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Management Plan for Spioenkop Dam Management Unit

Dates visited

Spioenkop Dam Management Unit was surveyed on the 5th of February, the 11 & 12th of February as well as the 19th to the 21st of February 2020.

Prepared by: Celeste Rossouw

With surveying, site documentation and condition assessment contributions by:
Siyabonga Mbatha

Accompanied by

Stakeholders who accompanied Ms. C. Rossouw and Mr. S. Mbatha during site visits will be mentioned in the Survey Report, referring to specific individuals and organisations, as per date when the management unit was surveyed and documented. Their details were documented in the stakeholders table, under each day of the survey and site/(s) documented.

Background and Rationale for the Management Plan

Since April 2018, the focus of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute¹ has shifted from focussing on the Maloti-Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site to protected areas outside of the Park in KZN, taking into consideration that the majority of these management units lacked management plans.

¹ From here on "the Insitute".

Secondly, the surveys that were covered in the past focused mainly on archaeological sites², and did not include more recent historical and anthropological sites (especially sites of forced removal of families when the Spioenkop Dam was built and families were relocated; as well as historical European farm-“scape” sites and fossilised tree sites). Most of the surveys were also executed many years ago, and accordingly, an up to date survey of all sites were needed. Lastly, the majority of surveys sometimes only included rudimentary notes on the condition of the site while it is desirable, especially as this action forms part of the statement of significance of the heritage artefacts, sites and landscapes, for conditions assessment to be executed in detail. Taken into consideration that this value links to an evaluation of whether these sites’ research/scientific and even aesthetical significances were compromised or not.

Usually, a statement of significance is required for each identified site within the management unit; however because there are many similar types of artefacts, structures/settlement patterns and eco-facts within each of the identified and mapped sites, it was decided that it would be more sensible to compile statements of significance for each similar type of heritage category, such as graves or homesteads linked with forced removal (anthropological and historical sites), fossilised plant material, Late Iron Age Mgoduyanuka settlements and other archaeological and historical places.

Goal, Objectives and Strategies

Goal

Complete a management plan that would ensure the long term conservation of sites and artefacts as well as the sustainable usage thereof.

Objective A - Conservation

Conserve the site/(s’), artefacts’, structures’, settlements’, eco-facts, graves’ scientific- or research-, social-, cultural values in the long run.

Strategy A

² Especially Mgoduyanuka sites that received more attention and included elaborate site reports that analysed the significance of these settlements. The meaning of Mgoduyanuka will be covered later in the document.

Identify human and natural impact on the site/(s), artefacts, eco-facts and settlements and devise strategies to limit or prevent their impact on the sites/artefacts and eco-facts.

Objective B – Education & Low Impact Tourism

Educate the staff of Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife³ as well as visitors (every-day visitors, school groups, adventure groups), regarding the different values of the site/(s) and why they are regarded as being significant and worthy of being conserved. Education should include preventative care of these artefacts, sites and heritage landscapes.

Strategy B

Skills dissemination: the first priority is to educate the staff and especially field rangers of EKZNW not to use rocks which are part of livestock pens and walls built in the Mgoduyanuka Phase (1600-1700) to use these rocks for soil rehabilitation projects. People will only respect these archaeological features if they are aware of their significance.

Monitoring: Train EKZNW's staff component to monitor these sites on a monthly basis, if they are officially open as a low-impact tourism site, bi-annually if they are at risk of being compromised and annually if there is no risk at a specific site.

"The Institute" will train the field rangers regarding the significance of these sites, preventative care and monitoring in the financial year 2020/21.

Sites: Decide which of the identified, mapped and evaluated sites will be opened for public visitation for low-impact tourism purposes; devise visitor management strategies; formulate infrastructure management (for example: signage/pathways).

This document is a working document and although this forms the primary basis for management of Spioenkop Dam, it will function as a guide for other strategies such as the identification of low-impact tourism sites for following financial years.

³ From here on EKZNW.

Museum: Audit the site museum with reference to its upkeep, maintenance and complete a condition assessment of the exhibitions and the museum room/building itself.

Secondly, audit the accession register and make sure that the items are registered by “the Institute”.

This strategy will take place in the financial year of 2020/21.

Infrastructure: Maintain, repair or replace signage, fences and any other field or park furniture on an annual basis.

This strategy will take place on an annual basis.

Objective C – Research requirements

Detect any research gap regarding different heritage resources in the Spioenkop Management Unit.

Strategy C

All researchers must apply to both EKZNW and the Institute for research permits if they want to do research at any site in Spioenkop focussing on cultural heritage resources or sites. Should the sites only be accessed and photographed, a letter of consent will be issued by the Institute; however if the research includes direct intervention for instance an archaeological excavation or any activity that includes the removal of top-soil/excavation or change of the physical appearance of an artefact, the applicant must apply for a permit via SAHRIS⁴.

Researchers are also legally bound to apply for a permit if they want to collect artefacts or if they want to use metal detectors/ground penetrating radars or any other equipment to identify heritage resources, via SAHRIS (on the net).

Objective D – Community or Stakeholder involvement

Strategy D

⁴ South African Heritage Resources Information System

Set up conditions pertaining to communities and other individuals who need to visit Spioenkop for religious reasons, such as people who have indicated the need to visit their family's grave/(s) in the management unit.

Individuals to apply for a pilgrimage access letter-of-consent from EKZNW and the Institute.

Time frame: on-going.

Methodology

A desktop study of the Spioenkop Management Unit is necessary, before surveying the protected area. This would include a literary review on any primary and secondary research or publications focussing on Spioenkop; an identification of stakeholders for interview purposes and to accompany the documenter to the specific sites since they will be well aware of the location and background history thereof – to allow the compiler of the document to obtain background history and to find sites with ease.

Secondly, the protected area must be surveyed to identify and map different sites and artefacts to compile a survey report. The report will include documentation of the location of the site, ownership, description and condition of the site, photos and references to people who were interviewed or to written publications.

The survey included a holistic survey of the whole Spioenkop Management Unit and not a partial, sample or site-specific survey. The survey was done by staff of the Institute in collaboration with Conservation Manager of Spioenkop and especially, older field rangers of EKZNW who knew the protected area well and were knowledgeable regarding the position of archaeological and historical sites. Some of the elderly field rangers for instance knew about the families which were removed from Spioenkop before the dam was constructed and took Ms. Rossouw and Mr. Mbatha to these sites. Most of the sites also contained family graves.

The type of survey technique used to identify sites is the simplest, meaning to walk over each section or area which was indicated as being of importance as a result of the interviews and desk-top study, to record their location and photograph them. A systematic scanning or applying a grid system over the whole Spioenkop Dam

Management Unit, would be unpractical, taking into consideration that the protected area measures more than 4 700 ha (the dam is 1 529ha). Only if a site excavation was taking place for research or a rescue purposes, on a smaller scale, would a grid-system be applied.

A general grading of the Spioenkop Management Unit as a heritage landscape will receive attention.

The management plan will be concluded with a summary of management strategies throughout the year.

Legislation

The KZN Amafa & Research Institute Act No. 5 of 2018

General protection: Structures or houses older than 60 years

Section 37 (1)(a) No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be, older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Institute (a permit) having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

General protection: Informal and private burial grounds

Section 39 (1) No grave or burial ground older than 60 years, or deemed to be of heritage significance by a heritage authority –

(a) not otherwise protected by this Act; and

(b) not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority,

may be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval (a permit) of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(2) The Institute may only issue written approval once it is satisfied that –

(a) the applicant has provided evidence of efforts to consult with communities or descendants who may have an interest in the grave, using the guidelines and criteria for consultation set out in regulations; and

(b) the applicant and the relevant communities or descendants have reached agreement regarding the grave.

General protection: Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, palaeontological sites, historic fortifications, meteorite or meteorite impact sites

40.(1) No person may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, write or draw upon, or otherwise disturb any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval (a permit) of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(2) Upon discovery of archaeological or palaeontological material or a meteorite by any person, all activity or operations in the general vicinity of such material or meteorite must cease forthwith and a person who made the discovery must submit a written report to the Institute without delay.

(4) No person may exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb, damage, destroy, own or collect any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval (a permit) of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(5) No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, or meteorite impact site, or use similar detection or excavation equipment for the recovery of meteorites, without the prior written approval (a permit) of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

Penalties

57. Any person convicted of an offence –

(a) in terms of section 56(1) or (2), is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding that determined by national legislation; or

(b) in terms of section 13, 28(3), 29(3), 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 49 or 56(3) is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

Introduction and contextual background to the Spioenkop Management Unit

The Spioenkop Management Unit was established in 1975 when the Natal Parks Board, now known as EKZNW, took over land surrounding the Spioenkop Dam that was previously managed by the Department of Water Affairs and it became a game reserve. Spioenkop covers approximately 4 700ha, including the dam that covers, 1 529ha.

Spioenkop Dam is a culturally rich management unit and contains several **informal graves** and **graveyards**; residue of many **Late Iron Age settlements** such as hut floors, some of whom are paved and others not, large cattle livestock pens and smaller pens for milking cows, goats, etc. **Artefacts** on the surface, such as decorated and undecorated potsherds, upper and lower grinding stones from the Iron Age as well as more **historic residue** such as pieces of earthenware, historic building materials such as old water pipes, sun-baked bricks, tiles; commercial goods such as Bovril bottles and snuff containers; as well as parts of farming equipment such as plough shears.

To inform the management of these cultural artefacts and –sites, the compiler needs to indicate how the legislation links with lastly-mentioned.

Management Strategies

These strategies will not be repeated under the section dealing with the survey of sites since it will mean that the same information would have to be repeated several times: accordingly when a type of heritage site/terrain/object were identified and documented under each survey date, please refer to this section dealing with the management of all types of heritage resources.

- 1) **Artefacts** (potsherds, pots, upper- and lower grinding stones from Iron Age; pieces of broken saucers, cups, cutlery, pieces of broken farming equipment; old building material such as bricks, etc.) must not be picked up or collected – a

permit is needed for this. Eco-facts such as fossilised tree stumps must also not be collected – the client must apply for a permit from “the Institute”.

- 2) Spioenkop Dam Management Unit contains many **archaeological sites**, for instance Late Iron Age “*umuzis*” with livestock pens, hut floors – both paved and unpaved and sorghum grain bin holders.

The code of conduct at these sites would be, not to:

- remove any of the stones/rocks which were used to build Late Iron Age livestock pens, grain bin holders, or to pave hut floors with, etc. - as building material for new houses or to rehabilitate roads – or for any other action.
- walking over hut floors – since some were paved with smaller stones and some not - and by doing this the hut floor may become cracked and broken and therefore compromised;
- and by not collecting any artefacts visible at the site.
- any collection of material or excavation would need a permit from “the Institute”.

It is beneficial to carry out a burning regime annually, since this action preserves any structure where mud was used alone, or in combination with other material. For instance, hut floors and hearths will be hardened and graves will also be conserved in the long term.

- 3) There are plenty of **informal graves and graveyards** inside the Spioenkop Dam Management Unit. Informal graves can be defined as those that are not municipal graves or managed by municipalities.

Management strategies would include, not:

- collecting any rocks/random rubble or head stones from the grave;
- exhuming the skeletal remains and reinterring them elsewhere since both of these actions would only be legal with a permit issued by “the Institute” after consultation with the descendants. Such scenarios are present, for instance, if graves will be flooded for the construction of a dam, etc.
- Where less than five graves are present, a buffer of 5m surrounding these graves must be kept intact;

- Where more than five graves are present, a buffer of 25m must be kept intact surrounding the graves: this means that no development (even the removal of topsoil constitutes development), may take place at this site within 25m of the collection of graves, without a permit from “the Institute”.
- 4) The **built environment**, such as **historic houses and outbuildings such as carriage houses, store rooms, pump rooms, staff housing** (older than 60 years) and **structures** such as **silos, dams, livestock pens, animal cribs, irrigation furrows** linked to these farm-“scapes” or which are present on their own inside the Spioenkop property, may not be altered, destroyed, added onto or demolished without a permit from the KZN Amafa and Research Institute. For example, the historic farm house of the farmer Percy Green, consisting of a farm house and outbuildings, a silo, a dam and several livestock pens.

Several sites on the property consists of house foundations and livestock pens of indigenous people who stayed on the farm or who worked for the farmer/owner who previously owned the farm, or for the Department of Water affairs – these are also historical sites and may not be altered, added onto or destroyed without a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute.

PALAEONTOLOGICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1) PALAEONTOLOGY

A) Upper Beaufort layer

Plenty of fossilised tree stumps were identified and documented within the Spioenkop Management Unit; these eco-facts can be as old as **250 million years** and belongs to the **Upper Beaufort layer**. Material, characteristic of this layer, is sedimentary rock, for example: sandstone and shale which were laid down in semi-arid conditions in locations such as rivers, flood plains and meandering river valleys. Palaeontological remains include fossilised plant material, ranging from minutes examples of leaves to fossilised trees; other material includes the first primitive fishes and the first reptiles, who were most herbivores but some carnivore.

B) Molteno layer

Overlaying the Beaufort layer is the Stormberg group and in this group's lowest level we find the Molteno layer.

The Molteno layer consists of blue-grey sandstone which dates up to 220 million years. Eco-facts consist of the earliest form of dinosaur track marks. Examples are found at the foot hills of the Drakensberg.

C) The Elliot layer/"Redbands"

This layer is also part of the Stormberg group and was deposited on the Molteno formation between 180-170 million years ago. Material consists of red sandstone, shale and red and purple mudstone. Types of fossils present are large dinosaur fossils as well as slowly evolving, but to a lesser extent, mammal fossils. The location of these layers in the landscape can be found on the slope of mountains.

D) The Cave Sandstone layer or Clarens Formation

This layer formed between 170-160 million years ago. Dinosaur fossils continued into this period although they became rarer while mammal fossils are more. Visual forms in the landscape where these layers are present are the sandstone krantz and cliffs where we find the majority of San rock paintings.

2) ARCHAEOLOGY

A) STONE AGE

Earlier Stone Age

Time: 1 500 000 – 250 000 years ago

Human species

Homo habilis: present in Gauteng and in East Africa, not excavated in KZN yet. Dates between 2, 6 million – 1, 5 million years.

Homo erectus: lived throughout Africa (except in tropical forests), southern Europe, southern Asia, India and Indonesia. Not found in the Americas or in Australia.

Ways of life: hunters-gatherers who lived mostly near rivers, springs and lakes. They seldom lived in caves or rock shelters. They used fire, but could probably not make it or control it.

Stone artefacts/tools: large cores such as hand-axes and cleavers that were all-purpose tools for digging, chopping and cutting were most common. These tools did not go through much development in a million years.

Middle Stone Age

Time: 250 000 – 25 000 years ago

Human species:

Archaic Homo sapiens: 250 000 – 120 000

Homo sapiens sapiens: 120 000 – 25 000

All modern humans are from Africa. The first group of homo sapiens sapiens moved from Eastern Africa to the Middle East at about 100 000 years ago. From there they migrated to India, to Indonesia and finally to Australia by 60 000 years ago.

A second group moved from Africa by 70 000 years ago and they migrated to the Middle East and from there to Western Europe by 40 000 – 35 000 years ago. After this they returned to Asia.

At about 14 000 – 12 000 years ago they moved from north-east Asia to North and South America.

Ways of life: Middle Stone Age people were also hunters-gatherers, but by 120 000 years ago they were also eating shellfish, fish and marine mammals such as seals. They were able to make and control fire and they often lived in caves and rock shelters.

They also created rock art. Of the oldest rock art in the world is found in South Africa at Blombos Cave, dating 75 000 years ago. The oldest rock painting in southern Africa, were found in Namibia at Apollo 11 Cave, dated at 27 500 years ago. Both sites were associated with Middle Stone Age artefacts.

Stone tools/artefacts: Middle Stone Age tools are generally made of flakes rather than cores and they are also mainly smaller than Early Stone Age tools. They are most

typically triangular points used for spears and blades used as knives that were hafted to wooden handles with gum (mastic) from plants and sinew or strings made from plant fibres. There were several phases of development referring to tool manufacturing and new styles developing.

Late Stone Age

Date: 25 000 – 250 years ago.

Human species: modern man, Khoekhoen-speaking people and San.

Khoekhoen-speaking people: they obtained sheep and cattle from Iron Age Bantu-speaking farmers in Botswana about 2 200 years ago and then moved to South Africa, arriving at the Cape at about 2 000 years ago.

Ways of life: they were hunter-gatherers that also ate sea food. They lived mostly in rock shelters and caves but also made shelters of reeds, branches and grass. After 2 000 years ago the Khoekhoen people brought their sheep, cattle and pottery to the Western Cape. They lived in houses covered with reed mats.

Most of the rock paintings and engravings in South Africa were made by the Stone Age People. The oldest dated paintings date to 10 200 years ago and can be found in the Wonderwerk Cave near Kuruman in the Northern Cape. The San mainly painted with brushes and their paintings contain much more fine detail as well as difficult postures than rock art paintings made by the Khoekhoen people, who mainly painted with their fingers.

Stone tools: most of the tools made by the Late Stone Age people are smaller than those of the Middle Stone Age. Stone scrapers are mostly found and were used for preparing skins to make leather clothing and bags; adzes were used for wood working to make arrows and bows; and microliths were used for arrowheads and knives. The stone tools were hafted to wood or bone handles with mastic. Bows and arrows were introduced at approximately 18 000 years ago. Ostrich eggshell beads, shell beads and other ornaments were often made, and so were bored stones to weight digging sticks.

