

SPECIALIST REPORT

A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE
STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS ON TAURUS PLANTATION, BARBERTON
DISTRICT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

**REPORT PREPARED FOR
YORK TIMBERS**

ATT: DAVE MALLOCH-BROWN

Tel: 013-7649237 / Fax: 013-7643555 / Cell: 0828056966

P/Bag x 518, Sabie, 1260

APRIL 2015

ADANSONIA HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
REGISTERED WITH SAHRA

C. VAN WYK ROWE

christinevwr@gmail.com

Cell: 0828719553

P.O. BOX 75, PILGRIM'S REST, 1290

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding Late Iron Age (LIA) stone walls as well as archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on Taurus Plantation, which is situated on 4 farms S'Gravenhage 715 JT, Clarendon 714 JT, Granville Grove 720 JT and Auber Villiers 719 JT, and is located 25 km south west of the town of Barberton, and west of Swaziland.

The study area is situated on topographical maps 1:50 000, 2530DD NELSHOOGTE and 2531CC BARBERTON, which is in the Mpumalanga Province. This area falls under the jurisdictions of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, and Umjindini Local Municipality.

The National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 (1999)(NHRA), protects all heritage resources, which are classified as national estate. The NHRA stipulates that any person who intends to undertake a development, is subjected to the provisions of the Act. As most of the stone walls have already been impacted upon by commercial plantations, aims of this study were to do a surface investigation for archaeological remains and to indicate and assess the historic extent of the impact (damage), to determine possible layout patterns, to identify areas which are worthy of preserving, to recommend measures of mitigation and future management guidelines.

Taurus Plantation is approximately 25km south of Barberton. Large areas of the farms (3400ha) were used since 1973 for cultivating *Eucalyptus smithii* (bluegum) for the production of Eucalyptus oil, by the Landman Trust. The farms were purchased by YORK in 2005 for the cultivation of Pine as well as Bluegum trees. The Songimvelo Nature Reserve borders Taurus Plantation to the south, and SAPPI Forest's Montrose Plantation to the north, east and west. Swaziland is directly east of Songimvelo Nature Reserve. The farms are zoned as agricultural. Several drainage lines feed the Mtsoli River which flows through Taurus Plantation and is a tributary of the Komati River further south, which forms part of the Incomati Catchment. The general study area is accessible with a network of paths and roads.

The survey revealed twenty five stone walled settlements as well as a number of archaeological artifacts such as clay potsherds, upper and lower grinders which are associated with them. Five historical features as well as five burial sites were also identified during the surface investigation.

Mitigation measures are recommended for the burial sites, historical features and stone walled settlements. All features should be marked as ASI's and be included in the management guidelines. The stone walled settlements need further investigation in terms of the following:

- That historical aerial photographs be studied (before the plantations were established), to determine the layout patterns of the homesteads – (to see what types of structures the builders needed) and to establish a possible age for the stone walls. It will further provide information in terms of the wider extent of the settlement;
- Management guidelines need to be established for all the sites that are recommended to be preserved;
- That phase 2 excavations or shovel test pits (STP) be done at certain sites in order to determine the scientific value before a destruction permit may be applied for.

This survey is an attempt by YORK Timbers to rectify historical damage done to the heritage features on the Taurus Plantation in order to comply with the Forest Stewardship Council's annual audits.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural significance during the investigation, it is possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Christine Rowe trading as Adansonia Heritage Consultants will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred by the client as a result.*

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- 1) The results of the project;*
- 2) The technology described in any report;*
- 3) Recommendations delivered to the Client.*

June 2015.

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C. Rowe

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A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS ON TAURUS PLANTATION, BARBERTON DISTRICT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT

Adansonia Heritage Consultants were appointed by York Timbers to undertake a Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage impact assessment (site layout plans, photographic recording etc.) to establish the value of the Late Iron Age stone walled settlements on the Taurus Plantation, Barberton District. Many stone walled structures are present on this plantation, and most of them have historically been compromised by commercial plantation activities. The aim of this study was to draw up an inventory of the LIA sites (and archaeological remains), to indicate and assess the historic extent of the impact (damage), to determine a possible layout pattern and to identify areas which are worthy of preserving, to recommend measures of mitigation and draw up guidelines for future management.

A literature study, relevant to the study area was done in preparation for a general overview of the LIA sites and to possibly link it to a broader regional association. An extensive foot survey was done at each site to determine what archaeological material or heritage resources were present and to determine the extent of historical damage as well as possible layout patterns.

The literature study and physical survey are ways to source all relevant information on archaeological and heritage resources in the study area, and to advise the client on sensitive heritage sections. This will also determine which sites must be preserved in terms of the specifications as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act no., 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Recommendations for maximum conservation measures for any heritage resources will also be made. The study area is indicated on Maps 3 - 6, and Appendix 1.

This study forms part of YORK Timber's management measures for the Taurus Plantation, and to comply with the Forest Stewardship Council's annual audits.

- The study area is currently highly disturbed by historic, commercial pine and bluegum plantations, and zoned as agricultural.
- Location of Province, Magisterial district / Local Authority and Property (farms): The area falls within the Mpumalanga Province under the jurisdictions of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality and Umjindini Local Municipality.
- Land owner: YORK Timbers.

Terms of reference: As specified by section 38 (3) of the NHRA, the following information is provided in this report.

- a) The identification and mapping of heritage resources where applicable;
- b) Assessment of the significance of the heritage resources;
- c) Alternatives given to affected heritage resources by the development;
- d) Plans for measures of mitigation.

Legal requirements:

The legal context of the report is grounded in the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25, 1999:

- **Section 38 of the NHRA**

This report constitutes an archaeological and heritage impact assessment investigation. Please note that no archaeological or heritage impact assessment was done on the Taurus Plantation before the area was historically developed with commercial plantations in 1973. YORK Timbers purchased the four properties in 2005 and developed it further with commercial plantations.

The development of a plantation area is a listed activity in terms of Section 38 (1) of the NHRA. Section 38 (2) of the NHRA requires the submission of a HIA report for authorisation purposes to the responsible heritage resources agency, (SAHRA). YORK Timbers has requested this study in order to comply with legal requirements to rectify the historic problems and to implement measures of mitigation as recommended in this specialist report, which is also required by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) during annual audits.

Heritage conservation and management in South Africa is governed by the NHRA and falls under the overall jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and its provincial offices and counterparts.

Section 38 of the NHRA requires a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to be conducted by an independent heritage management consultant, for the following development categories:

- Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site:
 - exceeding 5000m² in extent;
 - the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent;

In addition, the new Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulation promulgated in terms of NEMA, determines that any environmental report will include cultural (heritage) issues.

The purpose of this report is to alert the client about existing heritage resources that were historically affected by the plantation development, to identify areas which are worth preserving and to recommend mitigation measures aimed at reducing the risks of any adverse impacts on these heritage resources and to set guidelines in place for future management. Such measures could include the recording of any

heritage buildings or structures older than 60 years prior to demolition, in terms of section 34 of the NHRA and also other sections of this act dealing with archaeological sites, buildings and graves.

The NHRA section 2 (xvi) states that a “heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance, and in section 2 (vi) that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.

Apart from a heritage report assisting a client to make informed development decisions, it also serves to provide the relevant heritage resources authority with the necessary data to perform their statutory duties under the NHRA. After evaluating the specialist heritage scoping report, the heritage resources authority will decide on the status of the resources on the Taurus Plantation. This includes whether some of the sites which have been damaged by previous impact of commercial plantations must be preserved or that some of the sites may be destroyed, in which case SAHRA must issue a permit for the destruction of such sites. SAHRA will also decide whether the mitigation measures as proposed are acceptable, and whether the heritage resources require formal protection such as a Grade I, II or III, with relevant parties having to comply with all aspects pertaining to such a grading.

- **Section 35 of the NHRA**

Section 35 (4) of the NHRA stipulates that “no person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA, destroy, damage, excavate, alter or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object. This section may apply to any significant archaeological sites that may be discovered. In the case of such chance finds, the heritage practitioner will assist in investigating the extent and significance of the finds and consult with an archaeologist about further action. This may entail removal of material after documenting the find or mapping of larger sections before destruction.” Twenty five stone walled sites, five historical sites and 6 burial sites were identified during the survey, and the possible ages of the various sites will be determined in order to make recommendations in terms of mitigation and management. Archaeological material was found at most of the stone walled settlements during the survey.

- **Section 36 of the NHRA**

Section 36 of the NHRA stipulates that “no person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA, destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years, which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. It is possible that chance burials might be discovered during development activities”. Four grave sites and one memorial site were identified on the property, and mitigation measures are recommended.

- **Section 34 of the NHRA**

Section 34 of the NHRA stipulates that “no person may alter, damage, destroy, relocate etc, any building or structure older than 60 years, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority”. Some historical structures which may be older than 60 years were identified during the initial investigation, and measures of mitigation are recommended.

- **Section 37 of the NHRA**

This section deals with public monuments and memorials but does not apply in this report.

- **NEMA**

Regulations in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, (107/1998), provides for an assessment of development impacts on the cultural (heritage) and social environment and for specialist studies in this regard.

B BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA

- **Literature review, museum databases & previous relevant impact assessments**

Taurus Plantation is situated on four farms namely S’Gravenhage 715 JT, Clarendon 714 JT, Granville Grove 720 JT, Auber Villiers 719 JT (portion 0 and portion 1), and is located 25 km south of the town of Barberton, and west of Swaziland. The Plantation borders Songimvelo Nature Reserve to the south and SAPPI Forest’s Montrose Plantation to the north, east and west.¹

Andrew Landman bought the farms Auber Villiers 719JT, Clarendon 714JT, Granville Grove 720JT and S’Gravenhage 715JT from the De Villiers brothers in 1973. The farms had previously been used as winter grazing for the De Villiers’ sheep. Landman was born under the Zodiac sign Taurus and the farm was named after this.

In 1973, a stand of *Eucalyptus smithii* was planted in the area. A Eucalyptus Oil extraction plant was built. The production of Eucalyptus oil was a means of income to finance the development of Taurus Plantation. Since 1973, Pine species were also planted on the plantation. Taurus Plantation was sold to YORK Timbers in 2005.²

Very little contemporary research has been done on prehistoric African settlements in the study area. Myburgh, in the 1949 publication of *The tribes of the Barberton District*,³ states that practically nothing is known about the pre-historic inhabitants, and that the present Swazi and Tsonga populations are more

¹ YORK Timbers: Taurus Plantation information, p. 1.

² Personal Communication: Colin Wille, 2014-12-29.

³ A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of the Barberton District*, p. 10-11.

recent immigrants. A recent publication by Delius, Maggs and Schoeman, revealed that the stone-walled settlements which stretch from Ohrigstad to Carolina, and extending eastwards down the major river valleys of the Crocodile and Komati rivers, belonged to the Koni.⁴ A discussion follows further in the text.

History in the wider vicinity is connected to the study area and is briefly outlined below. In order to place the areas around Barberton in an archaeological context, primary and secondary sources were consulted. Ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as Ziervogel and Van Warmelo shed light on the cultural groups living in the area since ca 1600. Historic and academic sources by Küsel, Meyer, Voight, Bergh, De Jongh, Evers, Myburgh, Thackeray and Van der Ryst were consulted, as well as historic sources (Makhura and Webb).

Primary sources were consulted from the Pilgrim's Rest Museum Archives for a background on the pre-history and history of the wider area. Several circular stone-walled complexes and terraces as well as graves have been recorded in the vicinities of Hazyview⁵, Bushbuckridge, Graskop, Sabie, Komatipoort and Malelane, clay potsherds and upper as well as lower grinders, were scattered at most of the sites.⁶ Many of these occur in caves as a result of the Swazi attacks (1900's), on the smaller groups. The SAHRA database for archaeological and historical impact assessments was consulted but revealed no other recent Archaeological Impact Assessment Reports in the area of Barberton:

The author was involved in desktop studies and surveys in the wider area, such as:

- *Study for the Proposed Eskom Powerlines, Hazyview – Dwarsloop* (2008);
- Phase 1 HIA *portion 64 of the farm The Rest 454JT*, Nelspruit (2009): Undecorated potsherds and recent stone walls, one Early Stone Age hand axe.
- Phase 1 HIA *portion 62 of the farm The Rest 454JT*, Nelspruit (2009): Late Iron age stone walls, undecorated potsherds;
- *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, (2001): LIA stone walls;
- *A Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for 132Kv Powerlines from Kiepersol substation (Hazyview), to the Nwarele substation Dwarsloop* (2002): Recent graveyards;
- *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact assessment, survey and Management guidelines for two Rock art sites: Roburnia Plantation, Mpumalanga Province, (2008) – KOMATILAND*; Rock art site.
- *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact assessment, survey and Management guidelines for Rock art site: Jessievale Plantation, Mpumalanga Province, (2009) - KOMATILAND*; Rock art site.
- *Heritage Inspection and evaluation report (second visit) – Lociel 1 & 2; Syde 1 & 2; Rinkink 1a*

⁴ P. Delius, T. Maggs & A. Schoeman, *Forgotten World – the stone-walled settlements of the Mpumalanga escarpment*, p. 61.

⁵PRMA: Information file 9/2.

⁶D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 3.

- and 1b – Lochiel, Warberton and Amsterdam, Mpumalanga Province, (2012) - KOMATILAND;
- *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact assessment, survey and Management guidelines for two Rock art sites, Lochiel 1 & Lochiel 2, Redhill Plantation, Lochiel, Mpumalanga, (2011) - KOMATILAND.*
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact assessment, survey and Management guidelines for Rock art site: Jessievale Plantation, Mpumalanga Province, (2009) - KOMATILAND;*
 - *A Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed traffic training academy, Calcutta, Mkhuhlu, Bushbuckridge (2013); Possible graves.*
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Nkambeni cemetery in Numbi, Hazyview (2013);*
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed agricultural development on the farm SIERAAD, Komatipoort area, (2013) revealed one possible Late Stone Age borer which was identified in a soil sample, one meter below the surface.*
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed debushing of natural land for agricultural use: portion 10 of the farm Thankerton 175 JU, Hectorspruit area, (2014) revealed a few Later Stone Age tools and Iron Age potsherds and upper grinders;*
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological impact assessment, survey & management guidelines for Majuba 1, Rock Art site: Berlin Plantation, Kaapsehoop (2012) - KOMATILAND. Rock art site.*

The first evidence of ancient mining in the area occurred between 46 000 and 28 500 years ago during the Middle Stone Age. Hematite or red ochre was mined at Dumaneni (towards the east near Malelane), and is regarded as one of the oldest mines in the world. Iron ore was also mined in the area during the Later Iron Age (LIA), and a furnace as well as iron slag was documented.⁷ A contractor at Taurus Plantation, Mr. John Roux made mention of three known locations of iron smelting sites on the farm Three Sisters 254JU, near Louws Creek.⁸ Myburgh mentioned in his ethnological publication that tuyères (clay pipes used in the smelting of iron), belonging to ancient “explorers” of the De Kaap Valley, were unearthed by gold prospectors before the turn of the century, near D.M. Wilson’s office at Kaapse Hoop.⁹

Later Stone Age (LSA) sites in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools.¹⁰ Fragments of LSA tools were also found on Taurus Plantation.

Bushman rock paintings which have been recorded in the wider area are mostly connected to the Later Stone Age, probably during the last millennium. Mention of the last surviving bushman in the

⁷ Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 1.

⁸ Personal Communication: John Roux 2014-12-15 & 2014-12-26.

⁹ A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of the Barberton District*, p. 12.

¹⁰ J.S. Bergh (red)., *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 95.

Chrissiesmeer area, was made during the 1870's by a transport rider, Jacob Filter.¹¹

Bushman (or San) presence is evident in the area as research by rock art enthusiasts revealed 109 sites in the Kruger National Park,¹² and over 100 rock art sites at Bongani Mountain Lodge and its immediate surrounds¹³ (north of Barberton), as well as many sites in the Nelspruit, Rocky's Drift and White River areas. Thirty one rock art sites were recorded on the Mpumalanga Drakensberg Escarpment,¹⁴ of which a few are also on YORK properties.

One rock art site is recorded by Bergh between Barberton and Nelspruit.¹⁵ The author documented a rock art site north of Kaapse Hoop (on Berlin plantation).¹⁶ The closest Bushman painting site near the study area is probably the Theespruit paintings recorded by Anna Steyn and the rock art sites in Swaziland, mentioned by Masson.^{17 18} The Bushman painters most probably obtained the ochre which was used as a pigment in the paintings, from the Dumaneni ochre mine near Malelane.^{19 20}

Late Iron Age stone walling is abundant in the Lydenburg – Machadodorp – Carolina areas. A large stone walled settlement was documented by C. Rowe at Rooidraai, south of Lydenburg, which is associated with rock engravings by Bantu speaking agriculturalists.²¹ A stone walled settlement with terracing was recorded close to Hazyview (Rowe),²² as well as several which were documented in the southern parts of the Kruger National Park.²³ The recent work by Delius, Maggs and Schoeman,²⁴ revealed that the early stone walled settlements of the Mpumalanga Escarpment (Ohrigstad, Carolina to Komati River south of Barberton), were the work of the Koni people. Exotic explanations which were previously given to these stone-walled settlements, from ancient settlers from India or visitors from outer

¹¹ E. von Fintel (Red.), *Die Nachkommen van Johann Heinrich Jakob Filter 1858 – 1908: Die Geschiede einer Pionierfamilie in Noordnata*, p. 405.

¹² English, M. Die Rotskuns van die Boesmans in die NKW, in *De Vos Pienaar, U., Neem uit die Verlede*, p. 18-24. 1998,

¹³ Hampson, et al., The rock art of Bongani Mountain Lodge, SA Archaeological Bulletin 57: p. 15.

¹⁴ Rowe C., 2009: *Heritage Management of Archaeological, Historical and Industrial resources on the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve*, MA dissertation. Pretoria: UP.

¹⁵ J.S. Bergh (red.), *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 5.

¹⁶ Rowe, C. *Phase 1 Archaeological impact assessment, survey & management guidelines for Majuba Rock Art site: Berlin Plantation*, Kaapsehoop (2012).

¹⁷ Rowe, C. 2009. *Heritage Management of Archaeological, Historical and Industrial resources on the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve*, MA dissertation. Pretoria: UP.

¹⁸ Masson, J. 2008. Views from a Swaziland Cave. *The Digging Stick*, Vol. 25 no 1: 1-3.

¹⁹ Bornman, H. The Pioneers of the Lowveld, p. 1.

²⁰ Masson, J. 2008. Views from a Swaziland Cave. *The Digging Stick*, Vol. 25 no 1: 1-3.

²¹ Rowe, C, 2013: *Documentation report for LIA stone walled settlements, RDR 1, 2 & 7 within the proposed development area (Morning Tide Complex), on the remainder of portion 7 of the farm Rooidraai 34 JT*, Lydenburg.

²² C. Van Wyk, *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, pp. 1-2.

²³ Eloff J.F., Verslag oor Argeologiese Navorsing in die Krugerwildtuin, June / July, 1982.

