

Report on Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment on Portions 2, 12 and
16 of the farm Perry's Farm 9 JU and Portion 12 and the remainder of
Portion 109 of the farm De Rust 12 JU, Hazyview
Mpumalanga Province.

Compiled by



For
Enpact Environmental Consultants
Surveyor: Mr JP Celliers
19 June, 2012

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Executive summary

Site name and location: Portions 2, 12 and 16 of the farm Perry's Farm 9JU and Portion 12 and the remainder of Portion 109 of the farm De Rust 12 JU located in Hazyview, Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga.

Purpose of the study: An Archaeological Impact Assessment was conducted in order to locate remains of heritage significance in respect of the proposed Hazyview Township.

1:50 000 Topographical Map: 2531 AA Kiepersol

EIA Consultant: Enpact Environmental Consultants

Client: Perry's Bridge Citrus Estate (Pty) Ltd, Mr Jack Brotherton, PO Box 5, Hazyview, 1242.

Heritage Consultant: Kudzala Antiquity CC.

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Report date: 19 June 2012

Description and findings:

An Archaeological Impact Assessment was conducted by Kudzala Antiquity CC for Enpact Environmental Consultants on Portions 2, 12 and 16 of Perry's Farm 9JU and Portion 12 and the remainder of Portion 109 of the farm De Rust, Hazyview, Mpumalanga Province, extent approximately 200 hectares. This forms part of legislative requirements as appears in section 38 of the National Heritage Resources act (25 of 1999).

The survey was conducted on foot and with the aid of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate archaeological remains and historic features.

Seven (7) sites were documented and are rated with medium and low significance ratings.

It is characterized by three areas where undecorated sherds of pottery were exposed during (previous) agricultural activity and are now located on the surface of previously cultivated lands. It is recommended that excavation or earth-moving activities in these areas be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The remainder of the sites were allocated low significance ratings and they consist of old pump station structures, demolished dwellings and the remains of an irrigation canal.

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

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

1. Introduction

Kudzala Antiquity CC was commissioned to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on portions of the farms Perry's Farm and De Rust in Hazyview, Mpumalanga Province. The affected area is some 200 hectares in extent, which is located within the boundaries of the Mbombela Local Municipal area.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999, section 38) and the NEMA (National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998) requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) or institutions to have specialist heritage impact assessment studies undertaken whenever any development activities are planned. This is to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as part of the national estate are properly managed and not damaged or destroyed.

Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of Cultural, historical significance or have other special value to the present community or future generations.

The national estate may include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds including:
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*;
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and

other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

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

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

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

These would be any man-made structure, tool, object of art or waste that was left behind on or beneath the soil surface by historic or pre-historic communities. These remains, when studied in their original context by archaeologists, are interpreted in an attempt to understand, identify and reconstruct the activities and lifestyles of past communities. When these items are disturbed from their original context, any meaningful information they possess is lost, therefore it is important to locate and identify such remains before construction or development activities commence.

An AIA consists of three phases, this document deals with the first phase. This (phase 1) investigation is aimed at getting an overview of cultural resources in a given area, thereby assessing the possible impact a proposed development may have on these resources.

When the archaeologist encounters a situation where the planned project will lead to the destruction or alteration of an archaeological site, a second phase in the survey is

normally recommended. During a phase two investigation, the impact assessment of development activities on identified cultural resources is intensified and detailed investigation into the nature and origin of the cultural material is undertaken. Often at this stage, archaeological excavation is carried out in order to document and preserve the cultural heritage.

Phase three consists of the compiling of a management plan for the safeguarding, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven, 2002).

Continuous communication between the developer and surveyor after the initial report has been compiled may result in the modification of a planned route or development to incorporate or protect existing archaeological sites.

2. Description of surveyed area

The study area falls within the Mbombela Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on approximately 200 ha of land located in the town of Hazyview.

Veld type: The area is located within the Pretoriuskop Sour Bushveld veld type. This is characterized by open tree savanna with relatively few low shrubs and a dense grassy layer dominated by sour grasses.

Geology: Granite and gneiss of the Nelspruit Suite which is weathered to a shallow, leached, red to yellow-brown sand to sandy loam of the Glenrosa, Hutton and Clovelly forms (Mucina and Rutherford, 2009).

The survey was conducted on foot and with the use of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate cultural remains.

3. Methodology

The methodological approach for this study should meet the requirements of relevant heritage legislation. A desktop archival study followed by a physical survey of the impacted areas was conducted. This was done to assess whether graves or features of historical or archaeological value exist on the property.

SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency) and the relevant legislation (Act 25

of 1999, National Heritage Resources Act) require that the following components be included in an Archaeological impact assessment:

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

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

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

It is the aim of this study to locate and identify such objects or places in order to assess whether they are of significance and warrant further investigation or protection. This is done by means of foot surveys, a desktop archival study as well as a study of the results of previous archaeological work in the area.

3.1. Desktop study

The purpose of the desktop study is to compile as much information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. This helps to provide an historical context for located sites. Sources used for this study included published and unpublished documents, archival material and maps. Material obtained from the following institutions or individuals were consulted:

- Lydenburg Museum, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles
- Published and unpublished historical reports and articles
- Archival documents from the National Archives, Pretoria

3.1.1. Previous Archaeological studies in the area

The SAHRA database was used to gather information on previous Archaeological Impact Assessments conducted in the area. Two reports were consulted, one by van Schalkwyk (2007) and another by Celliers (2009). In his study entitled “*Heritage Impact Assessment: Portion 3, Perry’s Farm 9JU*”, van Schalkwyk documented the grave of Mr Perry, original owner of the farm. In his study entitled “*Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment on portions 5, 7, and the remainder of the farm De Rust 12 JU, near Hazyview, in the Ehlanzeni District Municipal area, Mpumalanga Province*”, Celliers documented nine sites of which three were gravesites and one a site with a surface scatter of Late Iron Age pottery, the remainder of the sites were buildings and structures of no heritage significance.

3.2. Significance of sites

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) formulated guidelines for the conservation of all cultural resources and therefore also divided such sites into three main categories. These categories might be seen as guidelines that suggest the extent of protection a given site might receive. They include sites or features of local (Grade 3) provincial (Grade 2) and national (Grade 1) significance.

For practical purposes the surveyor uses his own classification for sites or features and divides them into three groups, those of low or no significance, those of medium significance, those of high significance.

Within the establishment of the significance of a site or feature there are certain values or dimensions connected to significance which may be allocated to a site.

These include:

- **Types of significance**

The site's scientific, aesthetic and historic significance or a combination of these is established.

- **Degrees of significance**

The archaeological or historic site's rarity and representative value is considered. The condition of the site is also an important consideration.

- **Spheres of significance**

Sites are categorized as being significant in the international, national, provincial, regional or local context. Significance of a site for a specific community is also taken into consideration.

It should be noted that to arrive at the specific allocation of significance of a site or feature, the specialist considers the following:

- Historic context
- Archaeological context or scientific value
- Social value
- Aesthetic value

More specific criteria used by the specialist in order to allocate value or significance to a site include:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Quality of the archaeological or historic material of the site
- Quantity of sites and site features

In short, archaeological and historic sites containing data which may significantly enhance the knowledge that archaeologists currently have about our cultural heritage

should be considered highly valuable. In all instances these sites should be preserved during construction activities. When development activities do however jeopardize the future of such a site, a second and third phase in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process is normally advised which entails the excavation or rescue excavation of cultural material along with a management plan to be drafted for the preservation of the site or sites.

Graves are considered very sensitive sites and should never under any circumstances be jeopardized by development activities. Graves are incorporated in the National Heritage Resources Act under section 36 and in all instances where graves are found by the surveyor, the recommendation would be to steer clear of these areas. If this is not possible or if construction activities have for some reason damaged graves, specialized consultants are normally contacted to aid in the process of exhumation and reinterment of the human remains.

Table 3.1. Significance rating guidelines for sites

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

4. History and Archaeology

4.1. Historic period

4.1.1. Early History

The first inhabitants of the eastern Lowveld were probably the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Lowveld where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented in the Nelspruit area (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975). It has been argued that the red ochre source for these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

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

Various historians and ethnographers describe that the Lowveld was frequented by Swazi and Sotho-Tswana groups during historic times i.e. Late Iron Age times during the period AD 1500-1800. (Barnard, 1975; Bergh, 1998; Bornman, 2002; Herbst, 1985; Myburgh, 1949).

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

approximately 300 AD and copper mining and working in Southern Africa may have been practiced as early as 620 AD (Bergh, 1998:103).

