, the movement of whites into the Northern provinces would have a significant impact on the local farmer – herders who populated the land.

By 1860, the population of Europeans in the central Transvaal was already very dense and the administrative machinery of their leaders was firmly in place. Many of the policies that would later be entrenched as legislation during the period of apartheid had already been developed (Ross 2002: 39; Bergh, 1999: 170).

However, relations were at times also interdependent in nature. After the Great Trek, when European farmers had settled at various areas in the northern provinces, wealthier individuals were often willing to lodge needy white families on their property in exchange for odd jobs and commando service. These “bywoners” often arrived with a family and a few cows. He would till the soil and pay a minimal rent to the farmer from the crops he grew. The farmer did not consider him a labourer, but mostly kept native workers for hard labour on the farm.

The discovery of gold in South Africa had a major impact in the region. In 1873 gold was discovered in Pilgrims Rest, 80 kilometres north of Nelspruit. This drew scores of prospectors into the region. The establishment of Barberton in 1884, after the discovery of the Sheba gold reef, also brought about greater activity in the area. The Nelspruit settlement first received official recognition in August 1884 (South African History Online 2013).

A large Homeland was located a small distance to the east of Nelspruit, and later became known as Kangwane. This area was proclaimed by the Land Act of 1936. In the Surplus People Project Report, the forced removal of people to the Kangwane area, or homeland, is discussed. According to this source the area could be regarded as a “dumping ground” allocated to South Africa's Swazis, consisting of two blocks of land. The first of these, the Nsikazi reserve, was a finger of land stretching along the western boundary of the Kruger National Park, and had been under black occupation for over 50 years. The second block was adjacent to the western and northern boundaries of Swaziland, and consisted of the Nkomazi and Mswati/Mlondozi reserves released under the 1935 Land Act. (Bergh 1999: 42; Surplus people project 1983: 59)

#### **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).

Permanent European (Voortrekker) settlement of the eastern areas of Mpumalanga can 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. Voortrekkers started migrating into the area in 1845. Andries-Ohrigstad was the first town established in this area in July 1845 after the Voortrekkers 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 then known (Bergh, 1998).

Due to internal strife and differences between the various Voortrekker 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. The Republic of Lydenburg 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.

As can be expected, the migration of Europeans into the north would have a significant impact on the indigenous people who populated the land. This was also the case in Mpumalanga. In 1839 Mswati succeeded Sobhuza (also known as Somhlomo) as king of the Swazi. Threatened by the ambitions of his half brothers, including Malambule, who had support from the Zulu king Mpande, he turned to the Ohrigstad Boers for protection. He claimed that the land that the Boers had settled on was Swazi property. The Commandant General of the Ohrigstad settlement, Andries Hendrik Potgieter, responded that the land was ceded to him by the Pedi leader Sekwati, in return for protection of the Pedi from Swazi attacks (Giliomee, 2003).

However, in reaction to the increasingly authoritarian way in which Potgieter conducted affairs at Ohrigstad, the Volksraad of Ohrigstad saw Mswati's offer as a means to obtain more respectable title deeds for the property (Bonner, 1978). According to a sales contract set up between the Afrikaners and the Swazi people on 25 July 1846, the whites were the rightful owners of the land that had its southern border at the Crocodile River, which stretched out in a westerly direction up to Elandspruit; of which the eastern border was where the Crocodile and Komati rivers joined and then extended up

to Delagoa bay in the north (Van Rooyen, 1951). The Europeans bought the land for a 100 heads of cattle (Huysen).

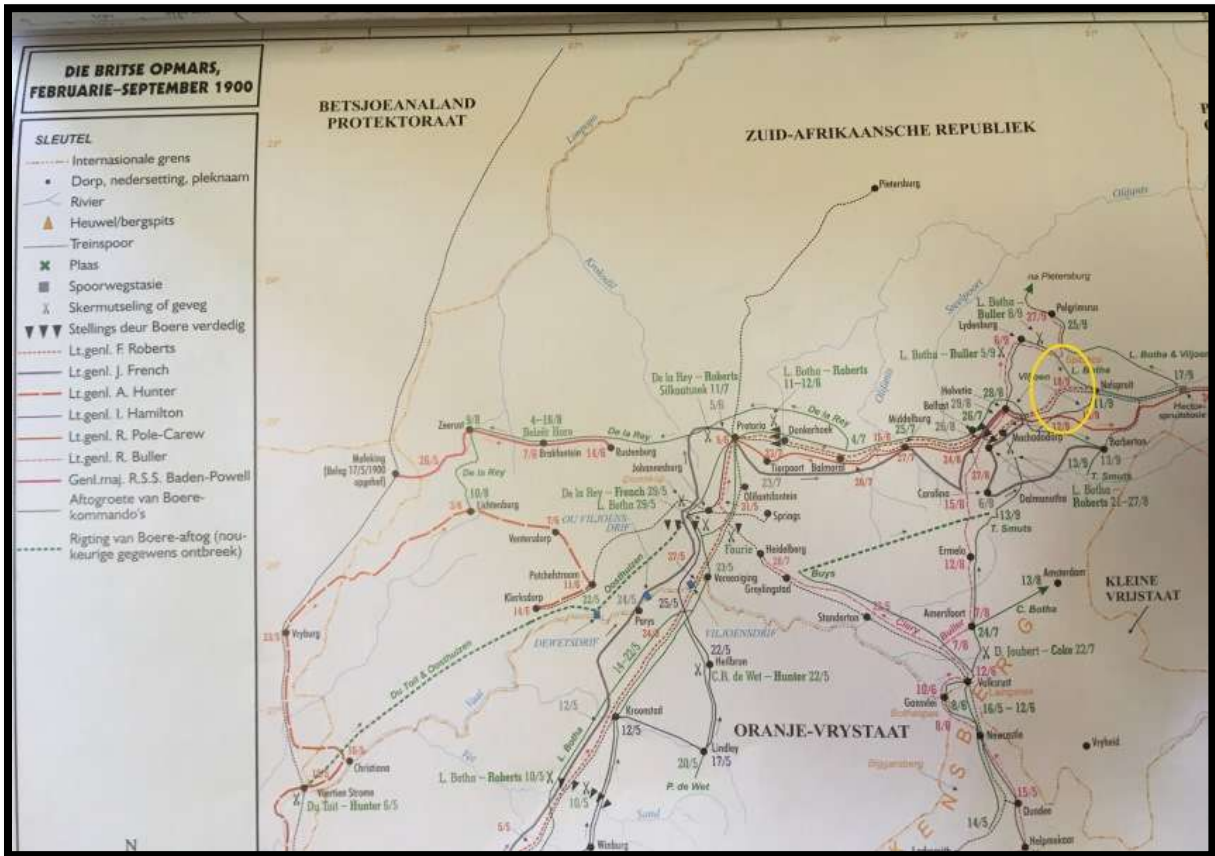
#### **4.1.3. History of the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) in the area**

The discovery of diamonds and gold in the Northern provinces had very important consequences for South Africa. After the discovery of these resources, the British, who at the time had colonized the Cape and Natal, had intentions of expanding their territory into the northern Boer republics. This eventually led to the Anglo-Boer War, which took place between 1899 and 1902 in South Africa, and which was one of the most turbulent times in South Africa's history.

Even before the outbreak of war in October 1899 British politicians, including Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, had declared that should Britain's differences with the Z.A.R. result in violence, it would mean the end of republican independence. This decision was not immediately publicised, and as a consequence republican leaders based their assessment of British intentions on the more moderate public utterances of British leaders. Consequently, in March 1900, they asked Lord Salisbury to agree to peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum. Salisbury's reply was, however, a clear statement of British war aims (Du Preez, 1977).

During the British advance between February to September 1900, Lord Roberts replaced Genl. Buller as the supreme commander and applied a different tactic in confronting the Boer forces instead of a frontal attack approach he opted to encircle the enemy. This proved successful and resulted for instance in the surrender of Genl. Piet Cronje and 4000 burghers at Paardeberg on 27 February 1900.

This was the start of a number of victories for the British and shortly after they occupied Pretoria on 5 June 1900, a skirmish at Diamond Hill resulted in the Boer forces under command of Louis Botha, retreated alongside the Delagoa Bay railway to the east. Between the 21-27 August, Botha and 5000 burghers defended their line at Bergendal but were overwhelmed by superior numbers and artillery. This resulted in the Boer forces retreating even further east and three weeks later the British reached Komatipoort and thus the whole of the Eastern Transvaal south of the Delagoa Bay railway line was now occupied by British Forces.



**Fig. 4.1. The British advance February to September 1900. The approximate project area indicated in yellow (Bergh, 1999: 51). British Lt.genl. F. Roberts advanced to Nelspruit adjacent to the Railway line.**

General Louis Botha, with his Boer forces, marched through Nelspruit on 11 September 1900. A week later, on 18 September 1900, the British battalion of Lieutenant General F. Roberts arrived in Nelspruit. No major skirmishes in the war took place near Nelspruit, but a concentration camp for black people was established a small distance to the north of the town. Another event of import in the area was the arrival of the President of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, in Nelspruit on 29 May 1900, where he received a message saying Lord Roberts had annexed the Transvaal. Kruger declared the annexation illegitimate on 3 September 1900, the same day that Nelspruit was proclaimed as the administrative capital of the Transvaal Republic. Kruger left Nelspruit in June of that year in order to board a ship to Swaziland (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 51; 54).

During the Battle of Helvetia, ZAR forces succeeded in capturing “The Lady Roberts” British naval gun after a 1600-hour attack on enemy fortifications located at Helvetia between Lydenburg and Machadodorp on 28 December 1900. It was the only gun captured during the War and later

destroyed by the ZAR forces to prevent the British claiming it back. The largest portions of the gun are at the National Museum in Pretoria but an inscribed piece which comes from the breach of the gun is part of the Lydenburg Museum collection.

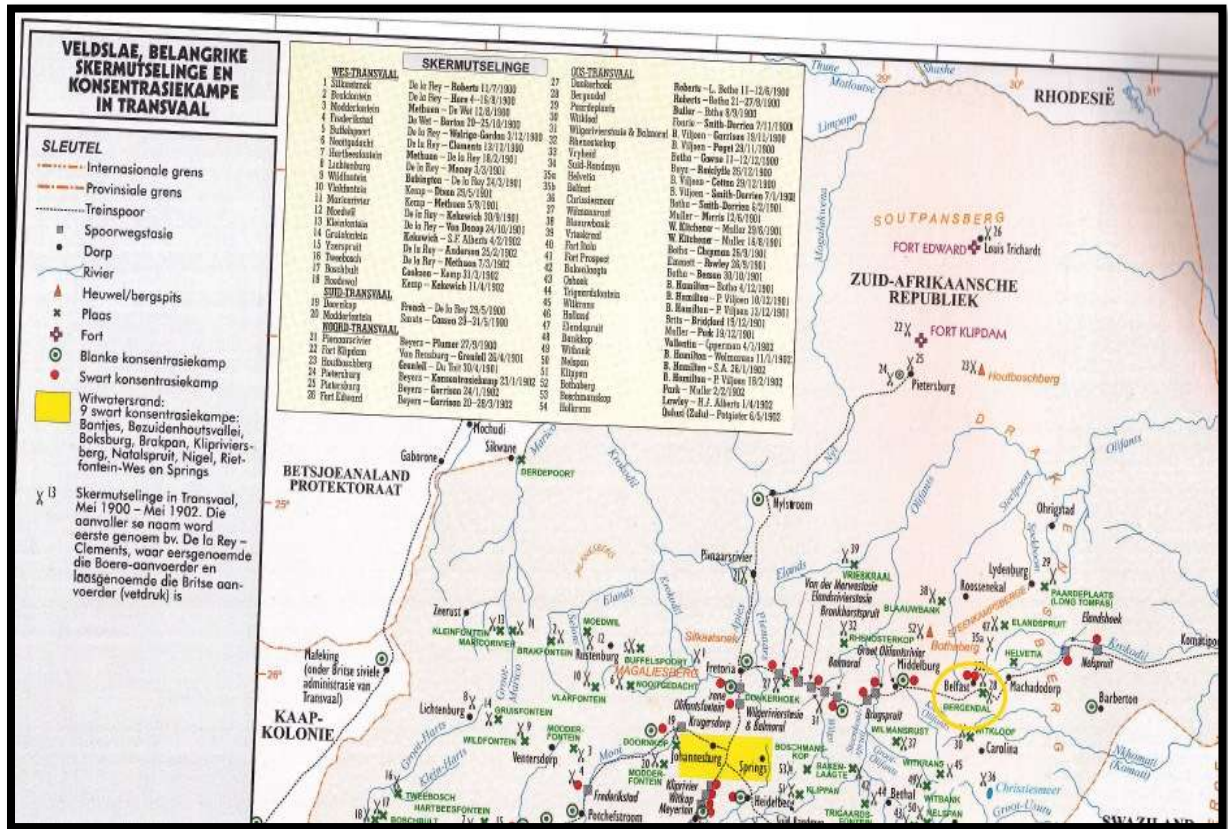


Fig. 4.2. The Battle of Bergendal and others are indicated on this map taken from Bergh, 1999: 54.

#### 4.1.4. Historic maps of the study area

Since the mid-1800s up until the present, South Africa has been divided and re-divided into various districts. Since 1845, Nelspruit and the farms to the west thereof, including the property under investigation, formed part of the Lydenburg district. This remained the case up until 1902, when the Barberton district was proclaimed. The farm area fell under the jurisdiction of the White River ward in the Barberton district. In 1930 the Nelspruit district was proclaimed and in 1977 the area was reclassified as the Nelspruit magisterial district. By 1994 the farm area was still located within this district (Berh,1999: 17, 20-27).

Before 1868 the farm Barclay Vale was known as Barclays Vlei 202. In 1868 the property was inspected and registered as Barclay's Vale 135. This remained the case up until the 1950s, when the property was renamed Barclays Vale 288 JT. The name of the property has been written in various different ways (ex: Barclay's Vale, Barclay Vale, Barclays Vale, Barclays Vlei). Before 1868 the farm Montrose was known as Montrose 349. In 1868 the property was inspected and registered as Montrose 137. This remained the case up until the 1950s, when the property was renamed Montrose 290 JT.



**Fig. 4.3.** The Major Jackson Map of the Barberton district in 1902. Barclay Vale and Montrose are indicated in yellow. At the time it was known as Barclays Vlei 202 and Montrose 349. No homesteads or other developments are visible on the properties. To the south, running more or less parallel with the Crocodile River, one can see a railway and a main road (Major Jackson 1902).

