

**APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION TENBOSCH, KOMATIPOORT
NORTHERN Section (North of the Ngweti River - south of the N4):**



Fig. 1: The general area north of the Ngweti River was dry and open, although it was invaded with pioneer vegetation such as sickle bush, as a result of overgrazing.



Fig. 2: Another view of the general study area. Visibility was good.



Fig. 3: Another view of the study area. Visibility was mostly good.



Fig. 4: The northern section borders the N4.



Fig. 5: A pipeline (SASOL) is located within the servitude area next to the N4 all along the northern border. View facing west.



Fig. 6: The pipeline facing east.



Fig. 7: Riverine vegetation occurs next to the Ngweti River, with typical larger trees.



Fig. 8: The entire northern section (north of the Ngweti River) is infested with pioneer vegetation (sickle bush).



Fig. 9: Remains of metal drums and pieces of rusted metal were observed in the study area.



Fig. 10: The remains of a recent structure (house) were observed in the section towards the east (north of the Ngweti River).



Fig. 11: The recent structure (house) was built with a large concrete as well as smaller baked bricks, and possibly dates back to the 1960's.



Fig. 12: Another view of the remains of the recent structure (house).



Fig. 13: A concrete & brick foundation in the vicinity of the structure.



Fig. 14: Concrete and rusted metal pieces were observed closer to the Ngweti River.



Fig. 15: A piece of rusted metal drum / tank.



Fig. 16: A small rocky patch near the river.



Fig. 17: A LSA artefact (scraper implement) was observed at the rocky patch (fig. 16). This implement was observed in isolation and without any archaeological context.



Fig. 18: The Bambanani community utilizes the northern section for cattle farming. Wooden cattle kraals are seen in this section.

CENTRAL Section South of the Ngweti River (West of the Strydom Block road)



Fig. 19: The area south of the Ngweti River is cultivated with fruit orchards and mainly sugarcane lands.



Fig. 20: The residences and offices are grouped together in one section of the farm. This is the office building.



Fig. 21: The workshops and garages.



Fig. 22: Sections between the residences were open and visibility in general was good.



Fig. 23: One of the residences.



Fig. 24: A small section near the residences consist of natural bush, and visibility in this section was restricted. Pioneer vegetation such as sickle bush also occurs in this section, indicating previous disturbances.



Fig. 25: A large hostel with a soccer field (foreground) is situated towards the western border of the property, and is still in use.



Fig. 26: July MakoJane pointed out a grave towards the hostel area, under this Marula tree. The grave is unmarked, unknown, and not maintained.



Fig. 27: The entire southern and eastern sections have a network of underground pipelines which form part of the irrigation system on the farm.



Fig. 28: One of the pumphouse structures on the farm next to a dam.



Fig. 29: Several dams, similar to this one, are on various sections of the farm.



Fig. 30: A large grave with a concrete casing, marks a large informal graveyard. This grave is still visited by family members and belongs to Vasco Ngwane. According to July Makojane, the grave is approximately 30 years old.



Fig. 31: A number of graves are located in this section. The graveyard is not maintained and severely overgrown. It was not possible to establish the number of graves in the area.



Fig. 32: July Makojane points to one of the graves.



Fig. 33: Some of the graves had a stone casing.



Fig. 34: This grave had a concrete casing.



Fig. 35: A stone heap marks another grave.



Fig. 36: Most graves had enamel or plastic objects on. The site is approximately 100m x 90m with a dirt road around it.



Fig. 37: A pumphouse, just south of the Ngweti River.



Fig. 38: One of the dam walls within the Ngweti River ensures that water is available for the irrigation of large sections of sugarcane and orchards.



Fig. 39: One of the orchards south of the Ngweti River.



Fig. 40: A small natural section is located roughly in the middle of the farm and south of the Ngweti River.



Fig. 41: A large gravel quarry is located within the natural section.



Fig. 42: A large open section is located south of the gravel quarry (fig. 41). Citrus is dumped in this section to attract baboons to keep them away from the sugarcane crops.

EASTERN Section (East of the Strydom Block road):



Fig. 43: The landscape to the east of the Strydom Block road is similar to the rest of the farm, and consists of sugarcane lands.



Fig. 44: Another section of the farm in the eastern section.



Fig. 45: A small strip of natural vegetation occurs between the sugarcane and the Strydom Block road (below the powerline).



Fig. 46: One residence is located within the section to the east of the Strydom Block road, and next to two large dams.



Fig. 47: Earth water furrows are also situated in this section.