²⁴ P. Delius, T. Maggs & A. Schoeman, 2014. *Forgotten World – the stone-walled settlements of the Mpumalanga escarpment*.

space, share an assumption that Africans were too primitive to have created these structures. These explanations are based on speculation rather than credible evidence.²⁵

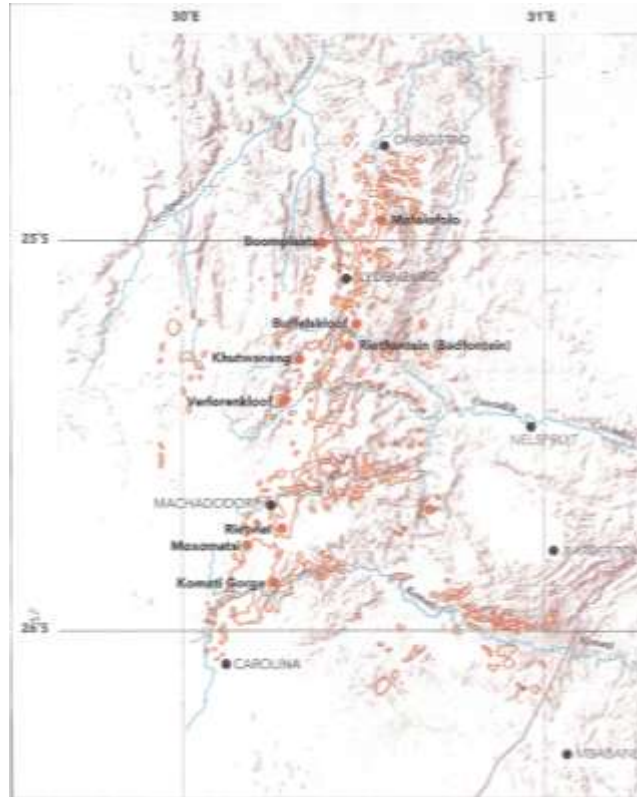
Early researchers made intensive aerial photographic surveys of the Mpumalanga ruins and concluded that the complex enclosures found at sites were cattle enclosures at the centers of homesteads, and that the simple stone ruins, which are randomly located in settlements, were used for small stock. The stone ridges (sometimes marked by metal hoe sharpening or wear patterns on some of the rocks), indicated that they were terraces used for agricultural purposes. These researchers agreed that the settlement layout and ceramics indicated a close cultural affinity with modern Pedi patterns, who controlled the Lydenburg area in the 18th and 19th centuries – but scientific evidence proved that it was the Koni who once dominated the escarpment.²⁶

There is general consensus that the Maroteng, who established the Pedi (Northern Sotho) kingdom, settled in the Transvaal in approximately 1650. The earliest collected Pedi tradition recalls that as they moved into the area from the south west, one party crossed the Crocodile River where they encountered Koni groups. This suggests that Koni communities had been living in the area since (at least) the 17th century. A range of sources suggest that Koni lived throughout the area before the arrival of the Maroteng (Pedi). By the end of the 18th century, the Pedi ruled the entire region, and benefitted from access to iron goods and trade.²⁷

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-6.

²⁷ P. Delius, T. Maggs & A. Schoeman, 2014. *Forgotten World – the stone-walled settlements of the Mpumalanga escarpment*, p. 45.



Map 1: Distribution of Bokoni settlements (orange) in Mpumalanga.

The Bokoni stone walled settlements are evidence of a long history of farming. Most of the sites are located in the valleys, close to rivers. The stone walled settlements and terraced sites developed over a number of years. The term Bokoni indicates an area rather than an identity and the term Koni is used to refer to the early people living within the region.²⁸

Recorded Koni traditions do not recall the occupations along the Komati River in the southern most part of Bokoni, but these sites probably date to the earliest phase of the development of Bokoni. Traditions recorded by C.W. Prinsloo suggest that the area south of Machadodorp (including the Komati River sites), was abandoned in the 1700s, when the region came under mounting pressure (from the Swazi). It is not clear whether the sites located in the south were part of a much larger area of settlement, or whether they were the earliest heartland of Bokoni.²⁹

The sites to the south (Komati River sites), comprise a range of residential locations ranging from clustered stonewalled and terraced villages to scattered homesteads on the slopes of hills. All the sites were located within walking distance of rivers and in open and easily accessible valleys that were well suited for farming. These sites were usually large villages clustered on small hills in the centre of a valley,

²⁸ P. Delius, T. Maggs & A. Schoeman, 2014. *Forgotten World – the stone-walled settlements of the Mpumalanga escarpment*, p. 52.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

and smaller clusters scattered on the surrounding hillsides. In the Komati valley sites, terraced homesteads are often built on the middle slopes of the surrounding quartzite mountains.³⁰

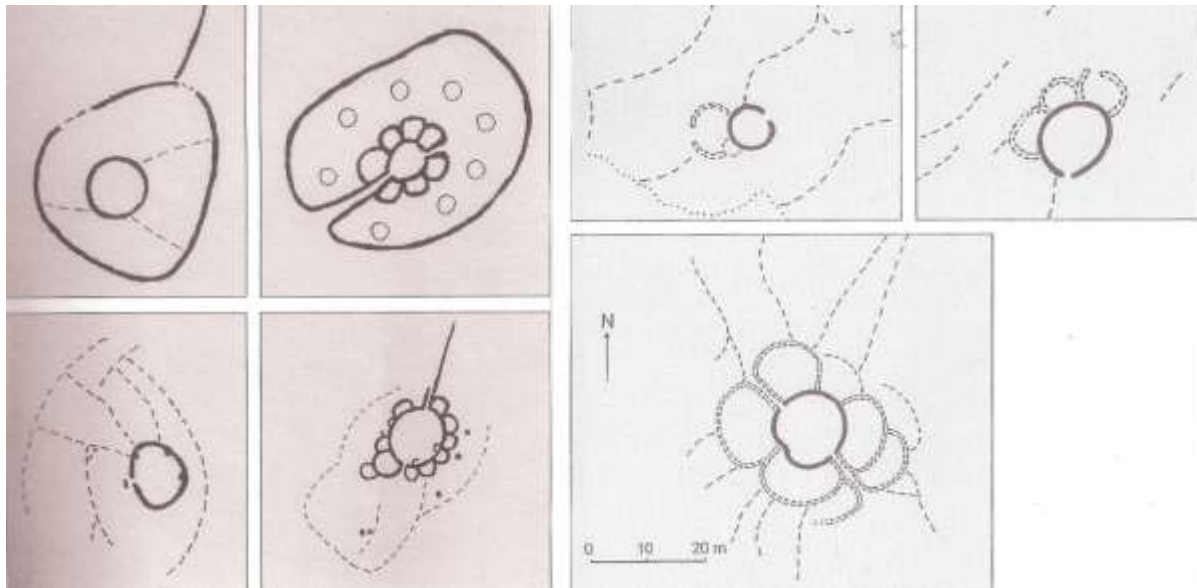


Fig. 1: Various layout patterns of LIA homesteads in the Bokoni area.

The layout of the homesteads reflects the builders' basic needs in terms of the structures they needed, and in what pattern they arranged them to provide a typical home for the family unit. A pre-colonial farming community would have included one or more enclosures for cattle and smaller livestock and a domestic space for each adult woman in the family. Each domestic space might have been enclosed by a wall and would have included a house for indoor activities and sleeping, a courtyard area for outdoor activities and a granary for storing the harvest. The central area of the home was reserved for livestock and men's activities, and the outer surrounding area for the women's domestic sphere. Delius and others were able to draw several conclusions about the layout of the homesteads. The houses were made of soft materials such as clay, poles and thatch which have disappeared. House floors were normally excavated in the outer ring of the homestead. Some homesteads have no surrounding walls and are partly outlined with low terrace-type walls such as a single or double row of stones. Some homesteads have a simple layout pattern and others are more complicated.³¹ An artist's reconstruction (Fig. 2), gives an idea of what a homestead during occupation looked like, although there are considerable variation among homesteads.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 68.

³¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 70-72.

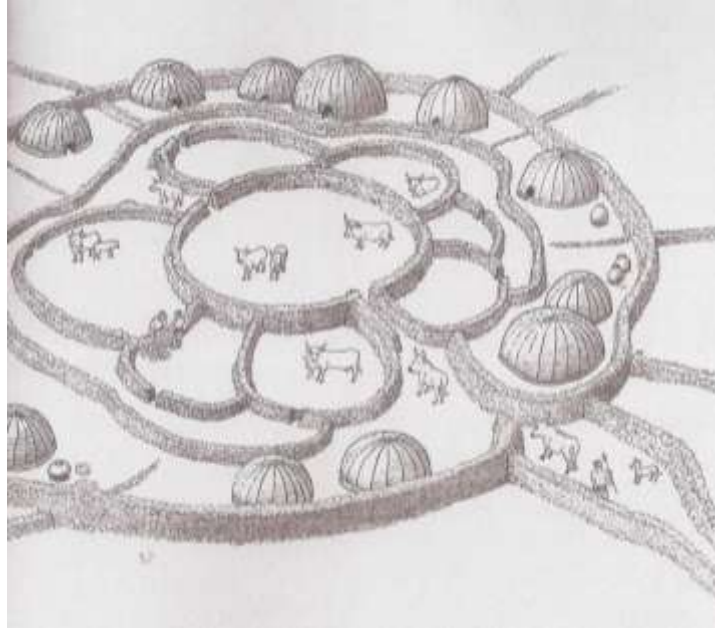


Fig. 2: Artists reconstruction of a LIA homestead.

The inner ring allows for a controlled movement of cattle. A track leads the animals from the pastures and rivers to the enclosure and kept the animals away from the cultivated lands.³²

A problem, which might be applicable to the Taurus area, is the fact that many homesteads were occupied for a long time, while others were re-occupied by different people (most probably by the Swazi) later in time. The needs were different from the original builders, and thus walls were changed, loose stones removed and new walls added to the original structure.³³ A typical aspect in the Bokoni system was the modification of the landscape in a number of ways to improve its agricultural potential, such as terracing.³⁴

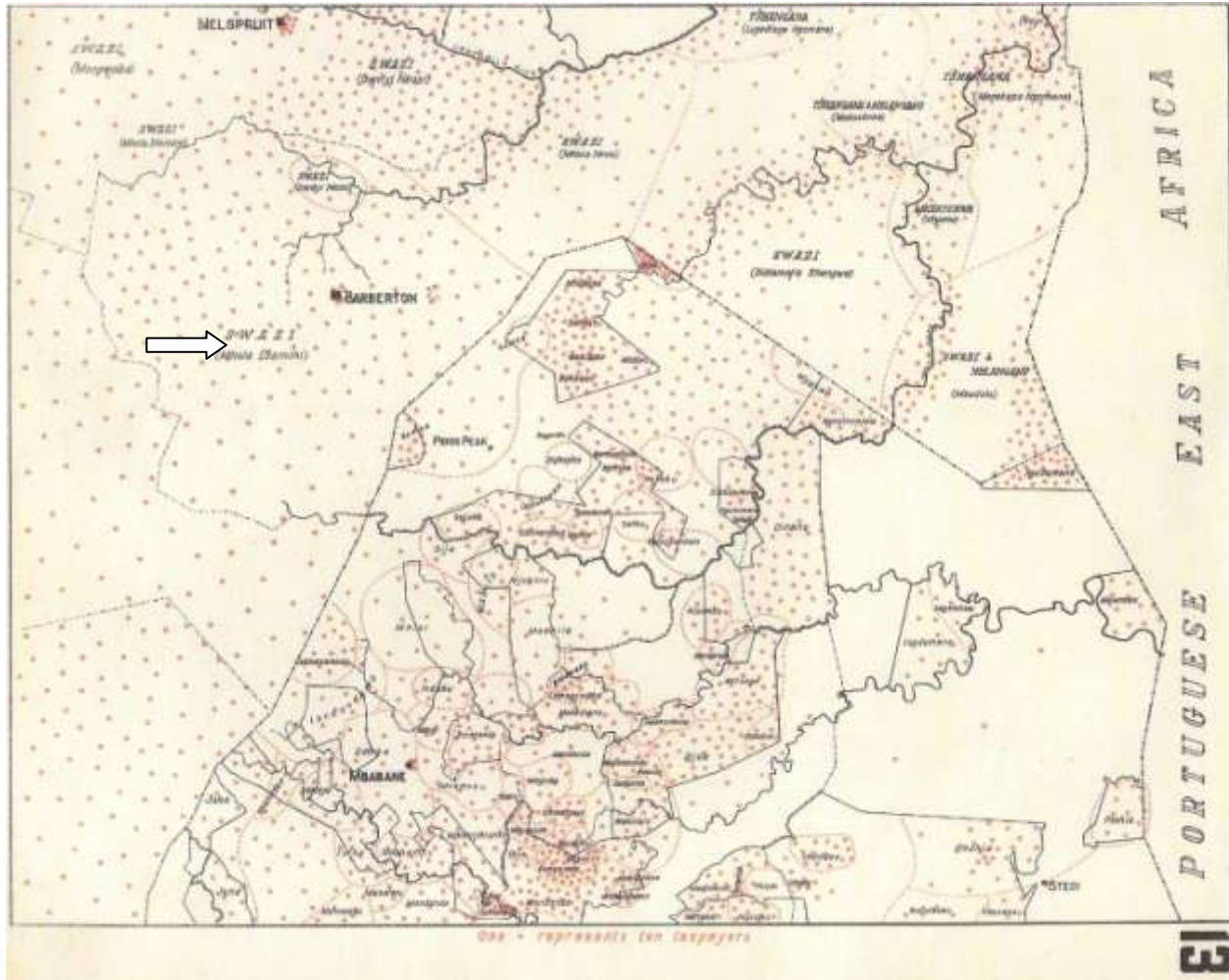
Oral history suggests that through the 1700s and 1800s the land was sparsely occupied by the Swazi and other local pastoral people, together with their livestock. The steep and rocky landscape does not provide ideal areas for human livelihoods. Human occupation fluctuated both seasonally and according to the ebb and flow of local conflicts. Substantial settlement was rare, being limited mainly to the larger river valleys.³⁵

³² P. Delius, T. Maggs & A. Schoeman, 2014. *Forgotten World – the stone-walled settlements of the Mpumalanga escarpment*, p. 111.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 70.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

³⁵ The Barberton Mountain land: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5456> Access: 2014-08-09.



MAP 2: 1935 Map of Van Warmelo: The study area south of Barberton during 1935, is indicated with sparse habitation of various Swazi groups of Mpola Dlamini decent.

Early ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as D. Ziervogel and N.J. Van Warmelo, revealed that the immediate study area was mainly inhabited by the Swazi of the Mhola Dlamini clan, from around the 18th century.^{36 37} (See Map 2). Van Warmelo based his 1935 survey of *Bantu Tribes of South Africa* on the amount of taxpayers in an area. The survey does not include the extended households of each taxpayer, so it was impossible to actually indicate how many people were living in one area.³⁸

The low country of Barberton lay within the fly-infected area and was not suitable for the keeping of

³⁶N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. pp. 90-92 & 111.

³⁷H. S. Webb, *The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p.16.

³⁸N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p.9.

livestock, before the rinderpest came in 1897. Until the tsetse had disappeared, a large part of Barberton district was uninhabitable to pastoralists, and therefore unattractive to any but the poorest of the natives then occupying these parts.³⁹ As soon as the fly disappeared, it changed and the natives settled in areas which were previously avoided.

During the middle of the 18th century some Sotho and Swazi groups combined under a fighting chief Simkulu. The tribe so formed became known as the BakaNgomane. The principal settlement of Simkulu was in the vicinity of the confluence of the Crocodile and Komati Rivers. Delius stated that the settlements shifted from the southern part of Bokoni to the north during the second half of the second millennium as a result of pressures emanating from the south.⁴⁰ It is not clear what role the Swazi played in the early settlements on the Taurus Plantation but evidence provided by the topographical maps and the 1935 map of Van Warmelo, suggests that the stone walled units were inhabited by the Swazi during the 20th century.

The Swazi under Mswati II (1845), commenced on a career of large scale raids on the prosperous tribal lands to the north of Swaziland. His regiments such as the *Nyatsi* and the *Malelane* brought terror to African homes as far afield as Mozambique.⁴¹ During their northern expansion they forced the local inhabitants out of Swaziland, or absorbed them.⁴² There is evidence of resistance, but the Eastern Sotho groups who lived in the northern parts of Swaziland, moved mainly northwards.⁴³ This appears to have taken place towards the end of the 18th century,⁴⁴ when these groups fled from Swaziland to areas such as Nelspruit, Bushbuckridge, Klaserie, Blyde River and Komatipoort.⁴⁵ Mswati II built a line of military outposts from west to east of the upper Komati River and the Mlambongwane (Kaaop River). At each outpost he stationed regiments to watch and stop the BaPedi returning to their old haunts.⁴⁶

Swazi

The Swazi people descended from the southern Bantu (Nguni) who migrated from central Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries.⁴⁷ The differences between the Swazi and the Natal Nguni were probably never great. Their culture as far as is known from the comparatively little research being carried out, does not show striking differences. Their language is a 'Tekeza' variation of Zulu, but through having escaped being drawn into the mainstream of the Zulus of the *Shaka* period, they became independent and their

³⁹ A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of the Barberton District*, p. 14-15.

⁴⁰ P. Delius, T. Maggs & A. Schoeman, 2014. *Forgotten World – the stone-walled settlements of the Mpumalanga escarpment*, p. 64.

⁴¹ Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* p 11.

⁴² A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of Barberton District*, p. 10.

⁴³ N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. p. 111.

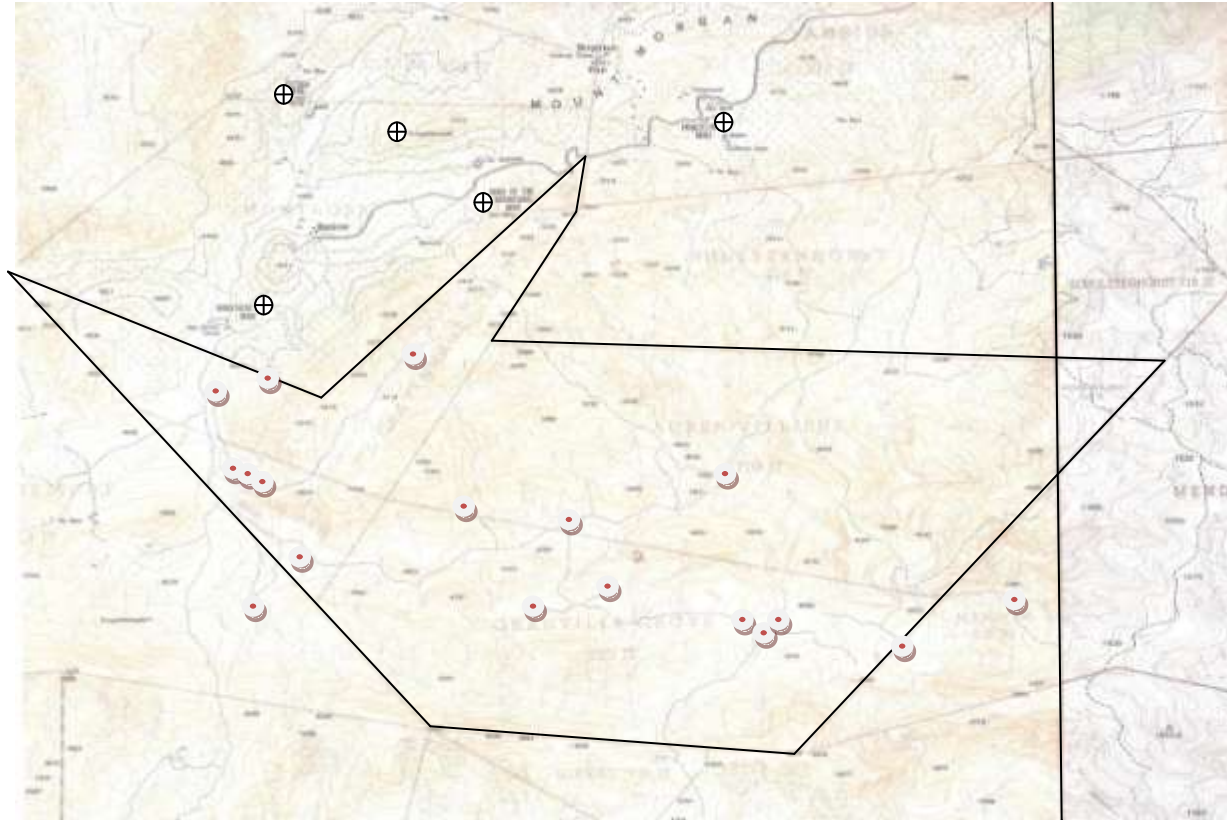
⁴⁴ H. S. Webb, *The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p. 14

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

⁴⁶ Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* p. 12.

⁴⁷ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaziland> p.1.

claim to be grouped apart as a culture is now well founded.⁴⁸ The 1980 topographical map indicates several Bantu kraals ('huts') on the Taurus Plantation area (see Map 3). The fact that all of the kraals indicated are linked with footpaths, show that they were probably inhabited at that time (1980).