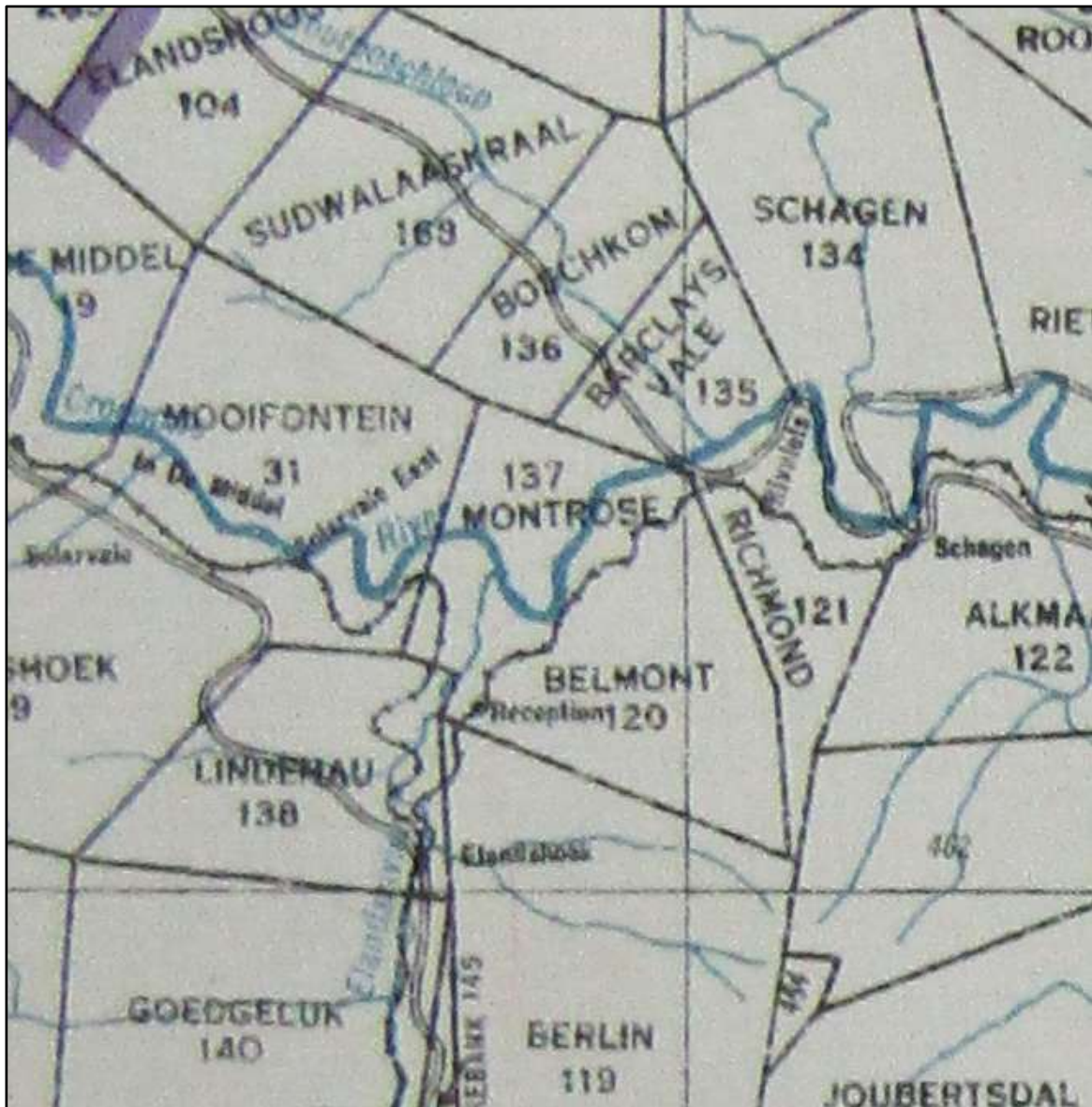


**Fig. 4.4.** Holmden's map of the Transvaal in The year 1900. This map provides details regarding land ownership. The properties under investigation was known as Barclay Vale 135 and Montrose 137. A river formed the southern boundary of the properties (probably Crocodile River). To the south, a railway and main road runs parallel with the river.

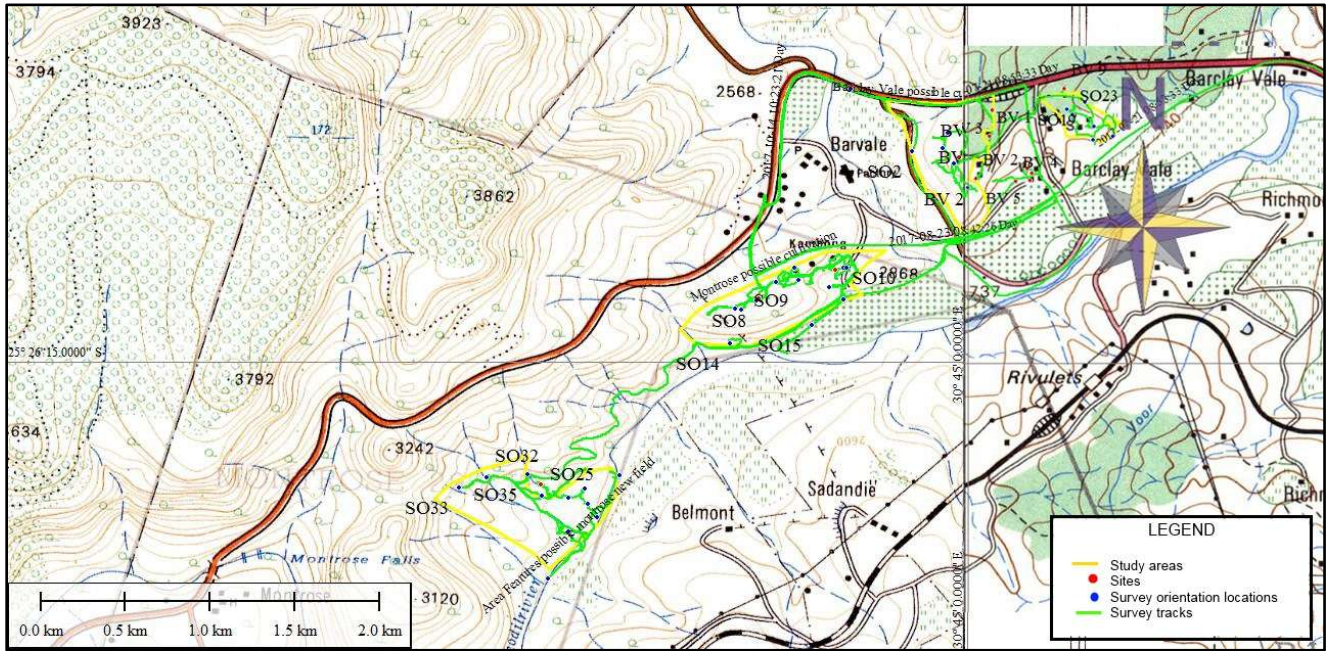




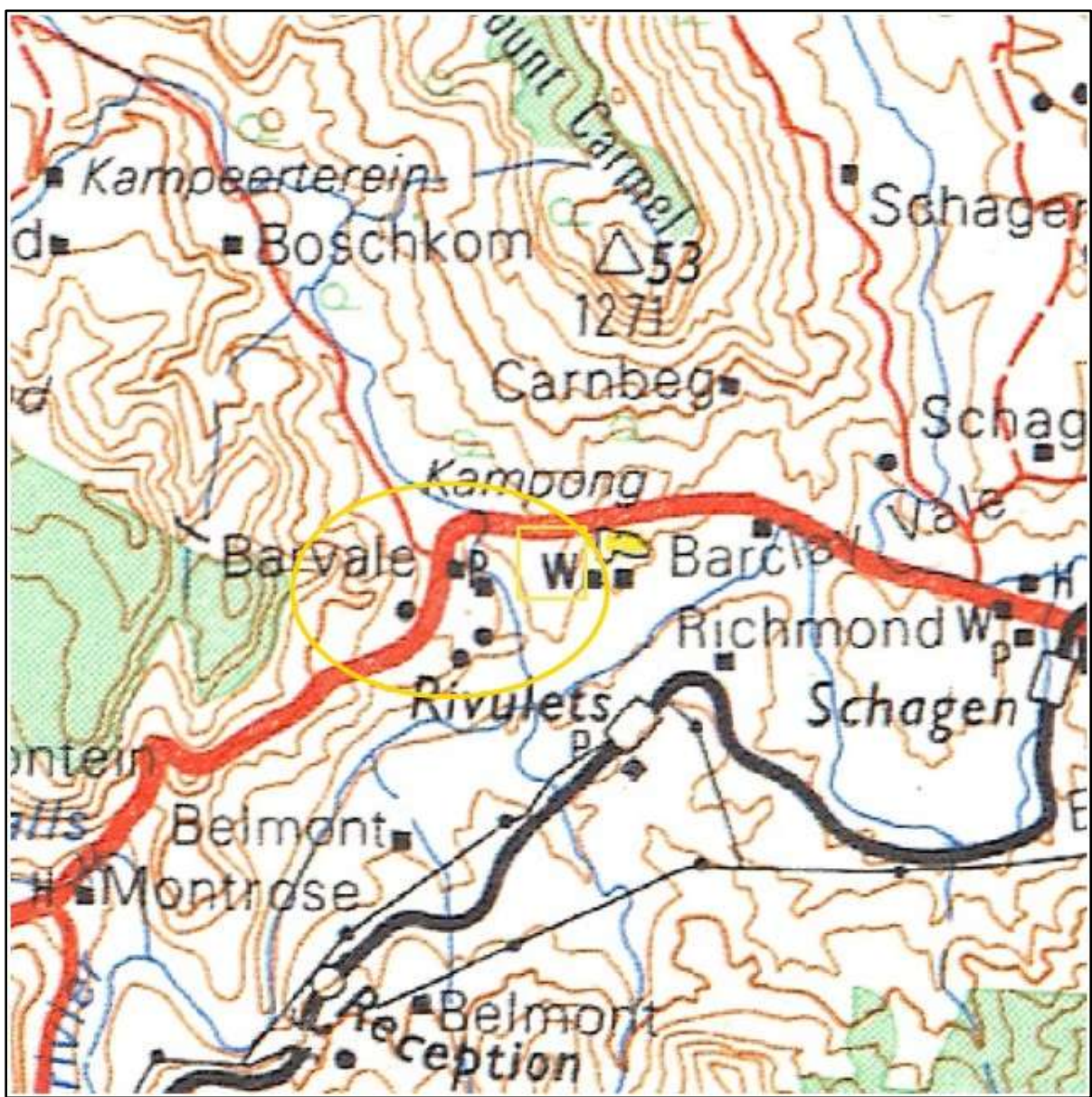
**Fig. 4.5.** A map of the Barberton District in 1917. This map is not very detailed, but it is clear that the properties were still known as Barclays Vale 135 and Montrose 137. The Rivulets Station is visible to the south (Surveyor-General 1917).



**Fig. 4.6.** Map of the Kruger National Park, dating approximately to the 1930s. Barclays Vale 135 was intersected by a road running parallel with the Houtboschloop River. A section of this road and a railway are visible to the south of the property. The Crocodile River went through Montrose 137 and a railway is visible to the south east (NASA Maps: 3/1254).



**Fig.4.7.** Topographical map of the area in 1969-1970. The approximate location of the study areas are indicated with a yellow border. A main road formed the northern border of the property, a secondary road formed the western border and a farm road runs along the southern border. The Barvale Factory with its related infrastructure (including a compound and a post office) can be seen to the west and north of the study areas. The compound probably associated with the Barvale factory is visible on Montrose. Cultivated lands and orchards is visible to the west, south and east of the study areas (Topographical Map 1969; Topographical Map 1970).



**Fig.4.8.** A Topographical map of the area in the year 1974. The approximate location of the study areas is indicated with a yellow border. A shop (probably the Barvale Road Stall, **site BV 4**) can be seen to the east. To the west a police station and a number of other buildings are visible (Topographical Map 1974).

#### 4.1.5. Historical overview of the ownership and development of Barclay Vale 288 JT and Montrose 290 JT.

A number of sources were consulted in the National Archives of South Africa, and together with historical maps it is possible to learn how the landscape changed over time. Firstly, a record of historical landowners is provided. Thereafter follows a discussion of who lived on the properties and for what purpose the land was used.

##### Record of historical landowners of the farm Barclay Vale

The farm Barclay's Vale 135 (formerly No. 202, Lydenburg), was inspected on 14 September 1868 and measured 1206 morgen 40 square roods. On 2 June 1869, the title deed to the property was awarded to Hendrik Barclay (NASA TAB, RAK: 2933).

Date	Portion	Transported from	Transported to	Sale Price
1871/05/08	Whole farm	Hendrik Barclay	Thomas MacLachlan	£50
1872/01/02	Whole farm	T. MacLachlan	Percy Hope	£80
1876/03/21	Whole farm	P. Hope	Robert Nelson Hope	£600
1889/11/14	Whole farm	R. N. Hope	Swain Hope	£849.30
1889/11/14	Whole farm	S Hope (Insolvent estate of)	Francis Henry Coddington, Robert Hodgkinson, Edmund Swain in their capacity as executors testamentary in the estate of the late Benjamin Swain	£3000
1913/03/10	1/3 share	Estate B. Swain	Frederick Lindenberg Rothmann	£2653
1913/03/10	1/3 share	Estate B. Swain	John Butt Ellis	£2653
1913/03/10	1/3 share	Estate B. Swain	Ada Minnie Ellis (born Stanton) widow	£2653
1913/09/13	7/24 share	A. M. Ellis	Frederik Lindenberg Rothmann	£782
1913/09/13	1/24 share	A. M. Ellis	John Butt Ellis	£782
1920/05/05	3/8 share	F. L. Rothmann	Emily Elizabeth Greathead (born Stanton) widow	£1045

(NASA TAB, RAK: 2933)

By Deed of Partition dated 30<sup>th</sup> May and 8<sup>th</sup> June 1918, Barclay's Vale was partitioned by the joint owners, and thereafter held by the following landowners.

1920/05/06	Portion A	Joint owners	Frederik Lindenberg Rothman	Partition
1920/05/06	RE	Joint owners	John Butt Ellis, deceased, Emily Elizabeth Greathead (born Stanton)	Partition
1920/05/06	½ share of RE	Estate late J. B. Ellis	Emily Elizabeth Greathead (born Stanton)	£2250
1921/11/07	Portion 1 of Portion A	J. C. Rothmann	Cornelis Jacobus Coetzee	Exchange
1926/09/06	RE of Portion A	J. L. Rothmann	1. Archibald Campbell Cairncross; 2. Beatrice Cairncross (Born Burchell)	£2200
1938/06/27	Portion 1 of Portion A	C. J. Coetzee	Johannes Christiaan Stork	£2100

A complete ownership record dating from 1938 to the present could not be found for Barclays Vale.

The following information could be obtained regarding present day landowners on the Windeed Search Engine.