B) IRON AGE

I) EARLY IRON AGE: AD200-900

Generally it is believed that the Early Iron Age peoples mainly planted crops before 500AD and that they did not keep livestock, however some excavations like those of Dr Ina Plug in the Kruger Game Reserve delivered proof of domesticated animals such as cattle and sheep earlier than 500AD in these settlements.

Before 500AD the settlements were much smaller than after 500AD and were mostly about 2 hectares large, for example sites at Lake St. Lucia; Mzonjani 15km north of Durban as well as Enkwazini. During the pioneer phase of the Early Iron Age people focussed more on crops, hunting and the exploitation of sea resources such as fish and shell-fish, than livestock farming. They mainly stayed close to the coast, or to the river in valleys or in wooded areas (Unisa: ACE202-J 1992: 72 & EKZNW: 11).

After 500AD Bantu-speakers practiced mixed farming focussing on both livestock such as cattle, goats and sheep, and also planted crops such as millet, sorghum and cowpeas. They settled, mainly, in large permanent settlements or villages in deep and fertile river valleys that were suitable for crop farming and also provided sweet veld that were good for grazing purposes.

Early Iron Age cultures applied a system called “slash-and-burn” to clear areas of trees and vegetation to enable them to plant their crops. The areas where trees and vegetation were removed were burnt before planting commenced and this process was repeated each year (Unisa: ACE202-J 1992: 73).

There are two schools of thought pertaining to the Iron Age: some academics, like Martin Hall believed that cattle were only more important than other livestock after AD900 and the same applies to bride wealth or “*lobola*” in the form of cattle. However, Thomas Huffman believes that cattle were already more important than other livestock before AD900 and that the “*lobola*”-system was also more antique (Unisa: ACE202-J: 73 & Huffman, T 2007: 340-341).

As cattle herds increased through time, societies’ views regarding cattle changed and they became stratified since cattle now shifted from being communal property to private property. The practice of “*lobola*”, namely the exchange of cattle for wives underpinned kinship relations and political power (Huffman, T 2007: 340).

During the Early Iron Age, excavations proved that these cultures could mine, smelt and forge their own iron farming equipment like hoes as well as weapons such as

spears; items made of copper was also excavated from Early Iron Age sites to a lesser extent (Unisa: ACE202-J: 73).

Salt production was present during the Early Iron Age and artefacts made of soapstone and ivory were also excavated (Unisa: ACE202-J, 1992: 73).

The pottery made by the Early Iron-Age people were attractively decorated while the pottery of the Late Iron Age was no longer decorated to such an extent and many pots were also of poorer quality than those belonging to the Early Iron Age (EKZNW: 11).

The Early Iron Age can be distinguished from the Late Iron Age as settlements of the Late Iron Age were much smaller homesteads in comparison with the large villages of the Early Iron Age. While Early Iron Age cultures settled mainly in river valleys, the societies of the Late Iron Age settled on top of the mountain or on the slope of the mountain.

II) Middle Iron Age (AD900-1300)

Starting in the 10th century, the Zimbabwe Culture, defined by class distinction and sacred leadership, developed in the Shashe-Limpopo basin and it was the Zhizo⁵ who stayed at Leokwe Hill (this group came to the Sashe-Limpopo basin by ±AD900 and the ceramic style disappeared about AD1000±25) and Leopard's Kopje cultures/groups (AD1000-1200 linked with the K2 site and Shona-speaking people) that led the way that culminated in the formation of Great Zimbabwe, 250km away in 1300AD (Huffman, 2007: 362, 371).

Class distinction: Zimbabwe society was stratified into two socio-economic classes: nobles and commoners. Noble senior families of different lineages formed a single, bureaucratic upper class and restricted wealth, status and political power to themselves by forming symmetrical or equal marriage alliances from the same high status family groups. Commoners entered into asymmetrical alliances by one family

⁵ The Zhizo people were under the authority of the K2 group, yet they maintained their own material culture signature. Leokwe people may therefore have had a role based on their "First People" status because Leokwe Hill rendered Early Iron Age pottery and conforms to a rain-making hill and some Leokwe people were ritual specialists. However, once sacred leadership had developed in the basin, their rainmaking role would have disappeared. Archaeological evidence from the bottom of Leokwe Hill supports this theory, since top stratum of the excavation contained Mapungubwe pottery and calibrated radiocarbon dating suggests that Leokwe occupation was over by the end of the Mapungubwe period (Huffman, 2007: 385).

being the father-in-law family and the other, the son-in-law family to the other group (Huffman, T.N. 2007: 366).

Class distinction manifested in the built environment since commoners lived in small homesteads close to agricultural lands, while nobles lived in special sections of the district, in provincial and national capitals (Huffman, T.N. 2007: 366).

Class distinction also manifested in religion as status and nobility were legitimised by the ideology of “sacred leadership”: In the Great Zimbabwe culture (AD1300-1450) the leaders had a mythical relationship with God and only they could ask God for the fertility of his people and his land, etc. In other cultures, for instance the Nguni culture, rain makers are special doctors not the chiefs, who must try to influence supernatural forces through manipulation of rain medicine (Huffman, T.N. 2007: 366). Only after the introduction of Christianity, it became common to appeal to God via the ancestors in other parts of Southern Africa. Secondly, the Zimbabwe Culture believed that the ancestors appointed or approved their leader’s position.

Accordingly, sacred leadership was not hereditary. Although other pre-colonial societies in Southern Africa maintained social-ranking, no other group’s or culture’s social differentiation was marked as poignantly as that of Great Zimbabwe: no other society had the combination of ancestral links to god for rain, fertility and sanctioned leadership; symmetrical marriage arrangements and different settlement patterns for commoners and nobles, than the culture of Great Zimbabwe (Huffman, T.N. 2007: 366).

Reasons for the development of the Middle Iron Age is the increase in trade not in increased agricultural activities taken into consideration that Zhizo communities moved to the Shashe-Limpopo not because the climate improved (it only improved by 1000AD) but because of an increase in ivory trade, this accounts for the location of the Zhizo settlements far away from the flood plains (Huffman, 2007: 368).

The first spatial shift referring to the built environment took place at K2 because of the intensification in social ranking. Accordingly the elite Zimbabwe Pattern developed out of cultures at K2 (AD 1000-1200±20. It was inhabited for 200 years) and Mapungubwe (AD1220-1300) (Huffman, 2007: 362, 373). Mapungubwe had been a rain-making hill as its shape, early pottery, natural cisterns and associated cupules show. By living on top, the Mapungubwe leader acquitted the power of the

place. His new location emphasised the link between himself, his ancestors and rainmaking. By the time that the palace was established here, sacred leadership had evolved. Commoners outside the capital kept on living as homesteads organised as Central Cattle Patterns. This dual settlement system is evidence for the evolution of a class-based society (Huffman, 2007: 376).

Between AD1220-1250 when Mapungubwe pottery developed, Mapungubwe sheltered about 5000 people over an area of 30 000km² and from the level of territory and social complexity Mapungubwe was South Africa's first state. The K2 period (AD1000-1200±20) had three times as many homesteads as the Zhizo period. Accordingly, the large Mapungubwe population was a process that started in the K2 period, rather than an abrupt result of a specific event (Huffman, T.N. 2007: 376).

Local population increase and the increase in capital sizes had an impact on agricultural production. At both K2 and at Mapungubwe the leaders placed their capitals close to second best farm land and reserved the best for the local people or commoners. The produce to support a large capital came from specifically designated fields known as *zunde* in Shona and *dzunde* in Venda, everyone helped to cultivate these fields as part of tribute, including residents of the capital. Town residents would also have needed agricultural land to support their families and as capitals grew more fields would have been needed (Huffman, 2007: 382). Both K2 and Mapungubwe farmers lived on the edge of the Kolope delta where the tributary meets the floodplains (Huffman, 2007: 382). Floodplains are able to hold more water and for longer periods than soils, furthermore, the high rainfall from AD1000-1300 extended the rainy season and warm temperatures in the basin may have also extended the growing season (Huffman, 2007: 384). With higher rainfall, more use of the same fields was possible and nutrients were replaced through flooding (Huffman, 2007: 384). Population growth permitted by periodic flooding was an important factor for the evolution of Mapungubwe (Huffman, 2007: 384).

The other major factor was long-distance trade. The coastal trade generated more wealth than was possible through cattle. This wealth was also different from cattle since it could be stored and its value manipulated. Evidently, so much wealth was generated that normal redistribution channels of Iron Age chiefdoms were inadequate, and ruling families could become an upper class (Huffman, 2007: 384).

III) LATE IRON AGE: AD 1300-1840 (Huffman, T. 2007: 393)

The Late Iron Age can be divided into two types of settlement patterns: the pre-colonial interior grassland settlement and settlements linked to the historical or contact period (post-colonial). The pre-colonial sites can also be divided into two historical periods, namely: the Moor Park type and the Mgoduyanuka type. These three categories were also identified in rock engravings.

a) Pre-colonial sites

i) Moor Park Settlement Patterns 1300s-1700s

Radiocarbon dates place Moor Park between about AD 1300 and 1700. Moor Park type of settlements was first discovered close to Estcourt in the Midlands of KwaZulu-Natal (Huffman, Thomas, 2004: 88).

Moor Park walling is the first walling type in South Africa that was associated with the Central Cattle Pattern in South Africa. This type of walling extends from about Bergville to Dundee. Moorpark walling partially served defensive purposes (Huffman, Thomas 2004: 89).

Figure No.1: Sketch of a Moor-Park walling on Makebeni Hill near Estcourt. After Davies 1974 (Huffman, Thomas, 2004: 92).

Moor Park walling emphasised the front/back axis: low hut platforms supported beehive huts in the residential zone behind cattle enclosures and middens. Located on spurs and the end of hills, stonewalls cut the settlement off from the remaining terrain. Perimeter walls enclose about two-thirds of a settlement, leaving the back that was protected by steep slopes (Huffman, Thomas 2004: 89).

The first appearance of this defensive walling occurred with a drop in temperature during the start of the Little Ice Age, ensuing decline in agricultural productivity that must have created severe tension as groups competed for productive land and women to work them. Groups raided each other's livestock and women. The need for defence may not have been necessary throughout this period, and there may have been other, less defensive sites occupied during peaceful phases (Huffman, Thomas 2004: 89).

ii) Mgoduyanuka sites dating between the 1600s and 1700s located in the interior grassland

Pre-colonial grassland settlements occurred during the 1600s and 1700s and communities practiced mixed farming. They settled on moderate slopes and not on the most elevated or on the low-laying areas. Entrances of cattle pens showed up-hill and homesteads were close to each other, not more than 50m from their nearest neighbour and they tended to occur in clusters. Sometimes two or more stock pens were discovered that were located on the same contour and made out one unit. This was also identified in engravings (Maggs, T. 1988: 417-418 and 429). Sometimes lines were engraved that represented pathways from the top entrances (Maggs, T. 1988: 429). The Mgoduyanuka site near Bergville was selected as an excellent example of this type of settlement format and similar settlements occur at Kopleegte, Spioenkop Dam Nature Reserve, Strydpoort and Hattingsvlakte. Many of these pre-Colonial sites are located between Bergville and Estcourt although one also occurs in Ladysmith (Maggs, T. 1988: 419).

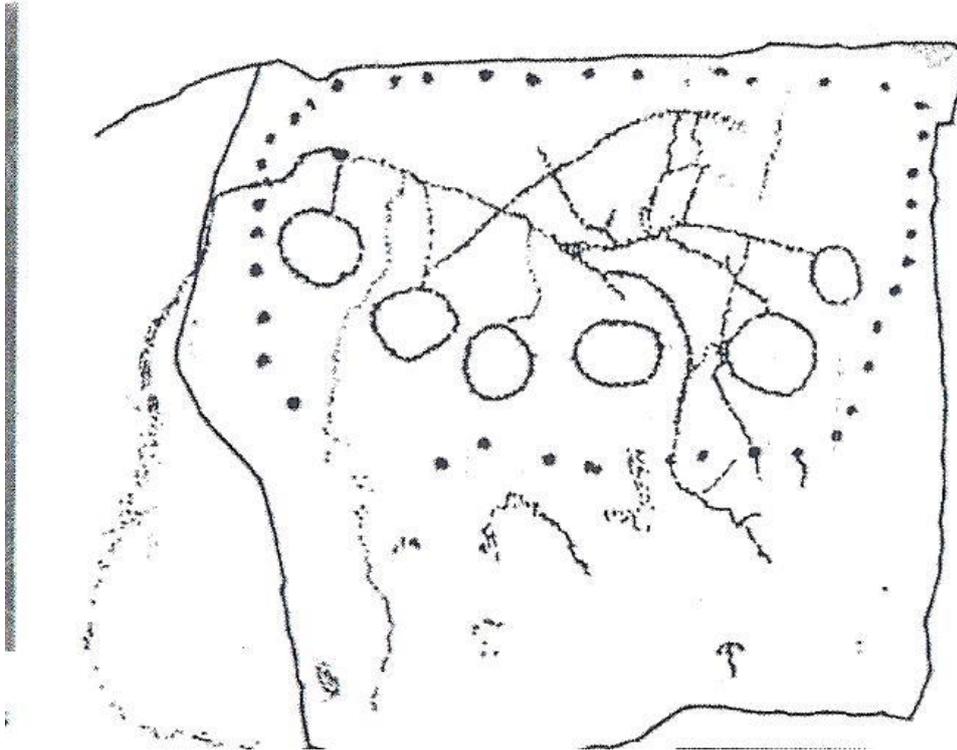


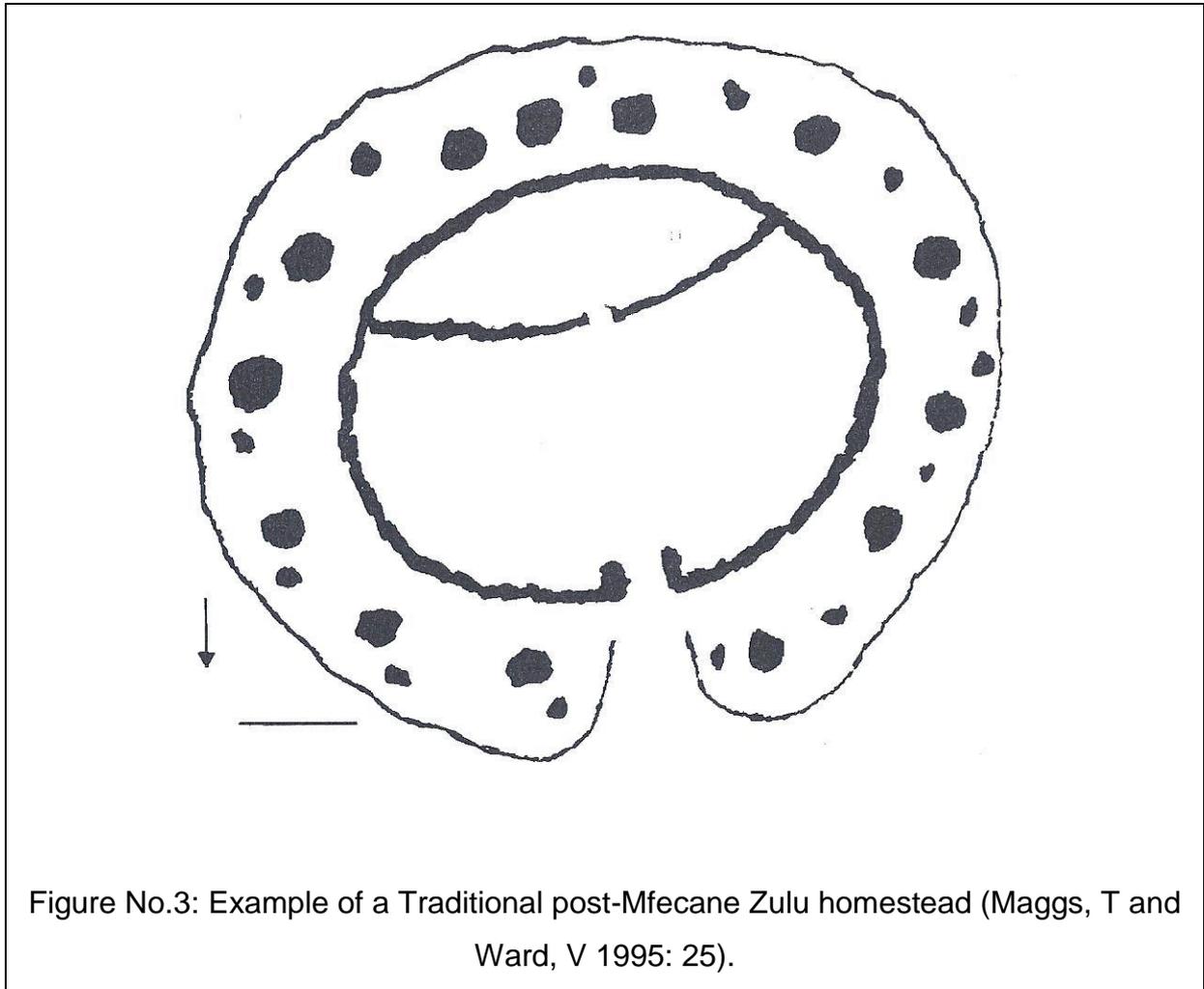
Figure No.2: shows a Mgoduyanuka site engraving on the farm Hattingsvlakte near Colenso (Maggs, T. 1998: 20).

b) Post-colonial, historical or traditional Zulu homesteads dating from the 1820s in the Savannah areas marginal to the grasslands of the Thukela Basin

In the Savannah areas marginal to the grasslands of the Thukela Basin, the post-colonial, Historical or Traditional Zulu Homestead pattern occurs that makes out a central cattle pen surrounded by huts and an outer periphery wall (Maggs, Tim and Ward, Val, 1995: 24-25).