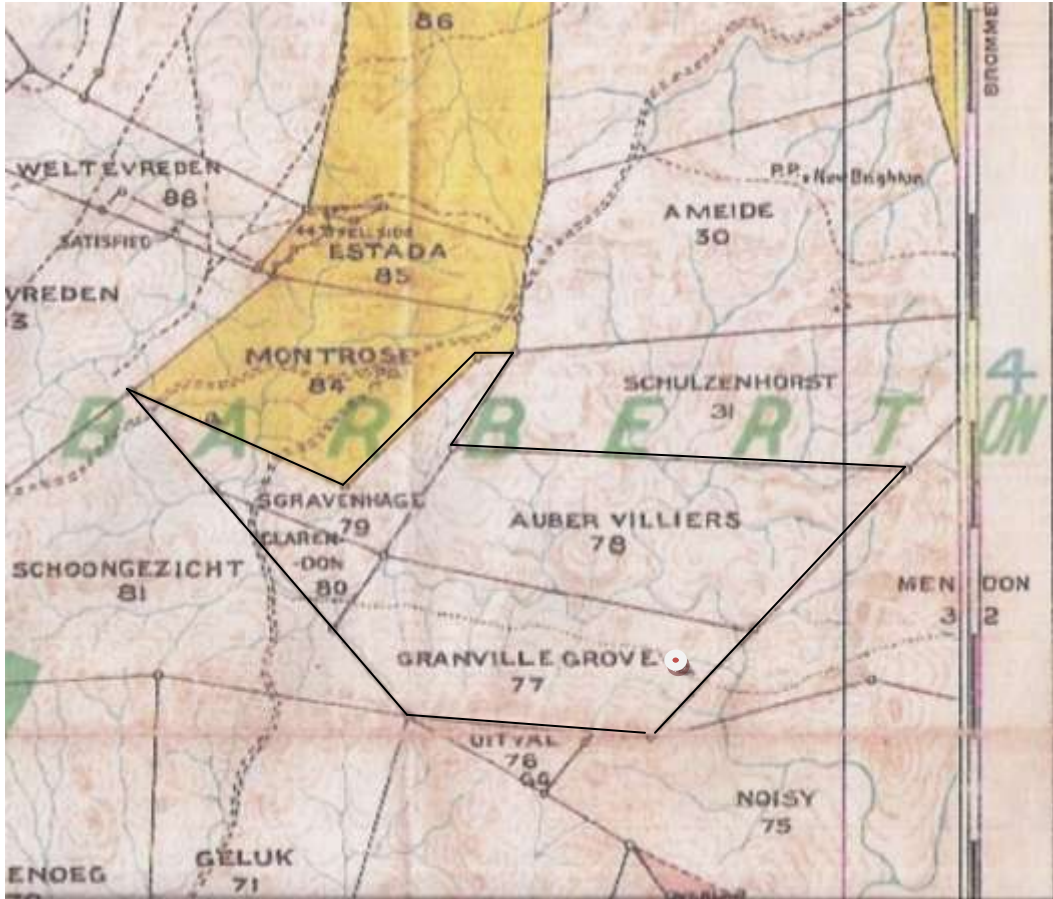


Map 3: 1980 Topographical map: 2530DD Nelshoogte & 2531 CC Barberton.

- Kraals indicated on Topographical map (1980)
- ⊕ Gold mines indicated on Topographical map (1980)

Fifteen kraals were indicated on the 1980 topographical map. It is assumed that they were all in use at the time as they are linked with footpaths which also lead to the gold mines in the north. The locations of these kraals correspond roughly to the ruins which were surveyed in 2015.

⁴⁸ N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 83.



Map 4: Topographical map MACHADODORP 1920

● Kraal complex & footpath.

Only one kraal complex and footpath was indicated in the study area on the 1920 topographical map of MACHADODORP. It may be assumed that this was the only kraal and footpath in use / inhabited at the time and that the others which were documented, were not inhabited and therefore not indicated.

History of Barberton

At the time of European settlement in the 1860's Barberton became a contested border zone. Land deals were struck between the Swazi king and Transvaal colonists, the echoes of which remain to this day. In 1881 gold was discovered by Tom McLachlan who found alluvial gold at Jamestown. This area falls into the hot Lowveld region and malaria was rife. Few diggers were keen to go there until Auguste Roberts discovered gold in Concession Creek in 20 June 1883.⁴⁹ Payable gold was also discovered where the Umvoti Creek entered the De Kaap Valley. This resulted in the establishment of the town of Barberton on

⁴⁹ Barberton: http://search.wikipedia.org/wiki/barberton_mpumalanga Access: 2014-08-09.

24 July 1884. Barberton was named after a digger, Henry Barber.⁵⁰

At first, Barberton was a small mining camp, but grew when Edwin Bray discovered gold in the hills above Barberton in 1885. He and 14 partners started the Sheba Reef Gold Mining Company. Large amounts of money flowed into Barberton and the first Stock Exchange to operate in the then Transvaal, opened its doors. More buildings were erected, billiard saloons and music halls were established. The Criterion and Royal Standard hotels were opened. Barberton was also home to Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, transport rider and author of the book, *Jock of the Bushveld*.⁵¹

The significance of the area became known to the world when alluvial gold was found at Kaapsehoop in 1875. This was followed by the Moodies and Barber's reef discoveries and a subsequent 'gold rush' into the hills above the Suid Kaap River. Barberton's gold rush was quickly spent, soon to be dwarfed by finds on the Witwatersrand in 1886.⁵²

The Sheba mine is today one of the oldest and richest working gold mines in the world, having been in production for more than a century. It is estimated that production will continue for several decades to come.⁵³

Several gold mines such as Montrose Mine, Maid of the Mountains Mine, Princeton Mine and Estada mines are currently located north of Taurus Plantation.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Taurus Plantation is located on four farms (see section D), which were bought in 2005 by YORK Timbers. The total area amounts to 4295ha of which 1975ha are planted with both Pine and Eucalyptus species for commercial purposes. The Mtsoli River flows through Taurus Plantation and is a tributary of the Komati River, and forms part of the Incomati Catchment Management area.

Taurus consists of rugged mountainous terrain, which is described as moist mountainous or hilly highlands,⁵⁴ with many drainage lines towards the Mtsoli River (see **Map 5**).

Four different vegetation types occur on Taurus Plantation:

- Barberton Montane Grassland (dominant vegetation type on Taurus);
- Swaziland Sour Bushveld;
- Barberton Serpentine Sourveld;

⁵⁰ History of Barberton www.sahistory.org.za/places/barberton Access: 2014-08-09.

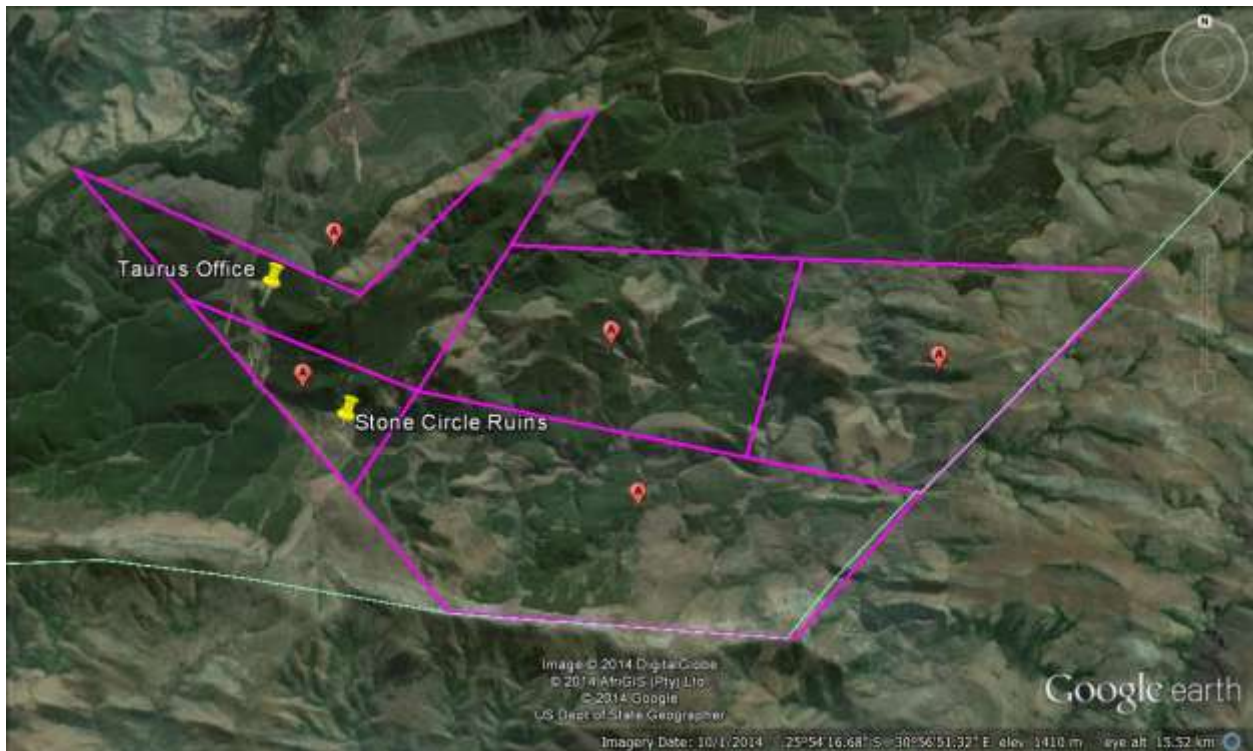
⁵¹ Barberton: http://search.wikipedia.org/wiki/barberton_mpumalanga Access: 2014-08-09.

⁵² The Barberton Mountain land: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5456> Access: 2014-08-09.

⁵³ Barberton: http://search.wikipedia.org/wiki/barberton_mpumalanga Access: 2014-08-09.

⁵⁴ YORK Timbers: Taurus Plantation information, p. 1.

- Northern Mistbelt Forest.



MAP 5: Google Earth image with cadastrals (Map provided by York Timbers).

The mountain land surrounding the Barberton area falls within the Barberton Greenstone Belt or the Barberton Supergroup geological formation. These mountains are amongst the oldest in the world, dating back to 3.5 billion years.⁵⁵ Its varied geology gives rise to a steeply incised mountainous terrain that stretches from the Lochiel Plateau in the south to the Nelspruit-Komatipoort area in the north and into Swaziland. It includes part of the Komati river catchment in the south west, the De Kaap catchment in the north and Mahlambanyathi and Crocodile Rivers in the northeast. The hills are rocky with moist grass upland and forested valleys.⁵⁶

Taurus Plantation lies in the summer rainfall area. Most of the rain falls between November and March, with an average of 985.06mm per annum.⁵⁷

There are many stone walled settlements on the Taurus Plantation area and it is notable that the settlements concentrate mainly in the vicinity (on both sides) of the Mtsoli River (see Map 3 & 7). Most of the ruins have historically been impacted upon by the footprint of the plantation (see discussion further in the report).

⁵⁵ Barberton: http://search.wikipedia.org/wiki/barberton_mpumalanga Access: 2014-08-09.

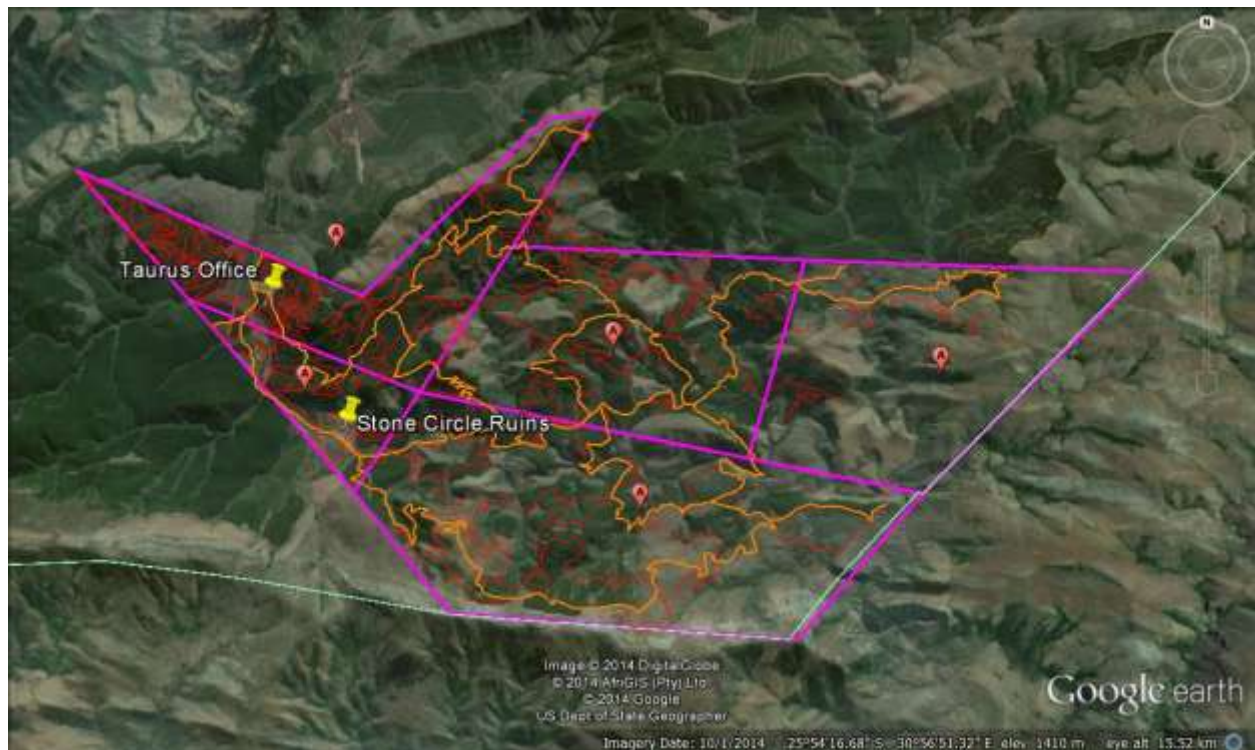
⁵⁶ The Barberton Mountain land: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5456> Access: 2014-08-09.

⁵⁷ YORK Timbers: Taurus Plantation information, p. 5.

D. LOCALITY

Taurus Plantation is approximately 25km south of Barberton. The farm was mainly used as winter grazing for sheep before 1973. Andrew Landman planted the first *Eucalyptus smithii* in 1973 and subsequently built an extraction plant for Eucalyptus oil.

The farms were purchased by YORK in 2005 for the cultivation of Pine as well as Bluegum trees. The farms to the north and west all form part of SAPPI Forests' Montrose Plantation. Taurus is bordered by Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency's Songimvelo Nature Reserve in the south and east. Swaziland is directly east of Songimvelo Nature Reserve. The general study area was accessible with a network of paths and roads (see Map 6).



Map 6: Paths and roads which were used to access the stone walled settlements

The site falls under the Umjindini Local Municipal jurisdiction, which in turn falls within Ehlanzeni District Municipality, in the Mpumalanga Province (see Maps 3 - 5 Appendix 1).

- **Description of methodology:**

Google images and maps indicate the study area. These were intensively studied to assess the current and historically disturbed areas and infrastructure. In order to reach a comprehensive conclusion regarding the cultural heritage resources in the study area, the following methods were used:

- The desktop study consists mainly of archival sources studied on distribution patterns of early African groups who settled in the area since the 18th century, and which have been observed in past and present ethnographical research and studies.
- Literary sources, books, government publications and maps, which were available on the subject,

have been consulted, in order to establish relevant information.

-Literary sources: A list of books and government publications about prehistory and history of the area were cited, and revealed some information;

-The archaeological databases of SAHRA as well as the National Cultural History Museum were consulted. Heritage Impact Assessment reports of specialists who worked in the area were studied and are quoted in section B.

- The study area is mainly commercial plantations which have recently been burnt. The visibility was good in most places, but restricted in others.
- The entire Plantation area is divided into numbered compartments. These numbers were used in this report to indicate where the stone walled settlements or other heritage features were located.
- The first step was to visit the stone walled settlements on the ground to identify any visible surface material, and to understand the details of how these homesteads operated.
- Google images of various dates were studied to determine the extent of the damage to the stone walled settlements.
- Topographical Maps of various dates were studied for a possible indication of historic sequence in settlement.
- The fieldwork and surface investigation was conducted extensively on foot and with a vehicle. Tracks and paths criss-cross the farm and were mainly used to access areas (See Map 6).
- Disturbed areas on the farm were scrutinized for any archaeological material.
- The relevant data was located with a GPS instrument (Garmin Etrex) datum WGS 84, and plotted. Co-ordinates were within 4-6 meters of identified sites.
- Evaluation of the resources which have been impacted upon by the footprint, was done within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 (1999);
- Personal communication with relevant stakeholders on the specific study area, were held, such as Mr. D. Malloch-Brown (YORK Timbers), Mr. J. Beetge (Plantation Manager), Mr. Colin Wille (YORK bought the farms from his grandfather), Mr. J. Roux (contractor on Taurus Plantation).⁵⁸
- GPS co-ordinates were used to locate the perimeters and any heritage features within the study area (Co-ordinates provided by YORK Timbers):

⁵⁸ Personal information: Various stakeholders, 2014-12-15/16; 2014-12-29.

The perimeters of the study area are indicated by the GPS co-ordinates (See Map 5):

GPS CO-ORDINATES		
Location	South	East
A	S 25° 52' 47.95"	E 30° 52' 33.01"
B	S 25° 55' 51.42"	E 30° 55' 28.81"
C	S 25° 56' 03.97"	E 30° 58' 04.10"
D	S 25° 53' 34.25"	E 31° 00' 42.69"
E	S 25° 53' 23.60"	E 30° 55' 58.18"
F	S 25° 52' 29.33"	E 30° 56' 33.22"
G	S 25° 52' 26.61"	E 30° 56' 13.62"
H	S 25° 53' 40.11"	E 30° 54' 45.85"

E. DESCRIPTION OF IDENTIFIED SITES

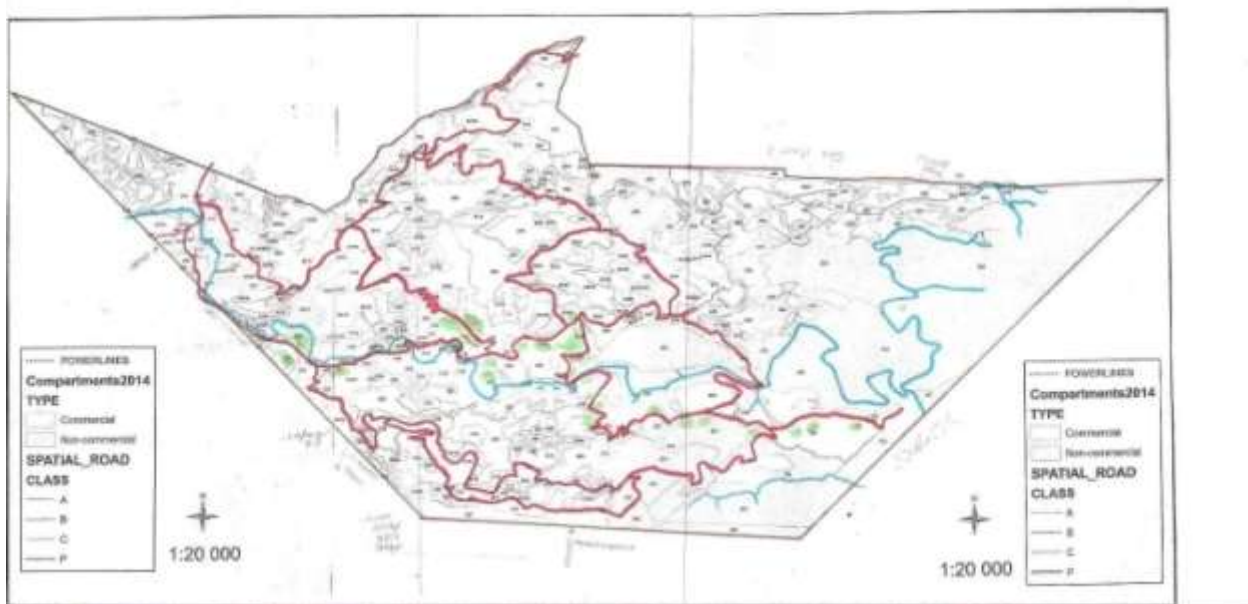
Taurus Plantation is located on four farms with a total of 4295ha (see previous discussion). A total of 1975.80ha are planted with Pine and Eucalyptus species.