Portion	Owner	Title Deed	Registration Date
0	Hotazel Dev No 1 Pty Ltd	T6892/2017	2017/06/27
1	Carnbeg Inv Pty Ltd	T13632/1967	1967/04/26
2	** For info refer to Registrar of Deeds **	Replaced	-
3	Vincent Elizabeth Ann	T54377/1988	1988/08/19
4	Hotazel Dev No 1 Pty Ltd	T6891/2017	2017/06/27
5	** For info refer to Registrar of Deeds **	Replaced	-
6	The South African National Roads Agency Ltd	T9007/2010	2010/07/07
8	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd	T10018/2015	2015/07/10
13	** For info refer to Registrar of Deeds **	Replaced	-

(Windeed Search Engine 2017)

#### History of land use on Barclay Vale

In the year 1922 Mr S. Hawker was a farmer on Barclays Vale near Alkmaar. His portion was used for the cultivation of tropical fruits and citrus. In 1924 E. J. Seddon owned a portion of the farm, and cultivated citrus trees on his property. By 1925 Mr G. M. Brits farmed cotton on Barclays Vale. Up until 1951, Portion 4 of Barclays Vale 135 belonged to Emily Elizabeth Greathead (born Stanton) (NASA SAB, CEN: 667 E5995; NASA SAB, CEN: 676 E6628; NASA SAB, CEN: 684 E7070; NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1)).

In or about October 1944, a factory was erected on Barclays Vale (not yet subdivided) for the purpose of the dehydration of vegetables (predominantly cabbage and potatoes) as well as the sale thereof, with the consent and encouragement of the government of the Union of South Africa, to the British Admiralty. At that time the factory processed an average of 800 tons of these vegetables per year. As the general economic requirements of the country became obvious, the factory was floated and registered and, in due course, obtained transfer from the then owners of Barclays Vale. Barvale Factory (Pty.) Ltd. Then proceeded to further develop and expand the factory. The company also

carried on large scale citrus and vegetable farming operations (NASA TAB, WAT: 551/1961; NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1)).

By October 1953, C. Greathead was the general manager of Barvale's operations and between 60 and 200 black workers was employed at the factory. The number of labourers fluctuated greatly due to the fact that canning only took place during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April to the 30<sup>th</sup> November each year. During the non-production period, a skeleton labour force of 60 labourers were engaged in maintenance and overhaul work. The company intended to start canning pineapples, in which case the factory would be in production throughout the year and the labour force would be a more or less constant 200 people. The company obtained its main labour supply for the factory from individuals living on the farm, but had to recruit an additional 40 to 60 labourers from elsewhere during the peak period of production. It is in respect of these additional workers that housing was provided on the factory site. The other workers still resided in their own houses on the farm by the end of 1953 (NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1)).

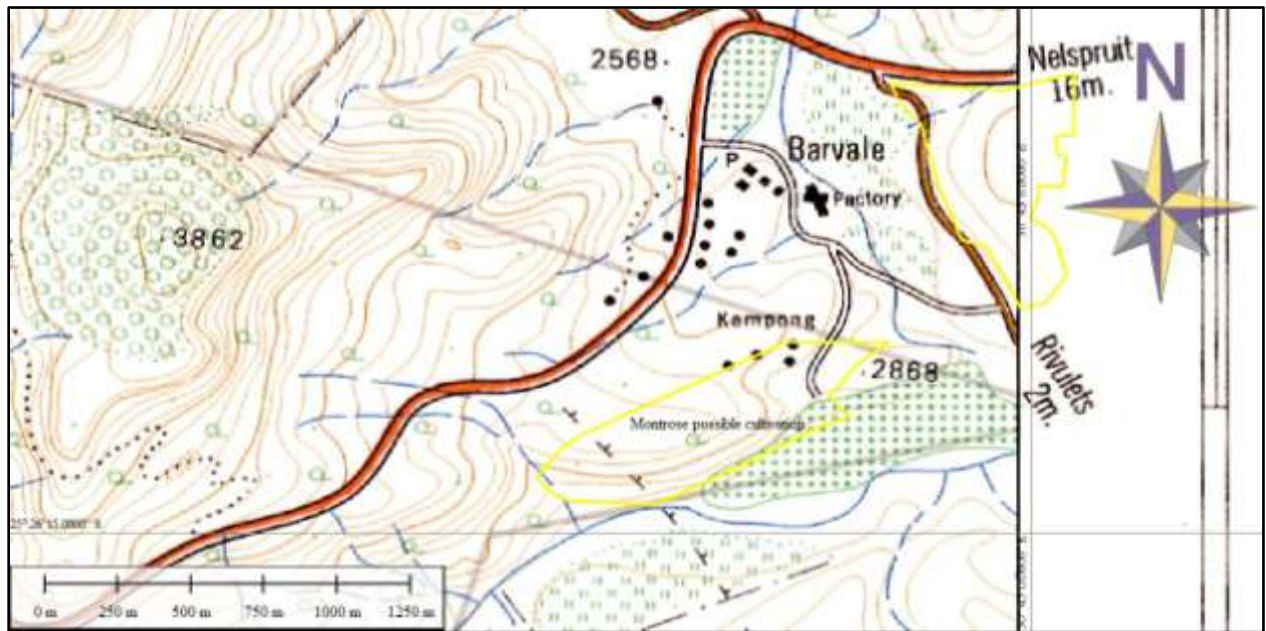
The workers compounds consisted of wattle and daub structures, and there was no clear demarcation of the adjoining married and single compounds. No ablution facilities were provided and water was drawn from a standpipe at the factory, about 200 or more yards from the living quarters. In 1953 the Senior Health Inspector at Nelspruit noted that the conditions at both compounds were very unsatisfactory and recommended that new plans for married and single living quarters with ablutions would be submitted to the Director of Native Labour (NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1)).

In 1954 plans were submitted for the proposed new married and single quarters. The single quarters would consist of three rooms that could house 20 occupants each. The buildings would be constructed of baked brick and plastered. The roofs were of timber and corrugated iron and the floors were cement. The married quarters would consist of four houses that would accommodate four families. The walls would be of baked brick, the roofs corrugated iron and the floors cement (NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1)).

It was usually required that workers' compounds be constructed at least 500 yards from the nearest national road, but the factory land (including the compound area) was surveyed before the national road passed that way. Therefore none of the buildings related to the factory were more than 500 yards from the road. For this reason, the Chief Native Commissioner approved the application for the erection of new living quarters in June 1955 (NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1)).

By 1955, a clinic was maintained on the farm Barclays Vale for the use of the factory workers. A shop was also run on the farm for the benefit of the labourers. A government subsidized school with three staff members had been established on the farm to provide educational facilities for the children of the labourers. A substantial school building and dwellings for the teachers were provided by the

employers. Sports and football fields were also provided, and a soccer club and other athletic clubs had been established (NASA SAB, NTS: 2289 741/280(393)).



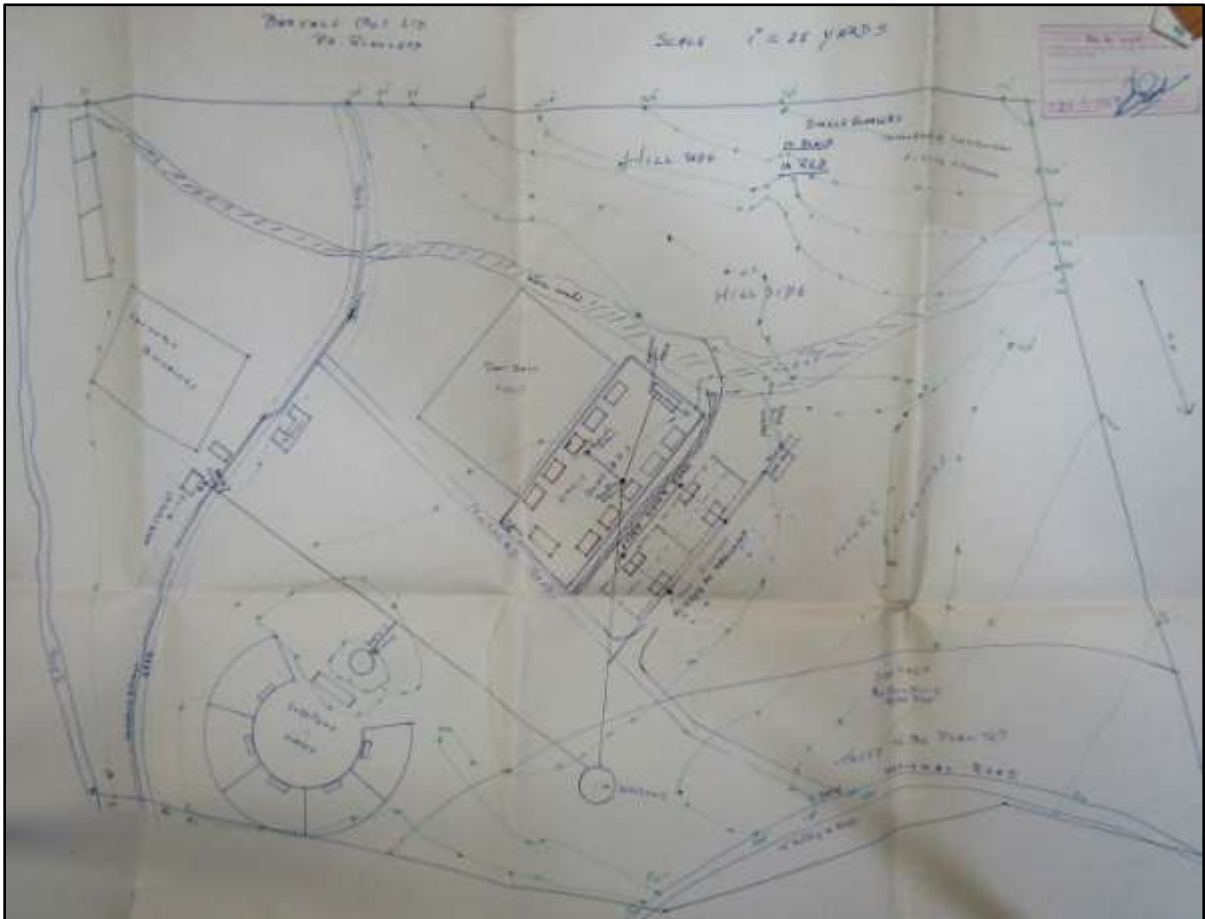
**Fig. 4.9.** Topographical Map of 1969 indicating the proposed development areas nearest to the location of the Barvale Factory. The factory is currently not functional and also not located in the proposed development area.

By December 1956, one compound building had been constructed for the single quarters and an ablution block had been partly completed. By June 1957, two single quarters buildings (together able to accommodate 40 workers) were close to completion, the foundations of two married quarters had been laid, a cookhouse for single workers was nearly completed and the ablution block had been completed (though water still had to be laid on). By April 1959 four single quarter buildings, a cookhouse, an ablution block and one semi-detached married quarters building had been completed (NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1)).

In 1961 Barvale Factory (Pty.) Ltd. Was valued at R119, 400.00. The company utilized water from the Houtboschloop River, a tributary of the Crocodile River, for the purposes of the generation of electricity (NASA TAB, WAT: 551/1961).

By October 1964 there were approximately 350 labourers working at the Barvale Factory, of which 260 were men and 90 women. 70 of the black workers were living in single quarters and four families were living in approved married quarters. The rest were living in 70 self-erected huts. It was recommended that the living quarters would be extended (NASA SAB, BAO: 2372 C31/3/89/1).





**Fig. 4.10.** A layout plan of the Barvale Factory housing in 1956 (NASA SAB, NTS: 10056 166/408Z).

By June 1966 there were 260 labourers working at the factory. The normal labour strength was 190. The large number of workers was attributed to large tomato crops, which required more vegetables to be canned (NASA SAB, BAO: 2372 C31/3/89/1).

From October 1967 to April 1968, the number of workers at the factory fluctuated between 455 and 479. Many of these workers were married and still living in self-erected huts, since the company had not received authorisation to construct new married quarters. Since 1967 the company had urged the Department of Bantu Administration to reconsider (NASA SAB, BAO: 3/4241 A12/2/6/N9/43).

In June 1969 about 120 male and 60 female labourers were working at the Barvale Factory on Barclays Vale. An inspector reported that living conditions on the farm were good, with appropriate

accommodation with sufficient water and sanitary facilities. There were no complaints from the workers. There were three buildings in the single compound and five buildings made up the married quarters (NASA SAB, BAO: 9915 C41/3/120).

By 1974 Percival Wright Greathead was the manager of the factory. In this year there were 240 male and 137 female workers at the factory. 200 male workers were living in approved single quarters, and 11 families were living in the approved married quarters. 14 families were living in non-approved quarters and 15 families were living in self-erected huts on the property. It was recommended that the non-approved quarters would systematically be replaced with approved housing and that the single quarters would be cleaned (NASA SAB, BAO: 9680 C29/3/89; NASA SAB, BAO: 3/4241 A12/2/6/N9/43).

In December 1975 the Barvale Factory applied to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to extend its approved site for the occupation of black labourers and residents. It was noted that 330 persons were employed at the factory, of which 24 were single men, 48 single women and there were 42 families. The application was for the erection of single squatters for 48 women and married quarters for 28 families. The factory housing was located on Portion 4 of Barclays Vale 288 JT. The reason for the large number of married employees was that key, skilled personnel were crucial for the operation of the factory, and providing family housing helped retain these personnel, whereas the turnover of single workers was rather high. In 1976 the Department of Bantu Administration however informed the company that no more than 12.5 % of the labour force could be married (i.e. 28 families) (NASA SAB, BAO: 3/4241 A12/2/6/N9/43).

### Record of historical landowners on the farm Montrose

The farm Montrose 137 (formerly No. 349, Lydenburg), was inspected on 14 September 1868 and measured 1230 morgen 328 square roods. On 3 August 1869, the title deed to the property was awarded to Johannes Andries Izaak Minnaar (NASA TAB, RAK: 2933).

<b>Date</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Transported from</b>	<b>Transported to</b>	<b>Sale Price</b>
1869/07/20	Whole farm	Johannes Andries Izaak Minnaar	Carl Fulton Corton	£30
1872/03/01	Whole farm	C. F. Corton	Thomas McLachlan	£70
1895/02/18	Whole farm	T. McLachlan	John Crosbie Aitken Henderson	£4500
1898/07/06	Whole farm	J. C. A. Henderson	Henderson Consolidated Corporation Ltd.	£7500
1925/06/12	Whole farm	Henderson Consolidated Corporation Ltd.	Henry Percival Greathead	£1230
1931/06/24	Whole farm	Estate late H. P. Greathead	Emily Elizabeth Greathead (born Stanton), widow	Inheritance

(NASA TAB, RAK: 2933)

A complete ownership record dating from 1938 to the present could not be found for Montrose.

