

The Archaeological Survey of the Zulti North Mining Lease

For Richards Bay Minerals

2012

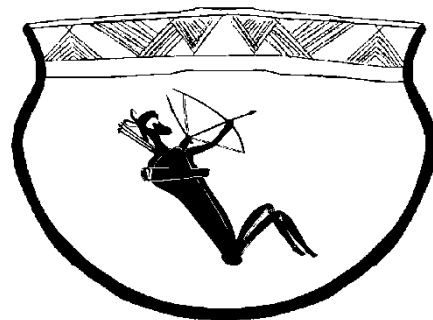
Annual Report

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INTRODUCTION

Umlando is contracted by Richards Bay Minerals (Pty) Ltd to undertake archaeological surveys and excavations in the Zulti North mining lease. The mining lease is located north of Richards Bay, KwaZulu-Natal and occurs along the eastern seaboard. (Fig.1).The surveys consist of bi-monthly surveys, while excavations occur when needed. The archaeological program has been in progress at RBM for 17 years.

A total of 20 new sites were recorded, several sites were continuously monitored and sampled, and two sites were excavated. As in 2011 it appears that the mining ponds, especially MPE, continue towards archaeologically sensitive areas. Apart from the bi-monthly surveys we also excavated MPE135b, MPD 85 and MPE 107b and began excavations at MPE139.

There have been a total of 474 archaeological sites recorded in the Zulti North mining lease since 1995. This number excludes large sites that have been subdivided. Most of these sites date to the Late Iron Age and Historical Period. Three San hunter-gatherer sites have been recorded and/or excavated. These sites are rare in the dune system as they tend to be ephemeral or assumed to be Iron Age sites.