The entrance of the cattle pen faces down-hill in the majority of 19th century and even contemporary Zulu homesteads (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 24). The Colonial style homestead shows more structural detail as not only the huts, but also the grain bins next to each hut were indicated as well as calf-pens that were built as secondary structures inside the central livestock pen at the uphill end (Maggs, T & Ward, V 1995: 25). Sometimes two or three calf pens were engraved inside the main cattle pen (Maggs, T & Ward, V 1995: 26). Sheep and goat pens were never inside a

cattle pen since they were engraved close to the homestead or attached to the outer wall of the central cattle pen (Maggs, T and Ward, V 1995: 27).



Interpretation of the rock art engraving and geometric representation above

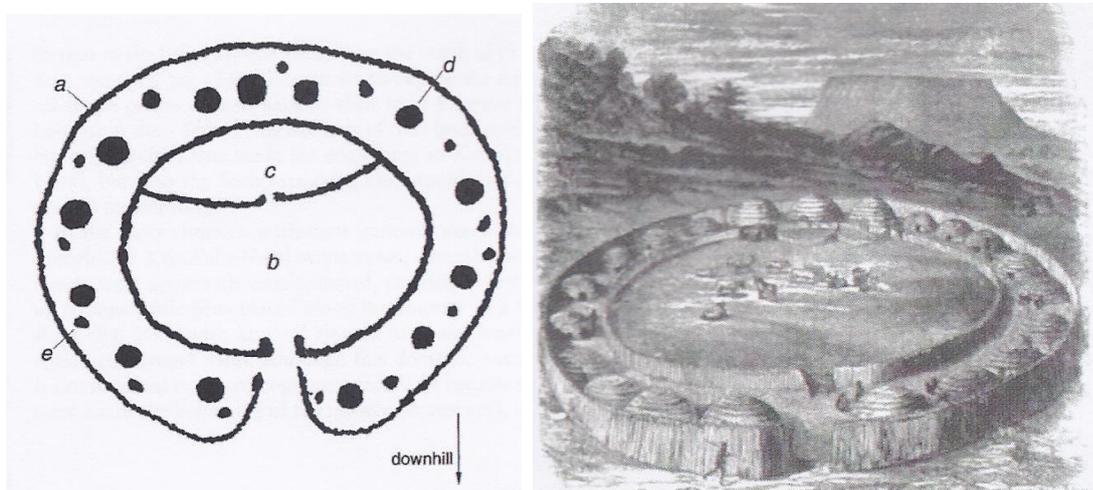


Figure No. 4: Display a Historical or Modern Post-1820s contact Iron Age Site. Figure No.5 displays a sketch of such site.

Key:

- a) Periphery wall, this wall only appeared in historical times or the contact phase.
- b) Cattle pen
- c) Calf pen
- d) Hut
- e) Grain bin

Example of a more detailed settlement pattern interpretation that will also be erected at this site

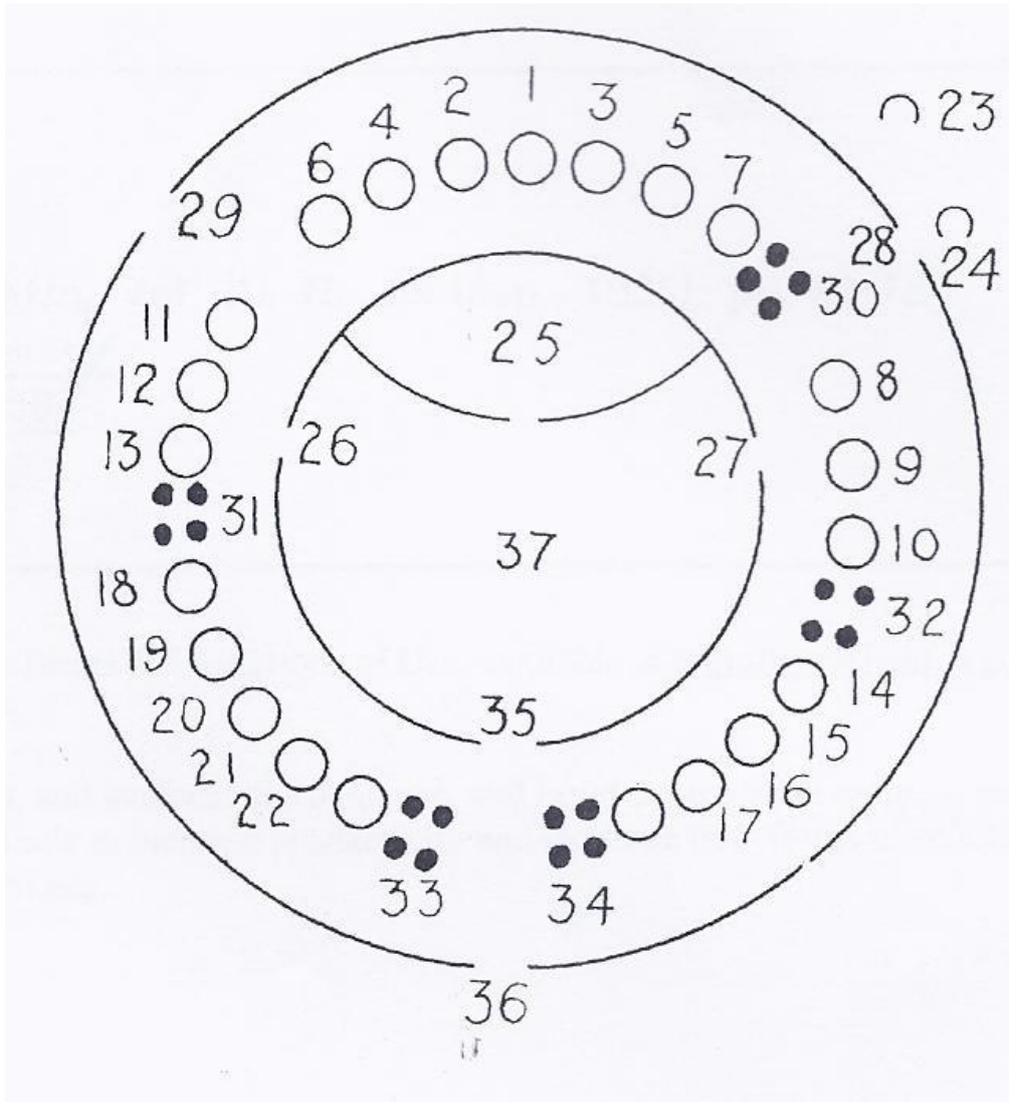


Figure No. 6: Displays a more detailed settlement pattern.

Zulu village (reproduced with permission of Dr. E. J. Krige from her book, *The Social System of the Zulu*). 1, Indlunkulu, or hut of Great Wife; 2-7, Huts of wives affiliated to the Indlunkulu; 8, Hut of inGqadi or Right-hand wife; 9-10, Huts affiliated to inGqadi; 11, Huts of iKohlwa or subordinate wife; 12-13, Huts of wives affiliated to iKohlwa; 14-22, Huts for sons who have not left the village, boys, girls, gate-keepers, deposed Great Wife, visitors, messengers, etc.; 23-24, Kraals for goats and sheep; 25, Enclosure for calves; 26, Small entrance to cattle kraal, iKohlwa side; 27, Small entrance to cattle kraal, indlunkulu side; 28, Private entrance to village, indlunkulu side; 29, Private entrance to village, iKohlwa side; 30-34, Storage huts for grain, vegetables and beer; 35, Main entrance to cattle kraal; 36, Main entrance to village; 37, Cattle kraal.

Figure No. 7: Interpretation of the lay-out of Figure No. 18.

Survey of Spioenkop Dam Management Unit

Date: 12 February 2020

Survey done by: Ms. C. Rossouw (Senior Heritage Officer)

Accompanied by: Mr. Bengu (082 5389 408) and Mr. Mndeni Kubeka (071 006 7753)

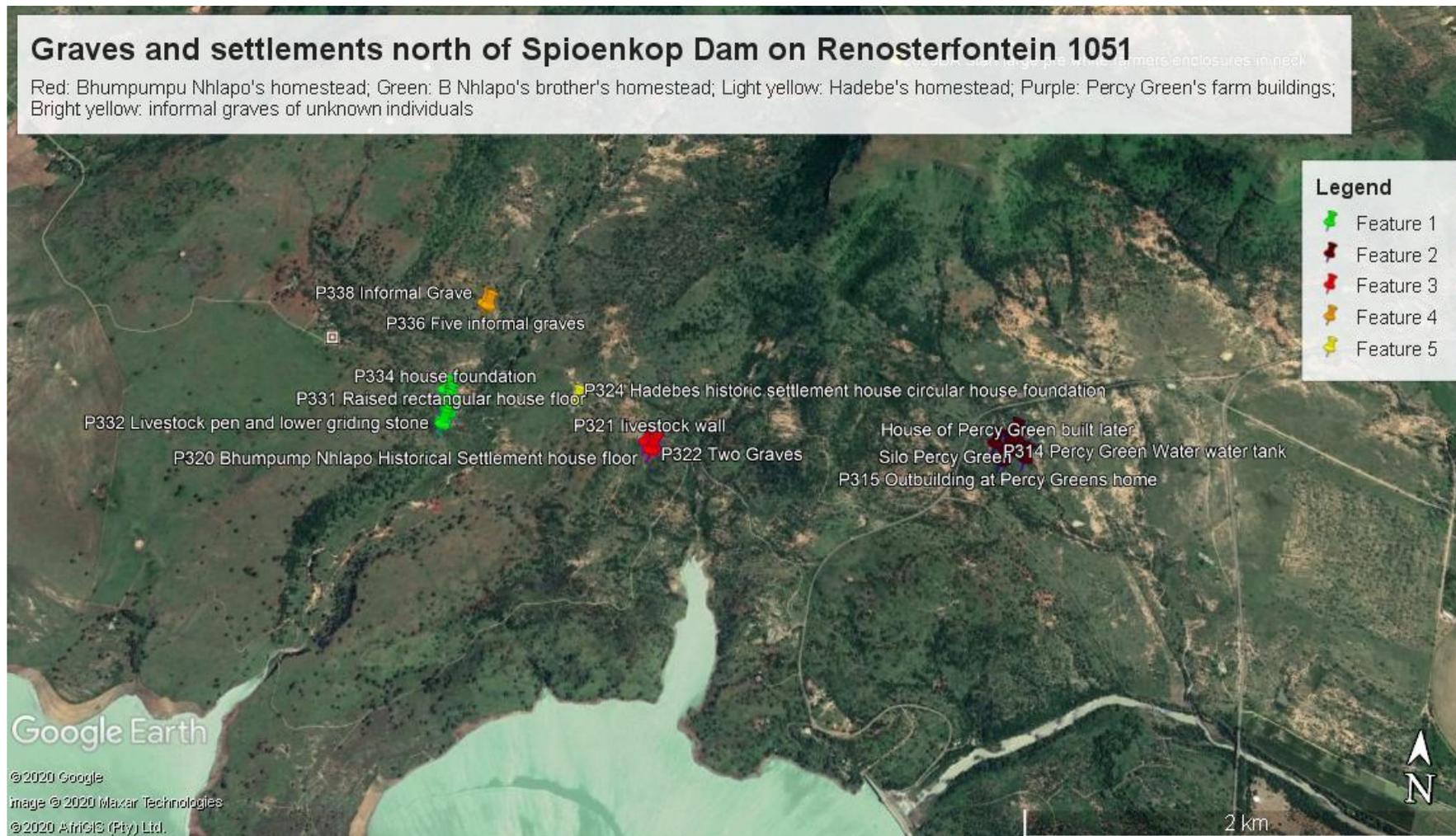


Figure No. 8: Survey completed on the 12th of February 2020, heritage sites north of the Spioenkop Dam on the farm known as Renosterkop 1051 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, storage: “the Institute”).

a) Several informal graves of unknown individuals



Figure No.9: Six informal graves north of Bhumpumpu Nhlapo’s brother’s homestead and the Hadebe homestead, the names are unknown (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

Point 338 Informal Grave

Elevation: 3721ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'34.3" E29°29'40.1"



Figure No.10: Informal grave of an unknown individual (Rossouw, C. 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P336 Five informal graves

Elevation: 3719ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'34.7" E29°29'40.8



Figures No.11-12: Five informal graves in close proximity of each other; graves are located beneath the two trees (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

b) Bhumpumpu Nhlapo historical settlement



Figure No.13: The Bhumpumpu Nhlapo settlement (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

P320 Foundation of Bhumpumpu house

Elevation: 3684ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'59.9" E29°30'14.0"



Figure No.14: Mr. Mndeni and Mr. Bhengu at house foundation of the Bhumpumpu Nhlapo family (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.15: Milk glas piece of a saucer (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P321 kraal or wall of the Bhumpumpu Nhlapo settlement

Elevation: 3683ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'59.3" E29°30'15.3"



Figure No.16: kraal or wall next to the foundation of several houses of the Bhumpumpu Nhlapo family (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P322 Two Graves of the Bhumpumpu Nhlapo family

Elevation: 3673ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'59.1" E29°30'15.4"



Figures No.17-18: Two graves of the Bhumpumpu Nhlapo family (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P323 Circular hut floor with a granite plinth and entrance steps

Elevation: 3683ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'58.6" E29°30'14.1"



Figure No.19: Circular hut floor with granite plinth and stepping stones (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.20: Concrete and granite front steps (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.21: Floor plastered with concrete (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

c) Bhumpumpu Nhlapo family historical settlement Number Two (Brother of Bhumpumpu Nhlapho)

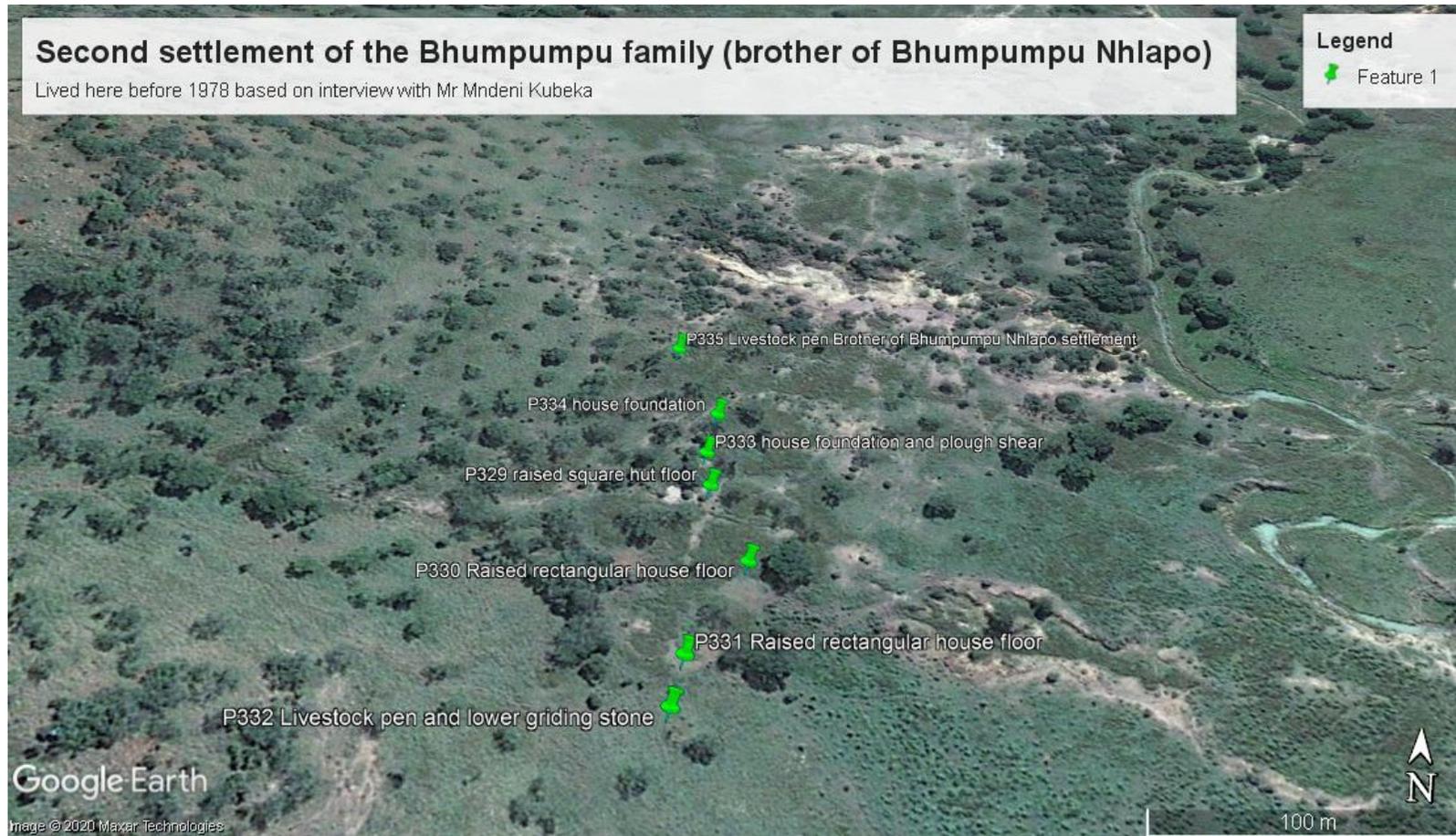


Figure No.22: Brother of Bhumpumpu Nhlapo who settled here before 1978 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