The following information could be obtained regarding present day landowners on the Windeed Search Engine.

Portion	Owner	Title Deed	Registration Date
2	Mokey Mountain Trading 189 Pty Ltd	T147723/2004	2004/10/21
3	*** No longer exists – See endorsements ***		-
4	Las N Biekie Boerdery cc	T101710/1998	1998/09/07
11	South African National Roads Agency Ltd	T112632/2005	2005/09/02
12	South African National Roads Agency Ltd	T112632/2005	2005/09/02
14	South African National Roads Agency Ltd	T151601/2004	2004/10/29

(Windeed Search Engine 2017)

### History of land use on Montrose

In December 1909 Henderson Consolidated Corporation Ltd. Wrote to the Secretary for Mines, providing some information regarding prospecting done in the area of Belmont, Montrose and Richmond. The company was the owner of the farm Montrose 137. Montrose was being prospected by Beachy Head's Syndicate and active work had been going on since the farm was granted to him in May 1909. Apparently Belmont, Montrose and Richmond had been actively prospected for some years. Since various persons already held prospecting contracts, Henderson Consolidated Corp. Ltd. Requested that the government would not throw open the properties for prospecting (NASA TAB, MKB: 104 MCD448/10).

In April 1910 the Mining Commissioner of Barberton wrote to the Secretary for Mines, noting that he had visited the farm Montrose 137. He reported that the farm and all the neighbouring farms had been well prospected and mostly with disappointing results, save in the cases of Lindenau and Belmont. Even in these instances, he believed that the mineralized areas were limited in extent. He believed that there was no point in pressing the property to be thrown open for public prospecting (NASA TAB, MKB: 104 MCD448/10).

Kudzala Antiquity cc | Montrose 288 JT & Barclay Vale 290 JT |

Unfortunately, no files could be found specifically dealing with the history of Montrose for the period 1910 to 1974. It is however possible that the property was affected by the developments surrounding the Barvale Factory (Pty.) Ltd. On the adjoining property Barclays Vale. The factory was constructed on Barclays Vale 135 in 1944. It seems that some of the factory living quarters may have extended into the section of Montrose of interest for this report (NASA SAB, NTS: 9876 166/408C (1); Financial Times 2013).

In 1974 a basic planning report was submitted for the elimination of a low water bridge over the Crocodile River at Montrose. This site is located about 3 kilometres to the south west of the study area, but some general information regarding the area is provided in this report (NASA SAB, CDB: 15608 PB4/21/5/2/73).

The area surrounding the river and roads were described as follows: "The Crocodile River winds its way through a ravine bounded by mountains on both sides. In the vicinity of the present bridge site the Crocodile River flows alongside the foot of the northern range of mountains and the slope on this side of the mountain is fairly steep. The area is covered with reasonably dense indigenous bush and trees. In the streambed of the river rock outcrops are visible." (NASA SAB, CDB: 15608 PB4/21/5/2/73).

By the mid-1970s the Department of Roads was asked to investigate a route for a conventional two lane road to be constructed between Montrose and Alkmaar, and the proposed route was approved. This road is located to the south of the study area. By June 1975 basic planning for the road commenced. The project was however put on hold and only revisited in 1979. The engineering firm noted that the approved route was the only possible route between Montrose and Alkmaar, would measure about 13,7 km and the total cost would be R27 350 000 (NASA SAB, CDB: 15673 PB4/21/5/2/220).

The firm described the topography of the area as follows: "As the proposed roadway runs through the Crocodile River Valley, the terrain is steep and rough and runs downhill towards the river. Near Montrose, the Elands River runs into the Crocodile River, and the valley is especially deeply eroded. Over virtually the entire route there are cliffs that flow from the highlands to the river and form floodwater pipelines. The proposed route cuts these cliffs almost perpendicularly, which in turn means that the roadway consists of deep cracks and high fillings." (NASA SAB, CDB: 15673 PB4/21/5/2/220).

The vegetation was described as typical of the north eastern Transvaal Lowveld, consisting of thorn bush and grasslands, which were mostly rough and impassable. In general, the roadway would offer a beautiful view of the Crocodile River and the slopes of the valley. Due to the mountainous nature of the terrain it was not very suitable for the cultivation of crops. To the north, near the study area, one can however see that fields and orchards were cultivated (NASA SAB, CDB: 15673 PB4/21/5/2/220).

## 4.2. Archaeology

### 4.2.1. Stone Age

In Mpumalanga Province the Drakensberg separates the interior plateau also known as the Highveld from the low-lying subtropical Lowveld, which stretches to the Indian Ocean. A number of rivers amalgamate into two main river systems, the Olifants River and the Komati River. This fertile landscape has provided resources for humans and their predecessors for more than 1.7 million years (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

The initial attraction of abundant foods in the form of animals and plants eventually also led to the discovery of and utilisation of various minerals including ochre, iron and copper. People also obtained foreign resources by means of trade from the coast. From 900 AD this included objects brought across the ocean from foreign shores.

#### The Early Stone Age (ESA)

In South Africa the ESA dates from about 2 million to 250 000 years ago, in other words from the early to middle Pleistocene. The archaeological record shows that as the early ancestors progressed physically, mentally and socially, bone and stone tools were developed. One of the most influential advances was their control of fire and diversifying their diet by exploitation of the natural environment (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

The earliest tools used by 320dellin date to around 2.5 million years ago from the site of Gona in Ethiopia. Stone tools from this site shows that early hominids had to cognitive ability to select raw material and shape it for a specific application. Many bones found in association with stone tools like these have cut marks which lead scientists to believe that early hominids purposefully chipped cobblestones to produce flakes with a sharp edge capable of cutting and butchering animal carcasses. This supplementary diet of higher protein quantities ensured that brain development of hominids took place more rapidly.

Mary Leaky discovered stone tools like these in the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania during the 1960s. The stone tools are named after this gorge and are known as relics from the Oldowan industry. These tools, only found in Africa, are mainly simple flakes, which were struck from cobbles. This method of manufacture remained for about 1.5 million years. Although there is continuing debate about who made these tools, two hominids may have been responsible. The first of these was an early form of *Homo* and the second was *Paranthropus robustus*, which became extinct about 1 million years ago (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

Some time later, around 1.7 million years ago, more specialised tools known as Acheulean tools, appeared. These are named after tools from a site in France by the name of Saint Acheul, where they were first discovered in the 1800s. It is argued that these tools had their origin in Africa and then spread towards Europe and Asia with the movement of hominids out of Africa. These tools had longer and sharper edges and shapes, which suggest that they could be used for a larger range of activities, including the butchering of animals, chopping of wood, digging roots and cracking bone. *Homo ergaster* was probably responsible for the manufacture of Acheulean tools in South Africa. This physical type was arguably physically similar to modern humans, had a larger brain and modern face, body height and proportion very similar to modern humans. *Homo ergaster* was able to flourish in a variety of habitats in part because they were dependent on tools. They adapted to drier, more open grassland settings. Because these early people were often associated with water sources such as rivers and lakes, sites where they left evidence of their occupation are very rare. Most tools of these people have been washed into caves, eroded out of riverbanks and washed downriver. An example in Mpumalanga is Maleoskop on the farm Rietkloof where Early Stone Age (ESA) tools have been found. This is one of only a handful such sites in Mpumalanga.

### **Middle Stone Age (MSA)**

A greater variety of tools with diverse sizes and shapes appeared by 250 000 before present (BP). These replaced the large hand axes and cleavers of the ESA. This technological advancement introduces the Middle Stone Age (MSA). This period is characterised by tools that are smaller in size but different in manufacturing technique (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

In contrast to the ESA technology of removing flakes from a core, MSA tools were flakes to start with. They were of a predetermined size and shape and were made by preparing a core of suitable material and striking off the flake so that it was flaked according to a shape which the toolmaker desired. Elongated, parallel-sided blades, as well as triangular flakes are common finds in these assemblages. Mounting of stone tools onto wood or bone to produce spears, knives and axes became popular during the MSA. These early humans not only settled close to water sources but also occupied caves and shelters. The MSA represents the transition of more archaic physical type (*Homo*) to anatomically modern humans, *Homo sapiens*.

The MSA has not been extensively studied in Mpumalanga but evidence of this period has been excavated at Bushman Rock Shelter, a well-known site on the farm Klipfonteinhoek in the Ohrigstad district. This cave was excavated twice in the 1960s by Louw and later by Eloff. The MSA layers show that the cave was repeatedly visited over a long period. Lower layers have been dated to over 40 000 BP while the top layers date to approximately 27 000 BP (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

## Later Stone Age (LSA)

Early hunter gatherer societies were responsible for a number of technological innovations and social transformations during this period starting at around 20 000 years BP. Hunting of animals proved more successful with the innovation of the bow and link-shaft arrow. These arrows were made up of a bone tip which was poisoned and loosely linked to the main shaft of the arrow. Upon impact, the tip and shaft separated leaving the poisoned arrow-tip imbedded in the prey animal. Additional innovations include bored stones used as digging stick weights to uproot tubers and roots; small stone tools, mostly less than 25mm long, used for cutting of meat and scraping of hides; polished bone tools such as needles; twine made from plant fibres and leather; tortoiseshell bowls; ostrich eggshell beads; as well as other ornaments and artwork (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

At Bushman Rock Shelter the MSA is also represented and starts at around 12 000 BP but only lasted for some 3 000 years. The LSA is of importance in geological terms as it marks the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene, which was accompanied by a gradual shift from cooler to warmer temperatures. This change had its greatest influence on the higher-lying areas of South Africa. Both Bushman Rock Shelter and a nearby site, Heuningneskrans, have revealed a greater use in plant foods and fruit during this period (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

Faunal evidence suggests that LSA hunter-gatherers trapped and hunted zebra, warthog and bovids of various sizes. They also diversified their protein diet by gathering tortoises and land snails (*Achatina*) in large quantities.

Ostrich eggshell beads were found in most of the levels at these two sites. It appears that there is a gap of approximately 4 000 years in the Mpumalanga LSA record between 9 000 BP and 5 000 BP. This may be a result of generally little Stone Age research being conducted in the province. It is, however, also a period known for rapid warming and major climate fluctuation, which may have led people to seek out protected environments in this area. The Mpumalanga Stone Age sequence is visible again during the mid-Holocene at the farm Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina district (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

At this location, two LSA sites were located on opposite sides of the Nhlazatshe River, about one kilometre west of its confluence with the Teespruit. These two sites are located on the foothills of the Drakensberg, where the climate is warmer than the Highveld but also cooler than the Lowveld (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

Nearby the sites, dated to between 4 870 BP and 200 BP are four panels, which contain rock art. Colouring material is present in all the excavated layers of the site, which makes it difficult to determine whether the rock art was painted during the mid- or later Holocene. Stone walls at both

sites date from the last 250 years of hunter gatherer occupation and they may have served as protection from predators and intruders (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

#### **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 was 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 a context similar to this pottery sequence.

Two larger heads and five smaller ones make up the Lydenburg find. The Lydenburg 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 modelling 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 Early Iron Age (EIA), 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 sherds 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
- Broad line incision, the more common motif.

A number of EIA 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 bevelled. Rims from the other sites show more bevelled 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 is situated a few km 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 1970s Dr Mike Evers of the University of the Witwatersrand conducted fieldwork and excavations in the Eastern Transvaal. Two areas were studied: the first area was 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, followed by N.J. van der Merwe and Scully. M. Klapwijk (1973, 1974) also excavated an EIA site at Silverleaves and Evers and van den Berg (1974) excavated at Harmony and Eiland, both EIA sites.

Research by the National Cultural History Museum resulted in the excavation of an EIA 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) are represented by various tribes including Ndebele, Swazi, BaKoni, and Pedi, marked by extensive stonewalled settlements found throughout the escarpment and particularly around Machadodorp, Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. The BaKoni were the architects of a unique archaeological stone building complex who by the 19<sup>th</sup> century spoke seKoni which was similar to Sepedi. The core elements of this tradition are stone-walled enclosures, roads and terraces. These settlement complexes may be divided into three basic features: homesteads, terraces and cattle tracks. Researchers such as Mike Evers (1975) and David Collett (1982) identified three basic settlement layouts in this area. Basically these sites can be divided into simple and complex ruins. Simple ruins are normally small in relation to more complex sites and have smaller central cattle byres and fewer huts. Complex ruins consist of a central cattle byre, which has two opposing entrances and a number of semi-circular enclosures surrounding it. The perimeter wall of these sites is sometimes poorly visible. Huts are built between the central enclosure and the perimeter wall. These are all connected by track-ways referred to as cattle tracks. These tracks are made by building stone walls, which forms a walkway for cattle to the centrally located cattle byres.

A combination of these features occurs on a few dispersed sites on the farm Bruitjieslaagte, some of which are located near the proposed construction site of an irrigation dam (see Appendix C – maps). Though spatially clustered and some distance separating individual sites, it forms part of one large settlement. The individual sites range from simple enclosures, which consist of single or two concentric stonewalled circles found in isolated small settlements, to complex sites with large central enclosures which have smaller enclosures attached to their outer walls. The walls are built with

undressed locally occurring stone. Walls on average are 0.5 to approximately 1 meter high, although as often only the foundation stones are left.

## 5. Site descriptions, locations and impact significance assessment

A total of twelve (12) sites were recorded during the survey. They were numbered BV1-9 on the farm Barclay Vale 288 JT and MR 1-3 on the farm Montrose 290 JT. In terms of sites of archaeological nature, a short section of poorly defined stone-walling (site MR 3) which probably date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century period of the Late Iron Age (1650's-1820's), was recorded on the farm Montrose. It is however not located within the proposed project area. In terms of built environment, some buildings and structures associated with historic farming activity and residence were located on both farms (sites BV1-9 and MR 1-2). None of these sites are considered to be of heritage significance. On the farm Barclay Vale all of the sites except site BV 8, are located outside of the proposed development area. On the farm Montrose all of the built environment sites are located inside the development area but they are not considered to be of heritage significance.

A total of thirty five (35) survey orientation locations were documented (SO 1-18) which includes a GPS location and photographs of the landscape at that particular location. Twelve of these (SO 1-6 and 19-24) are located on the farm Barclay Vale and the remaining twenty three (SO 7-18 and 25-35) are located on the farm Montrose. The survey orientation sites are tabled in Appendix B and their photos in Appendix D. A map of their location is also provided in Appendix C.

Tables indicate the **site significance rating scales and status** in terms of possible impacts of the proposed actions on any located or identified heritage sites (**Table 5.5 & 5.6**).