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

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

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

A second attempt to create an inland route took place two years later in June 1725 when Francois de Cuiper and 34 men departed from Delagoa Bay and travelled in a north-

western direction. They reached Gomondwano in the current Kruger National Park where they were also attacked by a local tribe. This resulted in them also having to return to Delagoa Bay. Although this attempt was also not successful, it is seen as the first European intrusion into this northern area (Bergh, 1998:116).

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

During the nineteenth century the Lowveld area of Mpumalanga was extensively settled by both Bantu and European groups that migrated into this area. Bantu migration was mainly as a result of political upheaval during the *mfecane* (“the crushing” in Nguni). This was a period of bloody tribal and faction struggles in present-day KwaZulu Natal and on the Highveld area, which occurred around the early 1820’s until the late 1830’s (Bergh, 1998). It came about in response to heightened competition for land and trade, and caused population groups like gun-carrying Griquas and Shaka’s Zulus to attack other tribes (Giliomee, 2003). During this period, a movement of Swazi people took place to the areas north and northwest of Swaziland. As a result reports indicate that the Swazi were living in the Lowveld area by the 1840’s (Bergh, 1998).

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

According to Bornman:

“Mswati continued his attacks on the emaMbayi (Sotho) tribes living south of the Ngwenya (Crocodile) and the Mlambongwane (Kaap) Rivers, who fled into the present day Kruger National Park and into the mountainous area of Mphakeni (Crocodile Gorge) and the Three Sisters Mountains. But as soon as the Swazi army had retreated, the emaMbayi returned to their old haunts and reoccupied them.

Again the Swazi regiments drove the emaMbayi from this area. The battle, which took place near the creek, today known as Low’s Creek, west of the Three Sisters Mountain, was so fierce that the creek ran red with the blood of the slain. After the battle the Swazi named the creek: the red (or blood) river (Mantibovu) and the Three Sisters they named Mbayiyane, meaning the ‘mountain of the emaMbayi’.

Mswati proceeded systematically to settle this area with members of his own family and trusted commoners after they killed Tsibeni and evicted the remnants of his people who fled to an area near Legogote, where they are still living today” (Bornman, 1995).

4.1.2. The Voortrekkers

Although the Lowveld region has a rich history regarding events and occurrences that transpired during the Anglo-Boer War no information could be obtained of any historical data that directly affected the farms De Rust and Perry’s Farm. According to a map taken from J.S. Bergh, (red), *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika, Die vier noordelike provinsies*, no battles or noteworthy skirmishes occurred in the region under investigation. It would seem that the closest battle to the farms would have been the one at Paardeplaats (Long Tom pass). No other information specifically relating to the farms in any other books on the Anglo-Boer War could be traced. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the Lowveld does indeed have a very interesting history regarding events that transpired during the war.

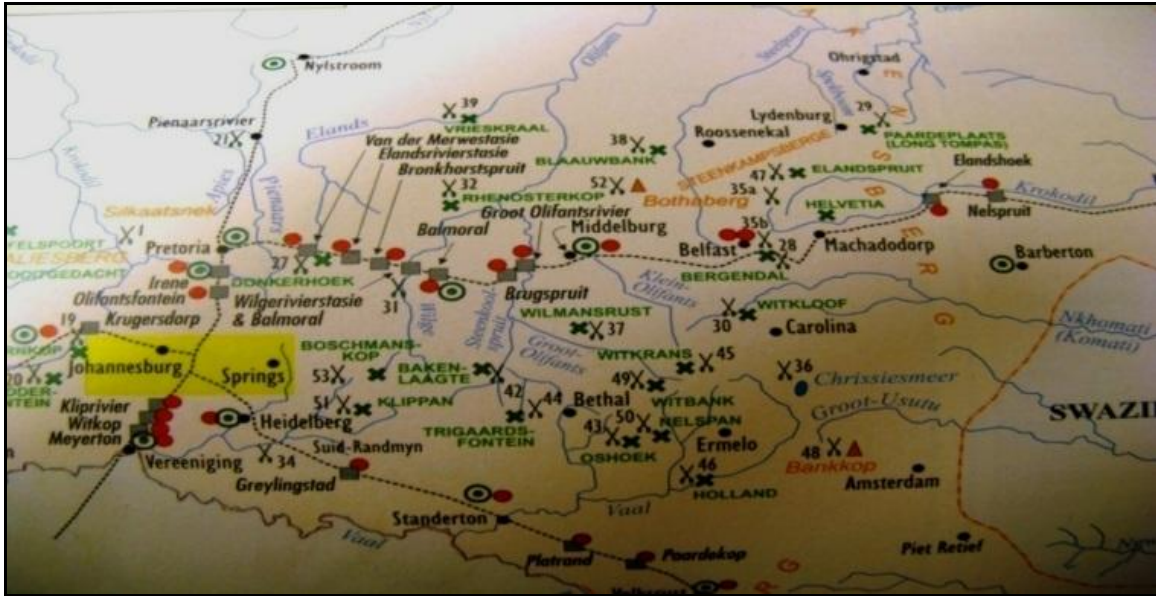


Fig. 4.1. Map from: J.S. Bergh, (red), *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika, Die vier noordelike provinsies*, 1998.

4.1.3. Maps of the area under investigation

In 1860 the farms under investigation were located in the Lydenburg District. In 1902, after the end of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), the district of Barberton was established by the British Administration and consisted of the White River, Barberton, Komati and Sabie wards. The farms were classified into the Barberton district up until 1930, when the district of Nelspruit was formed, in essence by uniting the White River and Sabie wards. The development of the successive districts can, for example, also be seen in the change of the farm numbers of these farms. The farm De Rust was originally known as De Rust No. 159, and is today known as De Rust 12 JU. Likewise, Perry's Farm was known as Perry's Farm No. 171 in the past, whereas it is known as Perry's Farm 9 JU in the present. These numbers could be found on the various historical and topographical maps of the farm area.