P335 Historic livestock pen

Elevation: 3716ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'51.2" E29°29'35.4"



Figure No.23: Livestock kraal of the Nhlapo family (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P334: Foundation of a house belonging to the Nhlapo family

Elevation: 3707ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'52.5" E29°29'36.1"



Figure No.24: Foundation of house of Nhlapo family (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.25: Plinth of foundation of house in Figure No.19 (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P.333 House foundation Nhlapo family and plough shear

Elevation: 3705ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'53.3" E29°29'36.0"



Figure No.26: Shale foundation of a house (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.27: Plough share next to foundation of house in Figure No.21 (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P332 Livestock pen measuring 3mx3m and lower grinding stone

Elevation: 3697ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'57.3" E29°29'35.9"



Figure No.28: Livestock pen measuring 3mx3m (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.29: Lower grinding stone found next to livestock kraal (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P331 Raised house foundation: Nhlapo family

Elevation: 3698ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'56.6" E29°29'36.0"



Figures No.30-31: Raised house floor of the Nhlapo family (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P330 Raised foundations: Nhlapo family

Elevation: 3713ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'54.7" E29°29'36.0"



Figure No.32: raised house floor of Nhlapo family (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P329 another house belonging to the Nhlapo family

Elevation: 3705ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'53.9" E29°29'36.1"



Figure No.33: a raised hut floor lined with a stone plinth (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

d) Mr Hadebe's historic settlement (older than Mr. Nhlapo's settlement)



Figure No.34: One circular hut floor and five graves in front of the hut floor (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

P324 Mr Hadebe's house foundation (several graves in front of the house)

Elevation: 3717ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'52.0" E29°30'00.3"



Figure No.35: raised house floor with entrance granite entrance step (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P325-P326: Five graves in front of Mr. Hadebe's historic house

P325

Elevation: 3717ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'51.9" E29°30'00.1"

P326

Elevation: 3727ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'52.1 E29°30'00.0"



Figure No.36: Several graves are located in front of Mr. Hadebe's historic house foundation with an iron stone stepping stone (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.37: Two of the graves still contain headstones. However there is no text on the stones (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure

No.38: Farmstead of Mr. Percy Green (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 5/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

P314 Water tank

Elevation: 3585ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'54.8"E29°31'18.9"



Figure No.39: Water tank close to house of Mr Percy Green (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P 315 House of Percy Green

Elevation: 3534ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'57.8" E29°31'19.8"

P316 House of Percy Green (continues)



Figure No.40: Back elevation of the main house (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.41: Sun burnt homemade bricks laid in the English Bond (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.42: Granite and salmon-pink bricks plinth of main house (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.43: Veranda of main house of Mr. Percy Green which was added later with salmon bricks (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.44: Carriage house (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.45: Several single-room outbuildings (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No. 46: More modern house built with red salmon bricks (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P317 Grain silo

Elevation: 3510ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'56.9"E29°31'24.2"

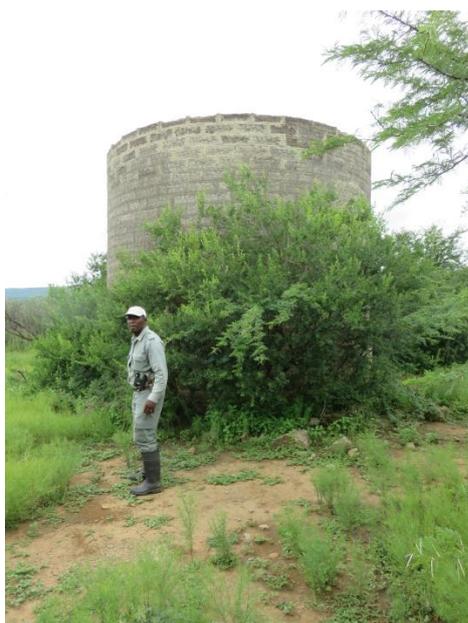


Figure No.47: Grain silo (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P318-P319 Pig kraals

P318

Elevation: 3535ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'54.2" E29°31'22.9"

P319

Elevation: 3519ft

GPS coordinates: S28°39'53.7" E29°31'22.7"



Figure No.48: Granite stone used to build pig kraals (Rossouw, C; 12 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

e) Mgoduyanuka Site

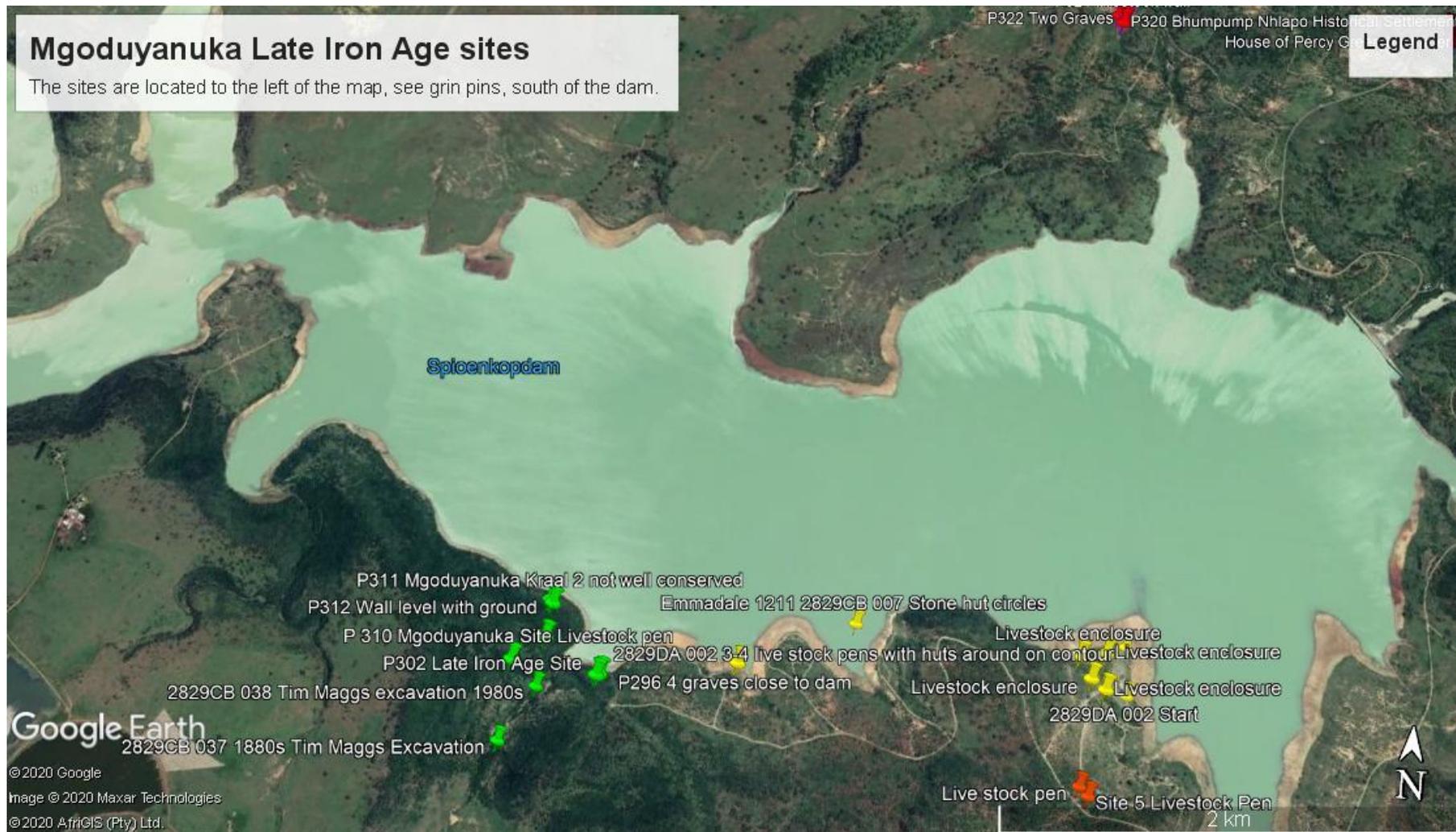


Figure No.49: P310 to P311 Mgoduyanuka sites south of the Spioenkop Dam on the slope of the hill to the left (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 5/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.50: Mgoduyanuka sites (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute").

P310

Walls between half a metre and 1,20m high, diameter are approximately 9m.

Accuracy: 16ft

Elevation: 3607ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'54.8" E29°28'33.4"

Condition: This site is of the best conserved of all Mgoduyanuka sites so far, taken into consideration that the site was highly populated with these types of settlement patterns dating between 1600s-1700s. However most were destroyed since the stones were used for soil rehabilitation work, to mount signage and for other purposes.



Figure No.51: Mr. Mndeni Kubheka and Mr. Bengu at the Mgoduyanuka site (Rossouw, C 12 February 2020; storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.52: Wall of the Mgduyanuka settlement with large rocks at the two ends of the wall, filled with random rubble (Rossouw, C. 12 February 2020; storage: “the Institute”).

P311 Kraal wall (not well conserved)

Elevation: 3609ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'46.2" E29°28'39.0"



Figure No.53: The kraal wall is level with the ground and not well preserved (Rossouw, C. 12 February 2020; storage: "the Institute").

P312 Kraal wall

Elevation: 3623ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'45.7" E29°28'38.6"



Figure No.54: the kraal wall is level with the ground – see rocks in front of the aloes (Rossouw, C. 12 February 2020; storage: "the Institute").

P313 Large kraal and smaller pen

Elevation: 3599ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'51.1" E29°28'38.5"

Accuracy: 19ft



Figure No.55: Small enclosure close to larger enclosure (Rossouw, C. 12 February 2020; storage: “the Institute”).

The following sites were visited on the 11th of February 2020

Date: 11 February 2020

Survey done by C. Rossouw

Accompanied by: Mr. Johan Outram and Samkelo (from the ATKV Drakensville Resort); Samson and Mr Mndeni Khubeka.

Stakeholders

Name	Contact details	Affiliation
Mr Mndeni Kubheka	071 0067 753	
Mr. Samson Mazibuko	073 884 0993	
Mr. Samkelo	samkelom@atkv.org.com 073 3882 966 Samkelomiya92@gmail.com	ATKV Guide, assisted with surveying
Mr. Johan Outram	084 533 9704/036 438 6287 johano@atkv.org.com	ATKV Environmental Centre Manager
Mr. Sandile Enock	076 6671 782	

Ndlovu		
Mr. Senzeni Khumalo	072 772 4642	
Mr. Ndumisa (Ndu) Protus Mabaso	071 172 8929	
Mr. Nicholas Mbatha	072 248 9325 mandlankosinicholas339@gmail.com	Driver



Figure No.56: Stakeholders: Samkelo Miya, Mr. Mndeni Kubheka, Mr. Sandile Enock, Mr. Senzeni Khumalo and Mr. Samson Mazibuko (Rossouw, C. 12 February 2020; storage: “the Institute”).

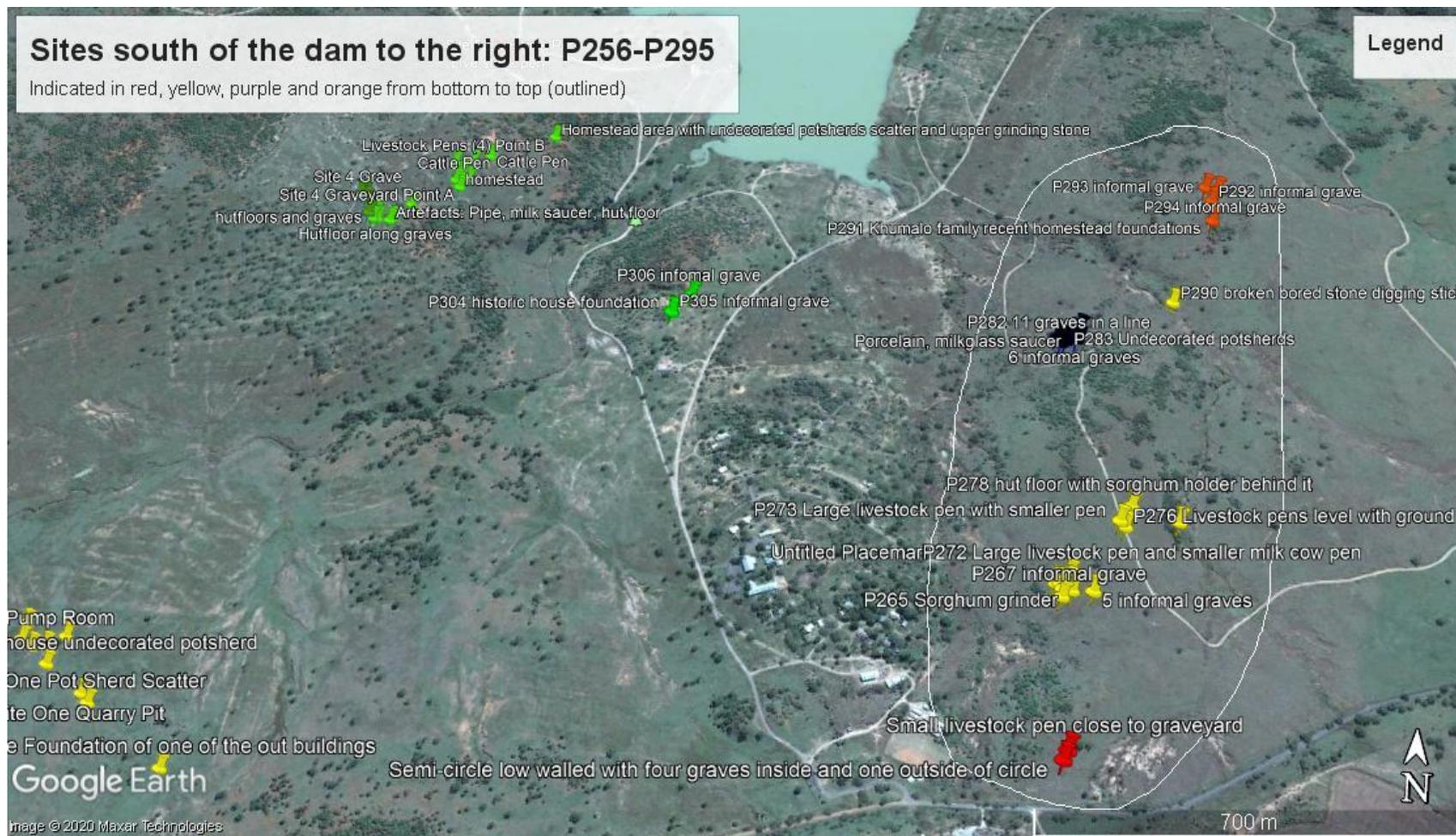


Figure No.57: Sites, outlined to the south of the dam and to the right of the map, P256-P295 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute")

f) Semi-circle low wall with four graves inside it and one outside of the graveyard

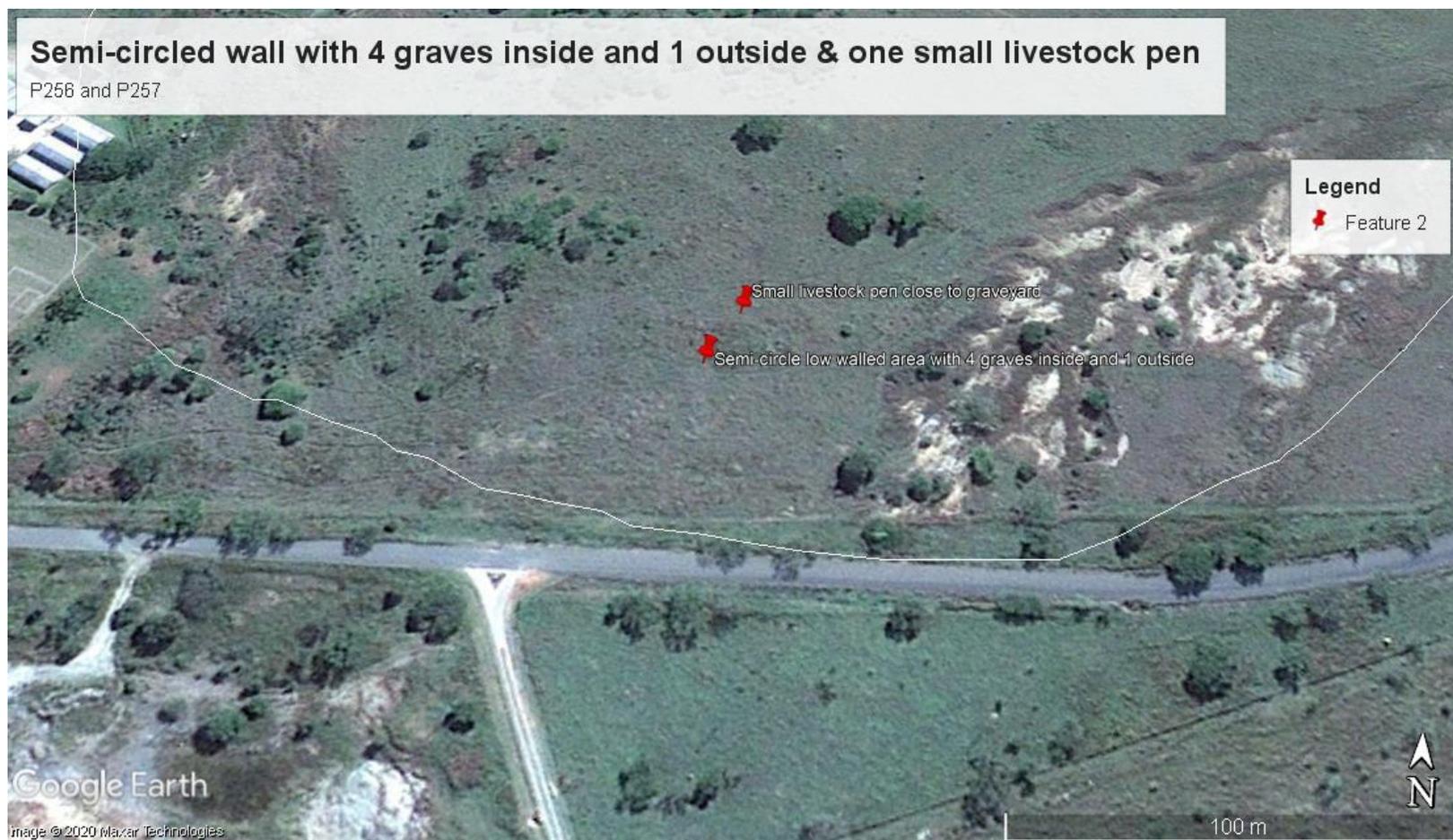


Figure No.58: Semi-circle wall feature with four informal graves, another grave away from this feature as well as one small livestock pen (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute").