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE ZULTI NORTH MINING LEASE

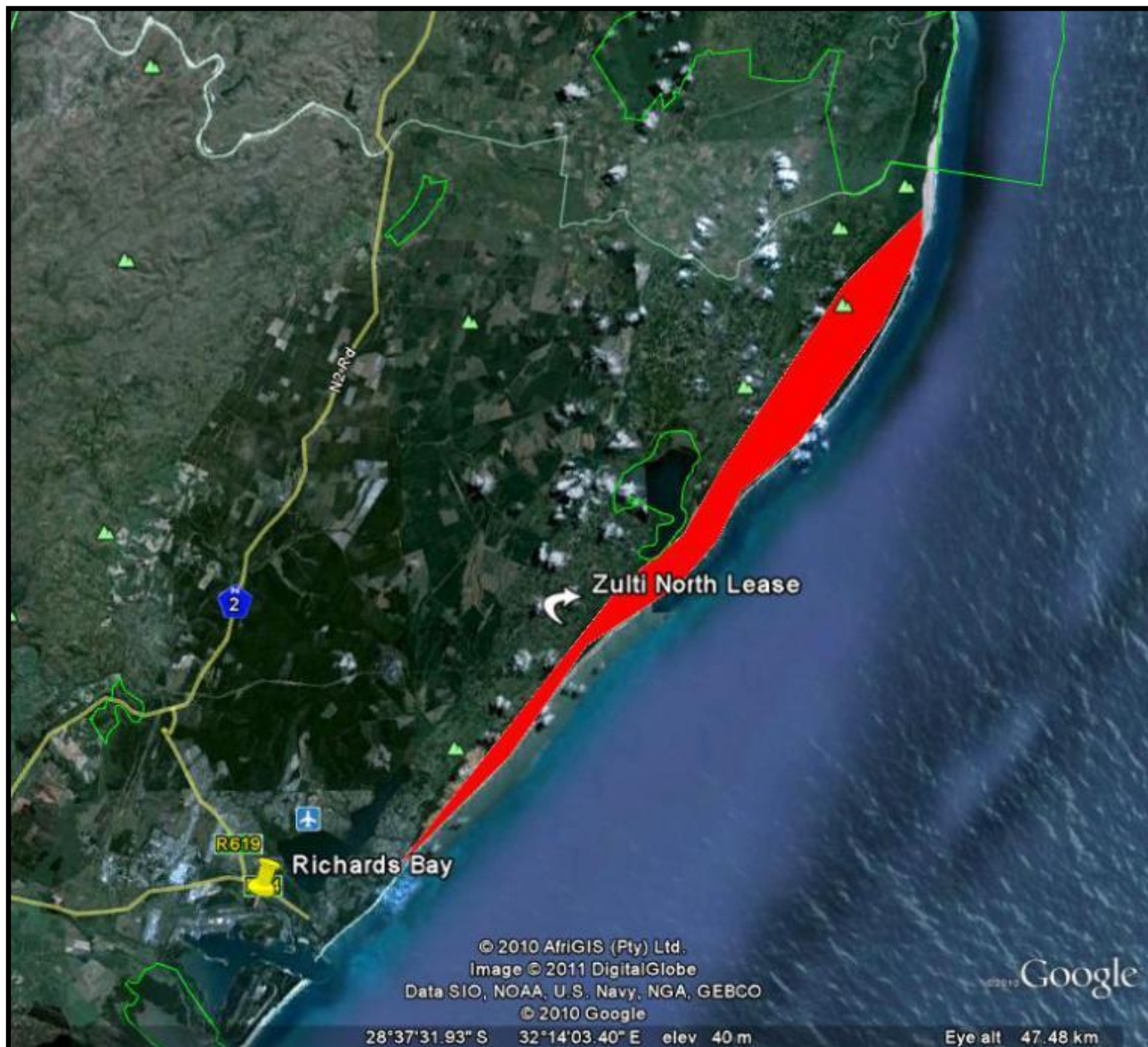
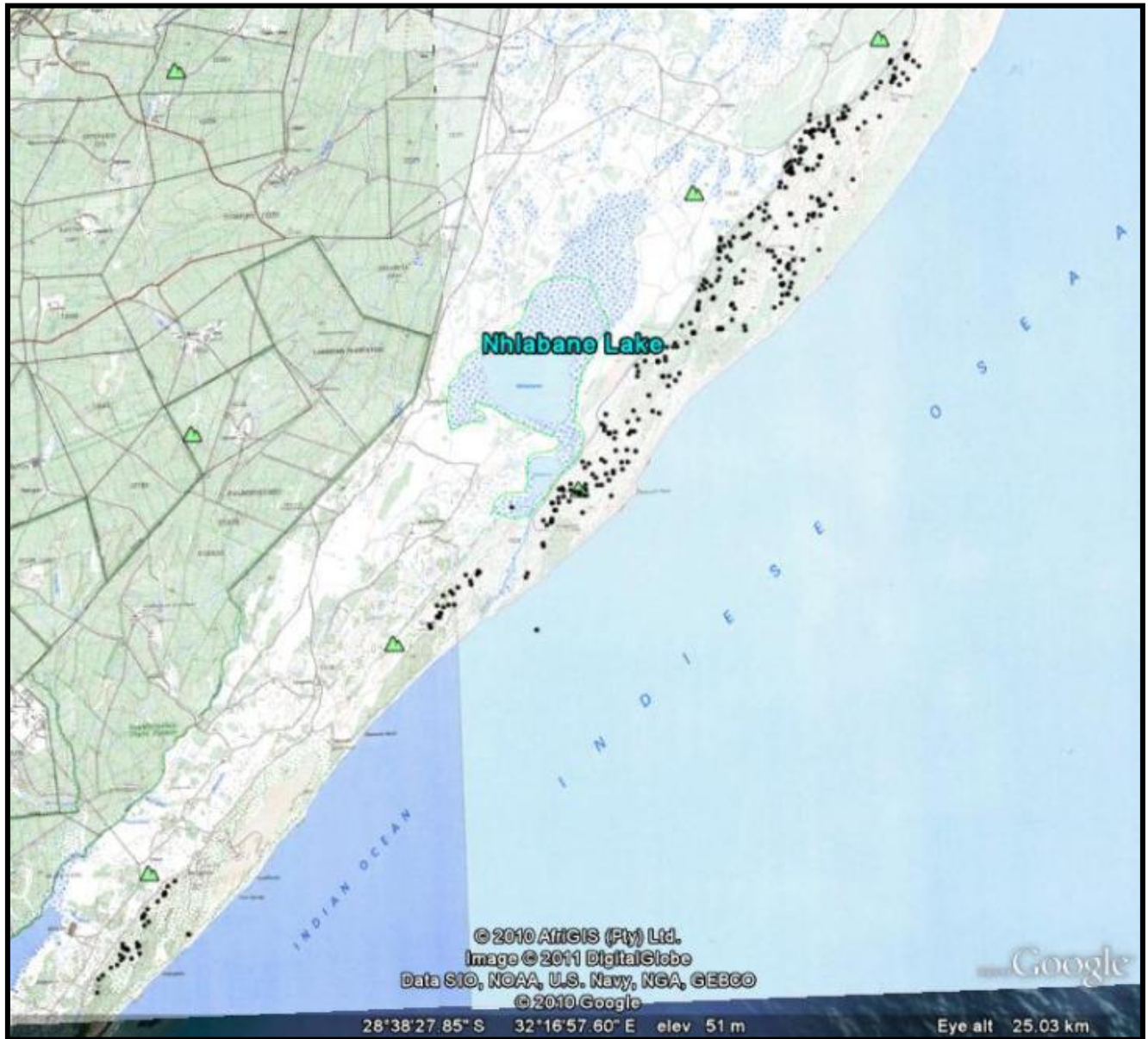


FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE MINING LEASE



METHOD

All sites are grouped according to low, medium, and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts, especially pottery. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts and these are sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips, and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone, and shell are mostly noted. Sampling occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features. We attempt to recover as many artefacts from these sites by means of systematic sampling, as opposed to sampling diagnostic artefacts only.

Defining significance

Archaeological sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

- 1.1. Organic remains:
 - 1.1.1. Faunal
 - 1.1.2. Botanical
- 1.2. Rock art
- 1.3. Walling
- 1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit
- 1.5. Features:
 - 1.5.1. Ash Features
 - 1.5.2. Graves
 - 1.5.3. Middens
 - 1.5.4. Cattle byres
 - 1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

- 2.1. Internal housing arrangements
- 2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns
- 2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?
- 3.2. Is it a type site?
- 3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period,

feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

- 4.1. Providing information on current research projects
- 4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?

5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

7. Educational:

7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?

7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?

7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

The more a site can fulfil the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance. Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of

their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

RESULTS

SURVEYS

MINING POND A

No new sites recorded. This is a result of MPA mining an area that has had dry mining ahead of it. Dry mining removes several meters of sand ahead of the main mining plant.

MINING POND C

MPC096

MPC096 is located on the first high dune from the ocean. The site consists of an ephemeral scatter of shell and possible daga flooring. It may extend into the adjacent forest.

The site is currently of low significance, but it will be monitored.