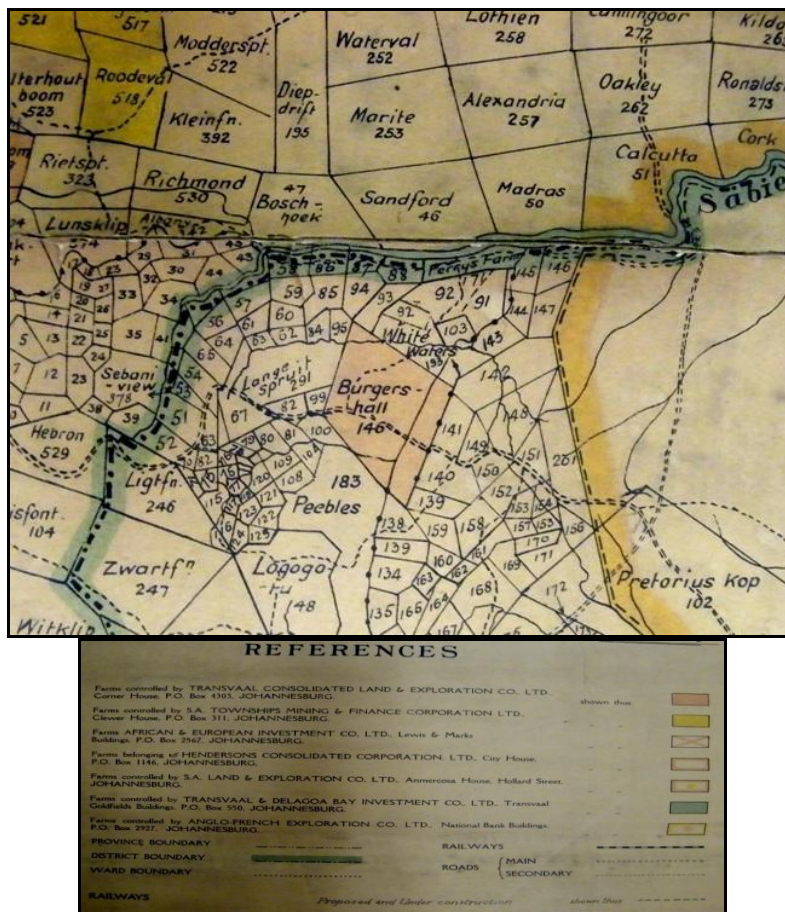
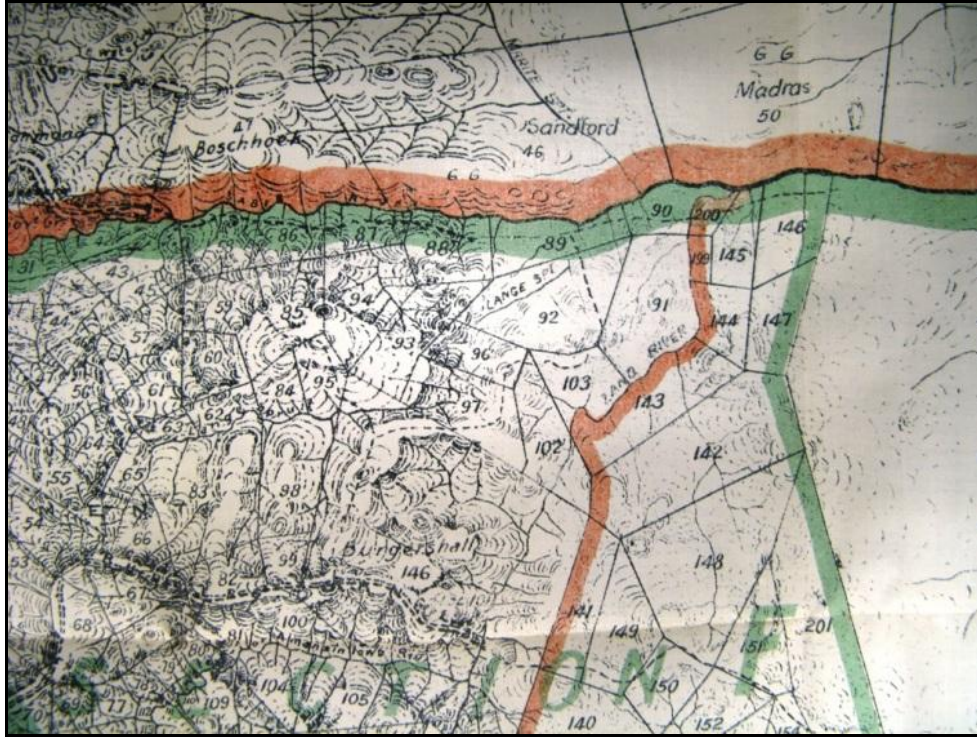
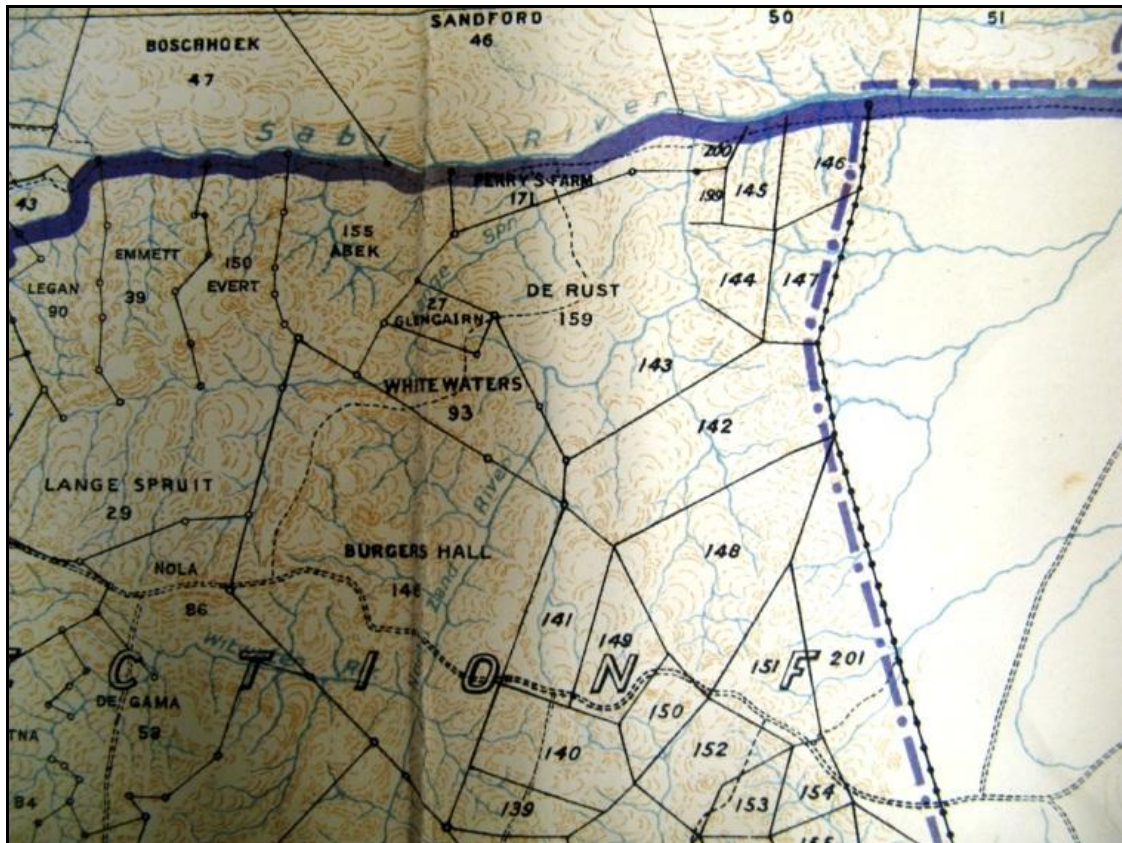


Fig. 4.2. Early map of the Transvaal Province, indicating farm ownership. Date: ca. 1900 *Holmden's Map of the Transvaal and Swaziland.*



Colony (or Territory) Boundary	-----	Telegraph line	-----
District	-----	Homesteads-Kraals	-----
Farm	-----	Pans-Dams	-----
Roads (main)	-----	Farm Numbers-Heights	303-4971
" (ordinary)	-----	Military Posts	⊙
Footpaths	-----	Mission St ^o -Police St ^o	M.S.P.S
Bridlepaths	-----	Magistrates Office-Police Post	M.O.P.P
Railways	-----	Post & Telegraph Office	P.T.O

Fig. 4.3. 1902 Major Jackson Series Map, no. 17a.



REFERENCE	VERKLARINGS
Magisterial Districts	Magistraatsdistrikte
Main Roads	Hoofweë
Railways	Spoorweë
Townships	Dorpe

Fig. 4.4. Surveyor General. 1931. Map of the Transvaal Province. Union of South Africa. Pretoria: Surveyor General's Office.

4.1.4. The establishment of Hazyview

A farm does not exist in isolation, and it is important to understand the social history of the surrounding area. It is essential to consider the history of towns in the vicinity of the property under investigation, since these social centres would have affected those individuals living in the surrounding area. Hazyview is of obvious significance as the town was established on the farm De Rust 12JU.

The settlement of Hazyview is located about 34 miles north of Nelspruit on the road to Bushbuckridge on the farm De Rust 12JU. On a meeting of the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas held on 5 December 1969, it was decided that in accordance to Article 14(2) of the ordinance of the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas, this settlement should be taken up in the legal jurisdiction of the board and thus be granted urban status. This was due to the fact that the eastern Transvaal was increasingly becoming a choice tourist destination and there were also significant developments of citrus farming in the area. It was thus assumed that in future there would be a greater influx of people into the area. To ensure that the necessary municipal services could be delivered, the settlement would need a local council to coordinate these developments. (CDB, 1721, PB: 3/2/3/111/3).

Mention was made that in 1969 the existing developments on the farm De Rust consisted of a garage and a restaurant where the Burger's Hall district road link up with the Bosbokrand/Nelspruit road. A mile north from this intersection on the Bosbokrand/Nelspruit road there was a hotel, motel and a caravan park with recreational facilities such as a swimming pool and tennis courts, a café, primary school, liquor store, post office, dairy, garage, general dealer, estate agent, a farmers' cooperative and citrus cooperative and six residential houses (CDB, 1721, PB: 3/2/3/111/3).