Photos: Images 3409-3414

Elevation: 3783ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'59.1" E29°30'44.4"

P256 grave close to graveyard above

Elevation: 3789ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'58.3" E29°30'51.6"

P256 small livestock pen to the right to graveyard above

Elevation: 3790ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'58.3" E29°30'51.6"



Figures No: 59-60: One of the graves in the graveyards and small enclosure next to the grave yard (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute).

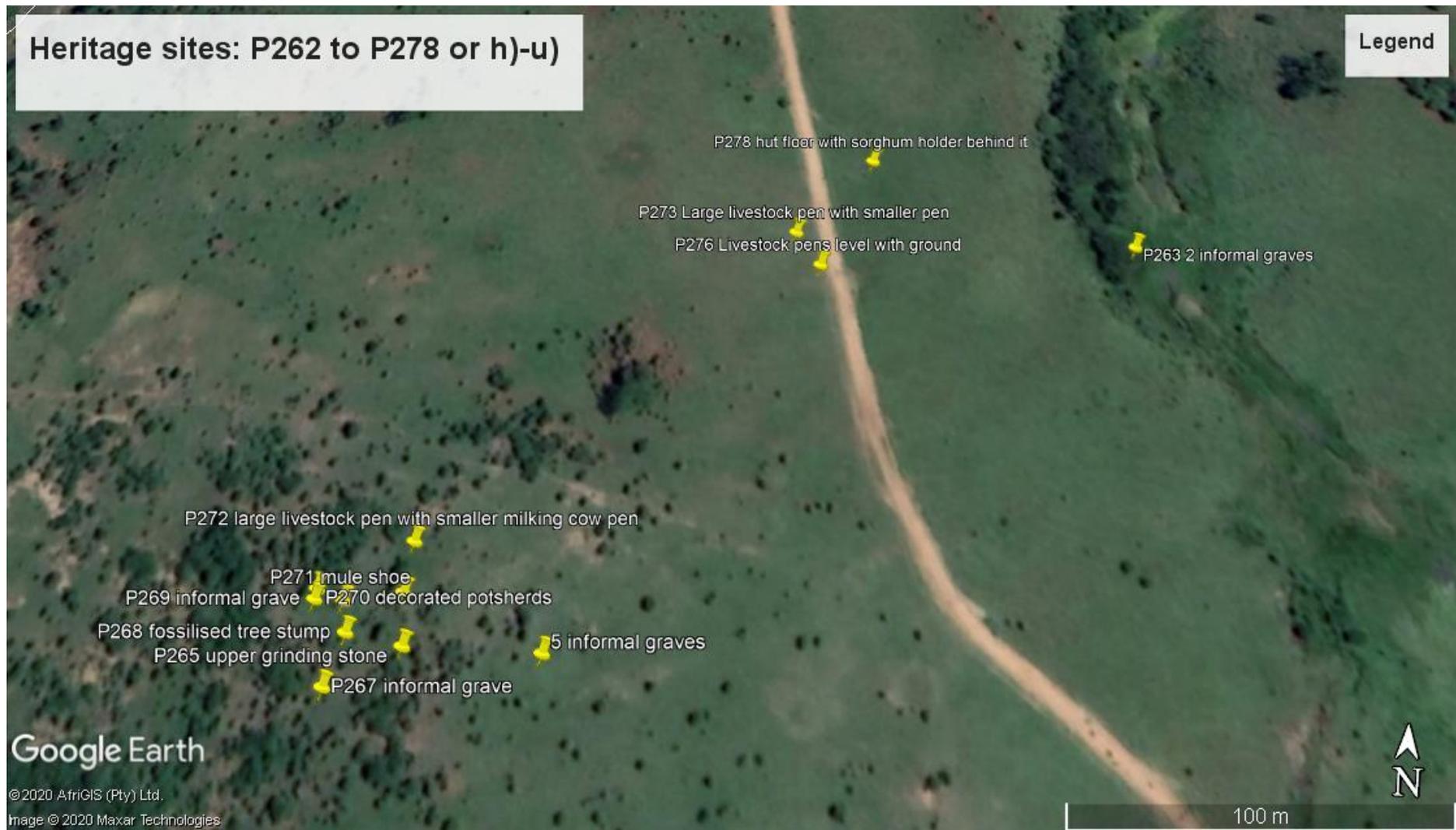


Figure No.61: Heritage sites located south east of the Spioenkop Dam (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

g) Five informal graves in located in row next to each other

Size: measuring 14mx2m

Elevation: 3724ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.8" E29°30'54.3" - beginning of the line of graves.

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.4" E29°30'54.6" - end of the row of graves.

Elevation: 3735ft

Photos: Images 3419-3421



Figure No.62: Five graves next to one another (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

h) Graves

P 263 Two informal graves

Elevation: 3731ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.2" E29°30'52.5"

Photo numbers: 3422 and 3423



Figure No.63: Two informal graves (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

i) Fossilised tree stump

P264

Fossilised tree stump

Elevation: 3737ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.3" E29°30'52.8"

Photo numbers: 3424 and 3425



Figure No.64: Fossilised tree stump (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

j) Millet/sorghum upper grinding stone

P265

Elevation: 3750ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.8" E29°30'52.9"

Accuracy: 17ft

Photo: Image 3426



Figure No. 65: upper sorghum or millet grinding stone (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

k) Informal grave

P266

Elevation: 3746ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.9" E29°30'52.5"

Photos: Images 3427-3428



Figure No.66: Informal grave consisting of random rubble (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

l) Informal grave

P267

Elevation: 3748ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'49.2" E29°30'52.2"

Photos: 3429-3430



Figure No.67: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

m) Fossilised tree stump

P268

Elevation: 3714ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.7" E29°30'52.3"

Image: 3431



Figure No.68: Fossilised tree stump (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

n) Informal grave

P269

Elevation: 3713ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.4" E29°30'51.9"

Photos: 3432-3433



Figure No.69: Informal graves, from left to right: Samson Mazibuko, Johan Outram and Samkelo Miya (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

o) Decorated potsherds

P270

Elevation: 3713ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.3" E29°30'51.9"

Photo: Image 3434-3435



Figure No.70: Decorated potsherd with parallel lines (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

p) Mule shoe

P271

Elevation: 3716ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'48.4" E29°30'52.2"

Images: 3436-3437



Figure No.71: Mule shoe (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

q) Large livestock pen with smaller pen

P272

Elevation: 3724ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'47.8" E29°30'52.8"

Photos: image 3438



Figure No.72: Small livestock pen (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

r) Settlement pattern: larger pen with small pen beside it

P273

Elevation: 3719ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'44.1" E29°30'56.6"

Photo: Image 3447-3449



Figure No.73: Image of kraal stones (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

s) Settlement pattern remains

P276 and P277 Livestock pen stones at ground level

Elevation 3718ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'44.5" E29°30'56.9"

Photos: Image 3450-3451



Figure No.74: Remains of kraaled area (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

t) Hut floor with sorghum container behind the hut floor

P278 & P 279

Elevation: 3734ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'43.1" E29°30'57.5"

Photos: Images 3454-3455



Figure No.75: Sorghum container and kraaled area (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Heritage Sites P281 to P290



Figure No.76: Heritage sites P281-P290 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute").

u) Decorated potsherds and base of pot

P281

Elevation: 3612ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'30.4" E29°30'53.7"

Photos: Images 3456-4565

Accuracy: 15ft



Figure No.77: Several pieces of decorated potsherds (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.78: Decorated potsherd (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.79: Decorated potsherd (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.80: Bottom of a pot (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

v) Eleven graves in a line

P282

Elevation: 3625ft

S28°42'30.8" E29°30'54.0"

Photos: Images 3466-3474



Figure No.81: First grave in the line of ten graves, P282 (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.82: Some of the informal graves, a porcupine dug a hole in one (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.83: One of the informal graves (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P284 (11th and last grave)

Elevation: 3623ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'30.4"E29°30'54.9"



Figure No.84: Last and 10th grave in the line of informal graves. This grave still has a headstone (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P283 a collection of undecorated potsherds were found between the row of informal graves

Elevation: 3629ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'30.6" E29°30'54.4"

Date: undecorated potsherds usually link with the Late Iron Age.

Management strategy: all heritage artefacts and eco facts cannot be collected and must be left as is. A permit is necessary from "the Institute" is necessary to collect them.



Figure No.85: A collection of undecorated potsherds amongst the line of informal graves (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

w) Porcelain, milk glass saucer

GPS coordinates: S28°42'30.0"E29°30'55.0"

Photos: Images 3475-3477



Figure No.86: Pieces of a broken saucer made of milk glass (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

x) Six informal graves

Elevation: 3640ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'30.5" E29°30'55.2"

Photos: Images 3478-3479



Figure No.87: Recent informal grave without a headstone, however the main part of the grave is still well conserved, although it does not have a head stone, like the grave to its left (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.88: Grave with headstone next to Figure No. 82 (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

y) Residue of a settlement/homestead

P288

Elevation: 3613ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'29.6" E29°30'55.5"

P289

Elevation: 3618ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'29.5" E29°30'56.4"



Figure No.89: residue of a homestead (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Aa Broken bored stone that formed part of a digging stick

Elevation: 3603ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'27.0" E29°31'02.9"

Photos: Images 3482-3485



Figure No.90: Broken part of a bored stone, used as weight for a digging stick (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Ab) Khumalo family recent historic homestead also undecorated potsherds

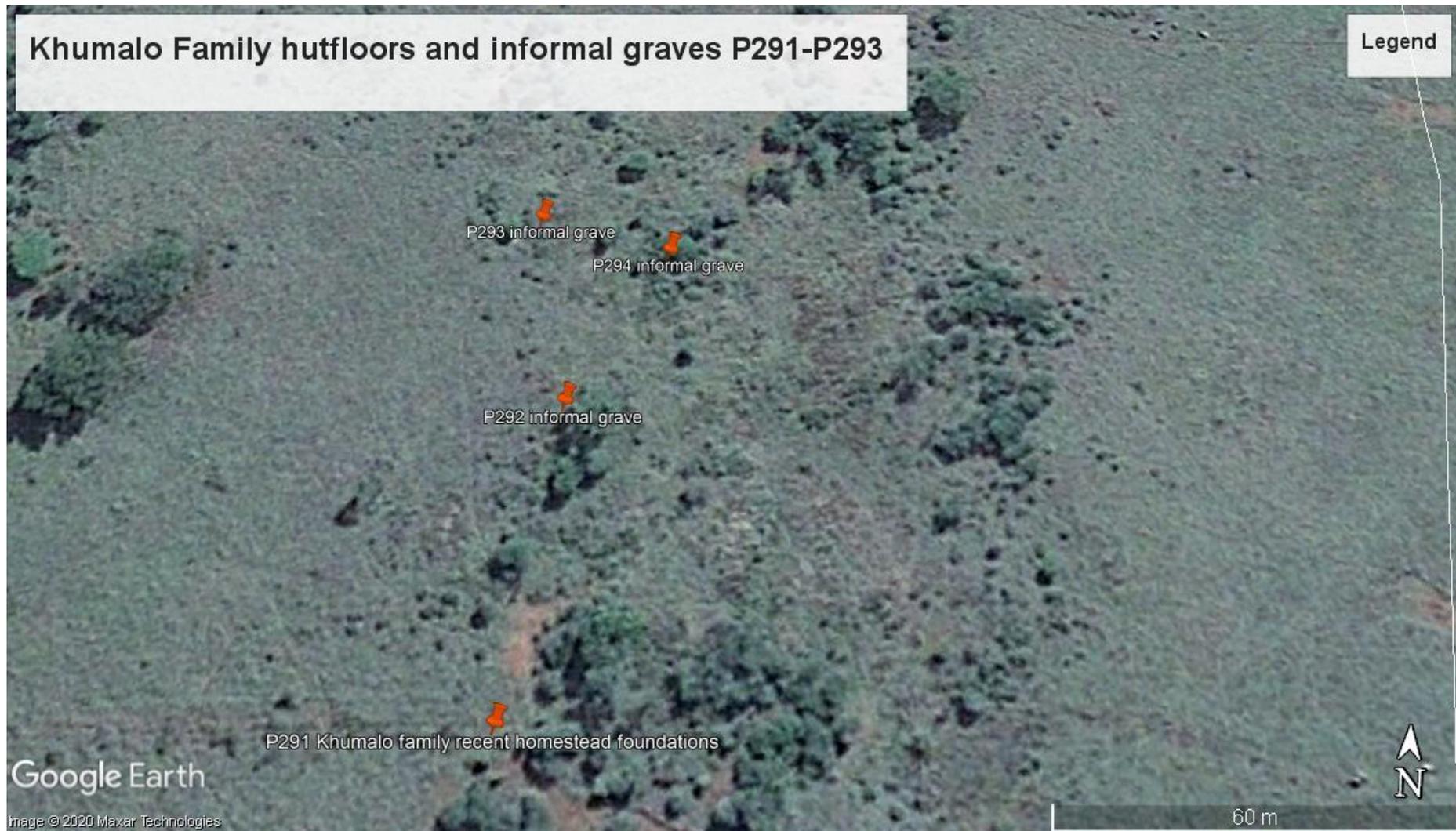


Figure No.91: Khumalo family hut floors and informal graves (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

P291

Elevation: 3615ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'20.0" E29°31'06.9"



Figure No.92: Site where the homestead of the Khumalo family was located (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.93: Some undecorated potsherds (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Ac) Informal grave

P292

Elevation: 3634ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'18.2" E29°31'07.1"

Photos: Images 3490-3492



Figure No.94: An informal grave (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P293

Elevation: 3623ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'17.0" E29°31'06.8"

Photos: Images 3493-3495



Figure No.95: An informal grave, Mr. Khumalo standing behind the grave (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P294 Informal graves

Elevation: 3641ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'17.2E29°31'07.7

Photos: Images 3496-3497



Figure No.96: Informal graves (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P295 Informal grave

Elevation: 3552ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'19.2" E29°30'53.5"

Photos: Images 3498-3500



Figure No.97: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Context of P302 and P303 (Late Iron Age sites) and P296 (four informal graves)

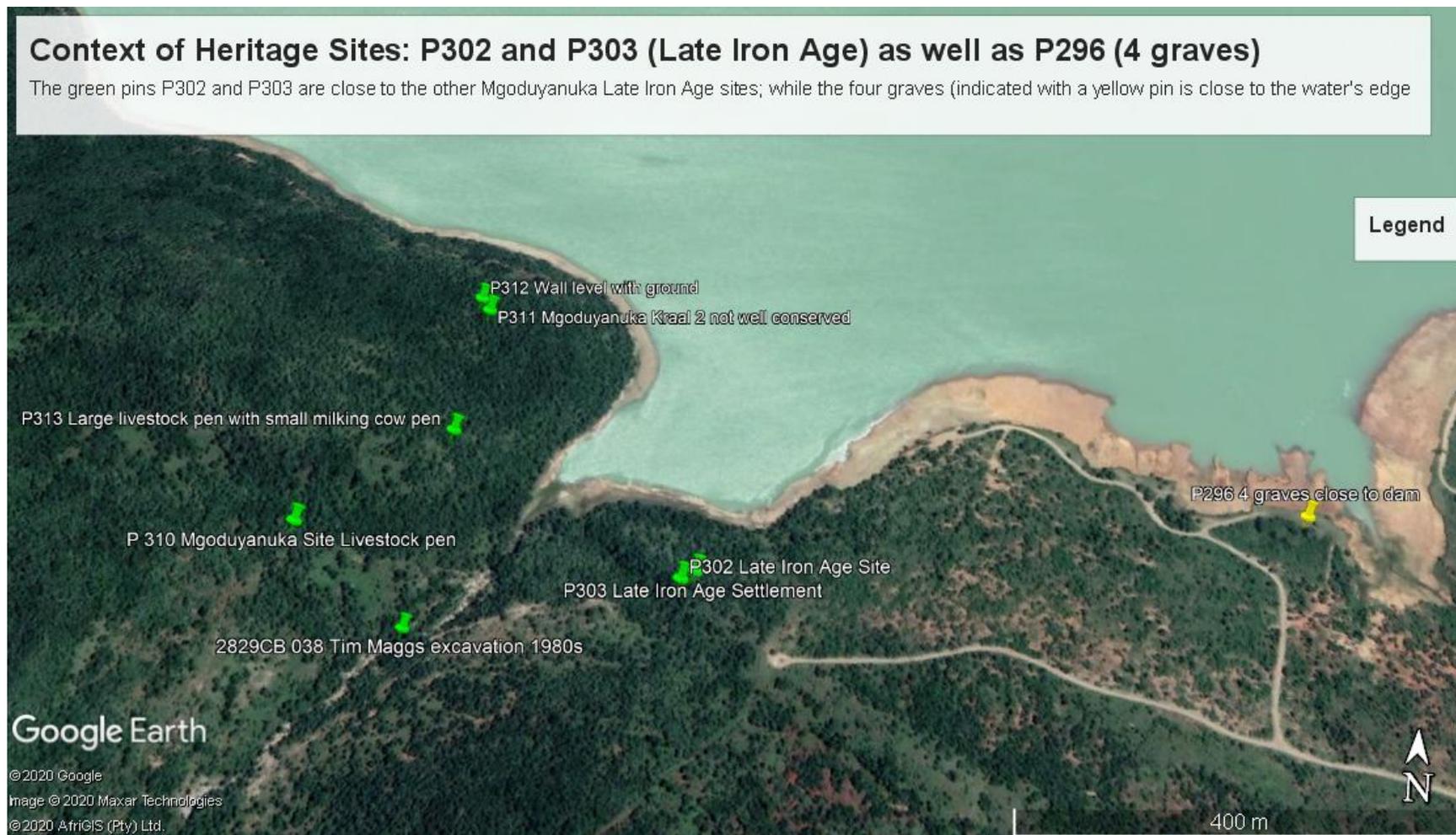


Figure No.98: P302 and P303 Late Iron Age Sites and P296 indicates the position of 4 informal graves close to the river's edge (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute").