MPC097

MPC 97 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean. It consists of a surface scatter of *P. Perna*, diagnostic pottery and upper grinding stones.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

MINING POND D

No new sites recorded. This is a result of MPD moving very slowly this year. It is however entering a sensitive area to the north.

MINING POND E

MPE 107b

MPE 107b is a site located 30m from MPE 107, which we originally recorded in October 2010.

The site consists of a partially intact midden with a large amount of surface pottery, mostly Group 6, bovid bone and stone. Two shards of a Blackburn motif was noted from this site (fig. 3). This decoration has been only found at MPE135 before, and this is located on the adjacent hill. The motif dates to AD1050 in Durban.

The site was of medium significance until we undertook test-pit excavations.

FIG. 3: POTTERY DECORATION AT MPE107B



FIG. 4: LOCATION OF MPE107B AND MPE141



MPE 124

MPE 124 is located on the first dune cordon from the ocean. It consists of an ephemeral scatter of undecorated pottery, coral, white beach sandstone fragments, shell and bovid bone on the surface. The site was sampled.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

MPE 125

MPE 125 is located on the first dune cordon from the ocean. The site consists of a scatter of pottery on the surface. One sherd is diagnostic with an everted lip.

It is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

MPE 126

MPE 126 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean. It consists of an ephemeral scatter of undecorated pottery, coral, white beach sandstone fragments, shell and bone on the surface. Bone appears to be that of a canine. The site was sampled.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

MPE 127

MPE 127 is located on the first dune cordon from Sokhulu Reservoir. It consists of an ephemeral scatter of undecorated pottery, shell and bone on the surface. The bone appears to be a bovid calcanium.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

MPE 128

MPE 128 is located on the first dune cordon from Sokhulu Reservoir. It consists of a single large midden of mainly limpets and brown mussel. Other artefacts include several upper grinding stones, bovid bone, an LSA blade and flakes. The flakes are quite possibly recent from the upper grinding stones. The pottery is mostly adiagnostic, but one rim had lip notching.

The site was sampled and will be monitored in future.

MPE 129

MPE 129 is located 50m west of MPE 128. It consists of a single midden, mainly brown mussel, as well as bovid bone, several upper grinding stones and a partial, historical glass medicine bottle, rectangular in shape. This was a shape commonly

used by druggists/ chemists between the late 1870's and 1920's (Fig. 5). The bottle had no proprietary embossing which places it more to 1910 when machine-made bottles with sticker labels became common. We found a historical beer bottle top at this site during our last September 2012 survey. Figure 6 is a complete version of this bottle. Since we only had the top of this bottle, there were two likely options regarding its history. We knew that it was a brewery bottle made with the Riley's chisel-head stopper, which was patented in 1885 (fig. 7). This type of stopper actually screwed into the bottle top with an internal thread. The bottle itself would have been embossed with either:

Several large, well-preserved daga pieces were observed on the site. These are the remains of hut floors.

FIGURE 5: STICKER-LABEL MEDICINE BOTTLES: 1870-1920



FIGURE 6: HISTORICAL BEER BOTTLE

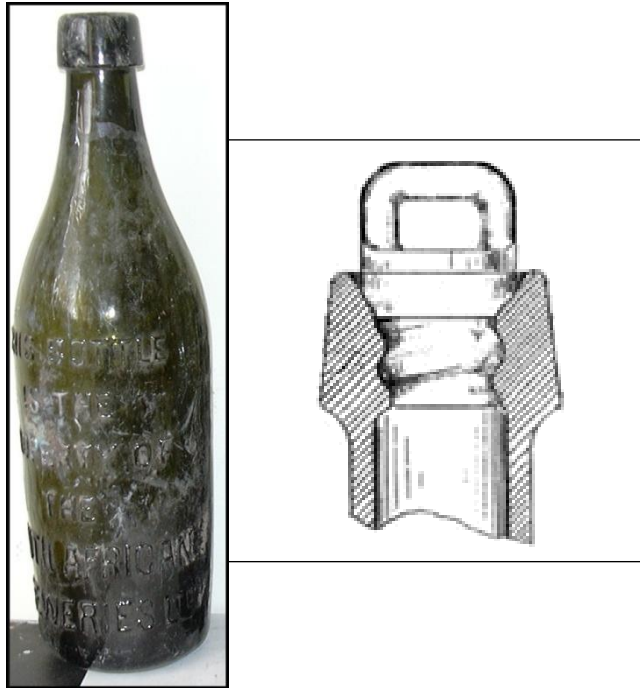


FIGURE 7: THE RILEY'S PATENT

THIS BOTTLE
IS THE
PROPERTY OF
THE
SOUTH AFRICAN
BREWERIES Ltd

OR

THIS BOTTLE
IS THE
PROPERTY OF
THE
NATAL BREWERIES

The South African Breweries originated as The Natal Breweries Syndicate in Pietermaritzburg in 1895. In the same year they amalgamated with Chandler Breweries, also known as United Breweries, to form The South African Breweries Group. The Riley's bottles were produced by Natal Breweries in 1895 only and from then on by SAB until 1924. It is much more likely that the bottle in question is a SAB bottle, rather than the much scarcer Natal Breweries version. However, during our last October 2012 survey, we re-visited the site and found more fragments of the bottle. It seems that the embossing could have read:

THIS BOTTLE
IS THE
PROPERTY OF
OHLSSON'S
CAPE BREWERIES L td

Figure 8 illustrates the complete version of the bottle

FIGURE 8: THE OHLSSON'S HISTORICAL BOTTLE.