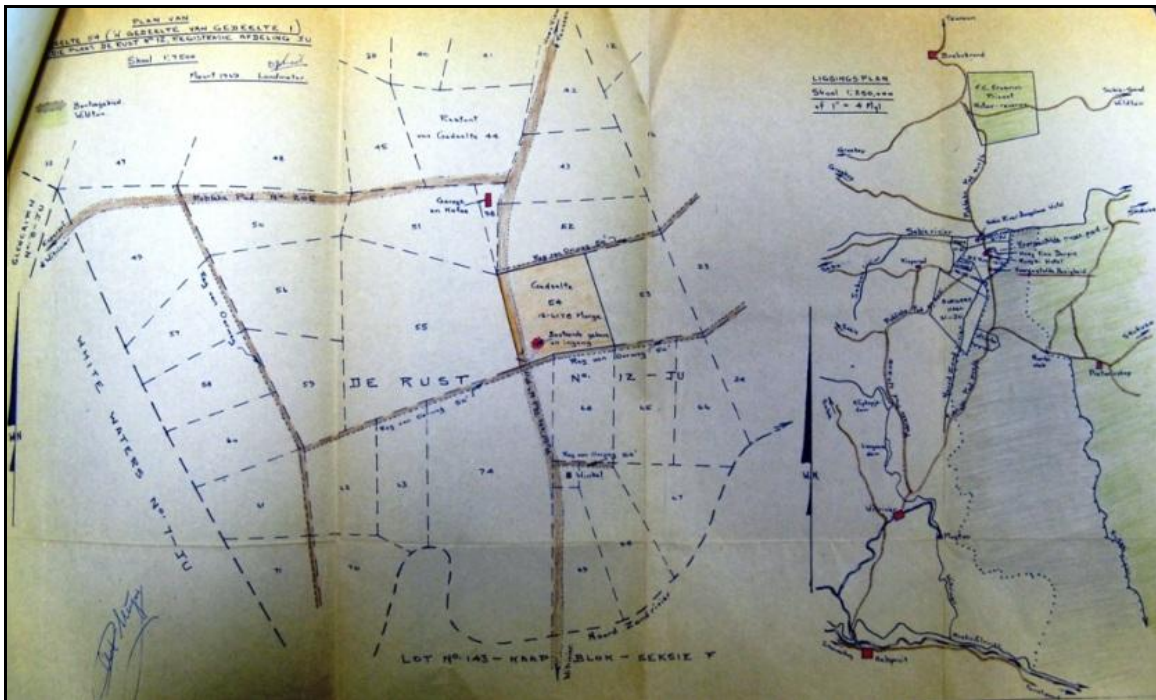
4.1.5. An historical overview of the farms under investigation

De Rust 12 JU

It was not possible to trace a full title deed history of the farm De Rust 12 JU in the farm register at the National Archive of Pretoria. The farm was however first sold by the South African government by Crown Grant on 9 May 1930 to one Harry Charles Christopher Wolhuter. The farm was established by combining the following lots from the Kaap Block, section F: lots 91, 92 and 103. The following section will give an overview of developments that could be traced on the various portions of the farm. No specific information could be traced on 109 of the property.

On 26 April 1968 Mr. A.P. Steyn, the owner of Portion 54 of the farm De Rust, made application to lift the restriction of Act 21 of 1940, which prohibited the establishment of a business or an industry on a farm (CDB, 15113, PB4/19/2/30/12/1).

The map below, dated to 1968, was submitted with his application:



In a subsequent letter dated 13 March 1969 Mr. Steyn stated that he wanted to establish a general dealership and a motel on the property. The motel would consist of 10 Rondawel

huts. A report by the Department of Health stated that an inspection of the property was done on 18 April 1969. It mentioned that the portion consisted of 12.6178 morgen and that there was an existing residential house with some outbuildings on the property. The farm was also developed and the northern section was planted with citrus. The report stated that there was bilharzia causing snails in the water drawn from the North Sand River and that water usage for the public would have to be strictly monitored. The report concluded that the application should be approved (CDB, 15113, PB4/19/2/30/12/1).

However, in a memorandum issued by the Administrator in the Executive Committee on 5 February 1970 the application was turned down. The reasons given were the fact that there were already a number of similar businesses in the area and that the establishment of the Hazyview holiday town in close vicinity to the proposed development could be hampered by this development (CDB, 15113, PB4/19/2/30/12/1).

On 7 December 1970 an application was submitted for the development on the farm De Rust, portion 59. Developments elsewhere on the farm are mentioned as being

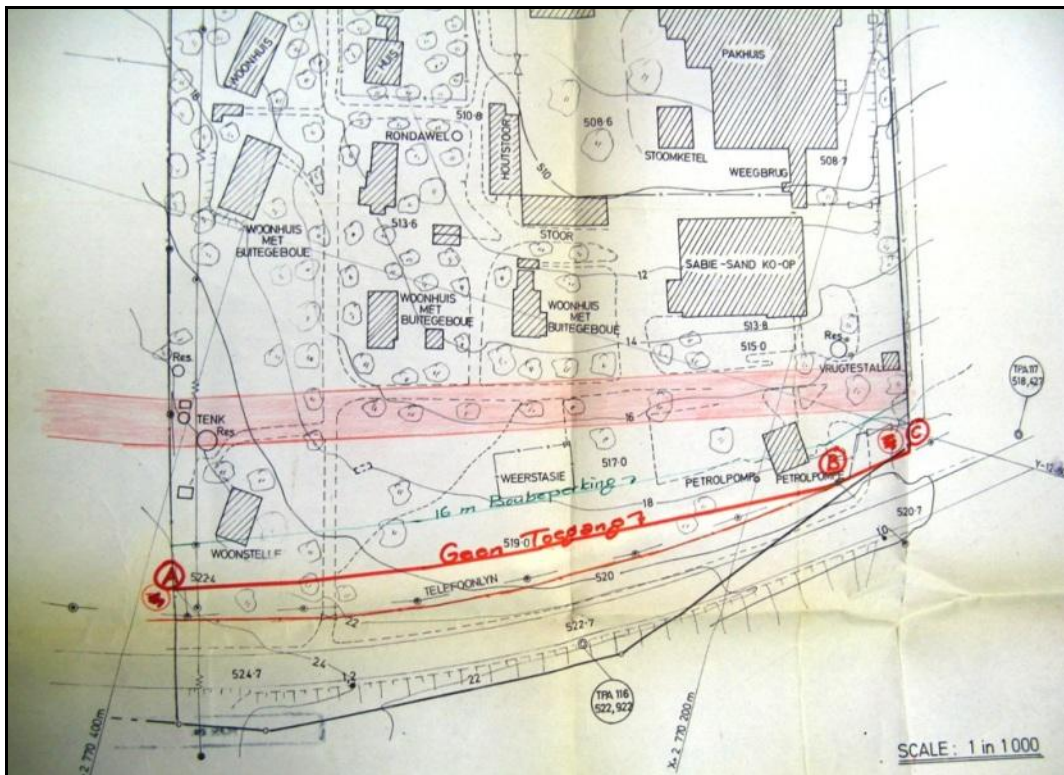
- Business complex (portions 87 & 88)
- Corporation (portion 95)
- Garage and cafe (portion 52)
- Shop (portion 24)
- Motel and Hotel (portion 6)
- Rest camp (portion 74)

The application was not approved (CDB, 15114, PB4/19/2/30/12/3). In 1971 permission was granted for the establishment of a hotel on portion 102 of the farm De Rust No. 12. The permission was granted to Rhodes-Harrison Louw Hoffe and partners (CDB, 15114, PB4/19/2/30/12/6).

In June 1974 the owners of the farm De Rust, namely the Hazyview Koöorporatiewe Sitrus Maatskappy BPK, requested to be exempted from the determinations of a specific law. This law seems to have stipulated that due to the development on their farm, the

residential and developed area would thus be declared a town, which would have to be divided into lots. The company's reason for the requested exemption was that they never intended for the developments to grow into a town, and that dividing the land into lots, without granting ownership of the lots to anyone, would be a useless exercise. The Director of Local Development was in favour of this exemption, which was granted in 1980 to the mentioned company under the condition that no further development would take place in the area (CDB, 2247, PB4/1/11/2/67).

In October 1980 the Director of Roads made an objection against the granted exemption on the grounds of the determinations in the law pertaining to the roads. (See the map below, dated 1980, for the developments and suggested roads on portion 95 of the farm).