P296 Four graves close to the dam (this might have been part of an older LIA settlement that is now submerged in the dam)

Elevation: 3505ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'52.4" E29°29'10.7

Photos: Images 3501-3504



Figure No.99: The graves are covered with vegetation (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Late Iron Age Settlement P302 and P303

P302

Elevation: 3547ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'55.9"E29°28'47.6"

Photos: Images 3505-3508



Figure No.100: Livestock pen of Late Iron Age site (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P303

Late Iron Age Settlement

Elevation: 3553ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'55.6" E29°28'48.1"

Photos: Images 3509-3510



Figure No.101: ruins of a Late Iron Age Settlement located on the slope of a hill (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Recent historic settlement P304-P307 including house foundations and two graves

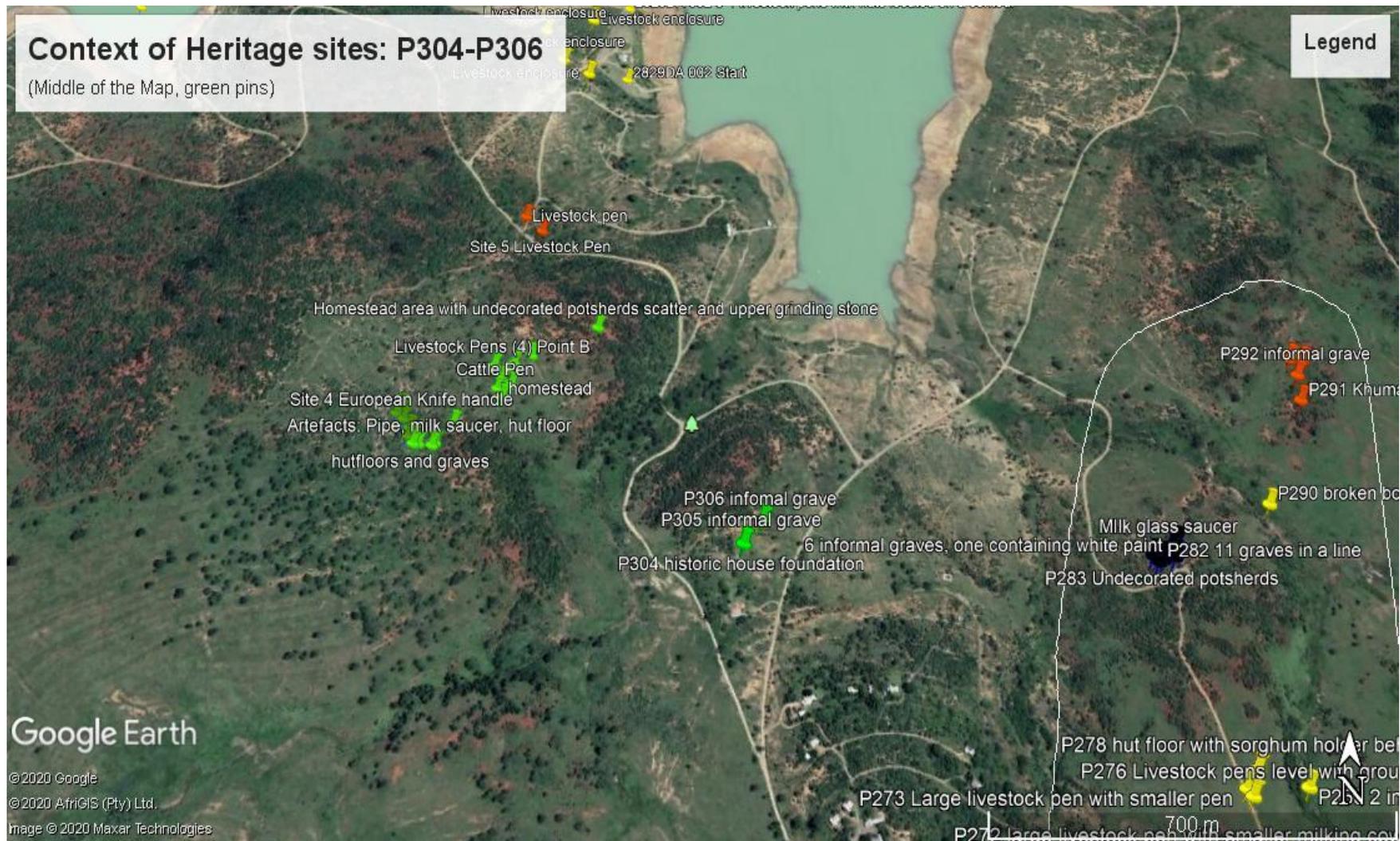


Figure No.102: P304-P306 very recent house with two graves (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

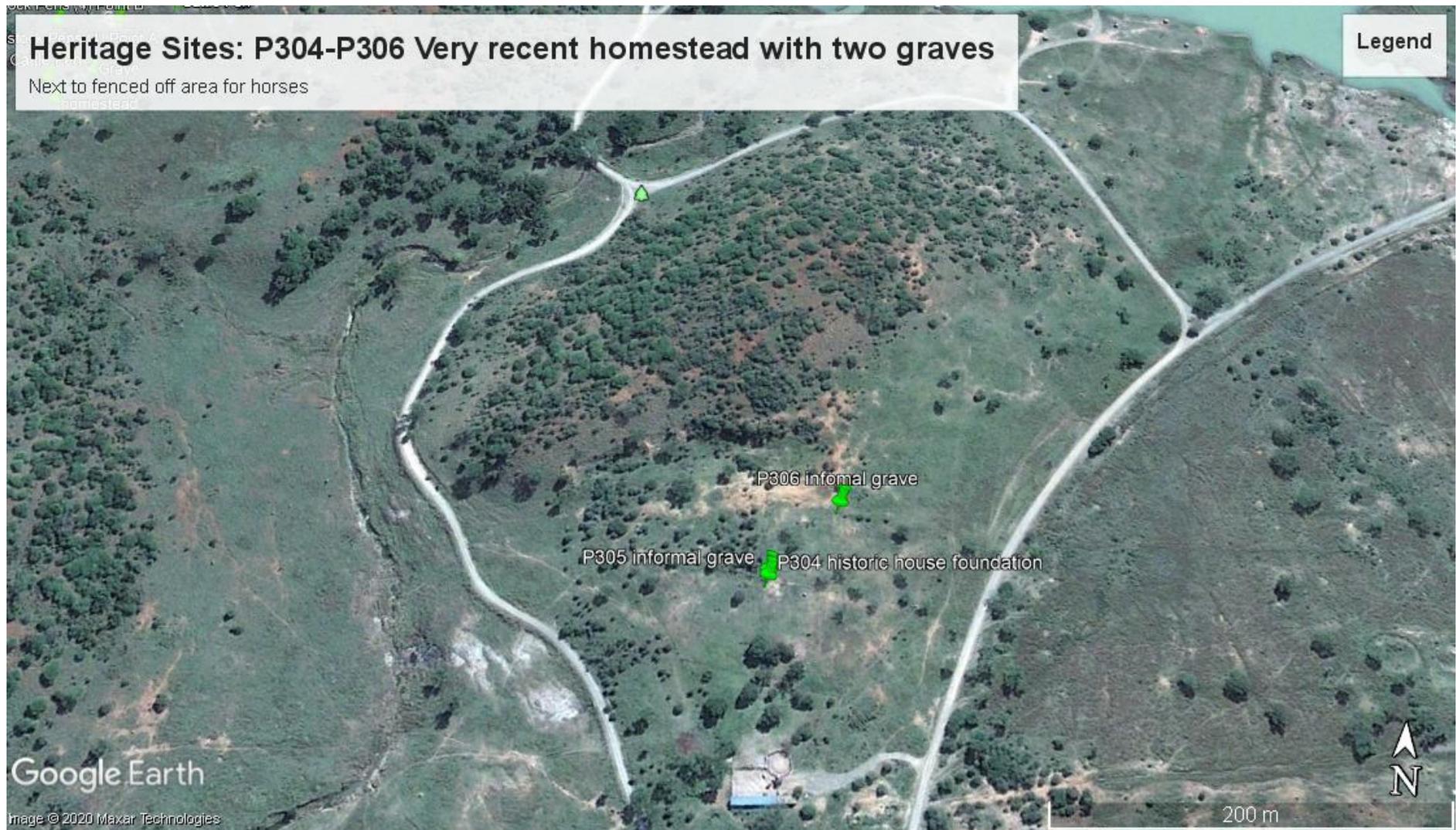


Figure No.103: Very recent homestead with two graves (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute").

P304

Elevation: 3558ft

GPS coordinates: S28°41'50.7 E29°28'40.7"

P305 Informal grave

Elevation: 3612ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'29.5" E29°30'24.6"

Photo: Image 3517



Figure No.104: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P306 Informal grave

Elevation: 3619ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'28.1" E29°30'26.0"

Photo: Image 3518



Figure No.105: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P307 Modern or recent historic house foundation

Elevation: 3615ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'29.6" E29°30'24.6"

Photo: Image 3519



Figure No.106: Historic house foundation close to two informal graves (Rossouw, C. 11 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

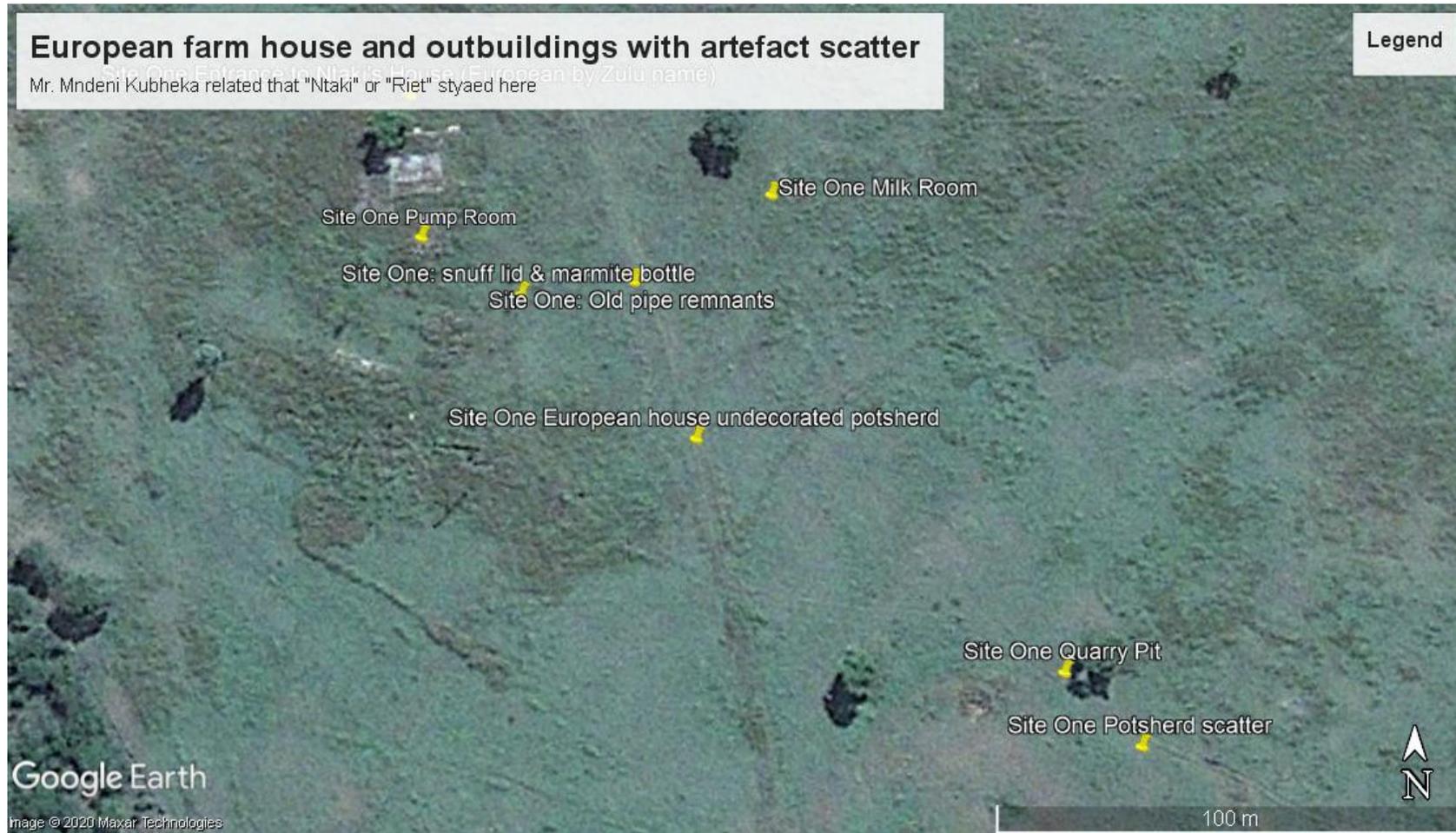
Survey of Spioenkop on the 5th of February 2020

Date: 5 February 2020

Surveyed by: C. Rossouw and S. Mbatha

Accompanied by Mr. Johan Outram, Mr. Mndeni Kubheka and Mr. Samson Mazibuko.

Site Number One: Historic European farmer's home, called "Ntaki" in isiZulu, the surname based on interview, was "Riets"



Figure

No.107: Farm-scape of the Riet/Ntaki family based on oral history (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: "the Institute").