After further research into the history of SAB, we found out that when Natal Breweries merged with Chandler Breweries in 1895 to form SAB, a third brewery, Ohlsson's Cape Breweries, was in actual fact also part of the merge. How this bottle ended up on a dune at RBM can only be speculated on, but we suspect it is connected with military activity during the Anglo-Boer War. If this is the case then the military button found at nearby MPE135b

During our August 2012 survey we re-visited the site for monitoring purposes and found an old bullet on the surface. (Fig.9). the bullet is what is referred to as a 'cast-bullet'. A 'cast bullet' is made by allowing molten metal to solidify in a mould. Most cast bullets are made of lead. Casting bullets requires an iron pot to melt the lead, a ladle to pour the lead, and a bullet mould to fashion the shot. (Fig. 10)

FIGURE 9: MOULDED BULLET FROM THE SITE



FIGURE 10: EXAMPLE OF EQUIPMENT USED FOR MOULDING BULLETS



When the lead reaches a viscous consistency, it is ladled from the pot and poured into the bullet mould. The excess lead is cut with the closing of the mould and re-melted. The advantage of bullet casting is that it can be cast over a fire and any readily obtainable scrap materials can be used. Cast bullets are placed into previously used cartridges; hence we have only found the bullet and not the actual cartridge, since these were kept for re-use. This specific calibre would've been used as ammunition for a rifle. The calibre was popular around the world well before 1939 and was chambered in [Remington Model 30](#)' and [Winchester Model 54](#) rifles. In this case, it was most likely, a 9 x 57mm Mauser. In South Africa this rifle was popular for hunting large-antelope and protecting livestock against lions and leopards.

The mitigation of this site is complete, although we will monitor it.

MPE 130

MPE 130 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean. It consists of a single shell midden, mainly *P. perna* (Fig. 11). The surface is scattered with upper grinding stones and several potsherds have a black burnish

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required. However, we will monitor it in future.

FIGURE 11: MPE 130



MPE 131

MPE 131 is located approximately 500m East and downhill of MPE 130. It consists of a scattered shell midden, mainly *P. perna*, with bovid bone and pottery on the surface.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required. However, we will monitor it in future.

MPE 132

MPE 132 is located approximately 200m east of MPE 91b. It consists of a fragmented cattle kraal, with 20cm+ dung layer and surface scatters of shell, bovid bone, hut floor fragments and glass (Fig. 12). One partial historical glass bottle was found. It is a cylindrical, clear, glass bottle with diagonal cross-hatching (fig. 13). It

probably had a sticker label and was cork-stoppered. On the heel it reads: REG'D NO. 23908, which probably refers to the mould.

FIGURE 12: MPE132



FIGURE 13: CLEAR GLASS BOTTLE



Bromor Foods established the Brooke's Lemos brand in 1899. They put up a wide range of squashes under the trade name Oros. Bromor Foods later became Tiger Brands Ltd. The bottle is an early version of what we today know as Brooke's (Oros) Lemos (Fig. 14). Fig. 15 shows a variety of bottles that we excavated on the Durban waterfront, at uShaka Marine World. The bottle on the left is yet another example of an early Lemos bottle. The cross-hatching glass bottle was first patented in 1924. That is not to say that the bottle from the site dates to 1924, but we can be fairly sure that it was made from 1924 onwards. Figure 16 shows the basic design changes through time.

FIGURE 14 EXAMPLES OF BROMOS FOODS BOTTLES¹



¹ The bottle on the left is a complete version of the one we recovered.

FIGURE 15: EXAMPLE OF EARLY LEMOS AND SAUCE BOTTLES



FIGURE 16 OROS BOTTLE DESIGNS THROUGH TIME



The earliest maps we have of the RBM area is from 1937 and they show a settlement where we recorded MPE 132 (fig. 17). We know from our records that the people living in the area of the RBM dunes were moved out before 1942. The 1942 map shows that there is no longer a settlement. (Fig. 18). We can conclude with certainty given the bottle evidence, along with the maps, that this site dates firmly to the historical period and that it represents the last people to have lived in the dune system.

The site is of medium significance.

Mitigation: We have sampled the site and no further mitigation is required. We will monitor the site in future.