Compartments blocks are numbered. All the sections marked with a Z are non commercial sections which are either indigenous forests, drainage lines or open grassland.

Primary roads are marked in red;

Rivers are marked in blue;

Stone walled sites are marked in green.



Map 7: The green sections indicate areas where stone walls were identified, mainly near or along the river section.

YORK Timbers has requested an investigation into the heritage resources, specifically the stone walled settlements which make up a large part of the historic milieu on Taurus Plantation. Most of these stone walls have historically (since 1973), been impacted upon by commercial plantations. During an annual audit it was mentioned that YORK Timbers did not obtain the necessary permits as specified by national legislation (NHRA) for the impact as a result of afforestation, on the stone walled settlements. Corrective action is required in order not to jeopardize YORK Timbers Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) accreditation.

The investigation was based on discussions with SAHRA which indicated the way forward in order to put corrective actions in place.⁵⁹

- Inventory of the entire site on Taurus Plantation – settlement and landscape information;
- Investigation into layout patterns / plans (maps / aerial survey) – wider extent;
- Foot survey and surface investigation for archaeological remains;
- Indication of historic extent of the damage;
- Recommendations;
- Management guidelines;
- Application for permits;

Some of the historic and archaeological sites are marked as an Area of Special Interest (ASI) on the Plantation, such as Z38 and C06 (burial sites), C14 – 10,11,& 12 circular units, C04 Historic Outspan post, C25-1 “Indo African ruins”. The entire Plantation is divided into numbered compartments, and these numbers were used throughout to indicate the location of the heritage features (see Map 7).

The study area was surveyed on foot and per vehicle. The terrain varied from fairly even to mountainous and difficult. Visibility was excellent in the sections which have burnt recently, but restricted in the other parts. Existing plantation paths and roads made the sections accessible for the survey.

All comments should be studied in conjunction with the maps, figures and appendices, which indicate the study area, and which corresponds with the summary below. Photographs in the report show the general view of the study area.

The stone walled units were numbered with the compartments' number (eg. A14 – 1), followed by a numerical sequence. All surface archaeological material was numbered with the compartments' number (eg. A14-a) followed by the small alphabetical letter.

⁵⁹ Personal communication: Phillip Hine, 2014-11-16.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

GRAVES			
Compartment No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
Z38	Graves	9 x Unmarked graves were identified near the Taurus offices and are marked as an ASI. Piles of stones.	Elev: 1323m S25° 53' 36.05" E30° 53' 50.52"
C06	Graves	3 x Unmarked graves were identified near the old Drift and cattle dip and marked as an ASI Piles of stones.	Elev: 1346m S25° 54' 56.3" E30° 55' 07.48"
Z77	Memorial site of Landman family	A memorial site of the Landman family is located near the Log Cabin. The remains of members of the family are marked with headstones.	Elev: 1288m S25° 54' 50.15" E30° 55' 46.15"
A25/C32	Graves	3 x Unmarked graves next to a circular unit and near historic remains of a kraal. Piles of stones.	Elev: 1343m S25° 54' 29" E30° 55' 43.8"
B35B	Graves	3 x Unmarked graves are located near a circular stone walled settlement. Piles of stones.	Elev: 1292m S25° 54' 30.9" E30° 56' 32.6"

General comments:

Several burial sites were identified on the Taurus area of which two were indicated as Areas of Special Interest - ASI (Z38 & C06). Two burial sites were not indicated as ASI's, and are neglected and overgrown.

A memorial site of the Landman family is located near the Log Cabin where the remains of members of the family are marked with headstones.



Fig. 3: Z38: 9 x Unmarked graves were identified near the Taurus offices and are marked as an ASI. The area is demarcated, maintained and vegetation growth is controlled.



Fig. 4: C06: 3 x Unmarked graves were identified near an old Drift and cattle dip and marked as an ASI.



Fig. 5: Z77: A memorial site of the Landman family is located near the Log Cabin. The remains of members of the family are marked with headstones.



Fig. 6: Z77: The memorial site overlooks a gorge.



Fig. 7: A25/C32: 3 x Unmarked graves next to a circular unit and near historic remains of a kraal. Piles of stones mark the site but it is overgrown and neglected.



Fig. 8: B35B: Unmarked graves are located near a circular stone walled settlement in block B35B. The graves are neglected.

Compartment blocks: A12, A13 & A14: The stone walls in these three sections were initially from one larger settlement.



Fig. 9: A general view from A13 towards the east.



Fig. 10: Another view from A 13 in a south-eastern direction.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A 12			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A12 - 1	Circular stone wall	Circular stone wall. Very overgrown and not in good condition, at foot of slope, near river. Highest section approximately 800mm.	Elev: 1269m S25° 54' 35.74" E30° 54' 17.52"
A12 - 2	Terrace walls / track	Terrace walls next to a drainage line, at the foot of a slope – are very indistinct. It continues to the east across the road into Compartment Block A13 where it becomes more distinct. Destroyed in road section.	Elev: 1277m S25° 54' 38.39" E30° 54' 22.98"

General comments A 12 – 1 & 2: No visible archaeological remains were observed in this section. The terrace wall in A 12 was destroyed by the construction of a road between compartment A12 and A13. The walls enter block A13 from the west and continue up the slope. Many circular units are visible in the young plantation.



Fig. 11: A12 is an indistinct circular unit which is overgrown with vegetation.



Fig. 12: Terrace walls which have been damaged by a road between compartments A12 and A13.



Fig. 13: Terrace walls which were damaged by road activities are visible on both sides of the road.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A 13			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A13 - 1	Terrace walls / track	Terrace wall / track continue up the slope from block A 12. It is interrupted (destroyed) by another road and is very indistinct and deteriorated in these sections.	Enters A 13 - 1: Elev: 1280m S25° 54' 39.19" E30° 54' 23.31" & continues to: Elev: 1286m S25° 54' 40.43" E30° 54' 23.82"
A13 - 2	Cattle track	Double row of low walls on slope next to drainage line. Continues towards circular units with terrace walls (see below). Damaged by forestry road. Rows approximately 2.5m – 3m apart. Visibility restricted.	Elev: 1279m S25° 54' 47.30" E30° 54' 35.98" & continues to: Elev: 1279m S25° 54' 44.47" E30° 54' 35.17"
A13 - a	Upper grinder; Clay potsherds; Broken upper grinder; Lower grinder; Small upper grinder; 3 x Upper grinders; 2 x Upper grinders – broken; Clay potsherds – thick; Clay potsherd – lip. Small upper grinder in road; Lower grinder (broken) in wall of unit;	1 x Upper grinder and fragments of clay potsherds are visible; All the archaeological finds are below the circular units in the gravity low sections and in the road.	Elev: 1279m S25° 54' 44.0" E30° 54' 35.5" Thick potsherds: Elev: 1279m S25° 54' 44.7" E30° 54' 35.7"
A13 - 3	Circular stone wall with terrace walls	The circular unit in this section is associated with terrace walls and the units as described below. Deteriorated and damaged by plantation.	Elev: 1279m S25° 54' 44.7" E30° 54' 35.7"

A13 - 4	Circular stone wall	Circular unit with terrace walls – Deteriorated and damaged by plantation.	Elev: 1295m S25° 54' 44.68 E30° 54' 34.96"
A13 - 5	Circular stone wall	Another circular unit – Deteriorated and damaged by plantation.	Elev: 1280m S25° 54' 43.42" E30° 54' 35.04"

General comments A13: The settlement was located on a low hill which gently slopes towards the west, north and east. There are many circular units, terrace walls and cattle tracks in this compartment block but it has been extensively damaged by plantation activities. Many upper grinders, lower grinders (broken) and fragments of clay potsherds are visible towards the gravity low areas of the units, and in the dirt road.



Fig. 14: The terrace wall which continues up the slope. It is deteriorated and located in a young plantation.



Fig. 15: A section of a cattle track is visible in the young plantation.



Fig. 16: One of three distinct circular units is visible in the young plantation.



Fig. 17: Upper grinders were abundant in this area.



Fig. 18: A broken upper grinder with some rough clay potsherds.



Fig. 19: A section of a terrace wall.



Fig. 20: A broken lower grinder, potsherds and a small upper grinder.



Fig. 21: Some rough clay potsherds.



Fig. 22: Reddish clay potsherds, some lip sections, indicating a bowl.



Fig. 23: Rough clay potsherds.



Fig. 24: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 25: Rough clay potsherds.



Fig. 26: A broken lower grinder, broken upper grinders and potsherds.



Fig. 27: An upper grinders and thick clay potsherds.



Fig. 28: A circular stone wall.



Fig. 29: Rough clay potsherds.



Fig. 30: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 31: A detail of the circular unit.



Fig. 32: Small upper grinder is road section.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A 14			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A14 - 1	Circular stone wall	The circular stone wall is located to the left of the entrance of A14 (north-west). It is extremely deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Elev: 1283m S25° 54' 37.39" E30° 54' 30.53"
A14 - a	Lower grinder -broken; Potsherds -fragments	The broken lower grinder is situated in the wall of the unit (A14 – 1); Many fragments of a clay pot and lip of pot are visible at this site.	Elev: 1283m S25° 54' 37.39" E30° 54' 30.53"
A14 - b	2 x Lower grinders - broken; Upper grinder; Potsherds;	Many fragments of potsherds are scattered in the entire section. Broken lower grinders and an upper grinder are also visible. Potsherds are visible on both sides of the road.	Elev: 1285m S25° 54' 37.1" E30° 54' 30.0"
A14 - c	Upper grinder	Upper grinder visible just below the above unit.	Elev: 1282m S25° 54' 36.8" E30° 54' 31.2"
A14 – 2 & 3	2 x Circular stone walls	2 x circular stone walls – very deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Elev: 1283m S25° 54' 34.84" E30° 54' 32.19"
A14 – 4	Circular stone wall	This unit has a very distinct “long” entrance. It has been disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1282m S25° 54' 34.98" E30° 54' 33.57"
A14 - d	Lower grinder –broken Potsherds fragments	A broken lower grinder, as well as many fragments of potsherds were visible in the section of unit A14 – 4.	Elev: 1282m S25° 54' 34.98" E30° 54' 33.57"
A14 - 5	Circular stone wall	Circular unit towards the north of above unit. Very disturbed and deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Elev: 1283m S25° 54' 34.51" E30° 54' 33.62"
A14 - e	Potsherds	Many potsherds were observed in this section.	Elev: 1283m S25° 54' 34.51" E30° 54' 33.62"

A14 - 6	Circular stone wall	Circular unit close to the above unit. Very disturbed and deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Elev: 1281m S25° 54' 33.94" E30° 54' 32.97"
A14 - f	Upper grinder	An Upper grinder was identified below the road section.	Elev: 1281m S25° 54' 33.94" E30° 54' 32.97"
A14 - 7	Cattle track	Cattle track continues northwards and flairs out towards the river. Forms also part of existing natural ridge.	Elev: 1281m S25° 54' 33.2" E30° 54' 29.7"

General comments A14: Most of the circular units in A14 have a diameter of approximately 5m (unless otherwise stipulated). They are all situated within the plantation area and severe disturbance has taken place as a result of plantation activities. The height of the walls, vary from almost level to the ground surface, to about 300mm. The original rows of foundation stones are mostly visible, filled in with smaller stones. Damage by cattle has also taken place and the walls are badly run down.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A 14 (continue)			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A 14 - 8	Terrace walls	2 – 3 rows of terrace walls are visible in this section.	Elev: 1271m S25° 54' 31.9" E30° 54' 33.2" Elev: 1269m S25° 54' 32.62" E30° 54' 36.50"
A14 - g	Upper grinder - broken	Upper grinder visible near terrace wall	Elev: 1271m S25° 54' 31.9" E30° 54' 33.2"
A14 - 9	Circular stone wall	Small circular unit, approximately 2m in diameter. Very deteriorated and disturbed by plantation activities. Terrace wall (A14 – 8) close by.	Elev: 1268m S25° 54' 31.53" E30° 54' 37.14"

A14 – 10, 11 & 12	Circular stone walls	3 x circular units marked as an ASI. One unit is approximately 30m in diameter. The others are approximately 15m in diameter. There are no pine trees within the units, but the surrounding area is planted. Some of the walls are still approximately 1300mm high, although most are not in a good condition.	Elev: 1270m S25° 54' 37.77" E30° 54' 37.77"
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General comments A14: The sections A 12, A13 and A14 are all close together and it seems as if they form part of one large settlement. It may very well overlap towards compartment block C01.

A 14 – 8 and 9 are not in a good condition and the lines of terrace walls are only recognizable in places. Google images are also not very clear. Plantation activities have contributed to the badly deteriorated walls as well as the presence of cattle.

A14 – 10, 11 and 12 are marked as an Area of Special Interest (ASI) by York, and some maintenance is done in this section. The condition of the walls, are however not in a good condition.



Fig. 33: Visible remains of circular stone wall are observed in Block A 14.



Fig. 34: The walls have been damaged severely by the plantation in this section.



Fig. 35: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 36: Upper grinder.



Fig. 37: A broken lower grinder inside a circular unit.



Fig. 38: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 39: More units are visible in the plantation.



Fig. 40: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 41: A circular unit with a distinct wall.



Fig. 42: Detail of the above wall.



Fig. 43: A circular unit with a long entrance (not visible in photo).



Fig. 44: Small upper grinder next to road.



Fig. 45: A distinct cattle track on top of the ridge. Part of the natural ridge was used in the track.



Fig. 46: A cattle track is deteriorated and run down but was approximately 1200mm wide.



Fig. 47: Terrace walls are still vaguely visible.



Fig. 48: Broken upper grinder in terrace wall.



Fig. 49: A deteriorated terrace wall.



Fig. 50: A small circular unit with a diameter of approximately 2m inside.



Fig. 51: Some of the stone walls in this section are marked as INDO AFRICAN RUINS, an Area of Special Interest (ASI).



Fig. 52: Upper grinder.



Fig. 53: The circular stone walls in this section are distinct and better preserved than most of the others.



Fig. 54: Upper grinder.



Fig. 55: Three distinct large units are visible in this section.

Compartment block A11B:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A 11B			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A11B - 1	Circular stone wall	A very distinct unit with fairly well preserved walls up to 800mm high. Damage has taken place by a road as well as plantation activities. The area is covered with pine needles. Fragments of walls are visible in the near vicinity.	Elev: 1403m S25° 54' 15.8" E30° 54' 36.3"

General comments A11B: This stone walled settlement is situated on top of the mountain near the waterfall which is visible from compartment block A14. The circular unit is still in a fairly good condition but it is in the plantation and covered with pine needles and bushes. There are fragments of walls visible in the direct vicinity which has been impacted upon by access roads. Visibility was restricted and no archaeological material could be identified.

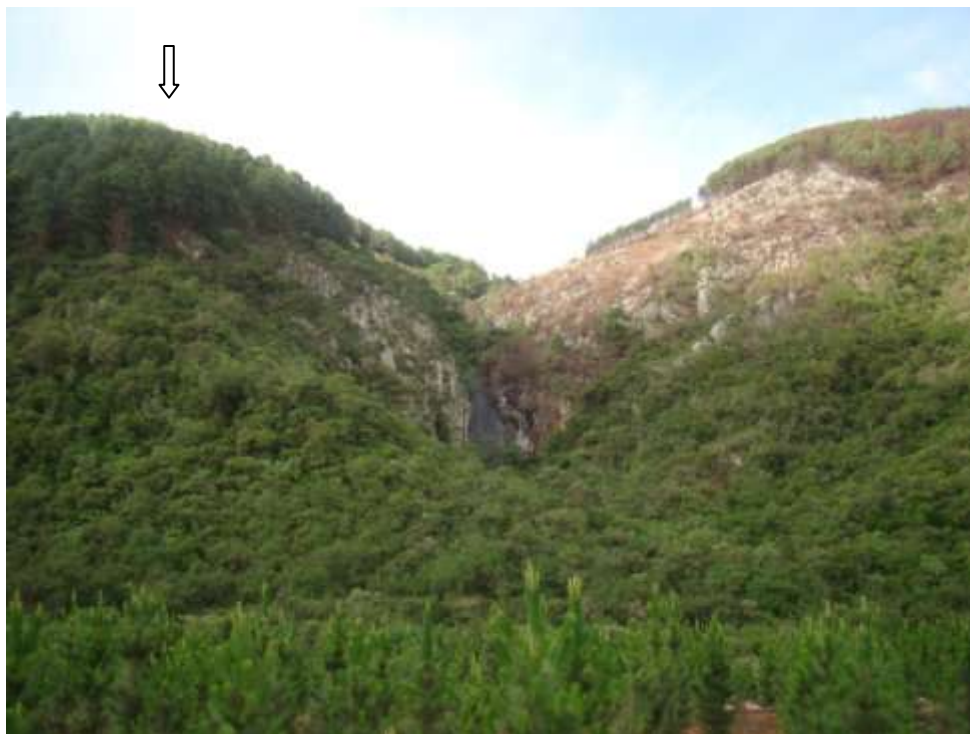


Fig. 56: A11B is more or less where the arrow is indicating. It is located above the waterfall.



Fig. 57: A low wall which is overgrown with vegetation. This unit is damaged by road activities.



Fig. 58: A circular stone wall which is still in good condition. Sections of this wall are approximately 800mm high. The wall is covered with pine needles and overgrown with vegetation.

Compartment blocks: C01, C04, A20A & A20B:



Fig. 59: Panoramic view of this section taken from the east to west.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: C01			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
C01 – 1	Circular stone wall Terrace walls	Very small circular unit below terrace walls. The terrace walls which continue approximately for 30m, are distinct and located on a slope of a small hill.	Elev: 1276m S25° 54' 48.1" E30° 54' 48.1"
C01 – 2 , 3 & 4	Circular stone walls	These small units to the west of C01 – 1, are very indistinct and disturbed by plantation activities.	
C01 – 5 & 6	Circular stone walls	Units C01 – 5 & 6 are larger than the previous units, approximately 8 – 10m in diameter.	
C01 - a	Upper grinder (broken)	An upper grinder was visible below unit C01 – 6, near the main access road.	
C01 - 7	Circular stone wall	Circular unit which is disturbed by plantation activities.	
C01 - 8	Circular stone wall	Circular unit which is disturbed by plantation activities.	
C01 - 9	Circular stone wall	The unit is hardly visible (very indistinct).	

C01 – 10, 11, 12 & 13	Circular stone walls	These 4 x units are all clustered together and linked with a marked path towards C01 – 8.	
C01 – 14 & 15	Circular stone walls	2 x indistinct units to the east of the settlement, where two plantation roads connect. The units are disturbed by plantation and road activities.	Elev: 1266m S25° 54' 47.9" E30° 54' 54.9"

General comments C01: This section has recently burnt but visibility was restricted as the area was covered with pine needles. The area which was surveyed falls within the GPS co-ordinates of unit C01 – 1 and C01 – 15. The stone walls are situated in an existing plantation and are deteriorated and damaged by plantation activities. No archaeological material is visible due to a thick pine cover, and only a fragment of an upper grinder was identified.



Fig. 60: This section has recently burnt but visibility was restricted as the area was covered with pine needles. The circular units are visible through the trees towards the back.



Fig. 61: A very small circular unit below the terrace walls.



Fig. 62: The terrace walls which continue approximately for 30m, are distinct and located on a slope of a small hill.



Fig. 63: Terrace walls going up the slope.



Fig. 64: One of the larger units covered with pine needles.



Fig. 65: Most of the circular units in this section are close together.



Fig. 66: Some of the walls are higher and more visible, but not in a good condition.



Fig. 67: C01 – 5 A large circular unit.



Fig. 68: C01 – 6: The units in this section are all clustered together and linked with a marked path towards C01–8.



Fig. 69: A detail in unit C01 – 6.



Fig. 70: A broken upper grinder was visible below unit C01 – 6, near the main access road.



Fig. 71: Two indistinct units to the east of the settlement where two plantation roads come together. The units are disturbed by plantation and road activities.



Fig. 72: Recent enamel ware, were observed in this section.