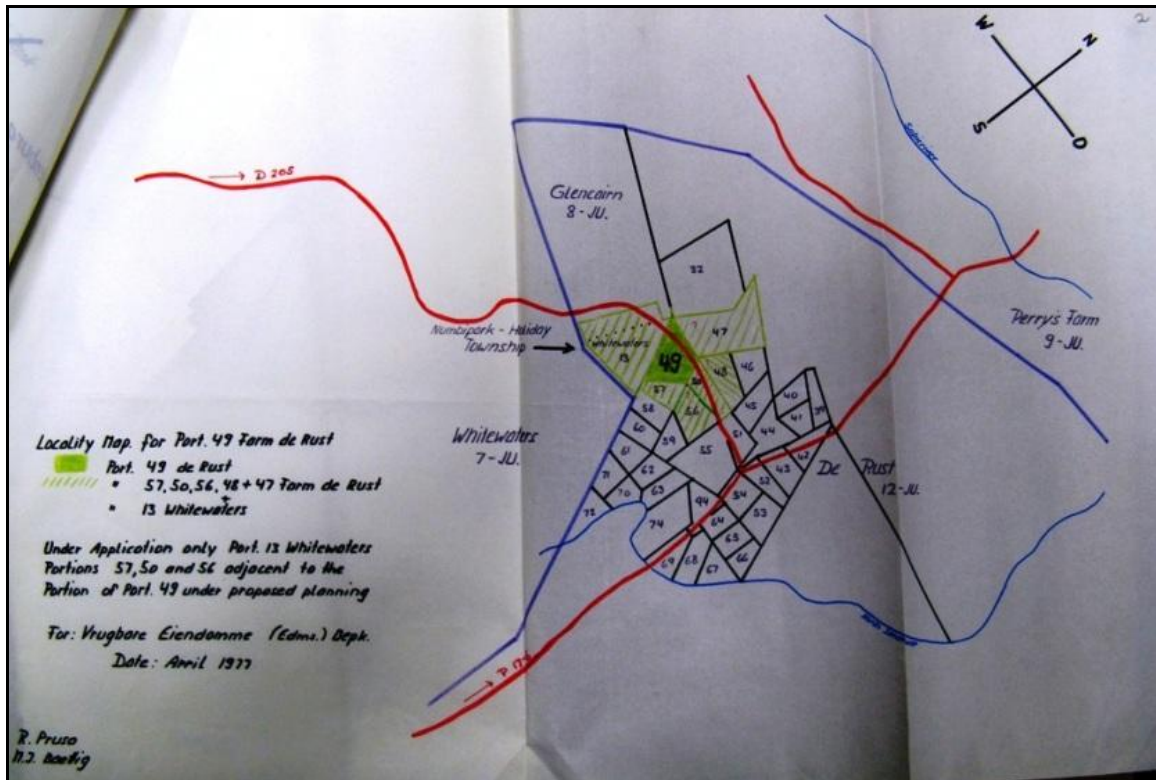
Therefore a council meeting was held to decide the outcome of the situation. A list of the already existing developments on the farm was given as follows:

- Six residential houses with outbuildings
- Two apartments

- One bungalow / chalet
- Reservoirs (water)
- Weather station
- Petrol pumps
- Fruit stall
- Sales dept. of Sabie-Sand co-op
- Three storage buildings
- Boiler
- Weigh bridge
- Processing area for fruits
- Workshop
- Four tennis courts
- A few corrugated iron houses

The exemption from the establishment of a town was granted on condition that no further development would take place in the area and that several plans of established developments would have to be handed in for approval by state departments. Also, only agricultural activities and activities relating to the corporation would be allowed (CDB, 2247, PB4/1/11/2/67).

On 21 June 1977, Mrs. M.J. Baettig made application on behalf of Vrugbare Eiendomme Edms. Beperk to establish a bakery, office blocks, manufacturer of Christmas decorations and decorative candles, manufacturer of ceramic tiles and ornaments, snuff manufacturing and wholesale snuff dealer on the farm De Rust 12 JU, portion 49. The application was however not approved and although Mrs. Baettig appealed to the Department of Local Government the issue was still not resolved on 30 December 1982. No further correspondence regarding the application was present in the file (CDB, 15115, PB4/19/2/30/12/8). A sketch plan below, dated to 1977, was submitted with the application:



In a letter dated 26 May 1985 mention is made that the Administrator of the Transvaal approved an application for the establishment of a general dealer, post office, café, liquor store and funeral undertaker on portion 104 De Rust 12 JU, Nelspruit (CDB, 9591, PB4/19/2/111/169).

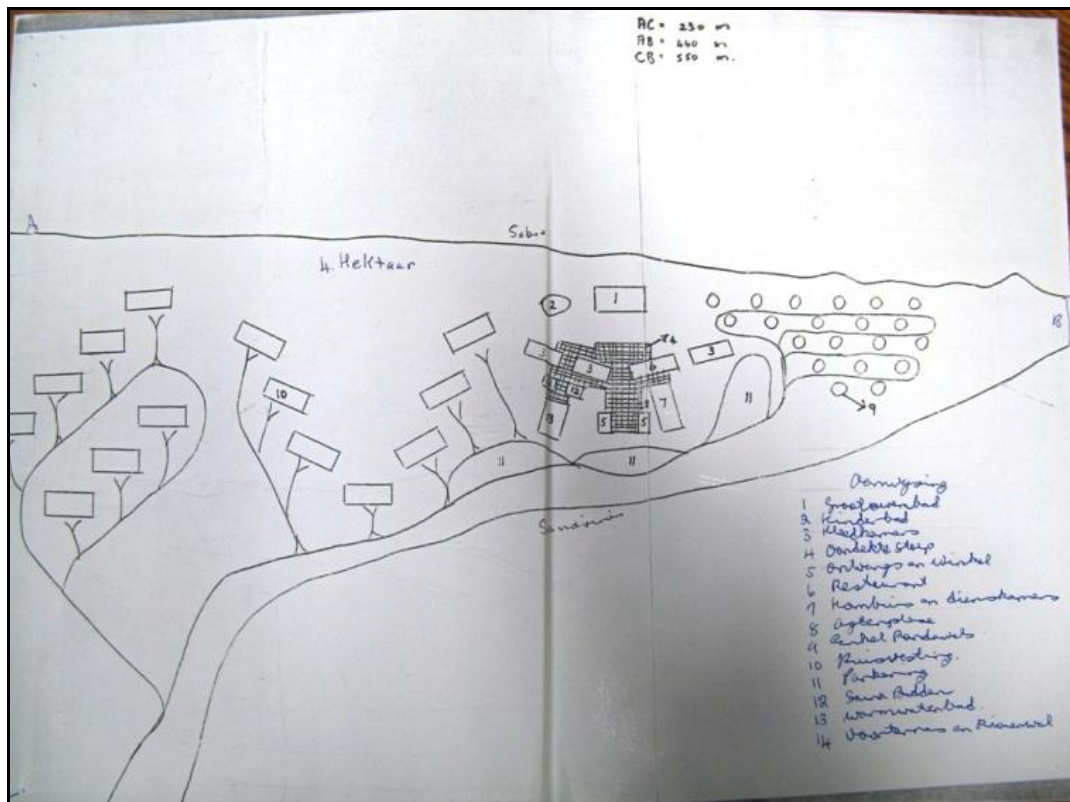
An application was made by the Administration Board of the Eastern Transvaal for permission to sell sorghum beer on portion 104 of the farm De Rust 12 JU. The Transvaal Board for Development of Peri Urban Areas had no objection to the application. Objection was however made by the principal of the local primary school. The application was approved on 4 March 1985 (CDB, 15115, PB4/19/2/30/12/14).

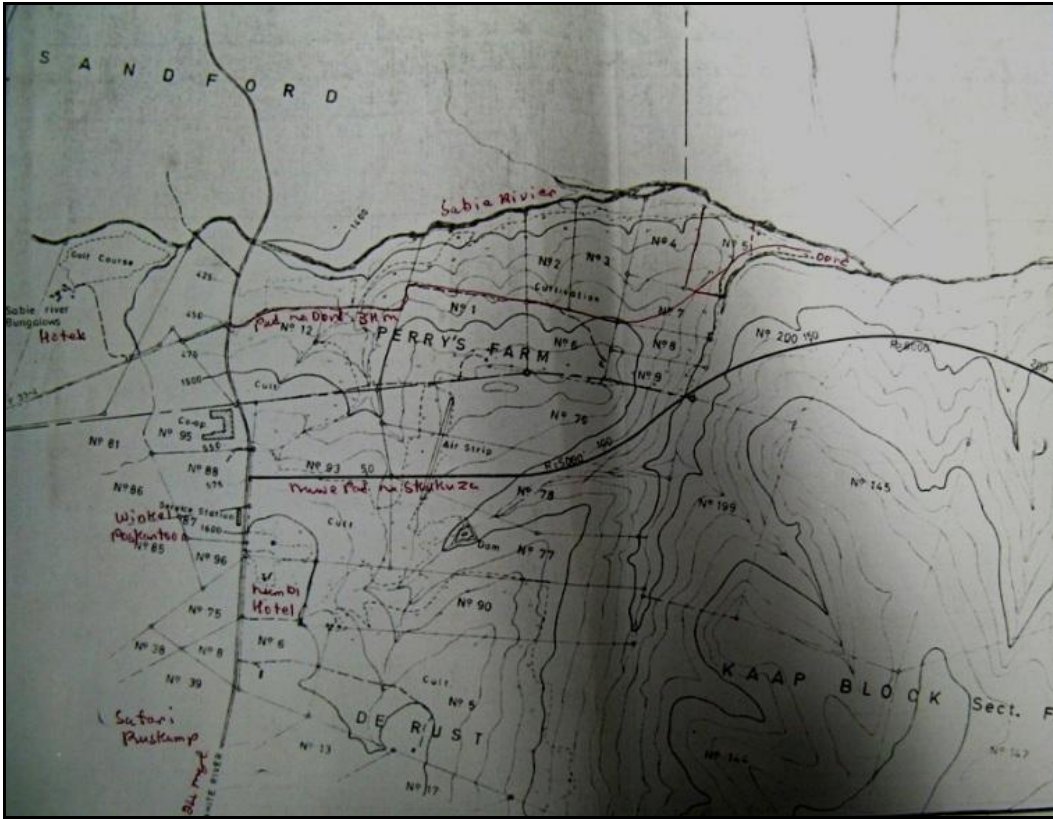
Perry's Farm 9 JU

On 11 June 1971 an application was submitted by Sabie Rivier Minerale Bron to the Department of Planning for the establishment of a public resort on Perry's Farm 9 JU. The resort would consist of 20 holiday huts, a caravan park, a swimming pool and a restaurant.