FIGURE 17: RICHARDS BAY DUNES IN 1937

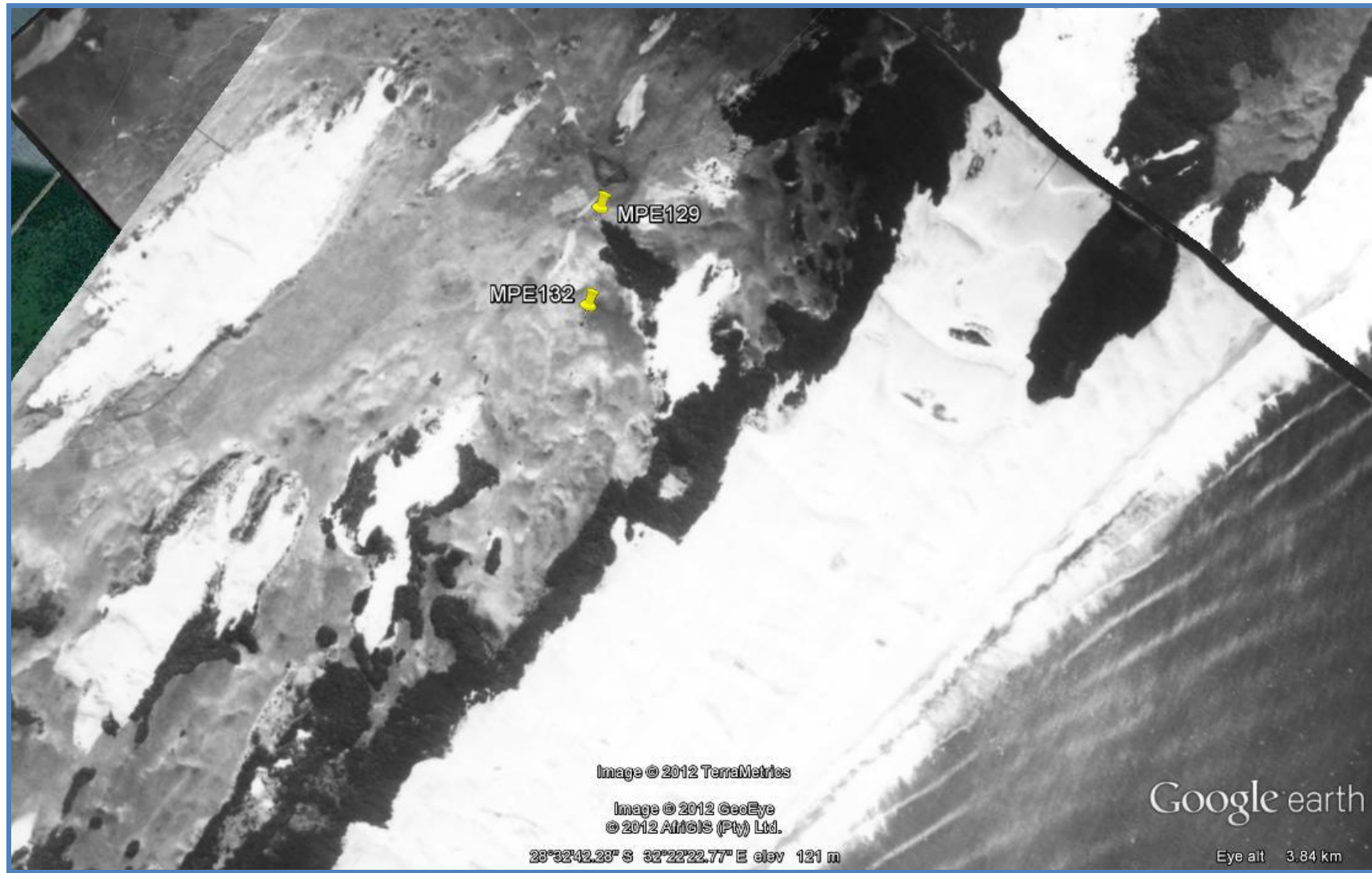
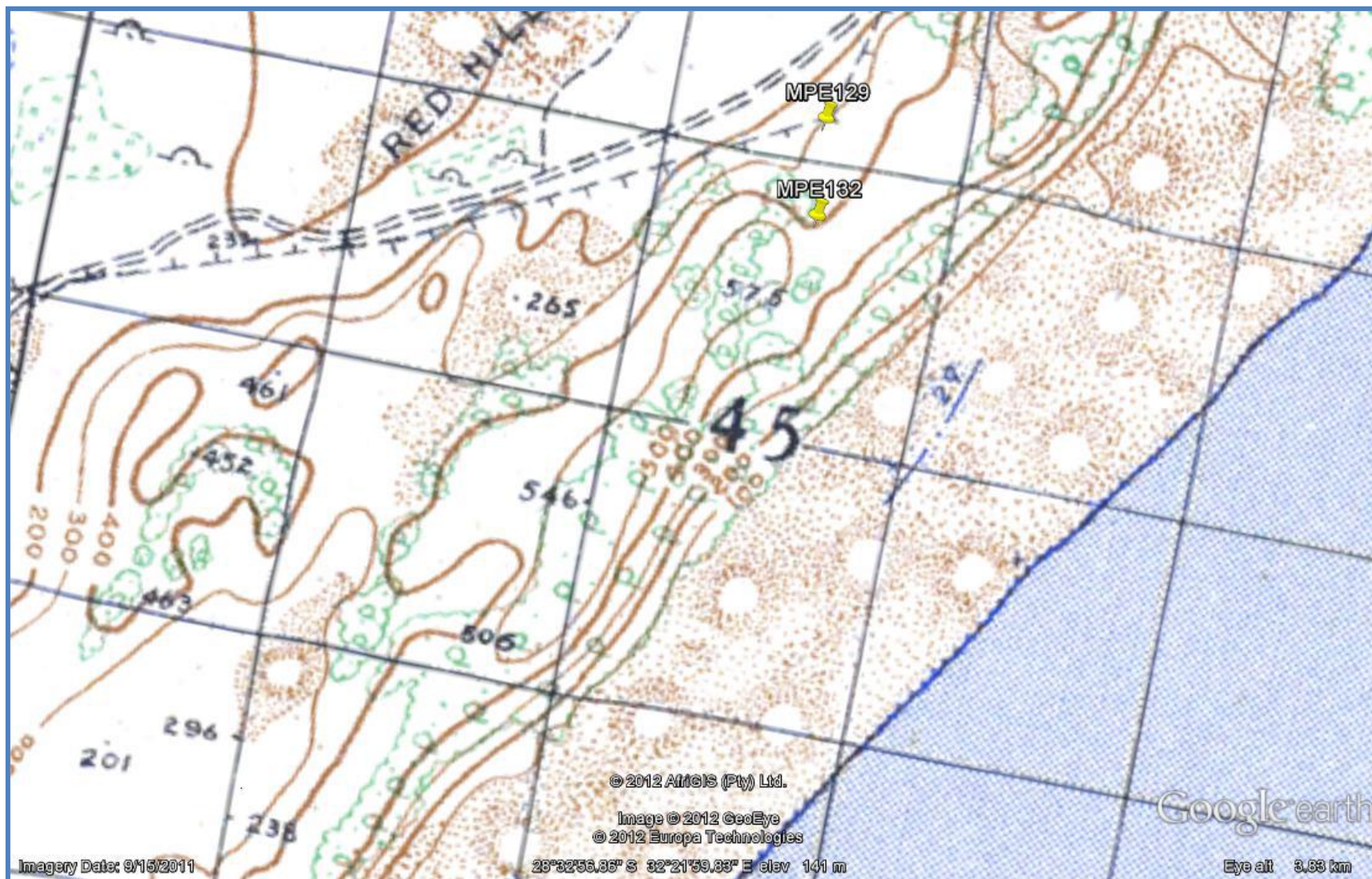