Compartment block A20A:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A20A (opposite C01 on other side of road):			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A20A – 1 & 2	Circular stone walls	2 x units close together. Only foundation stones visible. Badly deteriorated due to plantation activities. Area has been harvested and burnt and visibility was excellent.	Elev: 1261m S25° 54' 46.4" E30° 54' 57.8"
A20A - a	Upper grinder	Upper grinder (with three facets).	Elev: 1261m S25° 54' 46.4" E30° 54' 57.8"
A20A - b	Potsherds	Fragments of clay potsherds are visible in the entire area.	Elev: 1261m S25° 54' 46.4" E30° 54' 57.8"
A20A -3	Circular stone wall	Foundation stones are visible of one circular unit. Badly deteriorated due to plantation activities. Area has been harvested and burnt and visibility was excellent.	Elev: 1258m S25° 54' 45.9" E30° 54' 59.9"

General comments A20A: This section has been harvested and burnt and visibility was excellent. Rain has filled in most of the area except in the circular units. Very little archaeological material was observed.



Fig. 73: A20A is located to the left of the road.



Fig. 74: 2 x units together. Only foundation stones were visible. The area was badly deteriorated due to plantation activities. Area has been harvested and burnt and visibility was excellent.



Fig. 75: An upper grinder.



Fig. 76: Upper grinder (worked on three sides).



Fig. 77: Fragments of clay potsherds are visible in the entire area.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: C04 (next to C01 further on towards drift area)			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
C04 – 1 & 2	Circular stone walls	Two circular units next to each other	Elev: 1262m S25° 54' 47.3" E30° 55' 03.0"
C04 - a & b	Lower grinders	1 x Broken lower grinder between above units; 1 x Broken lower grinder in northern unit;	Elev: 1262m S25° 54' 47.3" E30° 55' 03.0"
C04 – c & d	Upper grinders	1 x Broken upper grinder north of units; 1 x Upper grinder south of the two units.	Elev: 1262m S25° 54' 47.3" E30° 55' 03.0"

General comments C04: The two units are next to each other and are deteriorated and disturbed by plantation activities. A few fragments of lower as well as upper grinders are visible.



Fig. 78: Two circular units next to each other



Fig. 79: Broken lower grinder between above units;



Fig. 80: Broken lower grinder



Fig. 81: Broken lower grinder



Fig. 82: Upper grinder.

Heritage features (Historic) (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: next to C01 further on towards drift area C04			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
C04 – Historic: A	Historic clay and stone remains	Close to the above units are the remains of stone and clay which have been impacted upon by a plantation road	Elev: 1262m S25° 54' 47.3" E30° 55' 03.0"
C04 – Historic: B	Cattle Dip	Clear remains of an old cattle dip are visible at the outspan post	Elev: 1279m S25° 54' 46.02" E30° 55' 06.90"
C04 – Historic: C	Outspan Post and Old Drift	The Outspan Post and Old Drift are marked as an Area of Special Interest (ASI) by YORK.	Elev: 1279m S25° 54' 46.02" E30° 55' 06.90"

General comments C04: Some historic features were observed in the area of the Outspan Post and Old Drift. The clay and stone remains are extensively disturbed and it is not possible to identify the function thereof. It is possible linked to the cattle dip and Outspan post.



Fig. 83: Historic clay and stone remains close to the above units are the remains of stone and clay which have been impacted upon by a plantation road.



Fig. 84: The Outspan Post and Old Drift are marked as an Area of Special Interest (ASI) by YORK.



Fig. 85: Clear remains of an old cattle dip are visible at the Outspan post.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: Past old drift area: A20B			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A20B - 1	Circular stone wall	This circular unit with a straight “track”, is disturbed by plantation activities. The section has burnt but piles of leaves restrict visibility. The walls are approximately 500 – 600mm high	Elev: 1235m S25° 54' 40.9" E30° 55' 10.0"

General comments A20B: This unit is located next to the river on a slope and close to the old Drift. A path which leads directly to this unit from the area of the old Drift, is visible on the 1980 topographical map. Visibility was restricted as the plantation floor was covered with bluegum leaves, therefore no archaeological remains were identified in this section.



Fig. 86: Photo is taken in the area at the “old Drift” section, looking towards A20B (see arrow). The Mtsoli river is towards the left. A drainage line (visible in the picture) feeds into the river.



Fig. 87: A20B as seen from the east (A21) is located between the bluegum trees.



Fig. 88: This circular unit with a straight “track” is disturbed by plantation activities. The section has burnt but piles of leaves restrict visibility. The walls are approximately 500 – 600mm high.

Compartment block A21:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A21			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A21 – 1, 2 & 3	Circular stone walls	The three units are together, on top of the ridge. There are tracks going towards and away from these units. The area has been disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1252m S25° 54' 40.06" E30° 55' 18.40"
A21 – a, b & c	Lower grinder Upper grinder Stone with incisions	A lower grinder, upper grinder and a stone with incisions were observed in the close vicinity of the three circular units (see above).	Elev: 1254m S25° 54' 40.0" E30° 55' 19.8"
A21 - 4	Circular stone wall	A prominent big circular unit of approximately 15m in diameter. The walls are approximately 1000mm high. The area has been disturbed by plantation activities. This section is located below the ridge.	Elev: 1245m S25° 54' 38.84" E30° 55' 20.78"
A21 – 5 & 6	Circular stone wall connected by a small wall	The two units are connected by a small wall. The units are disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1249m S25° 54' 37.8" E30° 55' 19.0"
A21 – 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12	Circular stone walls - indistinct	Several units were identified in this section between the ridge and the river. They are highly disturbed by plantation activities and some are indistinct.	
A21 - d	Upper grinder	Upper grinder of a flat shape, observed in the wall of a cluster of units.	Elev: 1251m S25° 54' 38.5" E30° 55' 18.9"
A21 - 13	Cluster of circular stone walls	The units are very indistinct and disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1251m S25° 54' 38.5" E30° 55' 18.9"
A21 - 14	Circular stone wall	Another circular unit is located further west. The walls are approximately 400mm high and in fairly good condition.	Elev: 1252m S25° 54' 38.94" E30° 55' 17.58"
A21 – e & f	Upper grinders	2 x upper grinders observed in the cluster of units.	Elev: 1251m S25° 54' 38.5" E30° 55' 18.9"

General comments A21: A21 is partly situated on a low ridge which slopes towards the river. The rest of the settlement is located below the ridge and close to the river. Visibility was restricted due to a thick vegetation cover and weeds between a young pine plantation. The general condition of the units are badly deteriorated and disturbed by plantation activities.

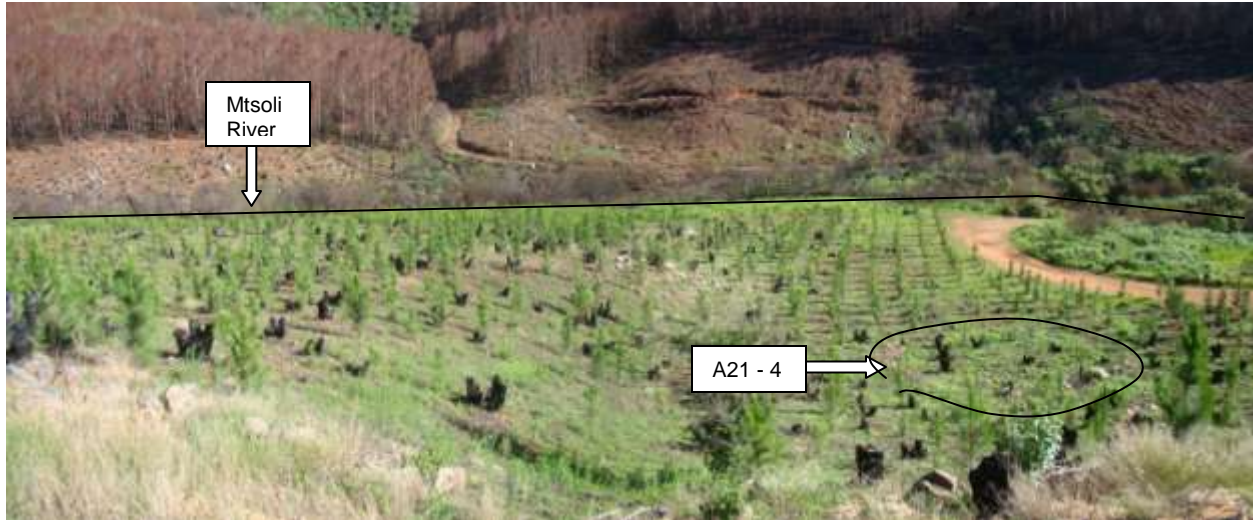


Fig. 89: General view from the ridge of A21 towards the river. The units are not clearly visible due to vegetation cover. One unit is indicated by the arrow.



Fig. 90: Three units are together, on top of the ridge. There are tracks going towards and away from these units. The area has been disturbed by plantation activities.



Fig. 91: A perimeter wall to the west of the three units, mark the edge of the ridge.



Fig. 92: Lower grinder.



Fig. 93: Upper grinder.



Fig. 94: Stone with incisions.



Fig. 95: Unit A21 – 4 is barely visible and deteriorated.



Fig. 96: One of the units in section A21.



Fig. 97: Upper grinder.



Fig. 98: Another deteriorated unit in section A21.



Fig. 99: Unit A21 – 14. The walls are fairly well preserved and sections are up to 400mm high.



Fig. 100: Two upper grinders.

Compartment block A31:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A31			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A31 - 1	Circular stone walls	A circular unit with a smaller unit connected to it, is located on a slope. This section is situated between two plantation roads, and is already extensively disturbed.	Elev: 1248m S25° 54' 41.12" E30° 55' 28.26"
A31 - 2	Circular stone wall remains	Very indistinct remains of circular units, directly east of the above units. The section is extensively disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1248m S25° 54' 40.90" E30° 55' 30.26"
A31 - 3	Circular stone walls	A distinct, as well as several indistinct units was observed below / south, of the plantation road. The units are located in a young pine plantation, but are very disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1239m S25° 54' 41.36" E30° 55' 32.28"
A31 - a	Lower grinder	A fragment of a lower grinder was observed directly east of the above unit.	Elev: 1239m S25° 54' 41.36" E30° 55' 32.28"
A31 - 4	Circular stone wall	A large circular unit of approximately 15m in diameter was observed towards the west of the above units. This unit is extremely disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1239m S25° 54' 42.22" E30° 55' 30.89"

General comments A31: This section is extremely disturbed by plantation activities and road infrastructure. Most of the circular units are in a deteriorated state. The units are located on a slope as well as in the section below the slope and close the river. It is within a young pine plantation and weeds and vegetation restricted visibility. Little archaeological material was observed.



Fig. 101: A circular unit with a smaller unit connected to it, is located on a slope. This section is situated between two plantation roads, and is already extensively disturbed.



Fig. 102: Very indistinct remains of circular units, directly east of the above units. The section is extensively disturbed by plantation activities.



Fig. 103: The section is extensively disturbed by plantation activities.



Fig. 104: A distinct, as well as several indistinct units was observed below / south, of the plantation road. The units are located in a young pine plantation, but are very disturbed by plantation activities.



Fig. 105: A fragment of a lower grinder was observed directly east of the above unit.



Fig. 106: A large circular unit of approximately 15m in diameter was observed towards the west of the above units. This unit is extremely disturbed by plantation activities.

Compartment block A26:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A26			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A26 - 1	Circular stone wall	A circular unit which is disturbed by bluegum plantation and road activities. The walls are in a fairly good condition and approximately 800mm high in sections. All other remains of the settlement are indistinct or destroyed. Visibility was excellent as it has recently burnt.	Elev: 1269m S25° 54' 36.9" E30° 55' 34.9"

General comments A26: This section is located in a bluegum plantation which has recently burnt. The visibility was excellent. Only this one unit was observed and all other remains are possibly destroyed. No archaeological remains were identified in this section, although the visibility was excellent.



Fig. 107: A circular unit which is disturbed by bluegum plantation and road activities.



Fig. 108: Unit A26 - 1



Fig. 109: The walls are in a fairly good condition and approximately 800mm high in sections.

Compartment blocks A25 / C32:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A25 / C32			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A25/C32 - 1	Circular stone wall	A small circular stone wall was observed west of the graves and square stone structure (kraal). It has been damaged by vegetation. A Cabbage tree (<i>Cussonia</i> species) grows inside the wall	Elev: 1343m S25° 54' 28.2" E30° 55' 42.2"
A25/C32 - 2	Circular stone wall	A large circular stone wall, approximately 8m in diameter was observed with a distinct entrance, and a heap of stones close by. The units are located above a ridge	Elev: 1339m S25° 54' 50.1" E30° 55' 42.9"
A25/C32 - 3	Circular stone wall	A large circular stone wall (approximately 9m in diameter) with a wall inside the unit as well as trace of a wall outside the unit, were observed above the ridge.	Elev: 1338m S25° 54' 30.7" E30° 55' 42.7"
A25/C32 - 4	Perimeter wall	A perimeter wall which was constructed on the line of a ridge to protect the settlement above.	Elev: 1337m S25° 54' 32.0" E30° 55' 42.3"
A25/C32 - 5	Circular stone wall	A large (8m diameter) circular unit attached to a half circle.	Elev: 1336m S25° 54' 31.5" E30° 55' 42.5"
A25/C32 – a & b	Lower grinder Upper grinder	A lower grinder and upper grinder were found near a large heap of stones, next to the historic sheep kraal and close the 3 graves.	Elev: 1343m S25° 54' 28.2" E30° 55' 42.2"

General comments A25/C32: This section stretches over a large area and three graves (see section on graves) were also observed, a square stone enclosure (see historical section), which was probably used by sheep farmers and a large heap of stones. A lower and upper grinder was also found near these features. The section where the graves, stone enclosure and circular units is, has been disturbed by indigenous vegetation. Historic bottles were also found in this section.

Many circular units and fragments of terrace walls were observed in the section. Some are in a fairly good condition while others are deteriorated or destroyed by plantation and road activities.

The stone walled settlement is located on a steep slope just above of ridge.

This section has burnt recently and visibility was good, but very few archaeological artifacts were observed.



Fig. 110: View from the road towards the ridge. Visibility was good.



Fig. 111: Small glass bottles were noticed in this section.



Fig. 112: Evidence of habitation was visible in the ridge section.



Fig. 113: A large circular stone wall, approximately 8m in diameter was observed with a distinct entrance, and a heap of stones close by. The units are located above a ridge



Fig. 114: Detail of the condition of some of the walls.



Fig. 115: A large circular stone wall (approximately 9m in diameter) with a wall inside the unit as well as traces of a wall outside the unit, were observed above the ridge.



Fig. 116: A circular unit (8m in diameter) which is attached to a half circle.



Fig. 117: A perimeter wall which was constructed on the edge of a ridge to protect the settlement above.



Fig. 118: Detail of the perimeter wall.



Fig. 119: A lower grinder and upper grinder were found near a large heap of stones, next to the historic sheep kraal and close the 3 graves.



Fig. 120: Lower grinder near kraal.

Heritage features (Historic) (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A25/C32 (continue)

No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A25/C32 Historic: A	Historic square stone kraal	A historic square kraal was noted in the area near the circular stone units. The kraal was possibly used by seasonal sheep farmers	Elev: 1353m S25° 54' 26.82" E30° 55' 43.74"

General comments:

A25/C32 Historic: A: The square kraal was quite large and Colin Wille mentioned that it was used by seasonal sheep farmers before the farm was bought in 1973.



Fig. 121: A prominent upright stone is positioned in the wall of the kraal.



Fig. 122: General view of the sheep kraal. The arrow indicated the position of the prominent upright stone.



Fig. 123: Detail of the wall of the sheep kraal.

Compartment blocks A25 / C32:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: A25 / C32 continues on east side			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
A25/C32 - 6	Circular stone walls	2 x circular units connected to each other.	Elev: 1356m S25° 54' 29.6" E30° 55' 48.8"
A25/C32 - c	Upper grinder	Upper grinder observed near the unit above.	Elev: 1356m S25° 54' 29.6" E30° 55' 48.8"
A25/C32 - 7	Circular stone walls	2 x circular units connected to each other are in an exceptionally well condition, and worth preserving. The walls are in the region of 1000mm ≤	Elev: 1354m S25° 54' 28.1" E30° 55' 48.1"
A25/C32 - 8, 9, 10 & 11	Circular stone walls	4 x indistinct stone walls in the direct vicinity of A25/C32 – 6.	Elev: 1354m S25° 54' 28.1" E30° 55' 48.1"

A25/C32 – 12,13 & 14	Circular stone walls	3 x distinct stone walls. The walls are low and some disturbance has taken place.	Elev: 1349m S25° 54' 28.2" E30° 55' 46.9"
A25/C32 - 15	Circular stone wall	A very indistinct stone wall on the opposite side of the road. It has been disturbed by the road infrastructure and plantation activities.	Elev: 1349m S25° 54' 28.2" E30° 55' 46.9"
A25/C32 – d, e, f & g.	Upper grinder Upper grinder Upper grinder Upper grinder	4 x upper grinders were found in or near unit A25/C32 - 15	Elev: 1354m S25° 54' 32.07" E30° 55' 50.00"
A25/C32 – 16 & 17	Circular stone walls	Several indistinct and interlinked units were identified. They are all damaged by road and plantation activities and very deteriorated.	Elev: 1354m S25° 54' 32.07" E30° 55' 50.00"
A25/C32 - h	Lower grinder	A broken lower grinder was identified to the west of these units.	Elev: 1354m S25° 54' 32.07" E30° 55' 50.00"
A25/C32 – 18 & 19	Circular stone walls	2 x distinct stone walled units were identified on the steep downhill (southern section). One unit has two sections.	Elev: 1330m S25° 54' 35.47" E30° 55' 55.35"
A25/C32 – 20, 21, 22 & 23.	Circular stone walls	Further down the southern slope are several more units which are linked. At least 4 were identified but are damaged by road and plantation activities.	Elev: 1310m S25° 54' 37.2" E30° 55' 59.0"

General comments A25/C32: (Continues from the section above). The stone walls are situated across the hill area from the top and down the slopes towards the west, south and east. Some units are distinct, but most are indistinct and disturbed. The section has burnt and is within a bluegum plantation. Visibility was generally good. Unit 25/C32 – 7: is in an exceptionally well condition and some of the better preserved on the Taurus area. It will be recommended to preserve these. The stone walls are scattered over the entire area and continue from the top of the hill down the western and southern slopes. There are many remains of circular units and terrace walls which are indistinct and deteriorated.



Fig. 124: View of circular units in block C32.



Fig. 125: 2 x circular units connected to each other.



Fig. 126: Upper grinder observed near the unit above.



Fig. 127: Broken upper grinder.



Fig. 128: Upper grinder.



Fig. 129: Another circular unit in block C32



Fig. 130: 2 x circular units connected to each other are in an exceptionally well condition, and worth preserving. The walls are in the region of 1000mm \leq .



Fig. 131: Four indistinct circular stone walls in the direct vicinity of A25/C32 – 6.



Fig. 132: An upper grinder.



Fig. 133: An indistinct stone wall on the opposite side of the road. It has been disturbed by the road infrastructure and plantation activities.



Fig. 134: The same unit as seen from the road.



Fig. 135: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 136: Two distinct stone walled units were identified on the steep downhill (southern section). One unit has two sections.



Fig. 137: Further down the southern slope are several more units which are linked. At least 4 were identified but are damaged by road and plantation activities.



Fig. 138: Units down the southern slope.



Fig. 139: Units down the southern slope.



Fig. 140: Units down the southern slope.



Fig. 141: Units down the southern slope.



Fig. 142: The units down the southern slope are badly deteriorated.



Fig. 143: A small section which is still in good condition.



Fig. 144: Most of the units in the southern slope section are damaged by plantation and road activities.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: C25			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
C25 - 1	Circular stone walls	A large stone walled settlement of approximately 5 units are interlinked and with a distinct pattern. There are larger and smaller units in this group. There are also terrace walls and more distinct and indistinct units towards the east. Visibility was good.	Elev: 1284m S25° 54' 45.3" E30° 55' 59.1"

General comments C25: This compartment is marked as an ASI – “Indo African Ruins.” This section is within a bluegum plantation which has burnt recently. Visibility was good. This section is a good example of a layout pattern and worth preserving.



Fig. 145: The units are in a bluegum plantation and are interlinked.



Fig. 146: Circular units were identified.



Fig. 147: Some of the terrace walls.



Fig. 148: View of the area from above the units.