**Table 5.1.** Summary of located sites and their heritage significance

Type of site	Identified sites	Significance
Graves and graveyards	BV 9	LS 3A High
Late Iron Age	MR 3	GP B
Early Iron Age	None	N/A
Historical buildings or structures	BV 4	GP B
Historical features and ruins	None	N/A
Stone Age sites	None	N/A

**Table 5.2.** Significance rating guidelines for sites

<b>Field Rating</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Recommended Mitigation</b>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	High Significance	Conservation, nomination as national site
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	High Significance	Conservation; Provincial site nomination
Local significance (LS 3A)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation, No mitigation advised
Local Significance (LS 3B)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation but at least part of site should be retained
Generally Protected A (GPA)	GPA	High/ Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GPB)	GPB	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GPC)	GPC	Low Significance	Destruction

## 5.1. Description of located sites

### 5.1.1. Site BV 1.

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 41).

**Description:** An old farmstead.

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

No impact as the site is located outside the proposed development area.

**Recommendation:**

General maintenance and upkeep.

### 5.1.2. Site BV 2.

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 42).

**Description:** A refurbished farmstead.

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

The site will not be impacted upon as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

**Recommendation:**

General maintenance and upkeep.

**5.1.3. Site BV 3.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 43).

**Description:** A farmstead.

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

The site will probably be impacted upon by the proposed development.

**Recommendation:**

Low significance. The building is located inside the proposed development area but not older than 60 years and not of architectural or heritage significance. Recommendation is routine maintenance and upkeep.

**5.1.4. Site BV 4.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig.44, 45).

**Description:** A large rectangular building of dressed bare slate stone. Timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheets. Steel frame windows and concrete windowsills. Timber and steel doors. It has a sign on the eastern side "Barvale Pty Ltd" which points to it being a road stall.

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

The site will not be impacted upon by the development as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

**Recommendation:**

Medium significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon. It is probably associated with the Barvale factory and older than 60 years, in which

case Heritage Legislation applies (section 34, NHRA, 25 of 1999). Alterations and additions must be permitted.

#### **5.1.5. Site BV 5.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 46).

**Description:** Two large rectangular buildings of brick and mortar plastered and painted. Timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheets. Steel frame windows. Timber and steel doors. Probably a workshop and shed.

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

The site will not be impacted upon by the development as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

#### **Recommendation:**

Low significance. The buildings are located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon.

#### **5.1.6. Site BV 6.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 47).

**Description:** A large rectangular building of bricks and mortar plastered and painted. The building has been vandalized and no roof structure, doors or windows remain. It probably served as either a workshop or shed.

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

The site will not be impacted upon by the development as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

#### **Recommendation:**

Low significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon.

#### **5.1.7. Site BV 7.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 48).

**Description:** A small rectangular building of bricks and mortar plastered and painted. The building has been vandalized and no roof structure, doors or windows remain.

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

The site will not be impacted upon by the development as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

**Recommendation:**

Low significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon.

#### **5.1.8. Site BV 8.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 49).

**Description:** This is a concrete water reservoir.

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

The site may be affected by the proposed development.

**Recommendation:**

The site is of low heritage significance. No recommendations.



### **5.1.9. Site BV 9.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 50-52).

**Description:** This is the location of a formal graveyard with at least 23 graves. Some have headstones and others do not. The graves were pointed out by the farm manager Mr Johan van der Sandt during social consultation.

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

The site will not be affected by the proposed development as it is not located within the proposed development area.

**Recommendation:**

Construction contractors must be made aware of the location of the graves in order to minimise impact, fencing of the graves will contribute to their conservation. Any surviving relatives should be allowed access. If this is not possible, heritage legislation guides alternative options. The Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983 applies to graves younger than 60 years. Graves which are older than 60 years are protected under section 36 of the NHRA (25 of 1999) and therefore a permit must be issued by SAHRA before the grave may be relocated or exhumed.

### **5.1.10. Site MR 1.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 53-55).

**Description:** This is a site where the remains of ruined dwellings are scattered. The dense undergrowth and grass drastically limits visibility. It is highly probable that buildings which once stood here were demolished long ago. It is probably the remains of workers quarters as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographical map of 1969/ 70 (2530 BC).

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

The site will probably be affected by the proposed development activity.

**Recommendation:**

The ruins are not regarded as being of any heritage significance. No heritage management recommendations.

### **5.1.11. Site MR 2.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 56).

**Description:** This is a site where the remains of ruined dwellings are scattered. The dense undergrowth and grass drastically limits visibility. It is highly probable that buildings which once stood here were demolished long ago. It is probably the remains of workers quarters.

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

The site will probably be affected by the proposed development activity.

**Recommendation:**

The ruins are not regarded as being of any heritage significance. No heritage management recommendations.

### **5.1.12. Site MR 3.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 99, 100).

**Description:** This is a site against a steep south-east facing slope where some stonewalling is visible. It is in poor condition and probably so as a consequence of much of it tumbling downhill. It consists of two short (approximately 3m and 4,5m) parallel walls some 30-40cm high.

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

The site will probably not be affected by the proposed development activity as it is located outside the project area.

**Recommendation:**

The site is not regarded as being of high heritage significance but any impact should be avoided during the proposed agricultural development.

**Survey orientations:**

**5.1.12. Site SO 1.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 1).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.13. Site SO 2.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig.2, 3).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.14. Site SO 3.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 4, 5).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.15. Site SO 4.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 6-8).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.16. Site SO 5.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 9, 10).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.17. Site SO 6.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 11-13).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.18. Site SO 7.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 14, 15).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.19. Site SO 8.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 16, 17).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.20. Site SO 9.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 18, 19).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.21. Site SO 10.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 20, 21).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.22. Site SO 11.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 22-24).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.23. Site SO 12.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig.25, 26).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.24. Site SO 13.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig.27-29).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.25. Site SO 14.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 30, 31).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.26. Site SO 15.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig.32, 33).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.27. Site SO 16.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 34, 35).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.28. Site SO 17.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 36, 37).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.29. Site SO 18.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 38-40).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.30. Site SO 19.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 41-42).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.31. Site SO 20.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 43-45).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.32. Site SO 21.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 46, 47).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.33. Site SO 22.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 48, 49).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.34. Site SO 23.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 50-52).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.35. Site SO 24.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 53, 54).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A



**5.1.36. Site SO 25.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 55-57).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.37. Site SO 26.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 58-60).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.38. Site SO 27.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 61, 62).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.39. Site SO 28.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 63-65).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.40. Site SO 29.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 66-68).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.41. Site SO 30.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 69-71).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.42. Site SO 31.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 72, 73).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.43. Site SO 32.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 74, 75).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.44. Site SO 33.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 76, 77).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.45. Site SO 34.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 78, 79).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**5.1.46. Site SO 35.**

**Location:** See Appendix B and D (fig. 80-82).

**Description:** Survey orientation location.

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

**Recommendation:** N/A

**TABLE 5.3. General description of located sites and field rating.**

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	NHRA heritage resource & rating
BV 1	House/ farmstead	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
BV 2	House/ farmstead	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
BV 3	House/ farmstead	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
BV 4	Historic Road stall	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Medium	Structures (Sect. 34). Medium. <b>GP B.</b>
BV 5	Workshops	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
BV 6	Workshop or shed	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
BV 7	House/ storage facility	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
BV 8	Water reservoir	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
BV 9	Graves	Burial grounds & graves	Archaeological: N/K Historic: High	Burial Grounds & graves. High. <b>LS GPA.</b>
MR 1	Ruins of buildings	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
MR 2	Ruins of buildings	Built environment	Archaeological: N/A Historic: Low	Structures (Sect. 34). Low. <b>GP C.</b>
MR 3	LIA stone-walling	Archaeology	Archaeological: Medium Historic: Medium	Archaeological (Sect. 35) Medium <b>GP B</b>

**TABLE 5.4. Site condition assessment and management recommendations.**

Site no.	Type of Heritage resource	Integrity of cultural material	Preservation condition of site	Relative location	Quality of archaeological/historic material	Quantity of site features	Recommended conservation management
BV 1	Built environment	N/A	Good	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	1	None. Not located near project area.
BV 2	Built environment	N/A	Good-Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	3	None. Not located near project area.
BV 3	Built environment	N/A	Good	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	1	None. Not located in the project area.
BV 4	Built environment	N/A	Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: Poor	1	Not located in project area. Older than 60 years, mitigation before destruction
BV 5	Built environment	N/A	Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: Poor	2	None. Not located in the project area.
BV 6	Built environment	N/A	Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: Poor	1	None. Not located in the project area.
BV 7	Built environment	N/A	Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	1	None. Not located near project area.
BV 8	Built environment	N/A	Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	1	Not significant/ None
BV 9	Burial grounds & graves	N/K	Fair	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	<20	Avoid if possible & fence or relocation permit

MR 1	Built environment	N/A	Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	Approx 6	Not significant/ None
MR 2	Built environment	N/A	Poor	Barclay Vale 288 JT/ Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: N/A Historically: N/A	1	Not significant/ None
MR 3	Archaeological	Poor	Poor	Montrose 290 JT	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	2	Not in project area. Avoid if possible. If not permit and record.

**TABLE 5.5. Significance Rating Scales of Impact**

Site No.	Nature of impact	Type of site	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Score total
BV 1	Agric. Development	House	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
BV 2	Agric. Development	House	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
BV 3	Agric. Development	House	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
BV 4	Agric. Development	Road stall	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
BV 5	Agric. Development	Workshops	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
BV 6	Agric. Development	Workshop/ shed	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
BV 7	Agric. Development	House/ storage	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
BV 8	Agric. Development	Reservoir	Site	Short term	High	Highly Probable	6
BV 9	Agric. Development	Graves	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	2
MR 1	Agric. development	Ruins	Site	Short term	High	Highly Probable	6
MR 2	Agric. development	Ruins	Site	Short term	High	Highly Probable	6
MR 3	Agric. development	LIA stonewalling	Site	Short term	Low	Possible	3

\*Notes: Short term ≥ 5 years, Medium term 5-15 years, Long term 15-30 years, Permanent 30+ years

Intensity: Very High (4), High (3), Moderate (2), Low (1)

Probability: Improbable (1), Possible (2), Highly probable (3), Definite (4)

**TABLE 5.6. Site current status and future impact scores**

Site No.	Current Status	Low impact (4-6 points)	Medium impact (7-9 points)	High impact (10-12 points)	Very high impact (13-16 points)	Score Total
BV 1	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
BV 2	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
BV 3	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
BV 4	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
BV 5	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
BV 6	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
BV 7	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
BV 8	Neutral	-	Medium (7)	-	-	7
BV 9	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
MR 1	Neutral	-	Medium (7)	-	-	7
MR 2	Neutral	-	Medium (7)	-	-	7
MR 3	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4



**5.2. Cumulative impacts on the heritage landscape**

Cumulative impacts can occur when a range of impacts which result from several concurrent processes have impact on heritage resources. The importance of addressing cumulative impacts is that the total impact of several factors together is often greater than one single process or activity that may impact on heritage resources. No significant heritage resources were identified within the proposed development areas and therefore no cumulative impacts identified.

## 6. Summary of findings and recommendations

A total of twelve (12) sites were recorded during the survey. They were numbered BV1-9 on the farm Barclay Vale 288 JT and MR 1-3 on the farm Montrose 290 JT. In terms of the archaeological component of the Act (25 of 1999, section 35) one site (MR 3), consisting of a short and poorly defined section of stone-walling which probably date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century period of the Late Iron Age (1650's-1820's), was located but it is located outside of the proposed project area (see maps Appendix C).

In terms of the built environment in the project area (section 34 of the Act) no significant buildings were identified. The sites of this nature comprise of buildings and structures associated with previous farming activity and residence. None of the sites are considered to be of heritage significance. On the farm Barclay Vale all of the sites except site BV 8 (a small concrete water reservoir), are located outside of the proposed development area. On the farm Montrose all of the built environment sites are located inside the development area but they are not considered to be of heritage significance.

In terms of burial grounds and graves (section 36 of the Act) a formal graveyard (Site BV 9) was recorded on the farm Barclay Vale but it is located outside of the proposed development area (see maps Appendix C and detailed description in section 5.1.).

A total of thirty five (35) survey orientation locations were documented (SO 1-35) which includes a GPS location and photographs of the landscape at that particular location. Twelve of these (SO 1-6 and 19-24) are located on the farm Barclay Vale and the remaining twenty three (SO 7-18 and 25-35) are located on the farm Montrose.

It is not within the expertise of this report or the surveyor to comment on possible palaeontological remains which may be located in the study area.

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

## 6.1. Recommended management measures

Management objectives include not to impact on sites of heritage significance. Monitoring programmes which should be followed when a chance find of a heritage object or human remains occur, include the following:

- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction work.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).

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## MAPS

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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

## List of sites

Thirty five survey orientation locations and twelve sites were recorded. The sites were named SO 1-35 and BV 1-9 for sites recorded at Barclay Vale 288 JT and MR 1-3 for sites recorded at Montrose 290 JT.