FIGURE 18: RICHARDS BAY DUNES IN 1942



MPE 133

MPE 133 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean. It is very close to MPE 132 and just uphill, on the highest dune, from MPE 128. The site was divided into three areas, a, b and c.

MPE 133a consists of at least three large middens at the top of a high dune. There is lots of pottery on the surface, some decorated, as well as grinding stones, bovid bone and teeth, shell and one partial ceramic smoking pipe decorated in a Blackburn style (or RBM Group 6).

MPE 133b consists of human remains and a single shell midden. The pottery decorations associated with the skeleton is Group 7, and is thus linked with Tsonga-speaking people. The skeletal remains had been severely disturbed and crushed by the bulldozer. Most of the cranium was recovered however the facial part and maxillae and mandible were too fragmented and/or dispersed. Only parts of the long bones (arms and legs) were represented. No ribs, vertebrae, hands/feet were noted. Fig. 19 shows stages of the excavation.

MPE 133c consists of a single shell midden, lots of pottery and bovid bone and teeth, also a comb-stamped partial pot (Group 7).

The site is of high significance due to the human burial. Although the remains were removed and the site sampled extensively, we will continue to monitor it in the near future.

FIGURE 19: EXCAVATION OF A HUMAN SKELETON AT MPE133B



MPE 134

MPE 134 is located between MPE 133 and MPE 132. It was subdivided into three areas: as a, b and c.

MPE 134a consists of several dispersed hut floors, surface pottery and grinding stones. The hut floor fragments probably all came from one or two larger structures, but as they were found in seven distinct piles, they were individually noted.

MPE 134b consists of two large, fragmented middens, surface pottery, grinding stones, bone and a single large hut floor. With the help of a metal detector we also found the same bullet that we sampled at MPE 129 near the hut floor.

MPE 134c is a single, large hut floor, closer to MPE 132.

The site is of medium significance and was sampled extensively. It will be monitored in the near future.

MPE 135

MPE 135 is located on the opposite side of the small valley to the east of MPE 133. It was divided into a and b.

MPE 135a seems to be an extension of MPE 133. It consists of several dispersed shell middens, bovid bone and teeth, a small piece of ivory, decorated pottery and the scattered remains of a human. We managed to salvage some teeth and skeletal fragments, but the damage was too extensive.

MPE 135b is a midden on a small dune just east of MPE 135a. Apart from the shell on the surface, a single nodule of slag and a British military button, the site did not yield much. The military button (Fig. 20) is associated with the British General Service. They were soldiers that did not fall into a specific regiment and therefore did duty all over the country. It was made by Smith & Wright, Birmingham. It's 25mm in

width and made from brass. Smith & Wright was a button manufacturer in Birmingham and London, England. The company only traded as Smith & Wright during 1879 and 1899. The rest of the time they were known as Smith & Wright Ltd, Smith & Wright, London etc. This specific button could thus only have been made either in 1879 or 1899. The more likely of the two dates would be 1899, because this dates the button to the Anglo-Boer war.

FIGURE 20: MPE 135B MILITARY BUTTON



MPE135b may be related to MPE129 and MPE134, due to the proximity of dates, and both appear to be on the 1937 aerial photographs. Similar buttons should be located near Fort Durnford in Zulti South.

MPE 136

MPE 136 is located on the second dune cordon from the sea. The site consists of an ephemeral shell midden with no other artefacts observed on the surface.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

MPE 137

MPE 137 is located on the second dune cordon from the sea, just below MPE 136. The site consists of an ephemeral shell midden, upper grinding stones and pottery. The pottery has shell-impressed decorations (related to Tsonga-speaking people) and was sampled.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

AMS

No new sites recorded.

RED DUNES

RD 009

RD 009 is located centrally to the Red Dune system, at the top of a flat dune. The site was exposed by road clearance. It consists of a single ephemeral shell midden and a scatter of brittle, thick-walled pottery.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

RD010

RD010 is located approximately 300m South of RD009. The site consists of a single ephemeral shell midden, glass bottles and bovid bone. It definitely dates to the 20th century. The site appears on the 1937 aerial photographs.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

RD011

RD011 is located on the last red dune before the ocean and within view of Sokhulu Reservoir. The site consists of a scatter of pottery, bovid bone, recent glass and metal. It may be very recent historical.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

EXCAVATIONS

MPD 85

MPD 85 is close to the current location of MPC (Fig. 21). The site is on a large dune with a smaller outcrop at the top, overlooking the ocean. It consists mainly of a shell midden and very little surface pottery.