Fig. 149: Another small circular unit towards the east.



Fig. 150: Visibility in this section was good due to a recent fire.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: Z46			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
Z46 - 1	Circular stone walls	The remains of circular stone walls were identified on top of the hill, overlooking the valley below. The walls are indistinct and deteriorated. It is situated in a natural section. The vegetation cover was high and no distinct pattern could be identified.	Elev: 1319m S25° 54' 50.2" E30° 56' 00.2"

General comments: Z46: The stone walls are located on a hill, overlooking the valley and river below. Vegetation cover was restricting visibility and no clear pattern could be identified. The stone walls are in a natural section. They are not very high – approximately 600 – 800mm in sections.



Fig. 151: The view from the natural section towards the west.



Fig. 152: Some of the walls were fairly high (600mm – 800mm) but visibility was restricted due to dense vegetation cover.



Fig. 153: Detail of the wall in this section.

Compartment blocks B35C, B34C, B35B & B35A:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: B34C			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
B34C	Circular stone wall	One circular stone wall directly north of the grave site. The unit is deteriorated and damaged by plantation activities.	Elev: 1286m S25° 54' 27.4" E30° 56' 34.9"

General comments B34C: This unit to the north of the graves (B35B), is deteriorated and damaged by plantation activities. It is situated on a slope.



Fig. 154: This unit is located north of the graves (B35B), and is deteriorated and damaged by plantation activities. It is situated on a slope.



Fig. 155: Detail of the stone walls in this section.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: B35C			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
B35C – 1 B35C - a	Circular stone wall Upper grinder	A distinct circular unit was identified with a cattle track close by. An upper grinder was noted close to this unit.	Elev: 1263m S25° 54' 37.7" E30° 56' 16.7"
B35C - 4	Cattle track	A distinct cattle track was identified which runs from B35C – 2, in a southern direction up the slope.	Elev: 1263m S25° 54' 37.7" E30° 56' 16.7"
B35C - 2	Circular stone wall	This unit has two divisions. The walls are indistinct and deteriorated.	Elev: 1258m S25° 54' 37.3" E30° 56' 15.1"
B35C - 3	Circular stone wall	This unit is very indistinct, and disturbed.	Elev: 1258m S25° 54' 37.1" E30° 56' 14.8"
B35C - b	Upper grinder	An upper grinder was identified between this unit and the plantation road.	Elev: 1258m S25° 54' 37.1" E30° 56' 14.8"
B35C - 5	Circular stone wall	Four units are linked together with clear walls. This section is disturbed by the access road. It is further disturbed by plantation activities.	Elev: 1269m S25° 54' 36.7" E30° 56' 20.9"

General comments B35C: This section is located in a bluegum plantation which has burnt recently. Visibility was good. Most of the walls are disturbed by road and plantation activities. A very clear cattle track was identified which runs from unit B35C – 2 up the slope. A few upper grinders were also noted. The stone walls were all low and deteriorated. Stone wall B35C – 5 has four circular units that are connected by low walls.



Fig. 156: A distinct circular unit was identified with a cattle track close by. An upper grinder was noted close to this unit.



Fig. 157: An upper grinder.



Fig. 158: A distinct cattle track was identified which runs from B35C – 2, in a southern direction up the slope.



Fig. 159: This unit has two divisions. The walls are indistinct and deteriorated.



Fig. 160: A broken upper grinder.



Fig. 161: This unit is very indistinct, and disturbed.



Fig. 162: Another circular unit in this section.



Fig. 163: An upper grinder.



Fig. 164: This circular unit was damaged by the plantation road.



Fig. 165: Four units are linked together with clear walls. This section is disturbed by the access road. It is further disturbed by plantation activities.



Fig. 166: Close up to show the condition of one of the circular units.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: B35B			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
B35B - 1	Circular stone walls Potsherds	This is a very large unit connected to another unit (approximately 20m in diameter). Three graves are situated close to these units. Fragments of potsherds are also visible at the graves.	Elev: 1291m S25° 54' 32.6" E30° 56' 31.5"
B35B - a	Upper grinder	Upper grinder which was split by the heat of fire.	Elev: 1291m S25° 54' 32.6" E30° 56' 31.5"
B35B - 2	Cattle track	This track continues into section B35A which comes all the way from the bottom of the valley where it flairs out. This track continues distinctly past a square unit and towards the circular units behind. The track has been damaged by an access road.	Elev: 1281m S25° 54' 41.7" E30° 56' 39.9"
B35B - 3	Square unit	One of the units in this settlement is square and might have been used recently for other purposes.	Elev: 1281m S25° 54' 41.7" E30° 56' 39.9"
B35B - 4	Perimeter wall	A perimeter wall is visible in places.	
B35B – a, b, c & d	Upper grinder Lower grinder 2 x Upper grinders	A few upper grinders and a lower grinder were observed in this section.	Elev: 1281m S25° 54' 41.7" E30° 56' 39.9"
B35B - 5	Circular stone walls	Many circular stone walls were identified on the northern side of the road.	
B35B - 6	Circular stone walls	Some of the stone walls are still in a good condition	

General comments B35B: This unit is exceptionally large and situated on a flat area on the top of the ridge. Three graves were identified in this section (B35B).

There is a wood depot next to the large unit and some of the wood damaged the walls. The section towards the south has many distinct and indistinct units, terraces and tracks visible. This section B35B continues on the other side of the road (east), into block B35A. B34C and B35C also form part of this large settlement.

The section towards the south with the cattle track has many terrace walls and circular units associated with it. Visibility was good and a few fragments of upper and lower grinders were observed. There is also a perimeter wall and heaps of stones.



Fig. 167: Fragments of potsherds are also visible at the graves.



Fig. 168: This is a very large unit connected to another unit (approximately 20m in diameter).



Fig. 169: An upper grinder which has broken due to the recent fire.



Fig. 170: The general view of this area. This settlement overlooked the valley below (before the establishment of the plantations).



Fig. 171: The cattle track continues across the road (north) towards the settlement.



Fig. 172: The cattle track continues in the south down the slope towards the river.



Fig. 173: Terrace walls are visible on the southern slope.



Fig. 174: Most of the walls in this area are still clear.



Fig. 175: One of the units which is almost square.



Fig. 176: A circular unit on the northern slope.



Fig. 177: Traces of the stone walls are visible in this burnt section.



Fig. 178: The stone walls are typically outlined with larger stones and filled in with smaller stones.



Fig. 179: A circular unit on the northern slope.



Fig. 180: Small stone heaps are visible in this section. It is not clear if this formed part of the initial stone walled settlement.



Fig. 181: Another circular unit in this area.



Fig. 182: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 183: One of the walls on the northern slope is still in a fairly good condition.



Fig. 184: The walls continue in most of the plantation area.



Fig. 185: More stone walls in this section.



Fig. 186: Condition of a wall in this section.



Fig. 187: An upper grinder.



Fig. 188: Another wall in this section.



Fig. 189: Circular units in a very good condition.



Fig. 190: More circular units in this section.



Fig. 191: One of the stone heaps.



Fig. 192: Another stone wall which is damaged by vegetation.



Fig. 193: An example of the walls.



Fig. 194: Circular unit.



Fig. 195: Most of the walls are low and covered with pine needles.



Fig. 196: An upper grinder.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: B35A			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
B35A - 1	Cattle track	This track comes all the way from the bottom of the valley and continues into section B35B which goes past a square unit and towards the circular units behind. The track has been interrupted by a plantation access road.	Elev: 1281m S25° 54' 41.7" E30° 56' 39.9"
B35A - 2	Circular stone wall	This circular unit is located on the edge of a cliff, overlooking the valley and river below. There are a few other deteriorated walls nearby. There are also stone walls towards the west higher up on the hill.	Elev: 1263m S25° 54' 49.5" E30° 56' 34.3"

General comments B35A: This section forms part of the widespread settlement in compartment blocks B35B, B34C and B35C.



Fig. 197: The walls on the slope are mostly extremely deteriorated. Natural vegetation is seen in this section.



Fig. 198: One unit on the edge of the valley is in a fairly good condition, but natural vegetation is growing inside the wall.



Fig. 199: A close-up of the wall of this unit.



Fig. 200: Faint remains of stone walls are visible in the plantation on the western side of the road.

Compartment blocks C28, D01, D02 & D03:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: C28			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
C28 - 1	Circular stone wall	A small unit that is indistinct and disturbed. There are other stone wall remains in the area.	Elev: 1216m S25° 54' 49.6" E30° 56' 46.0"
C28 – a & b	Lower grinder Lower grinder	Broken lower grinder (2 pieces) Broken lower grinder	Elev: 1278m S25° 55' 03.2" E30° 56' 41.5"
C28 - 2	Circular stone wall	Circular stone wall (not complete) which is damaged by the road and plantation activities.	Elev: 1281m S25° 55' 04.9" E30° 56' 42.2"
C28 - 3	Terrace walls	The terrace walls in this section are built with exceptionally large stones.	Elev: 1288m S25° 55' 07.2" E30° 56' 41.8"
C28 - 4	Circular stone walls	4 x units which are interlinked with walls. There are terrace walls and tracks below (north).	Elev: 1295m S25° 55' 08.7" E30° 56' 41.6"
C28 - 5	Circular stone walls	More circular units are located to the east next to the access road	Elev: 1283m S25° 55' 07.1" E30° 56' 45.0"

General comments C28: C28 - 1 Terrace walls in this area are built with exceptionally large stones. There are traces of indistinct walls and terrace walls on both sides of the main access road. It has recently burnt and most of the large stones were damaged by the fire. Visibility was good. No archaeological material was observed in this section.



Fig. 201: A small unit that is indistinct and disturbed. There are other stone wall remains in the area.



Fig. 202: A broken lower grinder (2 pieces).



Fig. 203: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 204: Circular stone wall (not complete) which is damaged by the road and plantation activities.



Fig. 205: A close up of one of the walls.



Fig. 206: A general view of the terrace walls in this section.



Fig. 207: The terrace walls which are situated next to the road.



Fig. 208: Terrace walls which were built with exceptionally large stones.



Fig. 209: One of the walls of the circular unit. The recent fire has damaged the stones.



Fig. 210: 4 x units which are interlinked with walls. There are terrace walls and tracks below (north).



Fig. 211: Detail of the above units.



Fig. 212: Detail of the above units.



Fig. 213: A close up of one of the walls in the 4 interlinked units.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: D01			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
D01- 1	Circular stone walls	Two circular walls are joined together with a very small circle attached to it. These walls are in a fairly good condition although it has been damaged by road and plantation activities.	Elev: 1267m S25° 55' 15.2" E30° 56' 49.3"
D01 – a,b & c	Upper grinders Upper grinder Potsherds	3 x upper grinders 1 x upper grinder 1 x lower grinder (broken) Fragments of potsherds The archaeological finds were all found between the two units.	
D01	Circular stone wall	A good example of a stone wall is found approximately 30m north of D01-1.	Elev: 1263m S25° 55' 14.9" E30° 56' 49.8"

General comments D01: D01 is situated in a bluegum plantation which has recently burnt. Visibility was good. The units are damaged by road and plantation activities, and are on the edge of a drainage line. Archaeological remains were observed in this section between D01 -1 and D01 - 2.



Fig. 214: Two circular walls are joined together with a very small circle attached to it. These walls are in a fairly good condition although it has been damaged by road and plantation activities.



Fig. 215: 3 x upper grinders



Fig. 216: 1 x upper grinder



Fig. 217: 1 x lower grinder (broken)



Fig. 218: A good example of a stone wall is found approximately 30m north of D01-1.



Fig. 219: Terrace walls in the area.



Fig. 220: Fragments of potsherds in this section.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: D02			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
D02 - 1	Circular stone wall	A small circular unit is situated next to the road. It has been damaged by the main access road.	Elev: 1263m S25° 55' 14.9" E30° 56' 49.8"
D02 - 2	Terrace walls	Some terrace walls are also visible to the north of D02 - 2	Elev: 1263m S25° 55' 14.9" E30° 56' 49.8"

General comments D02: D02 is situated next to the main access road on a slope and has been damaged by the road infrastructure.



Fig. 221: A small circular unit is situated next to the road. It has been damaged by the main access road.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: D03			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
D03	Circular stone wall	A small unit is situated south of the main access road.	Elev: 1263m S25° 55' 16.1" E30° 56' 53.8"

General comments D03: This unit is situated on a slope above the main access road, and has been damaged by the road.



Fig. 222: A small unit is situated south of the main access road.

Compartment blocks Z40; Z32:

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: Z40			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
Z40 - 1	Circular stone walls	2 x large units with a division in the one unit. Vegetation cover was thick and visibility restricted.	Elev: 1239m S25° 55' 08.3" E30° 57' 10.7"
Z40 - 2	Circular stone walls	3 x smaller units connected by straight walls. Vegetation cover was thick and visibility restricted.	Elev: 1239m S25° 55' 08.3" E30° 57' 10.7"

General comments Z40: These units are situated on a flat section near the main access road. The general condition of the units is not good. Vegetation cover was thick at the time of the visit and visibility was restricted. The units are close together. No archaeological finds were observed.



Fig. 223: Two large units with a division in the one unit. Vegetation cover was thick and visibility restricted.



Fig. 224: Detail of the above unit.



Fig. 225: Three smaller units connected by straight walls. Vegetation cover was thick and visibility restricted.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: Z32			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
Z32 - 1	Circular stone walls	A circular unit connected to another unit. It is overgrown with vegetation and visibility was not good.	Elev: 1245m S25° 55' 09.6" E30° 57' 19.6"
Z32 - 2	Circular stone walls	A circular stone wall with divisions inside was damaged by a burnt tree and a vehicle.	Elev: 1257m S25° 55' 10.55" E30° 57' 27.89"
Z32 - 3	Circular stone walls	A circular unit attached to a smaller unit, is situated next to the main access road.	Elev: 1256m S25° 55' 08.8" E30° 57' 27.6"

General comments Z32: The area has burnt recently but is now overgrown with vegetation and visibility was not good. A burnt tree has damaged Z32 -2 as well as a vehicle which was driven onto the walls. No archaeological material was observed.



Fig. 226: A circular unit connected to another unit. It is overgrown with vegetation and visibility was not good.



Fig. 227: A circular unit connected to another unit. It is overgrown with vegetation and visibility was not good.

Compartment block C22:

Heritage features (Historic) (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: C22			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
C22 Historic: A	Historic square stone kraal	A historic square enclosure / kraal with two more extensions which open towards the east. The kraal was used by seasonal sheep farmers. The entrance is a hole in the northern wall with a stone lintel. Pieces of enamel, glass and baked bricks are visible.	Elev: 1248m S25° 55' 15.3" E30° 57' 49.8"
C22 - a	Lower grinder	A broken lower grinder inside the square enclosure is associated with the structure's history.	Elev: 1248m S25° 55' 15.3" E30° 57' 49.8"

General comments C22 (historic): The square stone enclosure or kraal is associated with the history of the area before the commercial plantations were established. Collin Wille mentioned that the previous owners use these farms for seasonal grazing for their sheep (see section B).



Fig. 228: A historic square sheep enclosure.



Fig. 229: Entrance opening with a stone lintel.



Fig. 230: Detail of the square enclosure.



Fig. 231: A broken lower grinder which was found inside the enclosure.



Fig. 232: A baked brick which was found at the enclosure.



Fig. 233: The walls of the enclosure are still in a good condition.



Fig. 234: A cooking pot which was found in the enclosure, was damaged by the recent fire.

Heritage features (See Appendix 1):

COMPARTMENT BLOCK: C 22 continues			
No:	Heritage feature	Description / Comment	Site Location
C22 - 1	Circular stone wall	This unit is situated where the main access road and a side road connects. The unit is indistinct and damaged by plantation and road activities.	Elev: 1239m S25° 55' 13.9" E30° 57' 55.0"
C22 - 2	Stone cairns	2 x small stone cairns are visible close the circular units. The function thereof, is not clear.	Elev: 1257m S25° 55' 12.6" E30° 58' 08.8"
C22 - b	Lower grinder	Broken lower grinder near a natural rock which may have been used as a possible enclosure.	Elev: 1260m S25° 55' 13.6" E30° 58' 10.4"
C22 - 3	Circular stone wall	Small circular unit between the large unit (C22 – 4) and the natural rocks and possible enclosure.	Elev: 1262m S25° 55' 14.2" E30° 58' 12.3"
C22 – c & d	Lower grinder Lower grinder	2 x broken lower grinders inside C22 - 3	Elev: 1262m S25° 55' 14.2" E30° 58' 12.3"
C 22 - 4	Circular stone wall	A large circular unit (approximately 20m in diameter) is east of C22 – 3. The walls are in the region of 800mm high.	Elev: 1260m S25° 55' 13.7" E30° 58' 12.8"
C22 - 5	Circular stone wall	A circular unit to the east of C22 – 4. The area was burnt recently and visibility was good. The unit is damaged by felled trees which is visible in the unit.	Elev: 1247m S25° 55' 10.4" E30° 58' 14.8"
C22 – 6 & 7	Circular stone walls	2 x Circular units next to each other. Units C22 – 7 has visible divisions inside. There are also low stone wall connected to the units and which leads away from them.	Elev: 1189m S25° 55' 13.5" E30° 58' 31.0"
C22 – e, f, g & h	Upper grinder Upper grinder Upper grinder Upper grinder	4 x upper grinders were identified close to units C22 – 6 & 7.	Elev: 1189m S25° 55' 13.5" E30° 58' 31.0"
C22 - 8	Circular stone wall	A circular wall on the northern side of the main access road is still in a very good condition,	Elev: 1188m S25° 55' 11.33"

		but damaged by a felled tree. The walls are in the region of 1000mm high. There is a recent metal spade inside the unit. This unit is worth preserving.	E30° 58' 35.88"
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General comments C22: C 22 is situated over a widespread area, and it seems as if road and plantation activities have destroyed sections. Unit C22 – 8 is still in a good condition and worth preserving.



Fig. 235: The view to the Songimvelo Nature Reserve to the east of the study area.



Fig. 236: The unit is indistinct and damaged by plantation and road activities.



Fig. 237: Detail of the unit as described above.



Fig. 238: A clear entrance of the above unit.



Fig. 239: One of the stone cairns.



Fig. 240: Detail of the stone cairn.



Fig. 241: A natural rock which may have been used as part of a possible enclosure.



Fig. 242: Broken lower grinder near a natural rock which may have been used as part of a possible enclosure.



Fig. 243: A large circular unit (approximately 20m in diameter) is east of C22 – 3. The walls are in the region of 800mm high.



Fig. 244: Small circular unit between the large unit (C22 – 4) and the natural rock and possible enclosure.



Fig. 245: One of the two broken lower grinders inside C22 – 3.



Fig. 246: The other one of two broken lower grinders inside C22 – 3.



Fig. 247: A circular unit to the east of C22 – 4. The area was burnt recently and visibility was good. The unit is damaged by felled trees which is visible in the unit.



Fig. 248: Two Circular units next to each other. Units C22 – 7 has visible divisions inside. There are also low stone wall connected to the units and which leads away from them.

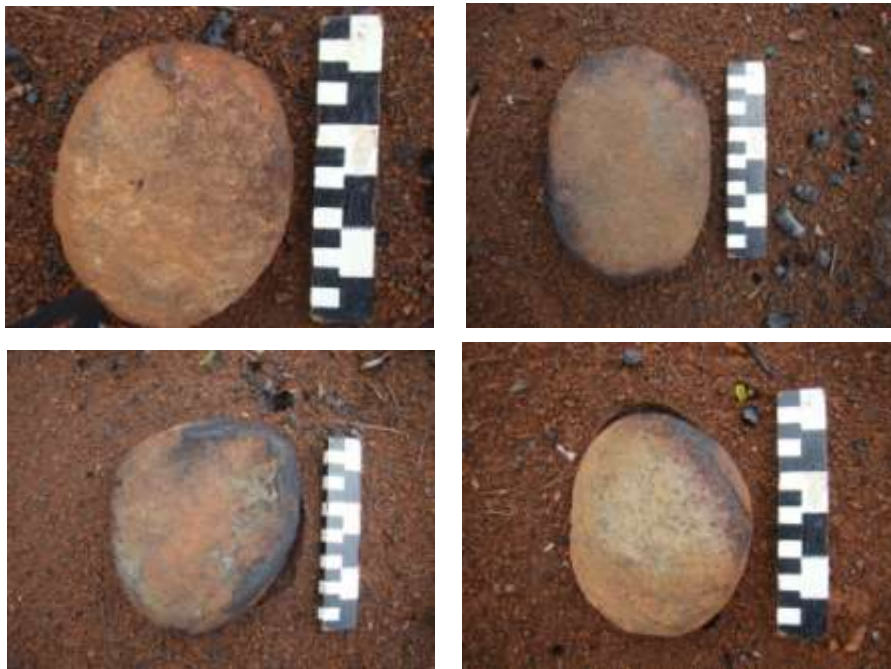


Fig. 249: Four upper grinders were identified close to units C22 – 6 & 7.