P544 Undecorated potsherd scatter

Accuracy: 15ft

Elevation: 3757ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'56.2"E29°29'47.0"

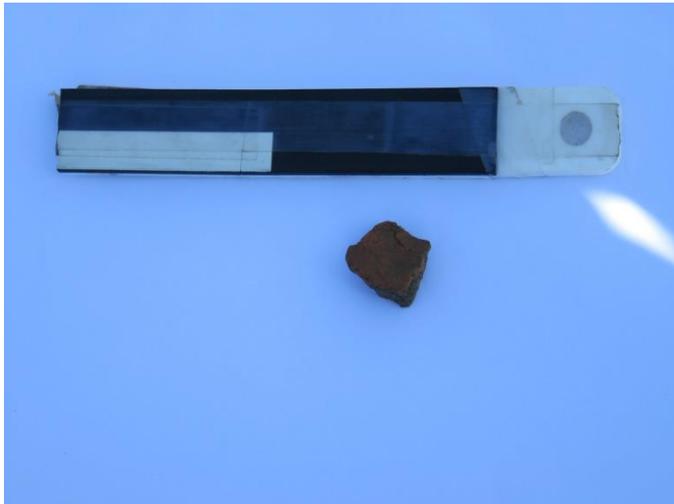


Figure No.108: Example of an undecorated potsherd found close to the European house (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P545 Foundation of an unknown outbuilding

Elevation: 3695ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'55.2" E29°29'45.2"



Figure No109: plinth of iron stone and concrete (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P546 Old pump room or engine room

Accuracy: 14ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'54.8" E29°29'44.8"

Elevation: 3712ft



Figure No.110: Old pump-room/engine room (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.111: Foundation and plinth made of Iron rock, Dundee bricks 1880-1930, were present (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P550 Foundation of the main European house

Elevation: 3701ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'53.8" E29°29'44.7"



Figure No.112: Entrance to the demolished European farmer's house (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.113: Plinth with dressed and painted Iron stone and walls with Dundee bricks and cement (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P552 Snuff and Marmite bottle close to European house foundation

Accuracy: 15ft

Elevation: 3727ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'55.2" E29°29'45.6"



Figure No.114: The old marmite bottle has the number 1344 on its bottom (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.115: The snuff lid (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.116: Marmite bottle (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P553 Old water pipe

Elevation: 3706ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'55" E29°29'46.5"



Figure No. 117: Pieces of old broken water pipe next the farm house foundation (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P554 Milk room

Elevation: 3709ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'54.5" E29°29'47.6"



Figure No.118: Plinth of the milk room (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P555 Quarry

Elevation: 3716ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'57.8" E29°29'49.9"



Figure No.119: Quarry or dumping area (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.120: Quarry or dumping area (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P556 Potsherd scatter

Elevation: 3722ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'58.3" E29°29'50.5"



Figure No.121: Potsherd scatter (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

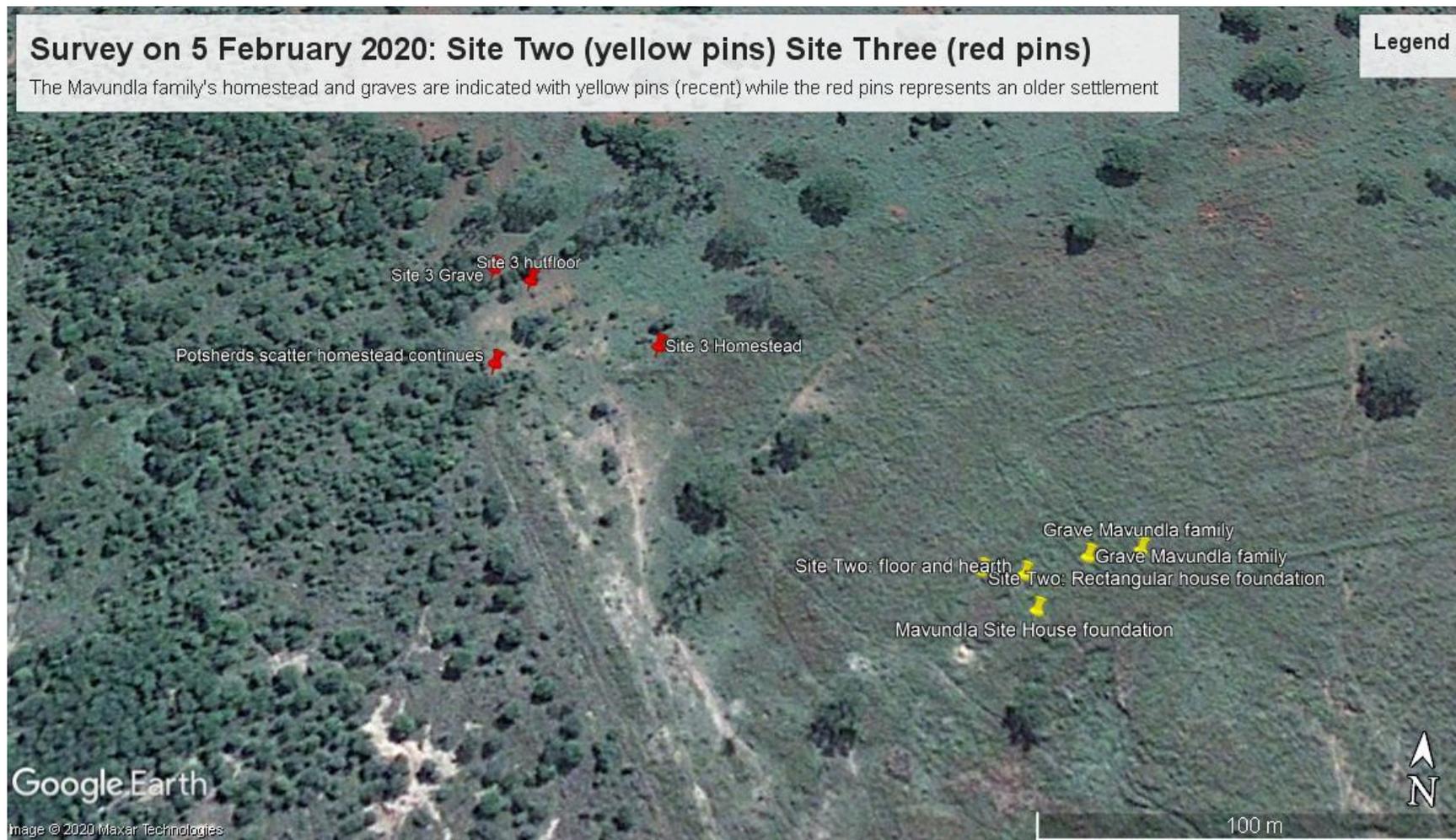


Figure No. 122: Site two and three surveyed on the 5th of February 2020 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

Site Two and Three surveyed on the 5th of February 2020

Second site: Mavundla family

P557 Farm workers or Zulu people who settled on the farm and used material of original farmer's house to construct their rondavels

GPS coordinates: S28°42'32.9" E29°29'29.8"



Figure No.123: Plinth of one of the “*rondavels*” of the Mavundla family (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P558 2nd building at the 2nd site

Elevation: 3716ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'32.6" E29°29'29.3"

Accuracy: 14ft



Figure No.124: Random rubble of the ruin of the Mavundla family (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P559 Rondavel with a hearth present

Elevation 3720ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'32.6" E29°29'29.7"



Figure No.125: Hearth located in another “*rondavel*” (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P560 Informal grave (Mavundla family)

Elevation: 3721ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'32.4" E29°29'30.3"

Accuracy: 14ft



Figure No.126: Informal grave close to Mavundla family's homestead (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P561 Informal grave also in front of Mavundla family's homestead

Elevation: 3715ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'32.3" E29°29'30.8"

Third Site: Late Iron Age Settlement with raised hut floors, livestock pen and graves

P562 Settlement

Elevation: 3738ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'30.7" E29°29'26.1"

Accuracy: 14ft



Figure No.127: Settlement raised earthwork with rubble wall (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P563 Potsherd scatter

Elevation: 3738ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'31.0" E29°29'24.5"



Figure No.128: Undecorated potsherd scatter (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Grave

Accuracy: 12ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'30" E29°29'24.3"



Figure No.129: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P244 Informal grave

Accuracy: 13ft

Elevation: 3717ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'32" E29°29'24.0"?

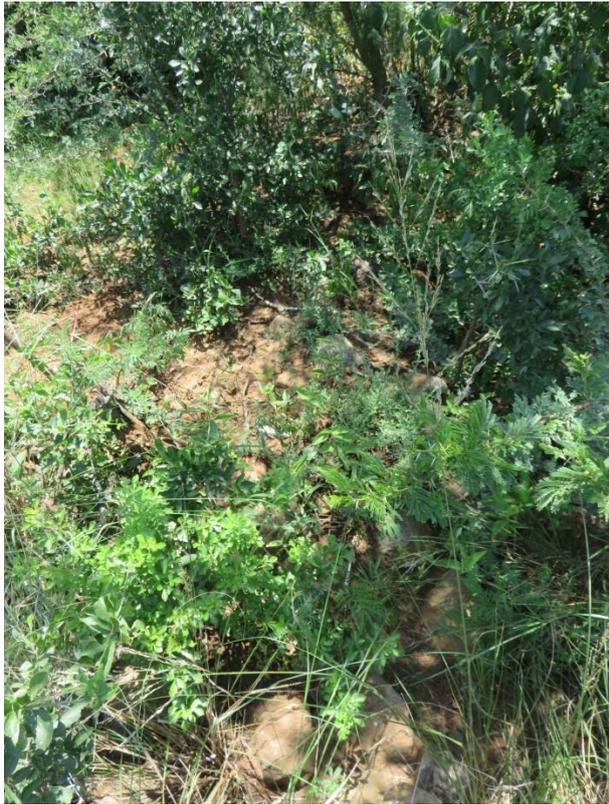


Figure No.130: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Fourth site: two homesteads (green pins) and two livestock pens across road (red pins)



Figure No.131: Site four including two homestead areas and two livestock pens below the road in southern part of management unit (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 8/11/2010, interview Mndeni Kubeka, storage: “the Institute”).

Grave site

Elevation: 3688ft

GPS coordinates: S28°2'21.1" E29°29'58.8:



Figure No.132: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Informal grave

Accuracy: 10ft

Elevation: 3685ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'21.0" E29°29'59.1"



Figure No.133: informal grave (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Potsherds

Accuracy: 11ft

Elevation: 3689ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'20.6" E29°29'59.2"



Figure No.134: Undecorated potsherds (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Old Knife: Point 564

Elevation: 3706ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'21.5" E29°29'59.4"



Figure No.135: Old Knife handle (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

A collection of approximately 15 graves in close proximity to one another

Accuracy: 12ft

Elevation: 3690ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'22.7" E29°29'59.9"



Figure No.136: Approximately fifteen informal graves in close proximity to one another (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P565: informal grave

Accuracy: 17ft

Elevation: 3698uft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'22.7" E29°30'00.4"



Figure No.137: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P566: Hut floor/settlement

Elevation: 3694ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'23.2" E29°30'00.7"



Figure No.138: Raised hut floor (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P567 Hut floor

Elevation: 3701ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'23.2" E29°30'00.3"

P568 Possible Hut floor with pipe, pieces of saucer and a modern brick

Accuracy: 15ft

Elevation: 3690ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'23.2" E29°30'01.7"



Figure No.139: Pipe with the trademark “Carron” embossed on it (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.140: broken milkglass saucer (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Plough share P569



Figure No. 141: piece of a plough (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Elevation: 3705ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'23.1" E29°30'01.9"

Site Five: Point P570 Cattle livestock pen

Elevation: 3689ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'21.7" E29°30'03.1"



Figure No.142: Late Iron Age Livestock pen (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P 571 Cattle Livestock pen or settlement

Elevation: 3661ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'19.1" E29°30'06.1"



Figure No.143: Late Iron Age Livestock pen (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P572 Hut floor

Elevation: 3655ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'19.7" E29°30'06.5"



Figure No. 144: Hut floor (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P573: Informal grave

Elevation: 3670ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'18.8" E29°30'07.1"

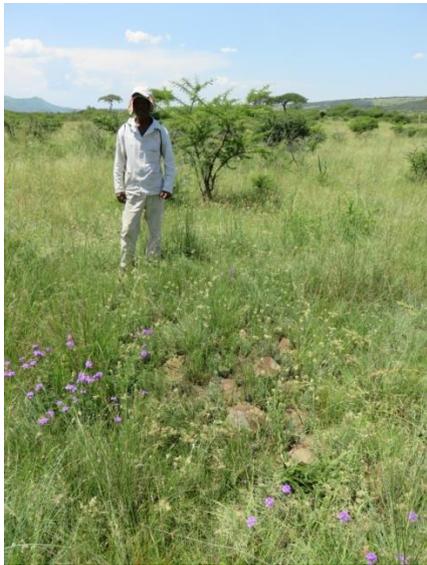


Figure No.145: Informal grave (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P574: Four livestock areas next to one another

GPS'es were taken at the first and last enclosure

A: Elevation: 3660ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'18.4" E29°30'06.4"

Accuracy: 14ft

B: Elevation: 3638ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'17.4" E29°30'05.7"



Figure No.146: First enclosure and raised earthen area, with Mr. Johan Outram and Mr. Siyabonga Mbatha (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.147: Last raised earthen area and enclosure (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

7th Site: Hut floors and livestock pens

P575 Hut floor

Elevation: 3675ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'17.2" E29°30'07.2"



Figure No.148: Hut floor with Mr. Mndeni, Mr. Sampson and Mr. Mbatha (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

P576 Large livestock pen

Elevation: 3658ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'16.6" E29°30'08.5"



Figure No.149: Livestock pen with, from left to right, Mr. Mndeni and Sampson (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Point 577 livestock pen, undecorated potsherds and upper grinding stone

Accuracy: 15ft

Elevation: 3645ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'14.4" E29°30'13.5"



Figure No.150: Enclosures and raised floors (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.151: Upper grinding stone, undecorated potsherd and knife handle (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

8th Site: enclosure beneath road

P578 enclosure

Elevation: 3584ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'06.3" E29°30'08.5"



Figure No.152: Late Iron Age enclosure (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

P579: Livestock Enclosure

Elevation: 3588ft

GPS coordinates: S28°42'05.1" E29°30'07.1"



Figure No.153: Enclosure located close to the dam, below entrance road (Rossouw, C. 5 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site survey of Spioenkop by Siyabonga Mbahta

Surveyed by: S. Mbatha

Date: 19/02/2020-20/02/2020

Accompanied by: field rangers employed by Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, namely Mr. Khubeka and Mr. Nxele.

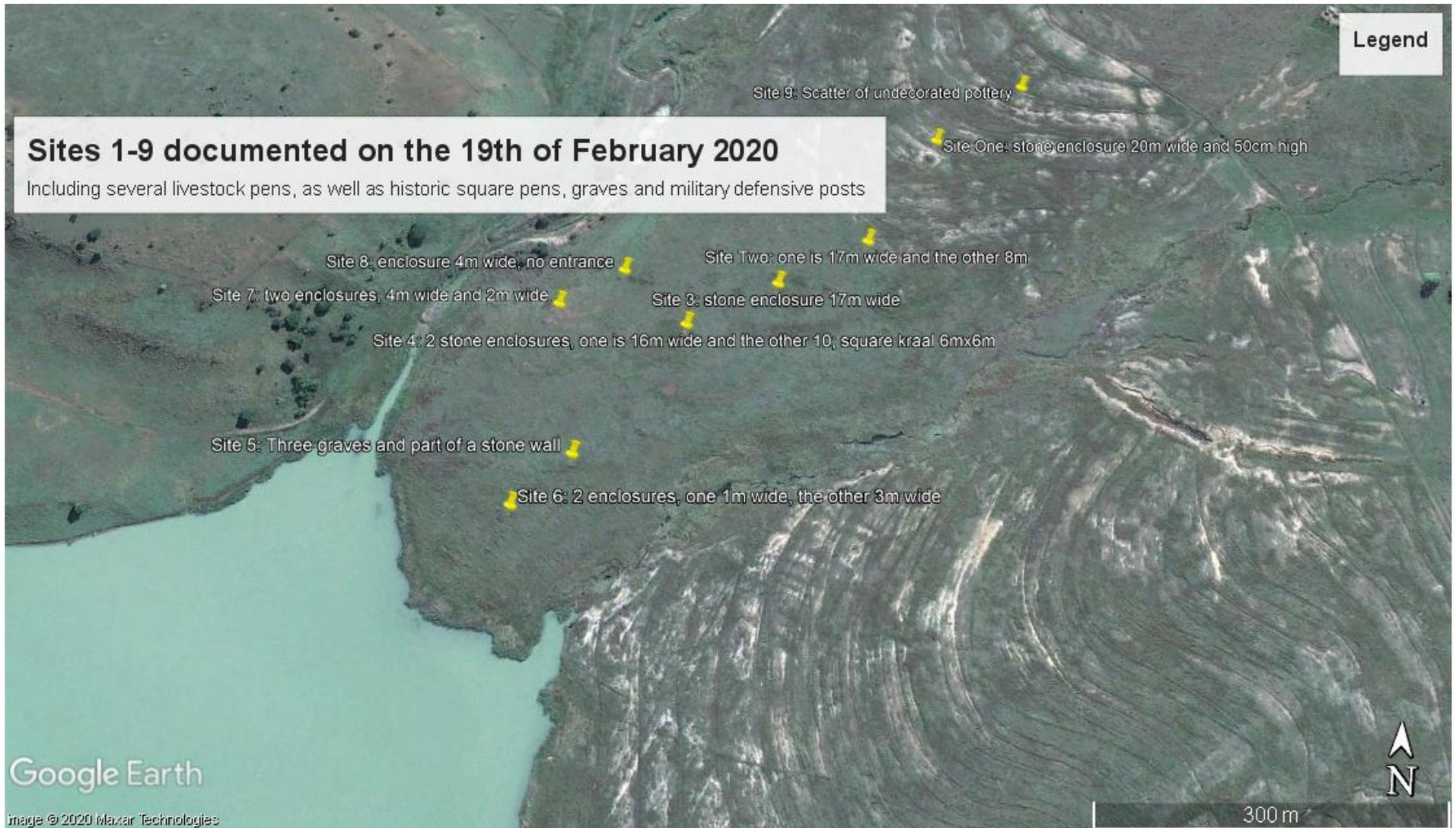


Figure No. 154: Sites Numbers 1-9 documented on the 19th of February 2020 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 5/1/2010, storage: “the Institute”).

Site No. 1: Stone enclosure approximately 20m in diameter and 50cm high.

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1099m

GPS coordinates: S28, 65985° E29, 46385°

Artefacts present: no artefacts were found at the site



Figure No.155: Stone enclosure or livestock pen (Mbatha, S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.156: The enclosure’s wall is approximately 1m wide and ½m high (Mbatha, S. 19 February 2020, storage: the Institute).

Site No. 2: Two enclosures joined with a link/wall, the one enclosure is 17m wide and the other one is 8m wide

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1098m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66102° E29, 46309°

Artefacts: none were found because the grass cover was dense.

Condition: Poor since nothing is left of the enclosure but the lowest layer of rocks forming the foundation of the wall. Apparently, the rocks were used to rehabilitate dongas and roads in the management unit.