In a subsequent report submitted by the Department of Local Areas to the Transvaal Board of Development of Peri-urban Areas some interesting facts were mentioned about the farm. It stated that the property was located in a fork formed by the Sand and Sabie Rivers. The property was not developed except for a substation operated by Evmok Electricity. Mention was also made that there were hot spring sources on the property and that due to the high mineral concentration of the water the land was not suitable for agricultural purposes. Important from a historic and archaeological perspective was that the owner, a certain Mr. H.J. Wessels, mentioned an excavation on the farm that led to the finding of various clay pots. These indicated a presence of a black tribe that lived in the area, possibly during the Iron Age.

The Administrator of the Transvaal approved the application for the establishment the resort on 28 August 1972 (CDB, 15524, PB4/19/2/61/9/1). The sketches below dated to 1971, show the proposed development.





On 28 July 1980 an application was submitted to the Department of Cooperation and Development in which approval was sought for the building of a residence with four rooms to house black EVKOM employees on the property Perry's Farm. This application was approved on 18 February 1982 (BAO, 3/4248, 12/2/6/N9/114).

On 11 November 1985 Derick Peacock submitted an application for the development of a portion of Perry's farm with permission of the owner. The application was for the development of 38 chalets, a dam and one squash court. The application also mentioned already established developments in the area:

- 60 rooms
- 6 chalets
- 22 chalets (under construction)
- A swimming pool
- A golf course

- Two tennis courts
- 3 Volleyball court
- 1 Bowling court
- Covered recreational facilities

The development was approved under a number of conditions and consequently the chalets and dam were built. The plan for the building of a squash court was abandoned and substituted with the building of a tennis court (CDB, 15113, PB4/19/2/30/9/3).

4.2. Archaeology

4.2.1. Stone Age

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

These people may be regarded as the first modern inhabitants of Mpumalanga, known as the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Eastern Mpumalanga where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented throughout the Province (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975; Delius, 2007). These include areas such as Witbank, Ermelo, Barberton, Nelspruit, White River, Lydenburg and Ohrigstad.

Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

San paintings in Mpumalanga are characterized by representations of animals and human figures and are normally fine-lined paintings which are produced by using brushes made of plant material, sticks and quills. The colours are usually red and black or sometimes

white. It has been argued that the red ochre source for some of these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

At Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina District, two LSA rock shelters with four panels of rock art was discovered and archaeologically investigated. The site was used between 4870 BP and as recently as 200 BP. Stone walls at both sites date to the last 250 years of hunter-gatherer occupation and they may have served as protection against intruders and predators. Pieces of clay ceramic and iron beads found at the site indicates that there was early social interaction between the hunter-gatherer (San) communities and the first farmers who moved into this area at around 500 AD. Evidence from Welgelegen Shelter on the banks of the Vaal River near Ermelo suggests that the early farming (Bantu) and hunter-gatherer (San) communities coexisted (Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

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

4.2.2. Early Iron Age

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

Ludwig von Bezing was a boy of more or less 10 years of age when he first saw pieces of the now famous Lydenburg heads in 1957 while playing in the veld on his father’s farm near Lydenburg. Five years later von Bezing developed an interest in archaeology and went back to where he first saw the shards. Between 1962 and 1966 he frequently visited the Sterkspruit valley to collect pieces of the seven clay heads. Von Bezing joined the archaeological club of the University of Cape Town when he studied medicine at this institution. He took his finds to the university at the insistence of the club. He had not only found the heads, but potsherds, iron beads, copper beads, ostrich eggshell beads,

pieces of bones and millstones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town and WITS Prof. Ray Innskeep and Dr Mike Evers excavated the site where von Bezing found the remains. This site and in particular its unique finds (heads, clay masks) instantly became internationally famous and was henceforth known as the Lydenburg Heads site.

Two of the clay masks are large enough to probably fit over the head of a child, the other five are approximately half that size. The masks have both human and animal features, a characteristic that may explain that they had symbolic use during initiation- and other religious ceremonies. Carbon dating proved that the heads date to approximately 600 AD and were made by Early Iron Age people. These people were Bantu herders and agriculturists and probably populated Southern Africa from areas north-east of the Limpopo river. Similar ceramics were later found in the Gustav Klingbiel Nature Reserve and researchers believe that they are related to the ceramic wares (pottery) of the Lydenburg Heads site in form, function and decorative motive. This sequence of pottery is formally known as the Klingbiel type pottery. No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

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

Some archaeological research was done during the 1970's at sites belonging to the EIA (Early Iron Age), location Plaston, a settlement close to White River (Evers, 1977). This site is located on a spur between the White River and a small tributary. It is situated on holding 119 at Plaston.

The site was discovered during house building operations when a collection of pottery

shards was excavated. The finds consisted of pottery shards both on the surface and excavated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.3. Late Iron Age

The later phases of the Iron Age (AD 1600-1800's) is represented by various tribes including Ndebele, Swazi, BaKoni, Pedi marked by extensive stonewalled settlements found throughout the escarpment and particularly around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. Smaller tribes such as the Pai and Pulana were attacked by and made to flee from the aggressive Swazi, especially during the *mfecane* (difaqane). They (Swazi) were particularly active in the Lowveld during the difaqane period (1820's) and it is well-known that they frequently attacked and ousted smaller herder groups like the Pai and Pulana, especially in the area today known as Low's Creek. They were however prevented from settling in the low-lying areas due to the presence of the tsetse fly and malaria. Consequently there is little evidence of large scale settlement in the Crocodile River valley until the time of colonial settlement (1890's) and later. Small, isolated dry-packed stone-walled enclosures found near Nelspruit and surrounding areas may be attributed to these smaller groups who hid away from the Swazi onslaught. The sites were probably not used for extended periods as they

were frequently on the move as a result of the onslaught and therefore small, indistinct and with little associated cultural material.

5. Located sites, description and suggested mitigation

A total of seven (7) sites were documented they consist of surface scatters of small undecorated pottery sherds (sites H 1, H 2 and H 5) which were most probably ploughed to the surface as the scatters are all located on previously cultivated lands. These sites are allocated a medium significance rating (Table 3.1.). No additional features relating to the sherds were found. It is however possible that there may be more extensive archaeological deposit beneath the soil surface at these locations and it is recommended that construction/ excavation activities here should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Two sites (H 3, H 4) are existing structures of low significance (Table 3.1.) and the remaining structures are ruins (H 6) of farm workers dwellings and the ruined remains of an irrigation canal (H 7) also regarded as being of low significance.

5.2. Description of located sites

5.2.1. Site H 1.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: A small scatter of undecorated sherds of pottery found on the surface, probably as a result of agricultural activity. It is possible that more deposit is located sub-surface. Significance is medium.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

Monitoring during construction.

5.2.2. Site H 2.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: A small scatter of undecorated sherds of pottery found on the surface, probably as a result of agricultural activity. It is possible that more deposit is located sub-surface. Significance is medium.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

Monitoring during construction.

5.2.3. Site H 3.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: A structure used previously as a pump station. Low significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.4. Site H 4.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: A structure used as a pump station. Low significance.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.5. Site H 5.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: A small scatter of undecorated sherds of pottery found on the surface, probably as a result of agricultural activity. It is possible that more deposit is located sub-surface. Significance is medium.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

Monitoring during construction.

5.2.6. Site H 6.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: The ruined remains of four dwellings which probably served as quarters for farm workers.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended

5.2.7. Site H 7.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description: The ruined remains of an irrigation canal.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

Recording/ mapping before destruction.