**Table A. Survey Orientation Locations.**

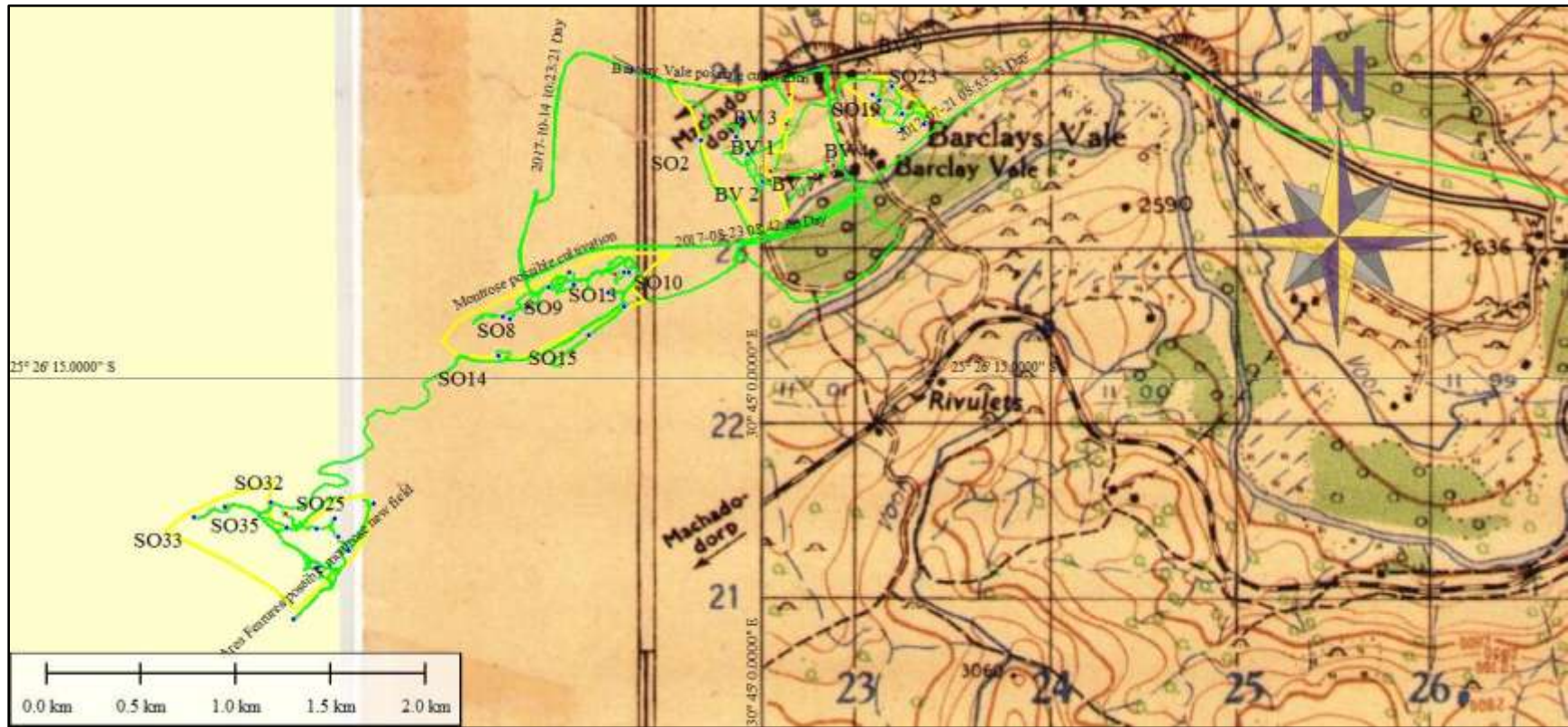
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SO 1	21/07/2017	S25°25'22.79"	E030°44'37.82"	1
SO 2	21/07/2017	S25°25'34.66"	E030°44'49.53"	2, 3
SO 3	21/07/2017	S25°25'37.07"	E030°44'57.40"	4, 5
SO 4	21/07/2017	S25°25'41.75"	E030°44'59.91"	6-8
SO 5	21/07/2017	S25°25'31.21"	E030°44'56.30"	9, 10
SO 6	21/07/2017	S25°25'34.09"	E030°44'55.42"	11-13
SO 7	21/07/2017	S25°25'59.72"	E030°44'23.53"	14, 15
SO 8	21/07/2017	S25°26'03.23"	E030°44'19.73"	16, 17
SO 9	21/07/2017	S25°25'59.29"	E030°44'27.78"	18, 19
SO 10	21/07/2017	S25°26'03.07"	E030°44'36.39"	20, 21
SO 11	21/07/2017	S25°25'57.07"	E030°44'36.44"	22-24
SO 12	21/07/2017	S25°26'05.09"	E030°44'16.95"	25, 26
SO 13	23/07/2017	S25°25'57.06"	E030°44'37.06"	27-29
SO 14	23/07/2017	S25°26'11.38"	E030°44'14.81"	30, 31
SO 15	23/07/2017	S25°26'07.93"	E030°44'30.33"	32, 33
SO 16	23/07/2017	S25°26'00.71"	E030°44'33.69"	34, 35
SO 17	23/07/2017	S25°25'57.07"	E030°44'27.01"	36, 37
SO 18	23/07/2017	S25°26'04.74"	E030°44'15.76"	38-40
SO 19	14/10/2017	S25°25'25.51"	E030°45'22.13"	41, 42
SO 20	14/10/2017	S25°25'30.13"	E030°45'23.89"	43-45
SO 21	14/10/2017	S25°25'31.92"	E030°45'27.47"	46, 47
SO 22	14/10/2017	S25°25'32.68"	E030°45'23.77"	48, 49
SO 23	14/10/2017	S25°25'27.81"	E030°45'19.84"	50-52

SO 24	14/10/2017	S25°25'26.80"	E030°45'18.68"	53, 54
SO 25	14/10/2017	S25°26'40.61"	E030°43'38.87"	55-57
SO 26	14/10/2017	S25°26'40.86"	E030°43'43.85"	58-60
SO 27	14/10/2017	S25°26'39.09"	E030°43'47.01"	61, 62
SO 28	14/10/2017	S25°26'42.12"	E030°43'47.55"	63-65
SO 29	14/10/2017	S25°26'44.61"	E030°43'49.29"	66-68
SO 30	14/10/2017	S25°26'36.58"	E030°43'53.68"	69-71
SO 31	14/10/2017	S25°26'47.39"	E030°43'43.86"	72, 73
SO 32	14/10/2017	S25°26'37.06"	E030°43'28.28"	74, 75
SO 33	14/10/2017	S25°26'38.97"	E030°43'22.93"	76, 77
SO 34	14/10/2017	S25°26'56.26"	E030°43'40.01"	78, 79
SO 35	14/10/2017	S25°26'36.44"	E030°43'36.05"	80-82

**Table B. Recorded sites.**

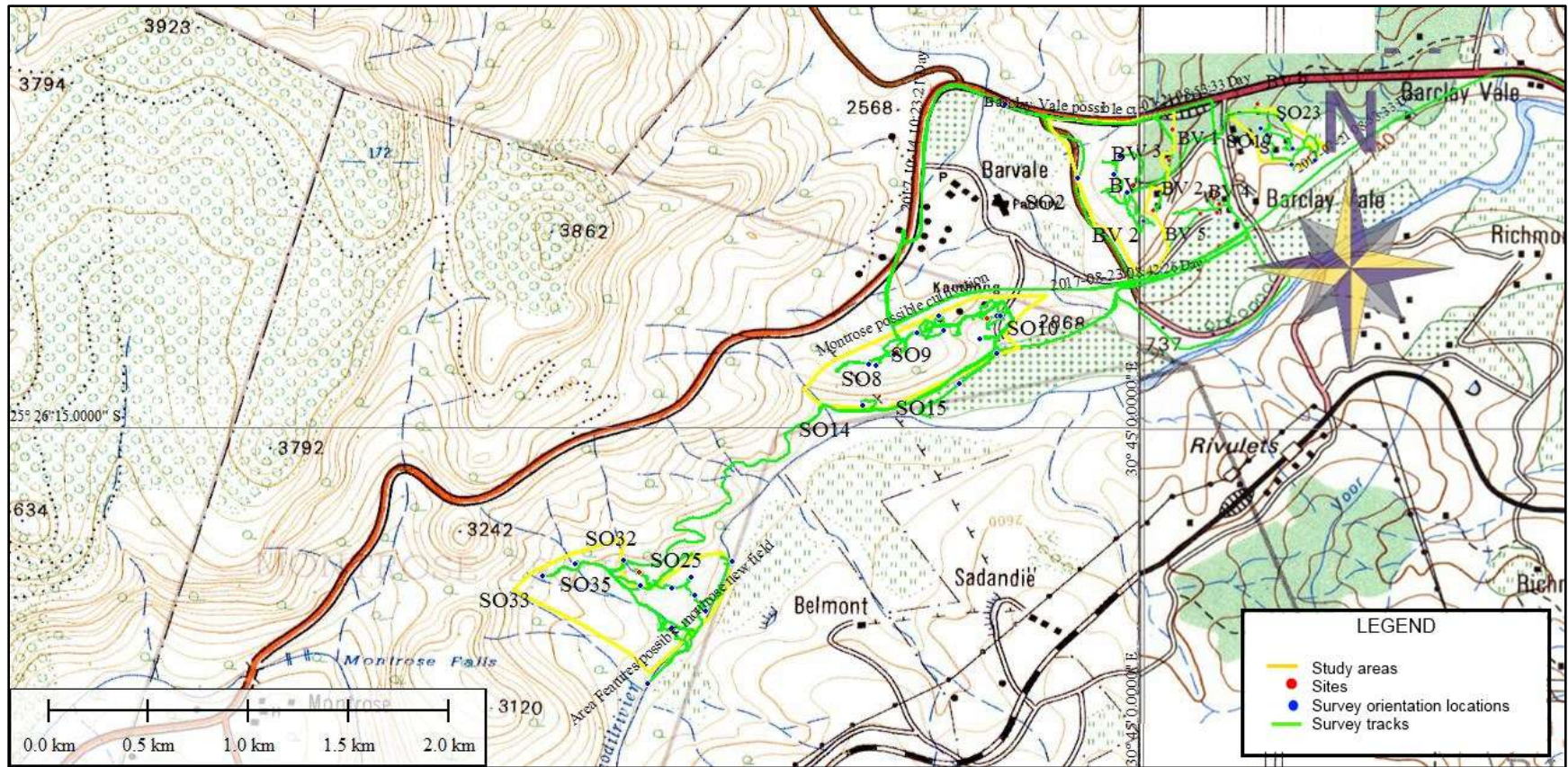
Site Name	Date of compilation	GPS Coordinates		Photo figure No.
BV 1	21/07/2017	S25°25'31.98"	E030°45'04.10"	83
BV 2	21/07/2017	S25°25'39.98"	E030°45'01.43"	84
BV 3	21/07/2017	S25°25'26.95"	E030°45'04.48"	85
BV 4	21/07/2017	S25°25'40.61"	E030°45'09.03"	86, 87
BV 5	21/07/2017	S25°25'40.34"	E030°45'11.70"	88
BV 6	21/07/2017	S25°25'38.95"	E030°45'12.12"	89
BV 7	21/07/2017	S25°25'38.22"	E030°45'11.21"	90
BV 8	21/07/2017	S25°25'35.97"	E030°44'58.50"	91
BV 9	21/07/2017	S25°25'22.86"	E030°45'18.16"	92-94
MR 1	21/07/2017	S25°25'57.45"	E030°44'34.90"	95-97
MR 2	21/07/2017	S25°26'04.34"	E030°44'17.58"	98
MR 3	15/10/2017	S25°26'38.40"	E030°43'38.64"	99, 100

## Appendix C

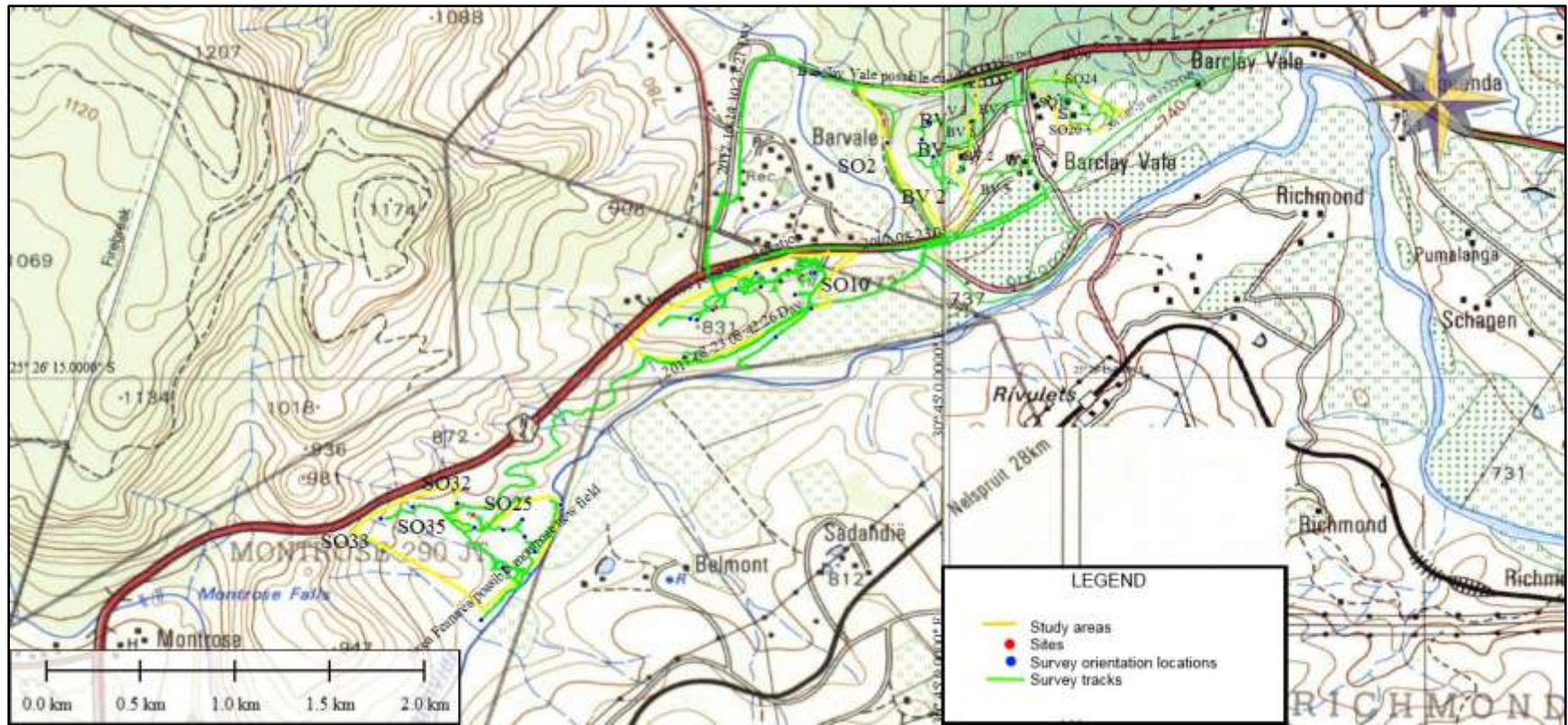


1:50 000 Topographical Map 2530 BD (1943). No historic buildings or structures visible.