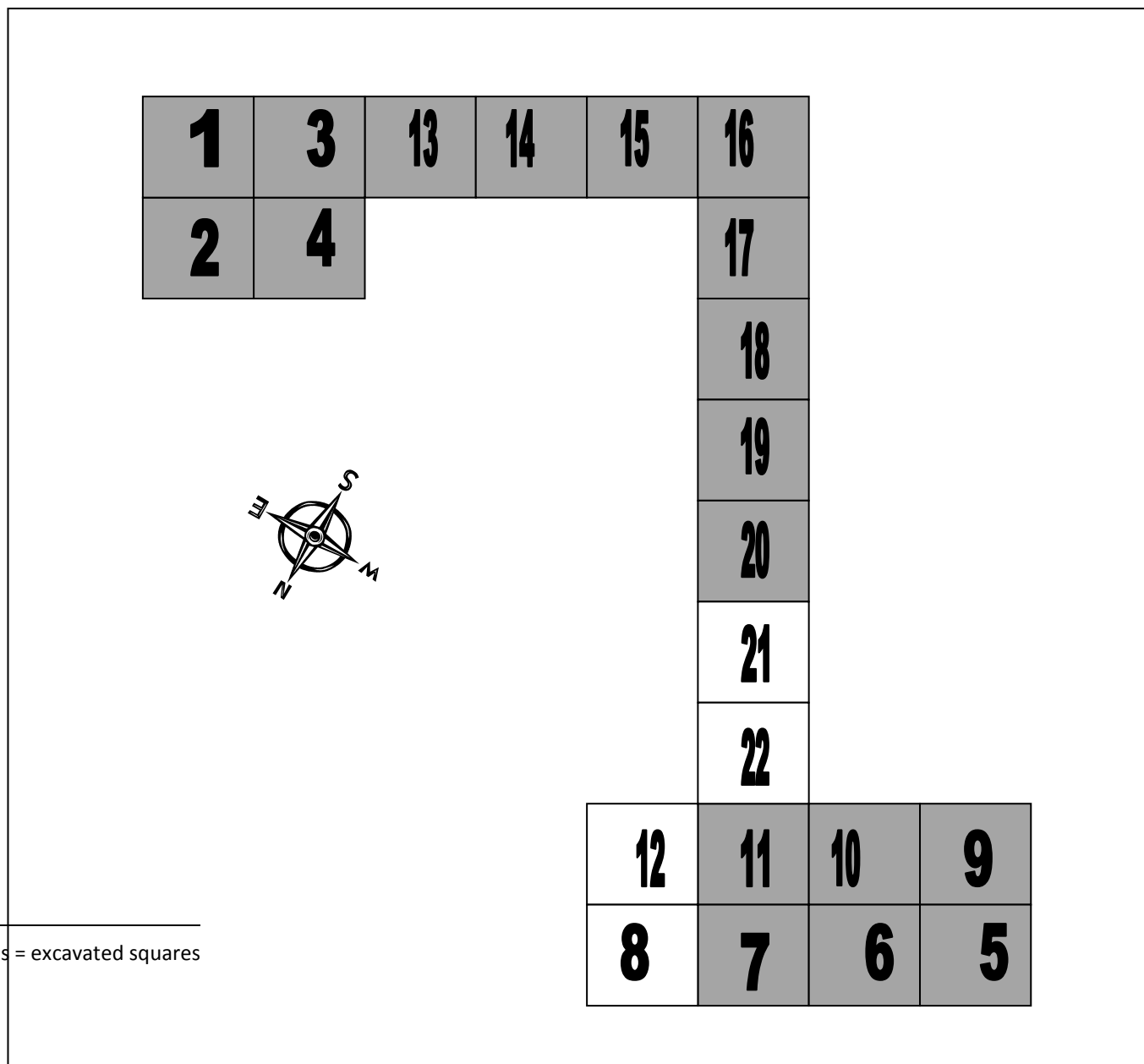
Method:

The main part of the site is situated on the smaller outcrop (See Fig. 21) and was excavated in four levels for safety reasons. This site was divided into four, 1mx1m squares (Fig. 22), on the east side (Fig. 23) and eight, 1mx1m squares on the west side (See Fig. 24). The squares were excavated from the outer edges first, working our way towards the obvious shell midden located roughly in the centre of the outcrop.