Management Strategy: An outreach must be held to inform the staff of the significance of these archaeological sites and that it is against the law to alter damage or destroy these structures.



Figure No.157: The two stone enclosures are hidden amongst a dense cover of grass (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site No. 3: Stone enclosure approximately 17m wide

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1097m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66151° E29, 46214°

Artefacts: none were found.

Condition: Poor since almost all the random rubble were collected to use to rehabilitate roads in the management unit.



Figure No.158: Enclosure approximately 17m wide, most of the random rubble is missing (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site No. 4: The site consists of three stone kraals – two enclosures, one that is 16m wide and the other that is 10m wide as well as a square kraal measuring 6mx6m

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1090m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66196° E29, 46120°

Condition: This site is in a poor condition as most of the random rubble was used to combat soil erosion; however some sections of the walls are still clear, measuring up to 70cm high.

Artefacts: a sickle and piece of the front wheel fork of a bicycle were found.



Figure No.159: One of the circular livestock enclosures, some sections of the enclosures are still about 70cm high (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No.160: One of the three graves in close proximity to the enclosures (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Graves: three graves were identified.

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1090m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66207° E29, 46110°

Site No. 5: Three graves in close proximity to the dam (northern side of the dam)

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1077m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66325° E29, 46014°

Condition: The graves are in a good condition and may be of very recent age. One of the graves has a head stone with the name: Florence on it.



Figure No.161: This grave is about 150m from the dam (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").



Figure No.162: Another of the group of three graves close to the dam (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site No. 6: The site contains two enclosures: one is 11m wide and the other, 3m

Accuracy: 3m

Elevation: 1074m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66374° E29, 45958°



Figure No.163: Photo of the larger stone enclosure approximately 11m wide (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site No. 7: consist of two stone enclosures: one is 4m in diameter and the other, 2m as well as another kraal that is partly formed by a natural rocky outcrop and extended with random rubble

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1078m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66177° E29, 45984°

Condition: Good, might be of very recent age.



Figure No.164: a possible defensive gun-post (Second South-African War) about 4m wide and 1,5m high (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Second structure, partly made of a natural rocky outcrop with random rubble added onto it, presumably a pig pen.

Accuracy: 3m

Elevation: 1081m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66167° E29 45976°

Size: 4m wide and 1m high.



Figure No.165: a possible defensive gun post (2nd South African War 1899-1902); made up of a natural rocky outcrop, extended with random rubble walls. The kraal has no entrance (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site No. 8: Stone enclosure approximately 4m wide with no entrance

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1091m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66140° E29, 46050°



Figure No.166: a possible defensive gun post, dating to the 2nd South African War (1899-1902) (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site No. 9: a scatter of undecorated pottery

Accuracy: 3m

Elevation: 1098m

GPS coordinates: S28, 65917° E29, 46483°



Figure No.167: Undecorated potsherds (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).



Figure No. 168: Sites number 9 to 16 documented on the 19th of February 2020 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 9/9/2013, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 10: square stone kraal 45mx45m (historic site)

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1076m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67049° E29, 45829°

Condition: Most of the rocks were removed to use for soil-rehabilitation and only the rocks at ground-level are left.



Figure No.169: Square stone enclosure, 45mx45m (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

The furthest point

Accuracy: 3m

Elevation: 1074m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67049° E29, 45815°

Graves

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1078m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67079° E29, 45837°



Figure No.170: five unmarked graves (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 11: Stone enclosure approximately 2m wide, square stone kraal 2m wide, square stone kraal 5mx5m, pieces of ploughing equipment (historic site)

Site 11a: very small stone pen, approximately 2m wide and ½m high, possibly a gun post linked to 2nd South African War

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1081m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67087° E29, 45997°



Figure No.171: Small stone pen with no entrance, possibly a gun post linked to the 2nd South African War (defensive post) (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 11b: half of a lower grinding stone

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1091m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67127° E29, 46033°



Figure No.172: broken lower grinding stone (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 11c: stone enclosure approximately 2m wide, possible defensive gun post

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1088m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67132° E29, 46038°



Figure No.173: Small stone enclosure about 2m wide, only the rocks at ground-level are left (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 11d: section of a wall, possibly linked to Second South African War (1899-1902)

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1089m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67160° E29, 46075°



Figure No.174: Only the larger rocks on the edges of the 1m wide wall are left (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 11e: square kraal 5mx5m, historic site

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1090m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67121° E29, 46070°



Figure No.175: square stone livestock pen, 5mx5m, section of the wall that is still intact, this section is approximately 3,5m long and 1m high (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 12: pieces of old farming equipment – old shearer machine part and lid of a can

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1085m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67050° E29, 46239°



Figure No.176: tin lid and pieces of a shearing machine (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 13: stone enclosure 10m wide

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1089m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67165° E29, 46153°



Figure No.177: Stone kraal about 10m wide, only the larger rocks at the edges of the wall are left (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 14: unmarked graves

Accuracy: 8m

Elevation: 1095m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67198° E29, 46165°

Condition: Poor, all the random rubble making out the “ledger” of the grave is gone and the grave contains no headstone.



Figure No.178: one of the unmarked graves (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 15: Stone enclosure, 8m wide

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1090m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67150° E29, 46162°

Condition: Poor, only the “foundation stones of the livestock pen is left, featuring large boulders lining the border of the 1m wide “barrier” with smaller random rubble and hardened earth within the large boulders on the outer sections of the “wall”/”barrier”. Based on interviews with staff of EKZNW, these boulders were removed to address soil erosion and to use in donga and road rehabilitation projects in the management unit.



Figure No.179 Stone enclosure approximately 8m wide (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 16: Two unmarked graves

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1088m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67150° E29, 46185°

Condition: Poor, only the random rubble at the bottom of the grave, is left, the majority of stones were removed.



Figure No.180: One of two unmarked graves in a poor condition (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

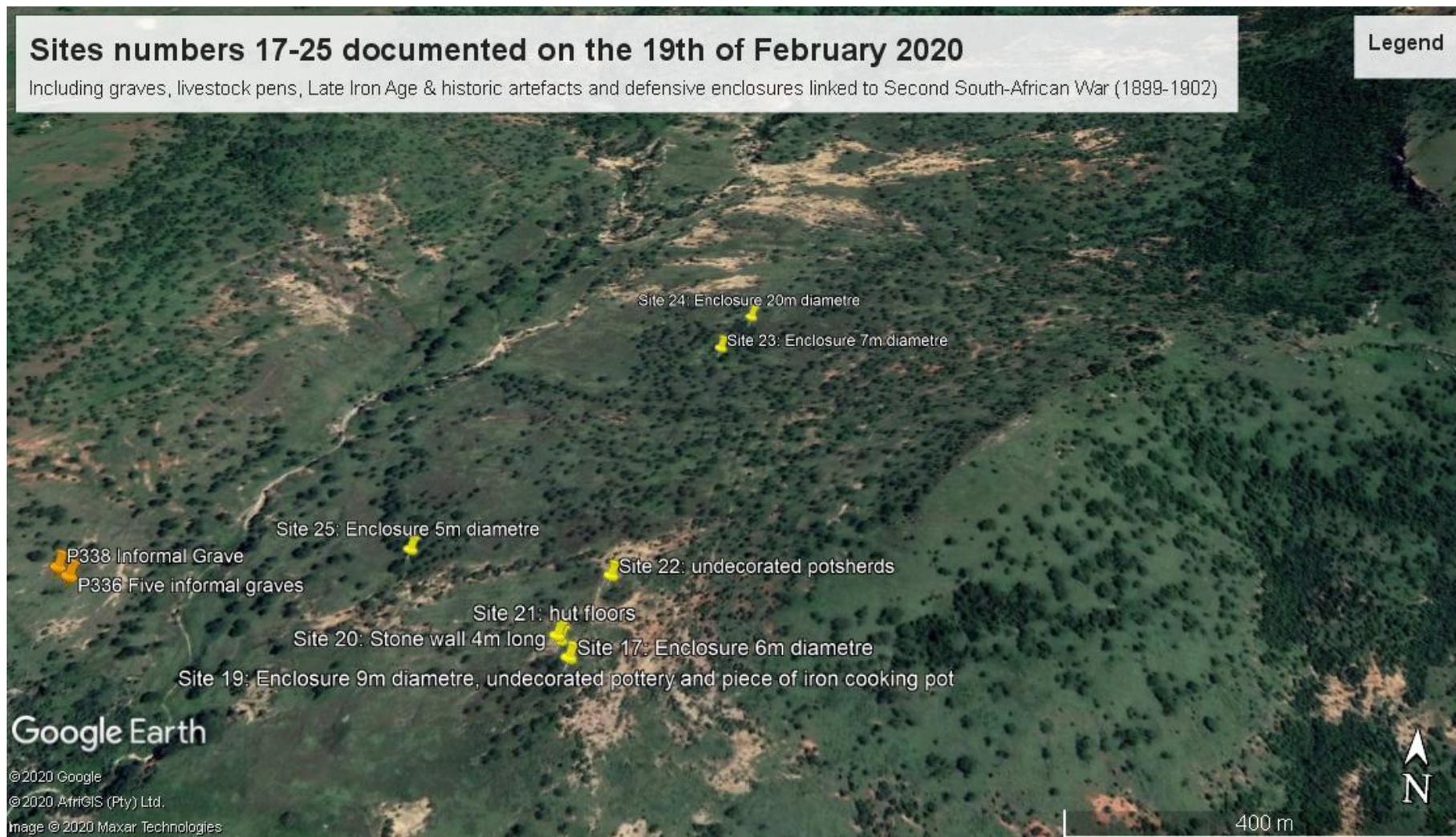


Figure No. 181: Sites number 17-25 documented on the 19th of February 2020 (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 9/9/2013, storage: "the Institute").

Site 17: Stone enclosure approximately 6m wide, possibly a goat pen

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1088m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67150° E29, 46185°

Condition: Poor the enclosure only exists at ground level and all the random rubble of the enclosure that might have been more than a metre, was removed.



Figure No.182: stone enclosure about 6m wide (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 18: Unmarked graves (possible of farm workers, very recent)

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1152m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66045° E29, 50089°

Position: close to the old farm house ruin and a few metres from EKZNW's staff house.

Note: it is not clear whether this is the grave of a farm worker or of the family of the farmer since it is close to the farm house.



Figure No.183: unmarked grave close to the staff house (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 19: Stone enclosure or livestock pen roughly 9m wide

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1156m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66069° E29, 50104°

Condition: Poor, only 4m of the enclosure wall is left; the rest of the random rubble was removed to be used in soil-erosion projects.



Figure No.184: Late Iron Age enclosure roughly 9m wide (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Artefacts: undecorated potsherds and a piece of iron (part of a cooking pot) were found.

Hut floor: a section of hardened floor was present.

Site 20: stone wall 4m long

Accuracy: 7m

Elevation: 1152m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66045° E29, 50089°



Figure No.185: section of the same wall (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 21: hut floors, historic site

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1154m

GPS coordinates: S28, 66039° E29, 50085°



Figure No.186: hut floors where pottery scatter was found (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 22: another scatter zone of undecorated pottery plus pieces of iron pots (historical)

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1165m

GPS coordinates: S28, 65957° E29, 50135°



Figure No.187: undecorated pottery and a piece of an iron pot (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 23: stone enclosure or livestock pen approximately 7m wide

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1170m

GPS coordinates: S28, 65530° E29, 50237°

Condition: poor – most of the rubble was removed for soil rehabilitation projects for dongas and roads



Figure No. 188: Livestock pen approximately 7m wide (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 24: stone enclosure or livestock pen roughly 20m in diameter, possibly a more historic cattle pen

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1175m

GPS coordinates: S28, 65452° E29, 50279°

Condition: Poor – rubble was used in soil erosion projects



Figure No.189: Stone enclosure or livestock pen roughly 20m in diameter (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 25: Stone enclosure or livestock pen roughly 5m wide, possibly a goat or pig pen

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1138m

GPS coordinates: S28, 65902° E29, 49872°

Condition: poor – nearly all the random rubble were removed and only the foundation layer is left of the enclosure "fence".



Figure No.190: Livestock pen roughly 5m wide (Mbatha S. 19 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 26: the site consists of a part of a) an iron agricultural plough; b) a scatter zone of equipment, cooking utensils and tools such as pieces of nails, pieces of iron pots, a nail file, pieces of chains and a hook; c) a scatter zone of bottle caps, iron bolts and iron pieces of a horse’s stirrup; d) a scatter zone of undecorated pottery sherds; e) a decorated piece of pottery and f) a hut floor.

This site is a multi-dimensional one and several layers of different periods are present: from Early Iron Age (underdecorated potsherds), Late Iron Age (decorated potsherds) as well as historical times (many historic artefacts).



Figure No. 191: Including historical sites and artefacts as well as Late Iron Age sites and artefacts (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 9/9/2013, storage: "the Institute").

Site 26a: piece of a plough

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1117m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67424° E29, 50315°



Figure No.192: Piece of a plough shear (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 26b: piece of an iron pot, pieces of chains, a spanner, a hook, iron nails and a nail file.

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1112m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67400° E29, 50332°



Figure No.193: several pieces of equipment such as a spanner, pieces of a chain, iron nails and a nail file (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 26c: a scatter zone of iron bolts or screws, bottle lids and a piece of a horse’s stirrup

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1117m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67424° E29, 50315°



Figure No.194: iron bolts, screws, lids and piece of a horse stirrup (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 26d: a scatter of undecorated pottery

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1115m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67434° E29, 50336°



Figure No.195: pieces of undecorated pottery from the Late Iron Age (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 26e: a piece of decorated pottery

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1116m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67422° E29, 50354°



Figure No.196: pieces of decorated pottery (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Hut floor, roughly 4m wide next to a stone enclosure approximately 24m in diameter

Accuracy: 4m

Elevation: 1116m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67422° E29, 50354°



Figure No.197: hut floor (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 23: the site consists of a square stone kraal also known as Mazibuko’s kraal



Figure No. 198: Mazibuko's homestead, an historical site (Google Earth@2020 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 9/9/2013, storage: "the Institute").

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1092m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67711° E29, 49642°

Condition: poor since only the foundation stones of the wall is left.

Size: 8mx8m with a wall in the middle that divides the kraal into equal sections



Figure No.199: Square stone kraal, only foundation stones are left (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 23b: furthest section of the kraal

Accuracy 5m

Elevation: 1086m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67789° E29, 49597°



Figure No.200: furthest section of the same livestock pen (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 24: enclosure 6m wide

Accuracy: 3m

Elevation: 1094m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67150° E29, 46575°



Figure No.201: livestock pen approximately 6m wide (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 25: Site containing a square livestock pen as well as smaller circular pen and hut floors

Site 25a: hut floors

Accuracy: 7m

Elevation: 1102m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67663° E29, 49418°



Figure No.202: Square livestock pen covered under grass (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: "the Institute").

Site 25b: square livestock pen

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1101m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67650° E29, 49439°



Figure No.203: Square livestock pen (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 25c: small circular pen without an entrance – possibly linked to Second South African War (1899-1902)

Accuracy: 5m

Elevation: 1113m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67616° E29 49447°



Figure No.204: Small circular defensive post about 5m wide (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

Site 26: square livestock pen about 6mx6m

Accuracy: 6m

Elevation: 1127m

GPS coordinates: S28, 67511° E29, 49553°



Figure No.205: Square livestock pen (Mbatha S. 20 February 2020, storage: “the Institute”).

GRADING

A proposal is made to grade all the sites as of Grade IIIa significance, because the majority of the sites, except for the graves, have already been destroyed: the stones and random rubble of the majority of Late Iron Age sites, and even the rare Mgoduyanuka sites were destroyed as staff of Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife and previous farm owners used the stones for soil rehabilitation work.

Grading any site as of Grade III1 significance means that all the sites are of more value than those sites protected by sections in the KZN Amafa & Research Institute Act No. 5 of 2018’s sections. Under no circumstance may any of these stones used for homesteads, livestock pens, etc. removed for whatsoever reason – without a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute.

The only heritage sites that are well protected and conserved were the informal graves.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

Item	Action	Time Frame	Responsibility
1.	Desktop study of primary and secondary resources pertaining to Spioenkop.	Done	C. Rossouw (Senior Heritage Officer)
2.	Identification of Stakeholders.	Done	C. Rossouw (SHO)
3.	Site survey and documentation.	Done	C. Rossouw (SHO) and S. Mbatha (Heritage Officer)
4.	Condition assessment.	Done	C. Rossouw (SHO) and S. Mbatha (HO)
5.	Compilation of a management plan for Spioenkop	Done	C. Rossouw (SHO)
6.	Train field rangers of EKZNW and Officer-in-Charge as well as staff from the Hospitality Section at Spioenkop regarding the significance, conservation and monitoring of the different heritage sites and objects identified.	In the financial year of 2020/21	C. Rossouw (SHO) and S. Mbatha (HO)
7.	Identify heritage sites to be officially opened for tourism purposes and development of site-specific management strategies.	In the financial year of 2020/21	C. Rossouw in consultation with the Conservation Manager and Officer-in-Charge as well as the Hospitality Manager of Spioenkop.
8.	Do an audit of the museum's condition and audit the accession register.	In the financial year of	C. Rossouw, SHO

		2020/21	
9.	Should any sites be officially opened as tourism destinations, an annual revision of the management plan of the specific sites, will be necessary	Annual	C. Rossouw, SHO

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