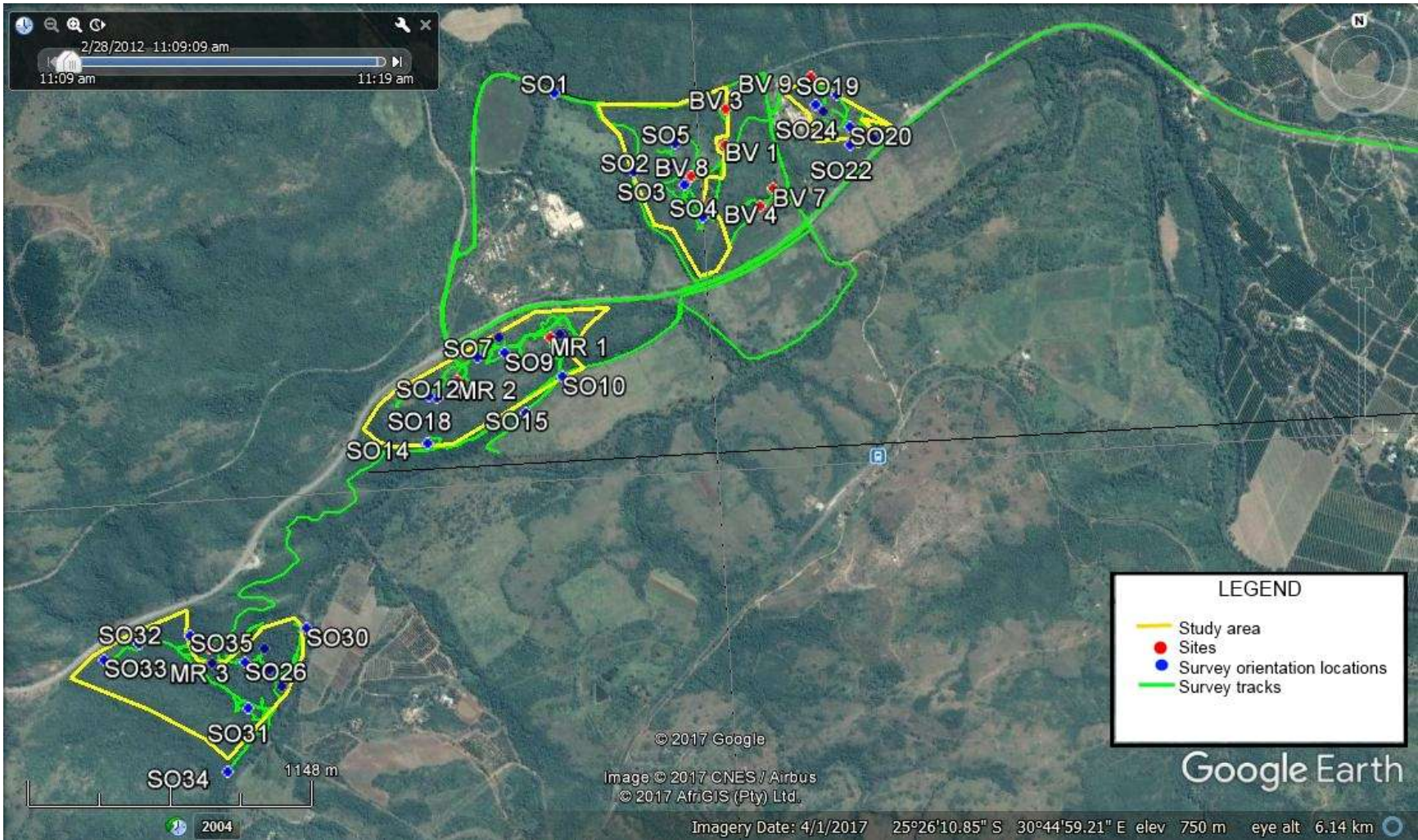




1:50 000 Topographical Map 2530 BC (1969) and 2530 BD (1970).



1:50 000 Topographical Map 2530 BC (1989) and 2530 BD (1986).



Aerial view: Google Earth 2017.

## Appendix D

## Survey Orientation Photos



**Fig. 1.** Site SO 1. Photo taken in a western direction. This is the old main road towards Nelspruit.



**Fig. 2.** Site SO 2. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 3.** Site SO 2. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 4.** Site SO 3. Photo taken southeast.



**Fig. 5.** Site SO 3. Photo taken in a southwestern direction.



**Fig. 6.** Site SO 4. Photo taken in an eastern direction.



**Fig. 7.** Site SO 4. Photo taken in a southwestern direction.

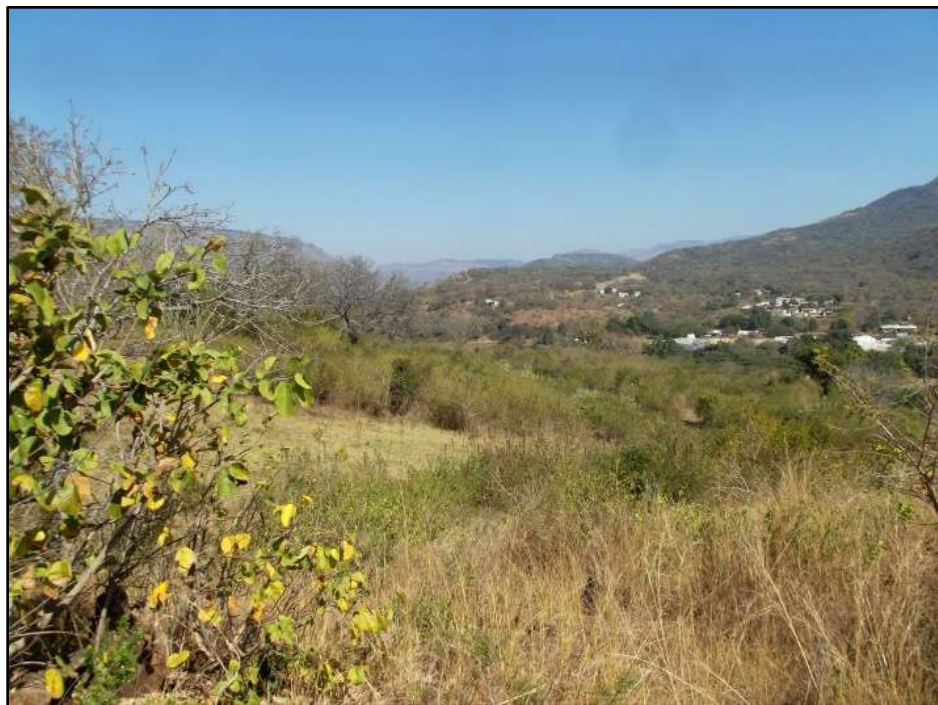


**Fig. 8.** Site SO 4. Photo taken in a western direction.





**Fig. 9.** Site SO 5. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 10.** Site SO 5. Photo taken in a southern direction.



**Fig. 11.** Site SO 6. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 12.** Site SO 6. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.



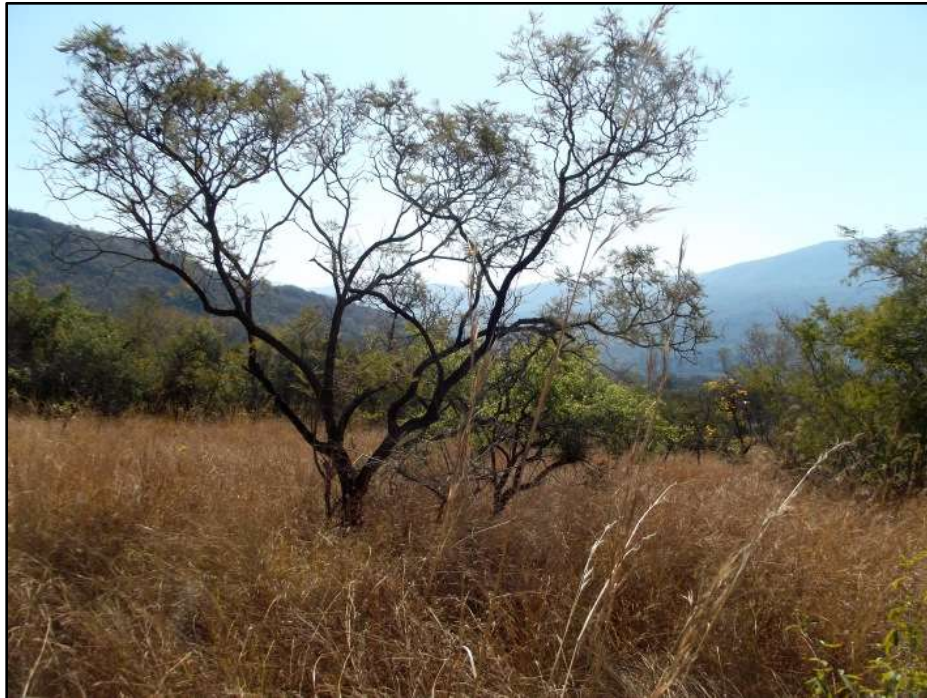
**Fig. 13.** Site SO 6. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 14.** Site SO 7. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 15.** Site SO 7. Photo taken in a southwestern direction.



**Fig. 16.** Site SO 8. Photo taken in a north western direction.



**Fig. 17.** Site SO 8. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 18.** Site SO 9. Photo taken in an eastern direction.



**Fig. 19.** Site SO 9. Photo taken in a southern direction.



**Fig. 20.** Site SO 10. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.



**Fig. 21.** Site SO 10. Photo taken in a southern direction. Note the dense vegetation upslope towards the west.



**Fig. 22.** Site SO 11. Photo taken in a south eastern direction. Dense undergrowth visible.



**Fig. 23.** Site SO 11. Photo taken in a western direction. Dense undergrowth visible.



**Fig. 24.** Site SO 11. Photo taken in a southern direction. Dense undergrowth visible.





**Fig. 25.** Site SO 12. Photo taken in a northern direction. Note the impenetrable thicket.



**Fig. 26.** Site SO 12. Photo taken in a southern direction. Note the impenetrable thicket.



**Fig. 27.** Site SO 13. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 28.** Site SO 13. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 29.** Site SO 13. Photo taken in a eastern direction.



**Fig. 30.** Site SO 14. Photo taken in a northern direction. Note the steep slope.



**Fig. 31.** Site SO 14. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.



**Fig. 32.** Site SO 15. Photo taken in a north western direction. Very dense thicket.



**Fig. 33.** Site SO 15. Photo taken in a south western direction. Very dense thicket.



**Fig. 34.** Site SO 16. Photo taken in a northern direction. Very dense thicket.



**Fig. 35.** Site SO 16. Photo taken in a southern direction. Very dense thicket.



**Fig. 36.** Site SO 17. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 37.** Site SO 17. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 38.** Site SO 18. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 39.** Site SO 18. Photo taken in a north western direction.



**Fig. 40.** Site SO 18. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.





**Fig. 41.** Site SO 19. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 42.** Site SO 19. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 43.** Site SO 20. Photo taken in a eastern direction.



**Fig. 44.** Site SO 20. Photo taken in north western direction.



**Fig. 45.** Site SO 20. Photo taken in a southern direction.



**Fig. 46.** Site SO 21. Photo taken in a north eastern direction. Note the N4 freeway on the eastern boundary of the property.



**Fig. 47.** Site SO 21. Photo taken in a south eastern direction. Note the N4 freeway on the eastern boundary of the property.



**Fig. 48.** Site SO 22. Photo taken in a north western direction.



**Fig. 49.** Site SO 22. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 50.** Site SO 23. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 51.** Site SO 23. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 52.** Site SO 23. Photo taken in a southern direction. The accommodation facilities are located to the south west of the project area.



**Fig. 53.** Site SO 24. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 54.** Site SO 24. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 55.** Site SO 25. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 56.** Site SO 25. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.





**Fig. 57.** Site SO 25. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 58.** Site SO 26. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 59.** Site SO 26. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 60.** Site SO 26. Photo taken in a southern direction.



**Fig. 61.** Site SO 27. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 62.** Site SO 27. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 63.** Site SO 28. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.



**Fig. 64.** Site SO 28. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 65.** Site SO 28. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.



**Fig. 66.** Site SO 29. Photo taken in an eastern direction.



**Fig. 67.** Site SO 29. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 68.** Site SO 29. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 69.** Site SO 30. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 70.** Site SO 30. Photo taken in a southern direction.



**Fig. 71.** Site SO 30. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 72.** Site SO 31. Photo taken in a northern direction.





**Fig. 73.** Site SO 31. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 74.** Site SO 32. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 75.** Site SO 32. Photo taken in a western direction. Note N4 freeway at the top, northern boundary.



**Fig. 76.** Site SO 33. Photo taken in a eastern direction.



**Fig. 77.** Site SO 33. Photo taken in a south eastern direction.



**Fig. 78.** Site SO 34. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 79.** Site SO 34. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 80.** Site SO 35. Photo taken in a north western direction.



**Fig. 81.** Site SO 35. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 82.** Site SO 35. Photo taken in a northern direction.

## Site Photos



**Fig. 83.** Site BV 1. Photo taken in a western direction.



**Fig. 84.** Site BV 2. The remains of a swimming pool and bathrooms. Photo taken in western direction.



**Fig. 85.** Site BV 3. Photo taken in a northern direction.



**Fig. 86.** Site BV 4. Photo taken in northern direction. This is the old Barvale Road Stall.



**Fig. 87.** Site BV 4. Photo taken in north eastern direction.



**Fig. 88.** Site BV 5. Photo take in a south eastern direction.





**Fig. 89.** Site BV 6. Photo taken in a southwestern direction.



**Fig. 90.** Site BV 7. Photo taken in a southeastern direction.



**Fig. 91.** Site BV 8. A reservoir. Photo taken in a southwestern direction.



**Fig. 92.** Site BV 9. Photo taken in a western direction. Some of the graves have headstones while others do not. There are at least 20 graves located here.



**Fig. 93.** Site BV 9. The graveyard has many graves which have headstones. Family names represented included Mkhonto, Nhleko, Mashaba, Ndlou, Dudu, Dangamane and Nkosi. The oldest grave with a headstone is that of Elmon Dudu who passed on 29 May 1974.



**Fig. 94.** Site BV 9. Photo taken in a north eastern direction.



**Fig. 95.** Site MR 1. Photo taken in a south western direction.



**Fig. 96.** Site MR 1. Photo taken in a north western direction. Some of the terracing is all that remain of the dwellings that were here for farm workers.



**Fig. 97.** Site MR 1. A photo of the site towards the north.



**Fig. 98.** Site MR 2. A photo of the site towards the northwest. Ruins of dwellings of farm workers.



**Fig. 99.** Site MR 3. A photo of the site towards the north east. The stone walling is visible on the right of the photo.




**Fig. 100.** Site MR 3. A photo of the site towards the north west. The stone walling is visible on the left of the photo.