Fig. 250: C22 – 8: A circular wall on the northern side of the main access road is still in a very good condition, but damaged by a felled tree. The walls are in the region of 1000mm high.



Fig. 251: C22 – 8: A recent metal spade inside the unit. This unit is worth preserving.

F. DISCUSSION ON THE FOOTPRINT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

ACT	COMPO- NENT	IMPLICATION	RELEVANCE	COMPLIANCE
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	LIA and historic structures area present	Mitigation recommended
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	Upper grinders, lower grinders and potsherds are present	Mitigation is included as part of the NHRA S 34
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	Graves were identified	Mitigation recommended
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	HIA done

- **Summarised identification and cultural significance assessment of affected heritage resources: General issues of site and context:**

Context		
Urban environmental context	No	NA
Rural environmental context	No	NA
Natural environmental context	No	Small sections are virgin land.
Formal protection (NHRA)		
(S. 28) Is the property part of a protected area?	No	NA
(S. 31) Is the property part of a heritage area?	No	NA
Other		
Is the property near to or visible from any protected heritage sites	Yes	Songimvelo Nature Reserve

Context		
Is the property part of a conservation area of special area in terms of the Zoning scheme?	No	NA
Does the site form part of a historical settlement or townscape?	No	NA
Does the site form part of a rural cultural landscape?	No	NA
Does the site form part of a natural landscape of cultural significance?	No	NA
Is the site adjacent to a scenic route?	No	NA
Is the property within or adjacent to any other area which has special environmental or heritage protection?	Yes	Makonjwa Mountain land – tentative World Heritage list; Adjacent Songimvelo Nature Reserve
Does the general context or any adjoining properties have cultural significance?	No	NA

Property features and characteristics		
Have there been any previous development impacts on the property?	Yes	Large sections have been compromised by commercial pine and bluegum plantations
Are there any significant landscape features on the property?	No	NA
Are there any sites or features of geological significance on the property?	No	NA
Does the property have any rocky outcrops on it?	Yes	Mountainland.

Property features and characteristics		
Does the property have any fresh water sources (springs, streams, rivers) on or alongside it?	Yes	Mtsoli river forms part of the Nkomati Catchment; Many drainage lines, springs and streams

Heritage resources on the property		
Formal protection (NHRA)		
National heritage sites (S. 27)	No	NA
Provincial heritage sites (S. 27)	No	NA
Provincial protection (S. 29)	No	NA
Place listed in heritage register (S. 30)	No	NA
General protection (NHRA)		
Structures older than 60 years (S. 34)	Yes	LIA and historic
Archaeological site or material (S. 35)	Yes	Archaeological material associated with LIA and historic settlement were identified
Palaeontological site or material (S. 35)	No	NA
Graves or burial grounds (S. 36)	Yes	Graves were identified
Public monuments or memorials (S. 37)	No	NA
Other		
Any heritage resource identified in a heritage survey (author / date / grading)	No	NA
Any other heritage resources (describe)	No	NA

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category	ELEMENTS	INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE										RISK
		Historical	Rare	Scientific	Typical	Technological	Aesthetic	Person / community	Landmark	Material condition	Sustainability	
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	LIA and historic – mitigation measures are recommended
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-
Historical settlement/ townscapes	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape of cultural significance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological site of scientific/ cultural importance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archaeological / palaeontological sites	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Archaeological material associated with the LIA and historic features
Grave / burial grounds	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Grave sites were identified; mitigation measures are recommended

NHRA	ELE-	INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE										RISK	
Areas of significance related to labour history	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movable objects	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- **Summarised recommended impact management interventions**

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category	SITE	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE		Impact management	Motivation
		Cultural significance rating			
		Cultural significance	Impact significance		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	Yes	No	Low	In management plan	Mitigation measures recommended
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	None	None	-	-
Historical settlement/ townscape	No	None	None	-	-
Landscape of cultural significance	No	None	None	-	-
Geological site of scientific/ cultural importance	No	None	None	-	-

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage	SITE	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE Cultural significance rating		Impact management	Motivation
Archaeological / palaeontological sites	Yes	None	Low	In management plan	Mitigation measures included in NHRA S34.
Grave / burial grounds	Yes	No	High	In management plan	Mitigation measures recommended
Areas of significance related to labour history	No	None	None	-	-
Movable objects	No	None	None	-	-

ACT	COMPO- NENT	IMPLICATION	RELEVANCE	COMPLIANCE
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	LIA and historic structures	Mitigation measures recommended
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	Archaeological material associated with LIA and historic structures	Mitigation measures recommended as per NHRA S34
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	Grave sites were identified	Mitigation measures recommended
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Plantation development requiring an HIA	Plantation development is a listed activity	Full HIA

G. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & EVALUATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Section 38 of the NHRA, rates all heritage resources into National, Provincial or Local significance, and proposals in terms of the above is made for all identified heritage features.

- **Evaluation methods**

Site significance is important to establish the measure of mitigation and / or management of the resources. Sites are evaluated as *HIGH (National importance)*, *MEDIUM (Provincial importance)* or *LOW, (local importance)*, as specified in the NHRA. It is explained as follows:

- **National Heritage Resources Act**

The National Heritage Resources Act no. 25, 1999 (NHRA) aims to promote good management of the national estate, and to enable and encourage communities to conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations. Heritage is unique and it cannot be renewed, and contributes to redressing past inequities.⁶⁰ It promotes previously neglected research areas.

All archaeological and other cultural heritage resources are evaluated according to the NHRA, section 3(3). A place or object is considered to be part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value in terms of:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.⁶¹

- **Graves**

SAHRA Policy on burial grounds

NHRA Sections 27 & 36: The policy is that graves and cemeteries should be left undisturbed, no matter how inaccessible and difficult they are to maintain. It is our obligation to empower civil society to nurture and conserve our heritage. It is only when essential developments threaten a place of burial, that human remains should be disinterred to another cemetery or burial ground.

From a historical point of view and for research purposes, it is vital that burial sites are not disturbed. The

⁶⁰National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. p. 2.

⁶¹National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. pp. 12-14

location and marking of an individual's grave tells a life story, possibly where he / she died defending (or attacking) a particular place or situation and makes it easier to understand the circumstances of his / her death.⁶²

- **The significance and evaluation of the archaeological and cultural heritage features in the study area, can be summarised as follows:**

BURIAL SITES:

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
Z38	9 x Unmarked graves were identified near the Taurus offices and are marked as an ASI.	High	The graves must be fenced off and access must be allowed for visitation
C06	3 x Unmarked graves were identified near the old Drift and cattle dip and marked as an ASI Piles of stones.	High	The graves must be fenced off and access must be allowed for visitation
Z77	A memorial site of the Landman family is located near the Log Cabin. The remains of members of the family are marked with headstones.	High	The memorial sites graves must be fenced off and access must be allowed for visitation
A25/C32	3 x Unmarked graves next to a circular unit and near historic remains of a kraal. Piles of stones.	High	The graves must be fenced off and access must be allowed for visitation
B35B	3 x Unmarked graves are located near a circular stone walled settlement. Piles of stones.	High	The graves must be fenced off and access must be allowed for visitation

- **Field rating:**

The field rating is viewed in terms of the NHRA (25, 1999) sections 27 & 36:

Several burial sites were identified on the Taurus area of which two were indicated as Areas of Special Interest - ASI (Z38 & C06). Two burial sites were not indicated as ASI's, and are neglected and overgrown. A memorial site of the Landman family is located near the Log Cabin where the remains of members of the family are marked with headstones.

Mitigation measures: The burial sites which were identified during the survey are rated as **High** and of

⁶²SAHRA, Burial sites, <http://www.sahra.org.za/burial.htm>, Access, 2008-10-16.

outstanding significance as specified by the NHRA. Mitigation measures are necessary to avoid a negative impact on these sites. The graves sites must be fenced off and access must be allowed for visitation. It should be included in the management guidelines to ensure its future protection.

HISTORICAL FEATURES

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
C04 – Historic: A	Historic clay and stone remains Close to the above units are the remains of stone and clay which have been impacted upon by a plantation road	No significance	No measures of mitigation are necessary
C04 – Historic: B	Clear remains of an old cattle dip are visible at the Outspan Post	Low	The dip next to the outspan post is already marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines
C04 – Historic: C	Outspan Post and Old Drift The Outspan Post and Old Drift are marked as an Area of Special Interest (ASI) by YORK	Low	The area is already marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines
A25/C32 Historic: A	Historic square stone kraal was noted in the area near the circular stone units. The kraal was possibly used by seasonal sheep farmers	Low	The area should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines
C22 Historic: A	Historic square stone enclosures / kraal with two more extensions which open towards the east. The kraal was used by seasonal sheep farmers. The entrance is a hole in the northern wall with a stone lintel. Pieces of enamel, glass, baked bricks and a lower grinder are visible.	Low	The area should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines

- **Field rating:**

C04: Some historic features were observed in the area of the Outspan Post and Old Drift. The clay and stone remains are extensively disturbed and it is not possible to identify the function thereof. It is possibly linked to the history of the cattle dip and Outspan Post.

Mitigation measures: The area is already marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines.

A25/C32 Historic: A: The square kraal is quite large and Colin Wille mentioned that it was used by seasonal sheep farmers before the farm was bought in 1973.

Mitigation measures: The area should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines.

C22 Historic: A: The square stone enclosure or kraal is associated with the history of the area before the commercial plantations were established. Collin Wille mentioned that the previous owners used these farms for seasonal grazing for their sheep (see section B).

Mitigation measures: C 22 Historic A: The area should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines.

No further mitigation measures are necessary for this section.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS: A11B / A12 / A13 / A14.

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
A11B - 1	Distinct circular unit with fairly well preserved walls up to 800mm high. Damage has taken place by a road as well as plantation activities.	Low	A shovel test pit excavation necessary; The area should be marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines.
A12 - 1	Circular stone wall. Circular stone wall. Very overgrown and not in good condition. Highest section approximately 800mm.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One shovel test pit excavation necessary inside unit A12 – 1.
A12 - 2	Terrace walls / track Terrace – very indistinct.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A12 -1
A13 - 1	Terrace walls / track - indistinct	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A 13 – 4.

A13 - 2	Cattle track - Double row of low walls on slope next to drainage line.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A 13 – 4.
A13 - a	Archaeological material associated with stone walled units	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
A13 - 3	Circular stone wall with terrace walls. Deteriorated and damaged by plantation.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A 13 – 4.
A13 - 4	Circular stone wall with terrace walls – Deteriorated and damaged by plantation.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit A13 - 4.
A13 - 5	Circular stone wall - Deteriorated and damaged by plantation.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A 13 – 4.
A14 - 1	Circular stone wall is located to the left of the entrance of A14 (north-west). It is extremely deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A14 – 4.
A14 – a, b, c, d, e, f, g	Lower grinder –broken / Potsherds -fragments 2 x Lower grinders –broken / Upper grinder / Potsherds; Upper grinder Lower grinder – broken / Potsherds Upper grinder Upper grinder (broken)	Low	No mitigation measures are needed
A14 – 2 & 3	2 x Circular stone walls - very deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A14 – 4.
A14 – 4	Distinct circular stone wall with a “long” entrance. Disturbed by	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One

	plantation activities		excavation necessary inside unit A14 – 4.
A14 - 5	Circular stone wall - Very disturbed and deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A14 – 4.
A14 - 6	Circular stone wall - Very disturbed and deteriorated as a result of plantation activities.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A14 – 4.
A14 - 7	Cattle track continues northwards and flair out towards the river. Forms also part of existing natural ridge.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A14 – 4.
A 14 - 8	Terrace walls - 2 – 3 rows of terrace walls are visible in this section.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A14 – 4.
A14 -9	Small circular stone wall (2m in diameter). Very deteriorated and disturbed by plantation activities.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A14 – 4.
A14 – 10, 11 & 12	3 x circular units marked as an ASI.	Low	The area is already marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines.

- **Field rating:**

A11B: This stone walled settlement is situated on top of the mountain near the waterfall which is visible from compartment block A14. The circular unit is still in a fairly good condition but it is in the plantation and covered with pine needles and bushes. There are fragments of walls visible in the direct vicinity which has been impacted upon by access roads. Visibility was restricted and no archaeological material could be identified.

Mitigation measures: A11B should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines.

Compartment blocks A 12, A13 and A14 are all close together and form part of one large settlement.

A 12 – 1 & 2: No visible archaeological remains were observed in this section. The terrace wall in A 12 was destroyed by the construction of a road between compartment A12 and A13. A12 has already been impacted upon and are indistinct.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 test shovel pit (TSP) excavation needed in unit A12 – 1.

A13: The terrace walls enter block A13 from the west and continue up the slope. Many circular units in block A13 are visible in the young plantation. The settlement was located on a low hill which gently slopes towards the west, north and east. There are many circular units, terrace walls and cattle tracks in this compartment block but it has been extensively damaged by plantation activities. Many upper grinders, lower grinders (broken) and fragments of clay potsherds are visible towards the gravity low areas of the units, and have washed into the dirt road.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit A13 - 4.

A14: Most of the circular units in A14 have a diameter of approximately 5m (unless otherwise stipulated). They are all situated within the plantation area and severe disturbance has taken place as a result of plantation activities. The height of the walls, vary from almost level to the ground surface, to about 300mm. The original rows of foundation stones are mostly visible, filled in with smaller stones. Damage by cattle has also taken place and the walls are badly run down. **A 14 – 8 and 9** are not in a good condition and the lines of terrace walls are only recognizable in places. Google images are also not very clear. Plantation and road activities have contributed to the badly deteriorated walls. A14 – 10, 11 and 12 are marked as an Area of Special Interest (ASI) by York, and some maintenance is done in this section. The condition of the walls, are however not in a good condition. It is recommended that A14 – 10, 11 & 12 be kept as an ASI and included in a management plan. Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 excavation in sections A12, A13 and A 14 in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit A14 – 4. A14 – 10, 11 & 12 are already marked as an ASI. The area should be included in the management guidelines.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS C01 / A20A / C04 / A20B:

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
C01 – 1	Circular stone wall Terrace walls - indistinct	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C01 – 2 , 3 & 4	Circular stone walls – indistinct and disturbed.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C01 – 5 & 6	Circular stone walls – approximately 8 – 10m in diameter	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit C01 – 6.
C01 - a	Upper grinder (broken)	Low	No mitigation measures needed
C01 - 7	Circular stone wall -disturbed	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C01 - 8	Circular stone wall - disturbed	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C01 - 9	Circular stone wall –very indistinct	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C01 – 10, 11, 12 & 13	Circular stone walls – clustered together and linked with a path towards C01 – 8.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C01 – 14 & 15	Circular stone walls – indistinct at roads.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
A20A – 1 & 2	Circular stone walls - 2 x units close together	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
A20A – a, b	Upper grinder Potsherds	Low	No mitigation measures needed
A20A -3	Circular stone wall – foundation stones visible	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C04 – 1 & 2	Circular stone walls - Two units next to each other	Low	Mitigation measures fall under C01 - 6
C04 - a & b, c, 7 d	Lower grinders Upper grinders	Low	No mitigation measures needed
A20B - 1	Circular stone wall with a straight “track” – disturbed.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A20B-1.

- **Field rating:**

C01: This section has recently burnt but visibility was restricted as the area was covered with pine needles. The area which was surveyed falls within the GPS co-ordinates of unit C01 – 1 and C01 – 15. The stone walls are situated in an existing plantation and are deteriorated and damaged by plantation activities. No archaeological material is visible due to a thick pine cover, and only a fragment of an upper grinder was identified.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit C01 – 6.

A20A: This section has been harvested and burnt and visibility was excellent. Rain has filled in most of the area except in the circular units. Very little archaeological material was observed.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit C01 – 6.

C04: The two units are next to each other and are deteriorated and disturbed by plantation activities. A few fragments of lower as well as upper grinders are visible.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit C01 – 6.

A20B: This unit is located next to the river on a slope and close to the old Drift. A path which leads directly to this unit from the area of the old Drift, is visible on the 1980 topographical map. Visibility was restricted as the plantation floor was covered with bluegum leaves, therefore no archaeological remains were identified in this section.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A20B-1.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS A21

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
A21 – 1, 2 & 3	Circular stone walls – three units together – disturbed by plantation activities.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A21 – 2.
A21 – a, b & c, d, e ,f	Lower grinder Upper grinder Stone with incisions Upper grinder 2 x Upper grinders	Low	No mitigation measures needed.

A21 - 4	Big circular stone wall (15m in diameter) next to road. Walls are approximately 1m high	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A21 – 2 and A 21 - 14
A21 – 5 & 6	2 x Circular stone wall units connected by a small wall	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A21 – 2 and A21 - 14
A21 – 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12	Circular stone walls - indistinct	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A21 – 2 and A21 - 14
A21 - 13	Cluster of circular stone walls - disturbed	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A21 – 2 and A21 - 14
A21 - 14	Circular stone wall – wall approximately 400mm high	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A21 -14.

- **Field rating:**

A21: A21 is partly situated on a low ridge which slopes towards the river. The rest of the settlement is located below the ridge and close to the river. Visibility was restricted due to a thick vegetation cover and weeds, between a young pine plantation. The general condition of the units are badly deteriorated and disturbed by plantation activities.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A21 – 2 & A21 - 14.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS A31 / A26

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
A31 - 1	A circular unit with a smaller unit connected to it, is located on a slope extensively disturbed.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A31 – 4.
A31 - 2	Indistinct circular stone wall remains – east of the above	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A31 – 4.
A31 - 3	Circular stone walls – distinct	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A31 – 4.

	and indistinct units		
A31 - a	Lower grinder	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
A31 - 4	Large Circular stone wall – approximately 15m in diameter.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A31 - 4.
A26 - 1	Circular stone wall – disturbed by plantation and road activities. Section of the wall is approximately 800mm high.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A31 – 4.

- **Field rating:**

A31: This section is extremely disturbed by plantation activities and road infrastructure. Most of the circular units are in a deteriorated state. The units are located on a slope as well as in the section below the slope and close to the river. It is within a young pine plantation and weeds and vegetation restricted visibility. Little archaeological material was observed.

Mitigation measures: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A31 - 4.

A26: This section is located in a bluegum plantation which has recently burnt. The visibility was excellent. Only this one unit was observed and all other remains are possibly destroyed. No archaeological remains were identified in this section, although the visibility was excellent.

Mitigation measures: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A31 - 4.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP excavation in A31 – 4 in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for the rest of the sections in A31 and A26.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS A25 / C32

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
A25/C32 - 1	Circular stone wall – west of graves	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A25 / C 32 - 5
A25/C32 - 2	A large circular stone wall, approximately 8m in diameter	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A25 / C 32 - 5

	was observed with a distinct entrance		
A25/C32 - 3	A large circular stone wall (approximately 9m in diameter) with a wall inside the unit	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A25 / C 32 - 5
A25/C32 - 4	Perimeter wall	Low	Mitigation measures fall under A25 / C 32 - 5
A25/C32 - 5	A large (8m diameter) circular unit attached to a half circle.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 excavation is recommended – A25 / C32 - 5
A25/C32 – a & b	Lower grinder Upper grinder	Low	No mitigation measures are needed
A25/C32 - 6	On top of the ridge: 2 x circular units connected to each other.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP – A25 / C32 -6
A25/C32 – c, d,e,f,g, h	Upper grinder 4 x Upper grinders Lower grinder	Low	No mitigation measures are needed
A25/C32 - 7	2 x Circular stone walls – exceptionally well condition – wall in region of 1000mm high	Low	The area (A25/C32 – 7) is worth preserving and should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines.
A25/C32 – 8, 9, 10 & 11	4 x Indistinct circular stone walls	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – A25 / C32 -6
A25/C32 – 12,13 & 14	3 x Distinct circular stone walls	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – A25 / C32 -6
A25/C32 - 15	Indistinct stone wall below road	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – A25 / C32 -6
A25/C32 – 16 & 17	Several indistinct and interlinked stone walls	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – A25 / C32 -6
A25/C32	2 x Distinct stone walled units	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A

– 18 & 19	were identified on the steep downhill (southern section).		phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP – A25 / C32 – 19.
A25/C32 – 20, 21, 22 & 23.	Circular stone walls further down the southern slope are several more units which are linked.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP - A25 / C32 – 19.