TABLE 5.1. General Significance of located sites.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
H 1	Small Surface scatter undecorated pottery	Archaeological	Archaeological: Medium Historic: Medium	Lowveld EIA to LIA
H 2	Small Surface scatter undecorated pottery	Archaeological	Archaeological: Medium Historic: Medium	Lowveld EIA to LIA
H 3	Structure	N/A	N/A	N/A
H 4	Structure	N/A	N/A	N/A
H 5	Small Surface scatter undecorated pottery	Archaeological	Archaeological: Medium Historic: Medium	Lowveld EIA to LIA
H 6	Ruins of farm workers dwellings	None	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Hazyview farming community
H 7	Ruins/ remains of irrigation canal	Historic	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Hazyview farming community

TABLE 5.2. Significance allocation of located sites

Site no.	Unique nature	Integrity of archaeological deposit	Wider context	Relative location	Depth of deposit	Quality of archaeological/ historic material	Quantity of site features	Preservation condition of site
H1	Pottery scatter	Poor/ sub-surface	Lowveld EIA or LIA?	De Rust 12JU	Not known	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	4	Poor
H2	Pottery scatter	Poor/ sub-surface	Lowveld EIA or LIA?	De Rust 12JU	Not known	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	4	Poor
H3	No	N/A	N/A	De Rust 12JU	N/A	N/A	1	Fair/ Good
H4	No	N/A	N/A	De Rust 12JU	N/A	N/A	1	Fair/ Good
H5	Pottery scatter	Poor/ sub-surface	Lowveld EIA or LIA?	De Rust 12JU	Not known	Archaeologically: Medium Historically: Medium	2	Poor
H6	Ruins	N/A	Hazyview farming community	De Rust 12JU	N/A	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	4	Poor
H7	Irrigation canal	N/A	Hazyview farming community	De Rust 12JU	N/A	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	1	Fair

6. Findings and recommendations

Mitigation measures were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: **Located sites and their description.**

Three of the located sites (H 1, 2, 3) are considered to be of medium significance (Table 3.1; Tables 5.1 & 5.2) and excavation activities planned here should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. If excavation activities during construction does reveal any archaeological deposit it should be noted that all excavation activity will be halted and a rescue permit applied for from SAHRA in terms of section 35 of the NHRA (25 of 1999) in order to mitigate the cultural remains. The remainder of the sites (H3, 4, 6 and 7) are considered to be of low significance.

If any human skeletal remains are revealed in the process all activity will be immediately halted and application made for an emergency rescue permit in terms of section 36 of the NHRA (25 of 1999) in order to exhume the remains.

For the remainder of the area note that:

The bulk of archaeological remains are normally located beneath the soil surface. It is therefore possible that some significant cultural material or remains were not located during this survey and will only be revealed when the soil is disturbed. Should excavation or large scale earth moving activities reveal any human skeletal remains, broken pieces of ceramic pottery, large quantities of sub-surface charcoal or any material that can be associated with previous occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately. This will also temporarily halt such activities until an archaeologist have assessed the situation. It should be noted that if such a situation occurs it may have further financial implications.

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7.2. Archival Sources – National Archives Pretoria

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7.2.2 CDB, 15114, PB4/19/2/30/12/3

7.2.3 CDB, 15114, PB4/19/2/30/12/6

7.2.4 CDB, 2247, PB4/1/11/2/67

7.2.5 CDB, 15115, PB4/19/2/30/12/8

7.2.6 CDB, 9591, PB4/19/2/111/169

7.2.7 CDB, 15115, PB4/19/2/30/12/14

7.2.8 CDB, 15524, PB4/19/2/61/9/1

7.2.9 BAO, 3/4248, 12/2/6/N9/114

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7.3. Maps

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Appendix A

Terminology

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

“**Archaeological**” means –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Place” includes –

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

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

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

Appendix B

9. List of located sites

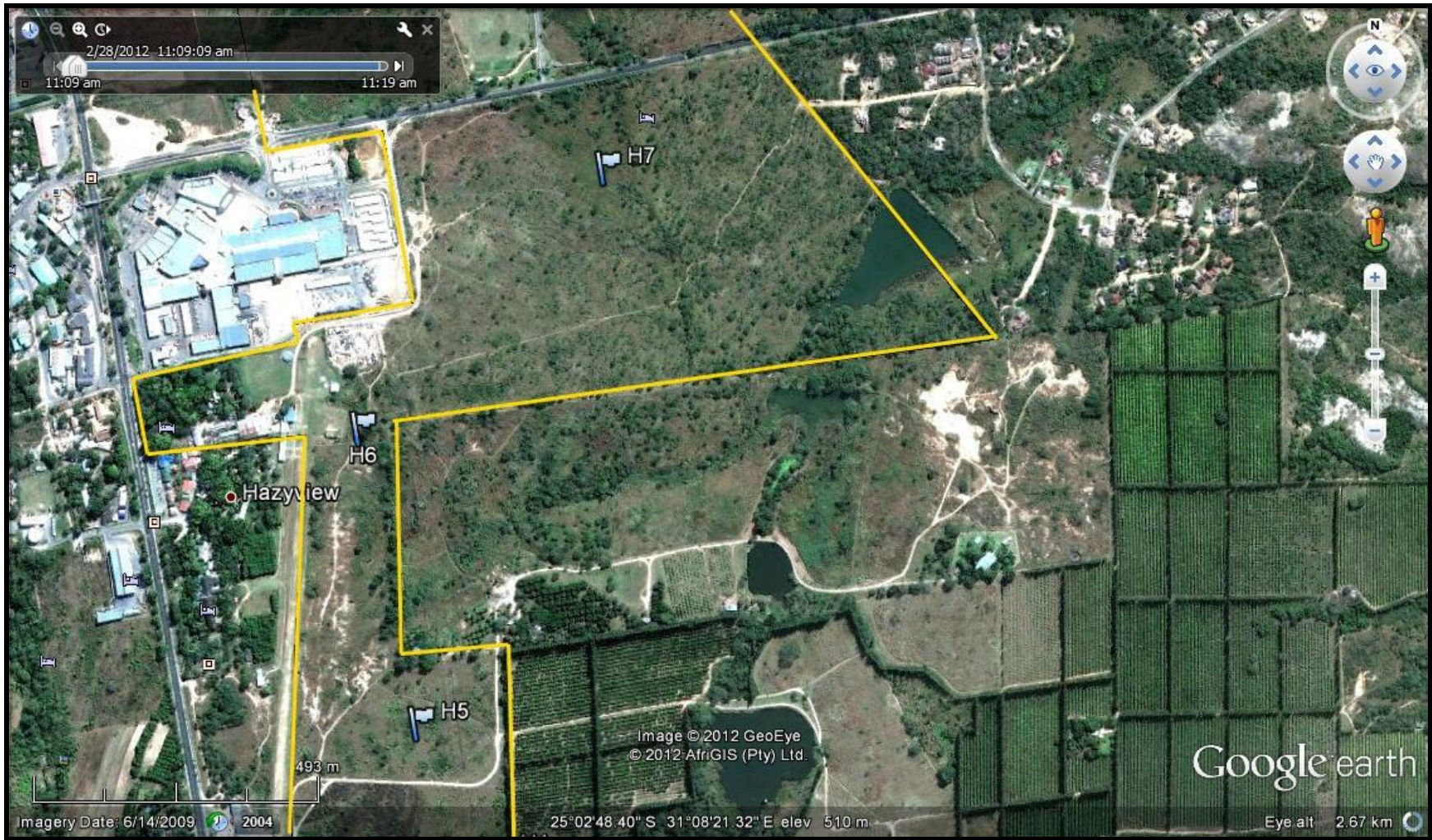
Sites located on the surveyed area were numbered H 1- 7. The initials “H” represents Hazyview followed by the number of the site. A spatial location with the aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System) was added to the site.