## **Appendix E**


### **Built Environment data sheets**

## Barclay Vale 288 JT built heritage site description form

Location: Barclay Vale 288 JT		DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2017	
SITE NUMBER: BV 1 – House		GPS CO-ORDINATES: S25°25'31.98" E030°45'04.10"	
		TYPE OF SITE: A farmstead	
		GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING & LANDSCAPE: Manicured, maintained landscape.	
		ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Not known	
		AGE ESTIMATE: Before 1970. The house is indicated on a topographical map of 1970.	
		BUILDING/S OLDER THAN 60 YEARS (yes/no): No	
		BUILDING STYLE: Utilitarian	
		BUILDING TYPE: House/ residence	
		PRESENT USE: House/ residence	
		OCCUPIED (yes / no): Yes	
CONDITION (good / fair / poor / derelict): Fair			
DESCRIPTION: A rectangular brick and mortar structure, plastered and painted. Timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheeting. Large steel frame windows.			
CONSTRUCTION: Walls of brick and mortar, timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheeting, steel frame windows, timber doors.			
ALTERATIONS: Not known			
ADDITIONAL FEATURES & RISKS: No			
EVALUATION (cross where relevant)			
Outstanding importance		Significant	
		Contributing	
		Irrelevant	x
		Intrusive	
		Vacant / undeveloped	
SIGNIFICANCE (cross where relevant)			
ARCHITECTURAL / AESTHETIC		HISTORICAL	
Important example of a building type	No	Associated with historic person or group	No
Important example of a style or period in history	No	Associated with historic event or activity	N/K
Fine details, workmanship or aesthetics	No	CULTURAL / POLITICAL / SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL / RELIGIOUS / ECONOMIC	
Work of a major architect or builder	No	Associated with any of the above	No
ENVIRONMENTAL		Illustrative of an historical period	
Landmark in village, town or city	No	SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL	
Contributes to character of street or square	No	Example of industrial, technical or engineering development	No
Contributes to character of a neighbourhood or area	No	Important to archaeology, palaeontology, geology or biology	No
Part of an important group of buildings & landscape features	No	New, rare or experimental building techniques	No
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & RECOMMENDATIONS: Low significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development/ project area.			
RECORDED BY: JP Celliers		CONTACT NUMBERS: 0827793748	



## Barclay Vale 288 JT built heritage site description form

Location: Barclay Vale 288 JT		DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2017	
SITE NUMBER: BV 2 – House		GPS CO-ORDINATES: S25°25'39.98" E030°45'01.43"	
		TYPE OF SITE: A farmstead	
		GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING & LANDSCAPE: Manicured, maintained landscape.	
		ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Not known	
		AGE ESTIMATE: Before 1970. The house is indicated on a topographical map of 1970.	
		BUILDING/S OLDER THAN 60 YEARS (yes/no): No	
		BUILDING STYLE: Utilitarian	
		BUILDING TYPE: House/ residence	
		PRESENT USE: House/ residence	
		OCCUPIED (yes / no): Yes	
CONDITION (good / fair / poor / derelict): Good			
DESCRIPTION: A rectangular brick and mortar structure, plastered and painted with some stone cladding in places. Timber roof structure covered with roof tiles. Large aluminium frame windows. Timber doors.			
CONSTRUCTION: Walls of brick and mortar, timber roof structure covered with roof tiles, aluminium frame windows, timber doors.			
ALTERATIONS: Refurbished			
ADDITIONAL FEATURES & RISKS: No			
EVALUATION (cross where relevant)			
Outstanding importance		Significant	
		Contributing	
		Irrelevant	x
		Intrusive	
		Vacant / undeveloped	
SIGNIFICANCE (cross where relevant)			
ARCHITECTURAL / AESTHETIC		HISTORICAL	
Important example of a building type	No	Associated with historic person or group	No
Important example of a style or period in history	No	Associated with historic event or activity	N/K
Fine details, workmanship or aesthetics	No	CULTURAL / POLITICAL / SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL / RELIGIOUS / ECONOMIC	
Work of a major architect or builder	No	Associated with any of the above	No
ENVIRONMENTAL		Illustrative of an historical period	
Landmark in village, town or city	No	SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL	
Contributes to character of street or square	No	Example of industrial, technical or engineering development	No
Contributes to character of a neighbourhood or area	No	Important to archaeology, palaeontology, geology or biology	No
Part of an important group of buildings & landscape features	No	New, rare or experimental building techniques	No
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & RECOMMENDATIONS: Low significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development/ project area.			
RECORDED BY: JP Celliers		CONTACT NUMBERS: 0827793748	


## Barclay Vale 288 JT built heritage site description form

Location: Barclay vale 288 JT		DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2017	
SITE NUMBER: BV 3 – House		GPS CO-ORDINATES: S25°25'26.95" E030°45'04.48"	
		TYPE OF SITE: A farmstead	
		GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING & LANDSCAPE: Manicured, maintained landscape.	
		ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Not known	
		AGE ESTIMATE: After 1986. The house is not indicated on a topographical map of 1986.	
		BUILDING/S OLDER THAN 60 YEARS (yes/no): No	
		BUILDING STYLE: Utilitarian	
		BUILDING TYPE: House/ residence	
		PRESENT USE: House/ residence	
		OCCUPIED (yes / no): Yes	
CONDITION (good / fair / poor / derelict): Good			
DESCRIPTION: A rectangular brick and mortar structure, plastered and painted with some stone cladding. Timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheets. Steel frame windows and concrete windowsills. Timber doors.			
CONSTRUCTION: Walls of brick and mortar, timer roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheeting, steel frame windows, timber doors.			
ALTERATIONS: Refurbished			
ADDITIONAL FEATURES & RISKS: No			
EVALUATION (cross where relevant)			
Outstanding importance	Significant	Contributing	Irrelevant x Intrusive Vacant / undeveloped
SIGNIFICANCE (cross where relevant)			
ARCHITECTURAL / AESTHETIC		HISTORICAL	
Important example of a building type	No	Associated with historic person or group	No
Important example of a style or period in history	No	Associated with historic event or activity	N/K
Fine details, workmanship or aesthetics	No	CULTURAL / POLITICAL / SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL / RELIGIOUS / ECONOMIC	
Work of a major architect or builder	No	Associated with any of the above	No
ENVIRONMENTAL		Illustrative of an historical period	
Landmark in village, town or city	No	SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL	
Contributes to character of street or square	No	Example of industrial, technical or engineering development	No
Contributes to character of a neighbourhood or area	No	Important to archaeology, palaeontology, geology or biology	No
Part of an important group of buildings & landscape features	No	New, rare or experimental building techniques	No
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & RECOMMENDATIONS: Low significance. The building is located inside the proposed development area but not older than 60 years and not of architectural or heritage significance. Recommendation is routine maintenance and upkeep.			
RECORDED BY: JP Celliers		CONTACT NUMBERS: 0827793748	


## Barclay Vale 288 JT built heritage site description form

Location: Barclay Vale 288 JT		DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2017	
SITE NUMBER: BV 4 – Old Barvale road stall		GPS CO-ORDINATES: S25°25'40.61" E030°45'09.03"	
	TYPE OF SITE: The remains of an old road stall		
	GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING & LANDSCAPE: Located a few hundred metres from the N4 freeway next to agricultural land.		
	ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Not known		
	AGE ESTIMATE: Before 1970. The stall is indicated on a topographical map of 1970		
	BUILDING/S OLDER THAN 60 YEARS (yes/no): Not known		
	BUILDING STYLE: Utilitarian		
	BUILDING TYPE: Shop, road stall		
	PRESENT USE: None, neglected		
	OCCUPIED (yes / no): No		
CONDITION (good / fair / poor / derelict): Derelict			
DESCRIPTION: A large rectangular building of dressed bare slate stone. Timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheets. Steel frame windows and concrete windowsills. Timber and steel doors.			
CONSTRUCTION: Walls built of dressed stone, timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheeting, steel frame windows, timber doors.			
ALTERATIONS: Not known (Probably)			
ADDITIONAL FEATURES & RISKS: No			
EVALUATION (cross where relevant)			
Outstanding importance		Significant	
		Contributing	x
		Irrelevant	
		Intrusive	
		Vacant / undeveloped	
SIGNIFICANCE (cross where relevant)			
ARCHITECTURAL / AESTHETIC		HISTORICAL	
Important example of a building type	No	Associated with historic person or group	N/K
Important example of a style or period in history	No	Associated with historic event or activity	N/K
Fine details, workmanship or aesthetics	No	CULTURAL / POLITICAL / SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL / RELIGIOUS / ECONOMIC	
Work of a major architect or builder	No	Associated with any of the above	No
ENVIRONMENTAL		Illustrative of an historical period	
Landmark in village, town or city	No	SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL	
Contributes to character of street or square	No	Example of industrial, technical or engineering development	No
Contributes to character of a neighbourhood or area	No	Important to archaeology, palaeontology, geology or biology	No
Part of an important group of buildings & landscape features	No	New, rare or experimental building techniques	No
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & RECOMMENDATIONS: Medium significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon. It is probably associated with the Barvale factory and older than 60 years, in which case Heritage Legislation applies (section 34, NHRA, 25 of 1999). Alterations and additions must be permitted.			
RECORDED BY: JP Celliers		CONTACT NUMBERS: 0827793748	


## Barclay Vale 288 JT built heritage site description form

Location: Barclay Vale 288 JT		DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2017	
SITE NUMBER: BV 5 – Farm workshop and shed		GPS CO-ORDINATES: S25°25'40.34" E030°45'11.70"	
		TYPE OF SITE: Farm workshop and shed	
		GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING & LANDSCAPE: Located a few hundred metres from the N4 freeway next to agricultural land.	
		ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Not known	
		AGE ESTIMATE: Before 1970. The building is indicated on a topographical map of 1970	
		BUILDING/S OLDER THAN 60 YEARS (yes/no): Not known	
		BUILDING STYLE: Utilitarian	
		BUILDING TYPE: Workshop and shed	
		PRESENT USE: None, neglected	
		OCCUPIED (yes / no): No	
CONDITION (good / fair / poor / derelict): Derelict			
DESCRIPTION: Two large rectangular buildings of brick and mortar plastered and painted. Timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheets. Steel frame windows. Timber and steel doors.			
CONSTRUCTION: Walls built of bricks and mortar which is plastered and painted. Timber roof structure covered with corrugated iron sheeting, steel frame windows, timber doors.			
ALTERATIONS: Not known (Probably)			
ADDITIONAL FEATURES & RISKS: No			
EVALUATION (cross where relevant)			
Outstanding importance		Significant	
		Contributing	x
		Irrelevant	
		Intrusive	
		Vacant / undeveloped	
SIGNIFICANCE (cross where relevant)			
ARCHITECTURAL / AESTHETIC		HISTORICAL	
Important example of a building type	No	Associated with historic person or group	N/K
Important example of a style or period in history	No	Associated with historic event or activity	N/K
Fine details, workmanship or aesthetics	No	CULTURAL / POLITICAL / SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL / RELIGIOUS / ECONOMIC	
Work of a major architect or builder	No	Associated with any of the above	No
ENVIRONMENTAL		Illustrative of an historical period	
Landmark in village, town or city	No	SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL	
Contributes to character of street or square	No	Example of industrial, technical or engineering development	No
Contributes to character of a neighbourhood or area	No	Important to archaeology, palaeontology, geology or biology	No
Part of an important group of buildings & landscape features	No	New, rare or experimental building techniques	No
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & RECOMMENDATIONS: Low significance. The buildings are located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon.			
RECORDED BY: JP Celliers		CONTACT NUMBERS: 0827793748	

## Barclay Vale 288 JT built heritage site description form

Location: Barclay Vale 288 JT		DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2017	
SITE NUMBER: BV 6 – Farm workshop or shed		GPS CO-ORDINATES: S25°25'38.95" E030°45'12.12"	
		TYPE OF SITE: Farm workshop or shed	
		GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING & LANDSCAPE: Located a few hundred metres from the N4 freeway next to agricultural land.	
		ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Not known	
		AGE ESTIMATE: Before 1970. The building is indicated on a topographical map of 1970	
		BUILDING/S OLDER THAN 60 YEARS (yes/no): Not known	
		BUILDING STYLE: Utilitarian	
		BUILDING TYPE: Workshop or shed	
		PRESENT USE: None, neglected	
		OCCUPIED (yes / no): No	
CONDITION (good / fair / poor / derelict): Derelict			
DESCRIPTION: A large rectangular building of bricks and mortar plastered and painted. The building has been vandalized and no roof structure, doors or windows remain.			
CONSTRUCTION: Walls built of bricks and mortar which is plastered and painted.			
ALTERATIONS: Not known			
ADDITIONAL FEATURES & RISKS: No			
EVALUATION (cross where relevant)			
Outstanding importance		Significant	
		Contributing	
		Irrelevant	x
		Intrusive	
		Vacant / undeveloped	
SIGNIFICANCE (cross where relevant)			
ARCHITECTURAL / AESTHETIC		HISTORICAL	
Important example of a building type	No	Associated with historic person or group	N/K
Important example of a style or period in history	No	Associated with historic event or activity	N/K
Fine details, workmanship or aesthetics	No	CULTURAL / POLITICAL / SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL / RELIGIOUS / ECONOMIC	
Work of a major architect or builder	No	Associated with any of the above	No
ENVIRONMENTAL		Illustrative of an historical period	
Landmark in village, town or city	No	SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL	
Contributes to character of street or square	No	Example of industrial, technical or engineering development	No
Contributes to character of a neighbourhood or area	No	Important to archaeology, palaeontology, geology or biology	No
Part of an important group of buildings & landscape features	No	New, rare or experimental building techniques	No
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & RECOMMENDATIONS: Low significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon.			
RECORDED BY: JP Celliers		CONTACT NUMBERS: 0827793748	

## Barclay Vale 288 JT built heritage site description form

Location: Barclay Vale 288 JT		DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2017	
SITE NUMBER: BV 7 – Dwelling or storage facility		GPS CO-ORDINATES: S25°25'38.22" E030°45'11.21"	
	TYPE OF SITE: Small dwelling or storage facility		
	GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING & LANDSCAPE: Located a few hundred metres from the N4 freeway next to agricultural land.		
	ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Not known		
	AGE ESTIMATE: After 1984. The building is not indicated on a topographical map of 1984		
	BUILDING/S OLDER THAN 60 YEARS (yes/no): No		
	BUILDING STYLE: Utilitarian		
	BUILDING TYPE: Small dwelling or storage facility		
	PRESENT USE: None, neglected		
	OCCUPIED (yes / no): No		
CONDITION (good / fair / poor / derelict): Derelict			
DESCRIPTION: A small rectangular building of bricks and mortar plastered and painted. The building has been vandalized and no roof structure, doors or windows remain.			
CONSTRUCTION: Walls built of bricks and mortar which is plastered and painted.			
ALTERATIONS: Not known			
ADDITIONAL FEATURES & RISKS: No			
EVALUATION (cross where relevant)			
Outstanding importance		Significant	
		Contributing	
		Irrelevant	x
		Intrusive	
		Vacant / undeveloped	
SIGNIFICANCE (cross where relevant)			
ARCHITECTURAL / AESTHETIC		HISTORICAL	
Important example of a building type	No	Associated with historic person or group	N/K
Important example of a style or period in history	No	Associated with historic event or activity	N/K
Fine details, workmanship or aesthetics	No	CULTURAL / POLITICAL / SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL / RELIGIOUS / ECONOMIC	
Work of a major architect or builder	No	Associated with any of the above	No
ENVIRONMENTAL		Illustrative of an historical period	
Landmark in village, town or city	No	SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL	
Contributes to character of street or square	No	Example of industrial, technical or engineering development	No
Contributes to character of a neighbourhood or area	No	Important to archaeology, palaeontology, geology or biology	No
Part of an important group of buildings & landscape features	No	New, rare or experimental building techniques	No
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & RECOMMENDATIONS: Low significance. The building is located outside of the proposed development area and will not be impacted upon.			
RECORDED BY: JP Celliers		CONTACT NUMBERS: 0827793748	