- **Field rating:**

A25/C32: The stone walled settlement is located on a steep slope just above of ridge. This section stretches over a large area and three graves (see section on graves) were also observed, a square stone enclosure (see historical section), which was probably used by sheep farmers and a large heap of stones. A lower and upper grinder was also found near these features. The section where the graves, stone enclosure and circular units are, has been disturbed by indigenous vegetation. Historic bottles were also found in this section.

Many circular units and fragments of terrace walls were observed in the section. Some are in a fairly good condition while others are deteriorated or destroyed by plantation and road activities.

A25/C32 continues: The stone walls are situated across the hill area from the top and down the slopes towards the west, south and east. Some units are distinct, but most are indistinct and disturbed. The section has burnt and is within a bluegum plantation. Visibility was generally good. Unit 25/C32 – 7: is in an exceptionally good condition and some of the better preserved on the Taurus area. It will be recommended to preserve these. The stone walls are scattered over the entire area and continue from the top of the hill down the western and southern slopes. There are many remains of circular units and terrace walls which are indistinct and deteriorated.

Mitigation measures:

A25 / C32 – 5: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 excavation is recommended;

A25 / C32 -6: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit (STP) excavation is recommended;

A25/C32 – 7: This section is in an exceptionally good condition and is worth preserving. It is recommended that it be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines;

A25 / C32 – 19: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 excavation as well as STP's in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for. It is recommended that an area of at least 20m around A25/C32 – 7 be kept intact as and ASI.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS C25

<i>Site no</i>	<i>Cultural Heritage features</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Measures of mitigation</i>
C25 - 1	Large circular stone walled settlement – 5 units interlinked & terrace walls	Low	The area is already marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines.

- **Field rating:**

C25 - 1: This compartment is marked as an ASI – “Indo African Ruins.” This section is within a bluegum plantation which has burnt recently. Visibility was good. This section is a good example of a layout pattern and worth preserving.

Mitigation measures: The area is disturbed and damaged inside an existing bluegum plantation. It is already marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines. It is recommended that an area of 15m be cleared of trees around the main settlement walls.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS Z46

<i>Site no</i>	<i>Cultural Heritage features</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Measures of mitigation</i>
Z46 - 1	Circular stone walls on top of a hill overlooking the valley below. Walls are indistinct and deteriorated.	Low	The area is already marked as an ASI together with C25, and should be included in the management guidelines.

- **Field rating:**

Z46: This compartment together with C25 is marked as an ASI – “Indo African Ruins.” This section is on top of a hill in a natural section overlooking the valley. It is one of the few areas on Taurus, which has not been disturbed by plantation activities, but it is overgrown and damaged with vegetation.

Mitigation measures: The area is already marked as an ASI, together with C25, and should be included in the management guidelines. An area of at least 10m should be cleared of vegetation around the walls in order to preserve them.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS B34C / B35C, B35B & B35A:

Site no	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
B34C	One circular stone wall directly north of the grave site. The unit is deteriorated and damaged by plantation activities.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35B - 1
B35C – 1 B35C – a, b	Circular stone wall next to cattle track Upper grinder Upper grinder	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35C - 5
B35C - 4	Cattle track - good condition – follows direction up the slope	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35C - 5
B35C - 2	Circular stone wall. This unit has two divisions. The walls are indistinct and deteriorated.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35C - 5
B35C - 3	Circular stone wall - very indistinct, and disturbed.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35C - 5
B35C - 5	Four circular units are linked together with clear walls – disturbed by access road.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended for B35C - 5
B35B - 1	Large circular unit (20m in diameter) stone walls close to 3 graves; Potsherds	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – B35B - 1
B35B - a	Upper grinder (split by fire)	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
B35B - 2	Cattle track continues into section B35A – damaged by access road	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35B - 1

B35B - 3	Square unit	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – B35B - 3
B35B - 4	Perimeter wall	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35B - 6
B35B – a, b, c & d	Upper grinder Lower grinder 2 x Upper grinders	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
B35B - 5	Circular stone walls	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – B35B - 6
B35B - 6	Circular stone walls	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended - STP – B35B - 6

- **Field rating:**

Units B34C / B35C, B35B & B35A are all part of a larger settlement and are situated in the bluegum and pine plantations. It covers a very large area and is damaged by plantation activities.

B34C: This unit north of three graves (Graves B35B) is deteriorated and damaged by plantation activities. It is situated on a slope and visibility was good due to the recent fire.

Mitigation measures: Mitigation measures fall under the STP for B35B – 1.

B35C: This section is located within a bluegum plantation which has burnt recently. Visibility was good. Most of the walls are disturbed by road and plantation activities. A very clear cattle track was identified which runs from unit B35C – 2 up the slope. A few upper grinders were also noted. The stone walls were all low and deteriorated. Stone wall B35C – 5 has four circular units that are connected by low walls.

Mitigation measures: Mitigation measures fall under the STP for B35C – 5.

B35B: This unit is exceptionally large and situated on a flat area on the top of the ridge. Three graves were identified in this section (Graves B35B). There is a wood depot next to this unit and some of the wood has damaged the walls. The section towards the south has many distinct and indistinct units, terraces and tracks visible. This section B35B continues on the other side of the road (east), into block

B35A. B34C and B35C also form part of this large settlement. The section towards the south with the cattle track has many terrace walls and circular units associated with it. Visibility was good and a few fragments of upper and lower grinders were observed. There is also a perimeter wall and heaps of stones.

Mitigation measures: Mitigation measures fall under the STP for B35B – 6. The square unit will also be investigated separately to determine its function. Mitigation measures fall under the STP for B35B – 3.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for units B34C / B35C, B35B & B35A.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS C28, D01, D02 & D03

C28 - 1	Circular stone wall. A small unit that is indistinct and disturbed.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under excavation for C28 - 4
C28 – a & b	Lower grinder (broken) Lower grinder (broken)	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
C28 - 2	Circular stone wall (not complete) damaged by road and plantation activities	Low	Mitigation measures fall under excavation for C28 - 4
C28 - 3	Terrace walls – exceptionally large stones	Low	Mitigation measures fall under excavation for C28 - 4
C28 - 4	Circular stone walls – 4 interlinked units, terrace walls and tracks.	Low	Mitigation measures for a phase 2 excavation are recommended for C28 – 4.
C28 - 5	Circular stone walls - More units are located to the east next to the access road	Low	Mitigation measures fall under excavation for C28 - 4
D01- 1	Circular stone walls - Two circular walls joined together with a very small circle attached to it. Fairly good condition although it has been damaged	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – D01

	by road and plantation activities.		
D01 – a,b & c	Upper grinders (x3) Upper grinder Lower grinder (broken) Potsherds	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
D01	Circular stone wall – good example (north of D01-1)	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated but this unit is still in good condition. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP – D01
D02 - 1	Circular stone wall – Damaged by the main access road.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP D02 – 1.
D02 - 2	Terrace walls	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – D02 – 1.
D03	Circular stone wall – small – south of main access road	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP D03.

- **Field rating:**

It is not yet clear if units C28, D01, D02 & D03 are directly associated with each other. They are however discussed together.

C28: C28 - 1 Terrace walls in this area are built with exceptionally large stones. There are traces of indistinct walls and terrace walls on both sides of the main access road. It has recently burnt and most of the large stones were damaged by the fire. Visibility was good. No archaeological material was observed in this section.

Mitigation measures: Mitigation measures for a phase 2 excavation are recommended for C28 – 4.

D01: D01 is situated in a bluegum plantation which has recently burnt. Visibility was good. The units are damaged by road and plantation activities, and are on the edge of a drainage line. Archaeological remains were observed in this section between D01 -1 and D01 - 2.

Mitigation measures: Area is damaged and deteriorated but D01 unit is still in a fairly good condition. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP – D01.

D02: D02 is situated next to the main access road on a slope and has been damaged by the road infrastructure.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP D02 – 1.

D03: This unit is situated on a slope above the main access road, and has been damaged by the road.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP D03.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for units C28, D01, D02 & D03.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS Z40 & Z32

Z40 - 1	Circular stone walls – 2 large units with a division in the one unit. Vegetation cover thick.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP Z40 – 1.
Z40 - 2	Circular stone walls - 3 x smaller units connected by straight walls.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – Z40 – 1.
Z32 - 1	Circular stone walls - A circular unit connected to another unit.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – Z40 – 1.
Z32 - 2	Circular stone walls - A circular stone wall with divisions inside was damaged by a burnt tree and a vehicle.	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP Z32 – 2.
Z32 - 3	Circular stone walls - A circular unit attached to a smaller unit, is situated next to the main access road.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP – Z32 - 2.

- **Field rating:**

The units Z40 & Z32 are fairly close to each other. It is not clear if they are connected in space and time.

Z40: These units are situated on a flat section near the main access road. The general condition of these units is not good. Vegetation cover was thick at the time of the visit and visibility was restricted. The units are close together. No archaeological finds were observed.

Mitigation measures: The area is damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP Z40 – 1.

Z32: The area has burnt recently but is now overgrown with vegetation and visibility was not good. A burnt tree has damaged a section on Z32 -2. Further damage was caused by a vehicle which was driven over a section of the wall. No archaeological material was observed.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP Z32 – 2.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for units Z40 & Z32.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS C22

C22 - 1	Circular stone wall - The unit is indistinct and damaged by plantation and road activities.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP C22 – 3.
C22 - 2	Stone cairns – x2 - close the circular units.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP C22 – 3.
C22 - b	Lower grinder (broken)	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
C22 - 3	Circular stone wall - Small circular unit between the large unit (C22 – 4) and the natural rocks and possible enclosure.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP C22 – 3.
C22 – c & d	Lower grinder - broken Lower grinder - broken	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
C 22 - 4	Circular stone wall - A large	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A

	circular unit (approximately 20m in diameter) is east of C22 – 3, 800mm high.		phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP C22 – 3.
C22 - 5	Circular stone wall - A circular unit to the east of C22 – 4 - damaged by felled trees which is visible in the unit.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP C22 - 8.
C22 – 6 & 7	Circular stone walls – 2 units next to each other. No 7 has visible divisions inside.	Low	Mitigation measures fall under STP C22 - 8.
C22 – e, f, g & h	Upper grinder Upper grinder Upper grinder Upper grinder	Low	No mitigation measures needed.
C22 - 8	Circular stone wall – good condition but damaged by felled tree. A recent metal spade was found inside. Walls are in the region of 1000mm high - This unit is worth preserving	Low	Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP C22 – 8.

- **Field rating:**

C 22 is situated over a widespread flat area, and it seems as if road and plantation activities have destroyed most of the sections. Unit C22 – 8 is still in a good condition and worth preserving. Visibility was excellent due to the recent fire and most of the trees have been felled in this section.

Mitigation measures: Area damaged and deteriorated. A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended in units – STP C22 – 3 and C22 - 8.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for units C22 1 – 7. It is however recommended that unit C22 – 8 be preserved as it is in exceptionally good condition and worth preserving. C22 – 8 should be included in the management guidelines. An area of at least 10m should be cleared of vegetation around the walls in order to preserve them from further damage.

H. RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

The aims of this study were to establish an inventory of the stone walled settlements and to do a surface investigation for archaeological remains. It was important to indicate and assess the historic extent of the impact (damage) on the stone walled settlements, to determine a possible layout pattern, and to identify areas which may be worthy of preserving. Recommendations in terms of measures for mitigation and future management guidelines were also necessary for the future preservation of some of the sites.

Taurus plantation covers an area of 4295ha over four farms of which most of the properties are planted with commercial bluegum and pine trees. There are still small sections of virgin land. A total of 25 stone walled settlements were identified on the properties of which most have been impacted upon by the existing plantation and road activities. YORK Timbers indicated some sections as of special interest (ASI), but these are not well preserved and most are overgrown and neglected and in need of management guidelines.

GRAVE SITES:

The burial sites (Graves Z38, C06, A25/C32, B35B and the Memorial site Z77), which were identified during the survey are rated as **High** and of outstanding significance as specified by the NHRA. Mitigation measures are necessary to avoid a negative impact on these sites. The graves sites must be fenced off and access must be allowed for visitation. All the burial sites must be marked as an ASI, and should be included in the management guidelines to ensure its future protection.

HISTORICAL FEATURES:

The historical features which were identified during the survey are rated as of Low significance and have local significance as specified by the NHRA. Mitigation measures are necessary to avoid a negative impact on these sites as they form part of the historic landscape of Taurus plantation.

C04: The Outspan Post, Old Drift and Cattle dip, are already marked as an ASI and should be included in the management guidelines.

A25/C32 Historic: A: The large square kraal was probably used by seasonal sheep farmers before the farm was bought in 1973, and should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines.

C22 Historic: A: The square stone enclosure or kraal is associated with the history of the area before the commercial plantations were established. It was probably used for seasonal grazing for sheep and should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines.

STONE WALLED SETTLEMENTS:

During the survey it became clear that some of the stone walls are older than others. Some of the walls have been inhabited until recent times and it is recommended:

- That historical aerial photographs be studied (before the plantations were established), to determine the layout patterns of the homesteads – (to see what types of structures the builders needed) and to establish a possible age for the stone walls. It will further provide information in terms of the wider extent of the settlement;
- Management guidelines need to be established for all the sites that are recommended to be preserved;
- That phase 2 excavations or shovel test pits (STP) be done at the following sites in order to determine the scientific value before a destruction permit may be applied for certain of the sites:

Sites A11B, A12, A13 & A14:

A11B: A phase 2 shovel test pit (STP) excavation needed and it should be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines. It is recommended that an area of 15m be cleared of trees around the main settlement walls

A 12 – 1: A phase 2 shovel test pit (STP) excavation needed in unit A12 – 1.

A13 - 4: A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit A13 - 4.

A14 - 4: One excavation is recommended inside unit A14 – 4. A14 – 10, 11 & 12 are already marked as an ASI. The area should be included in the management guidelines.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for sections in units A12, A13 and A 14. Please note that A14 – 10, 11 & 12 will be preserved as an ASI. Please note that A11B should be marked as an ASI.

Sites C01, A20A, C04 & A20B:

C01 - 6: A phase 2 study recommended - One excavation necessary inside unit C01 – 6.

A20A: This section links up with C01 and the mitigation measures for C01 – 6 are applicable for this section.

C04: This section links up with C01 and the mitigation measures for C01 – 6 are applicable for this section.

A20B - 1: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A20B-1.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for sections in units C01, A20A,

C04 & A20B.

Site A21:

A21 – 2 & A 21 - 14: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A21 – 2 & A21 - 14.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for the other sections in A21.

Sites A31 & A26:

A31 - 4: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP in A31 - 4.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP excavation in A31 – 4 in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for the rest of the sections in A31 and A26.

Sites A25/C32

A25 / C32 – 5: A phase 2 excavation is recommended;

A25 / C32 - 6: A phase 2 shovel test pit (STP) excavation is recommended;

A25/C32 – 7: This section is in an exceptionally good condition and is worth preserving. It is recommended that it be marked as an ASI and be included in the management guidelines. It is recommended that a buffer area of at least 20m around A25/C32 – 7 be kept intact.

A25 / C32 – 19: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 excavation as well as STP's in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for the rest of this section. It is recommended that an area of at least 20m around A25/C32 – 7 be kept intact as and ASI.

Site C25:

C25 - 1: This compartment is marked as an ASI – “Indo African Ruins.” This section is within a bluegum plantation. This section is a good example of a layout pattern and worth preserving and should be included in the management guidelines.

Mitigation measures: It is recommended that an area of 15m be cleared of trees around the main settlement walls, the area included in the management guidelines and marked as an ASI.

Site Z46:

Z46: The area is already marked as an ASI, together with C25.

Mitigation measures: Z46 should be included in the management guidelines. An area of at least 10m should be cleared of vegetation around the walls in order to preserve them.

Sites B34C / B35C, B35B & B35A:

B34C: Mitigation measures fall under the STP for B35B – 1.

B35C: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended for B35C – 5.

B35B: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – B35B – 1 & B35B - 6

The square unit will also be investigated and a phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – B35B – 3.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for the remaining sections in units B34C / B35C, B35B & B35A.

Sites C28, D01, D02 & D03:

C28: C28 – 4: Mitigation measures for a phase 2 excavation are recommended for C28 – 4.

D01: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP – D01.

D02 - 1: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP D02 – 1.

D03: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP D03.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for units C28, D01, D02 & D03.

Sites Z40 & Z32:

Z40 - 1: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP Z40 – 1.

Z32 - 2: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended – STP Z32 – 2.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for units Z40 & Z32.

Site C22:

C 22 – 3 & C22 – 8: A phase 2 shovel test pit excavation is recommended in units – STP C22 – 3 and C22 - 8.

Mitigation measures are necessary to conduct a phase 2 STP or excavation in order to determine the scientific value of the area before a destruction permit may be applied for units C22 1 – 7. It is however recommended that unit C22 – 8 be preserved as it is in exceptionally good condition and worth preserving. C22 – 8 should be included in the management guidelines. An area of at least 10m should be cleared of vegetation around the walls in order to preserve them from further damage.

To summarise:

SITES	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION
Burial / Memorial sites:		
Z38, C06, A25/C32, B35B, Z77	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites must be fenced off & access allowed for visitation; Mark as ASI; Include in management guidelines.
Historical sites:		
C04, A25/C32 Historic A, C22 Historic A	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark as ASI; Include in management guidelines.
Stone walled sites:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That historical aerial photographs be studied (before the plantations were established), to determine the layout patterns of the homesteads – (to see what types of structures the builders needed) and to establish a possible age for the stone walls. It will further provide information in terms of the wider extent of the settlement; Management guidelines need to be established for all the sites that are recommended to be preserved; That phase 2 excavations or shovel test pits (STP) be done at the following sites in order to determine the scientific value before a destruction permit may be applied for certain of the sites: 		
A13-4 A14-4 C01-6 A25/C32-5 C28-4	Low	Phase 2 excavations

A11B	Low	Phase 2 Shovel test pits (STP's)
A12-1		
A20B-1		
A21-2		
A21-14		
A31-4		
A25/C32-6		
A25/C32-19		
B35B-1		
B35B-6		
B35B-3		
B35C-5		
D01		
D02-1		
D03		
Z40-1		
Z32-2		
C22-3		
C22-8		

Archaeological material or graves are not always visible during a field survey and therefore new sites may still be identified, during debushing or planting operations. In such a case, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted and an assessment be done should any archaeological material be found.

Based on the survey and the findings in this report, Adansonia Heritage Consultants recommends that phase two investigations are necessary as motivated, to excavate small sections (indicated above), and to do further research and investigation into historic aerial photographs, in an effort to understand the wider extent of the stone walls. A management plan must be compiled with which the sustainable conservation of the sites can be achieved. Such a management plan would include aspects such as monitoring on an annual basis. After the Phase 2 investigation is conducted, the owner may apply for a destruction permit for certain sections which have already been damaged by past activities.

Adansonia Heritage Consultants cannot be held responsible for any archaeological material or graves which were not located during the survey.

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PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Personal communication: Mr. P. Hine (SAHRA) 021 – 4624502, 2014-11-14.
- Personal communication: Mr. J. Roux, Cell: 0837626150; 2014-12-15.
- Personal communication: Mr. J. Beetge, Taurus Plantation Manager; Cell: 0828843199. 2014-12-15.
- Personal communication: Mr. C. Wille, e-mail: taurusest@mweb.co.za: 2014-12-17 / 2014-12-29.
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