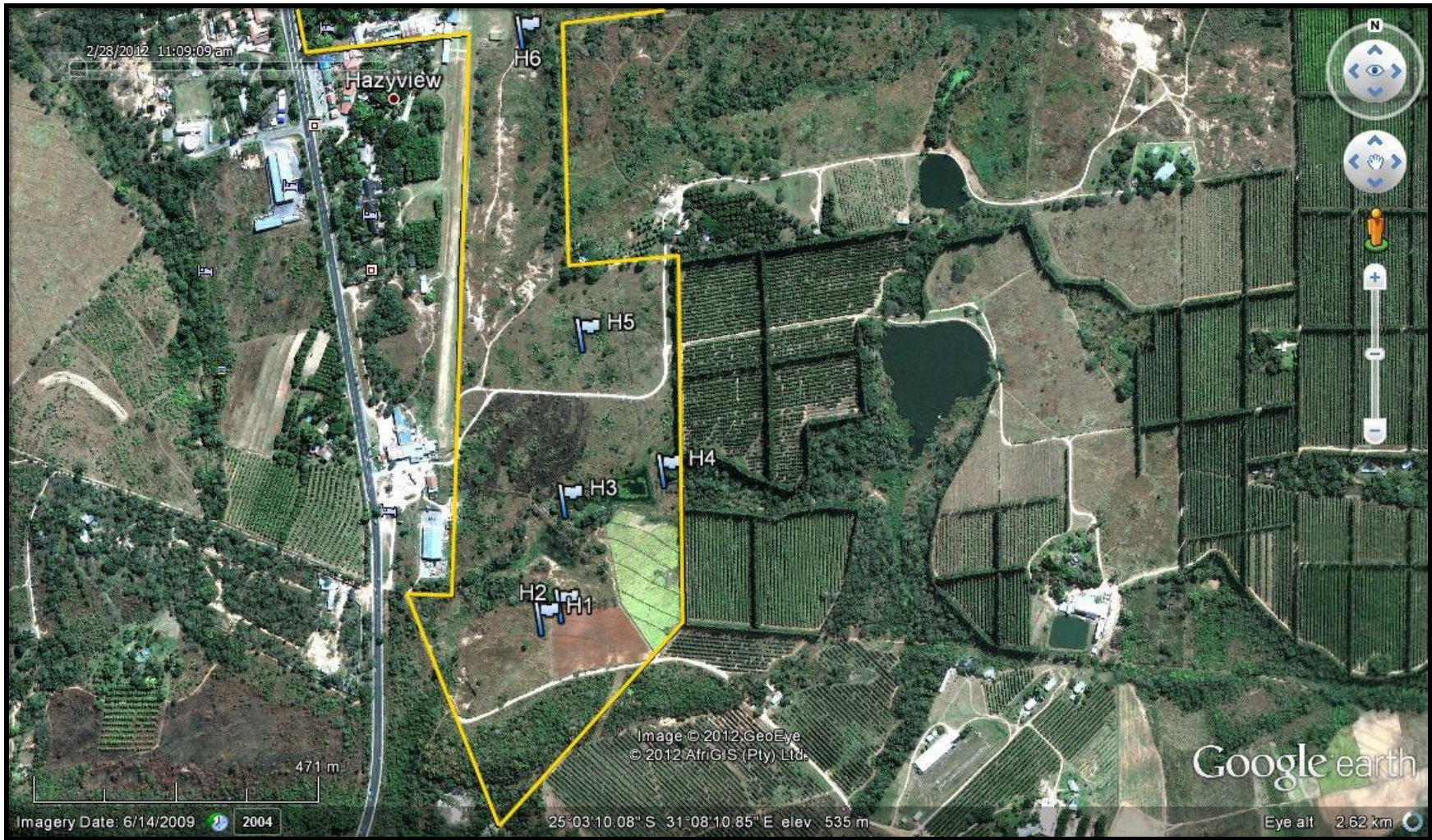
Table 9.1.

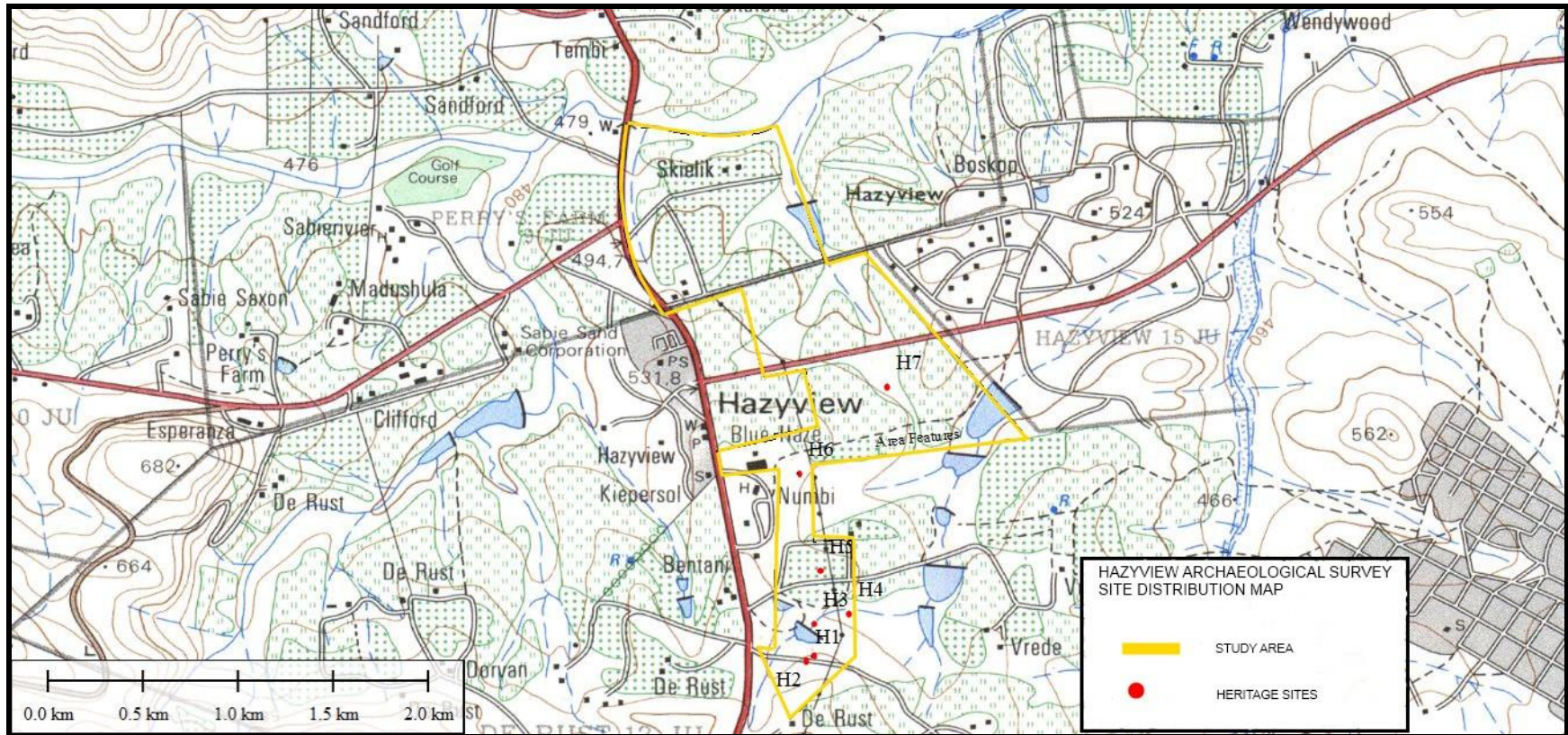
Site name	Date of compilation	GPS Coördinates	Photo figure No.
H 1	09/06/2012	S25°03'21.72" E031°08'00.54"	Fig. 3, 4.
H 2	09/06/2012	S25°03'21.04" E031°08'01.72"	Fig. 5, 6.
H 3	09/06/2012	S25°03'15.37" E031°08'01.90"	Fig. 7.
H 4	09/06/2012	S25°03'13.75" E031°08'07.84"	Fig. 8.
H 5	09/06/2012	S25°03'06.32" E031°08'02.94"	Fig. 9, 10.
H 6	09/06/2012	S25°02'49.81" E031°07'59.33"	Fig. 11, 12.
H 7	09/06/2012	S25°02'35.03" E031°08'14.38"	Fig. 13.

Appendix C – Maps









Appendix D



Fig. 1. General photo of the area taken in northern direction.



Fig. 2. General photo taken in western direction.



Fig. 3. Site H 1. Photo taken in western direction. Pottery sherds were located on the surface in the foreground of the photo.



Fig. 4. Pottery sherds found at site H 1. Probably exposed by ploughing in the past.



Fig. 5. Site H 2. Taken in eastern direction. The pottery sherds were found on the surface of this previously cultivated field.



Fig. 6. Undecorated pottery surface scatter at site location H 2. Probably exposed by ploughing in the past.



Fig. 7. Site H 3. An old pump station.



Fig. 8. Site H 4. Another pump station further east from site H 3.



Fig. 9. Site H 5. General photo of area where a small surface scatter of undecorated pottery was found.



Fig. 10. Small pieces of pottery probably exposed by ploughing activities of the past.



Fig. 11. Site H 6. Ruins of farm workers' dwellings. Photo taken south-east.



Fig. 12. Site H 6. Ruins of farm dwellings, photo taken in eastern direction.



Fig. 13. Site H 7. The remains of a irrigation canal. Photo taken in north-western direction.