FIGURE 21: THE LOCATION OF MPD 85



FIGURE 22: MPD 85 SITE MAP²



² Shaded areas = excavated squares

FIGURE 23: MPD 85 EAST SQUARES



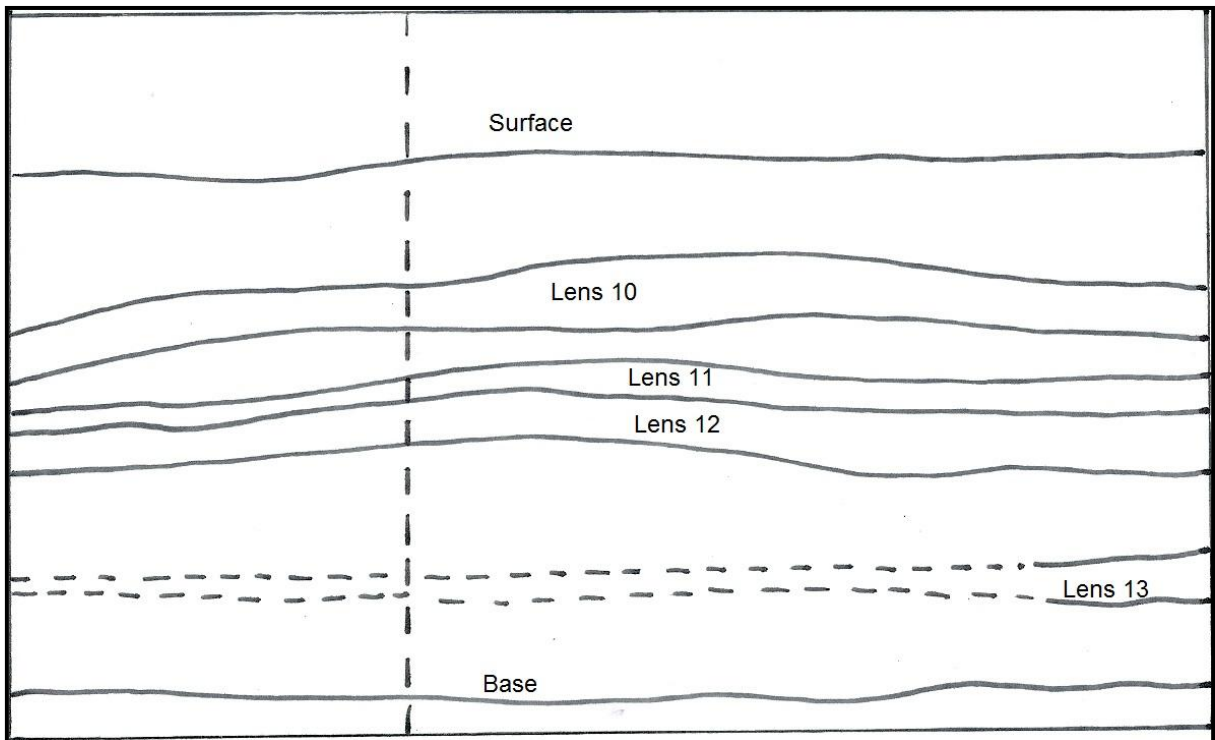
FIGURE 24: MPD 85 WEST SQUARES WITH SHELL MIDDEN



FIGURE 25: MPD 85



FIGURE 26: SQ. 9 EAST AND SOUTH SECTION



RESULTS

The site can be divided into 9 distinct shell lenses. The eastern side of the excavations consisted of fragmented shell lenses with poorly defined horizons. The western side consists of three distinct horizons, each separated by Aeolian sand. The middle horizon consists of four individual lenses (fig. 26). These lenses are very compacted, and have a high ash and carbon content. There is a very thin lens above these lenses, however it did not occur in the eastern excavations, and was only visible in the cutting.

It initially appears the lenses from squares 1 – 4 are stratigraphically above the shell lenses from squares 5 – 11. Near the end of the December excavations an additional lens was emerging in the western excavations, and this may be linked with the eastern excavations. The stratigraphy of the lenses is thus correct in numerical order, with the exception of Lens 9 occurring below Lens 10.

Table 1 lists the results from the excavations

Charcoal

After the excavated material was sorted and partially analyzed, it became apparent that the site did not yield much more than marine shell and charcoal. Most of the charcoal comes from the lower lenses. Unlike faunal remains, charcoal tends to be under-represented at other sites in the dune system; however here it is the inverse.

Faunal Remains

There were surprisingly very few faunal remains at the site. Normally shell middens yield a reasonable faunal sample, but this was not the case at MPD85. Those remains that did survive were mostly fish teeth, and a crayfish mandible. This is the first crayfish mandible we have identified at RBM. We do not believe this is a case of poor preservation.

Stone

The stone from the sites consists mainly of grinding stones. There are a few debitage artefacts such as chunks and flakes. These are consists with the two other Late Stone Age sites we have recorded in the dunes. There are several stones that have been purposefully smoothed and rounded. These are on white beach sandstone (or Pleistocene Beach). The final sub-category of stone is the water worn stone. This is stone that is brought in during the process of shellfish collecting. That is the stones that collect at the attachment areas of shellfish to the rocks.

Shell

The most common shell is *Perna perna* or the common brown mussel, and it appears to be the staple food, as in all shell middens (fig. 27). A shell lens that forms part of a midden is made up out of percentages of different species of shellfish. The ratio of percentages depends on what the target species was. For example, a lens made up of mainly *P. perna*, will consist of *P. perna* and, in lesser quantities/percentages, shellfish that was taken inadvertently whilst removing the target species, in this case, *P. perna*. Other types of shellfish include oyster, whelk, and limpets.

It is important to keep in mind that a midden, in most cases, is nothing more than an ancient rubbish dump/pit. It was mostly located behind the individual huts in a village set-up. Communal middens, of which MPD 85 is an example, do occur frequently in the RBM dunes. A communal midden is usually a multi-component midden, away from a village, and closer to the food source – referred to as processing sites.

Shell adornments tend to be made from *Nassarius kraussianus* or *Ostreidae spp.* The *Nassarius kraussianus* mollusc (hereafter referred to as *Nassa.*), is also known as the 'tick shell' for its habit of making its home on the shell of larger species of mollusc and bi-valves, such as the brown mussel and oyster. This may explain its presence in this particular shell sample. The shell of the *Nassa* mollusc is also extensively used as beads for making necklaces, not only for their varied colouring,

but their natural shape makes them very easy to perforate. Figure 28 shows the frequency of the types of shell adornments from the site.

The *Ostreidae spp.* are turned into pendants (probably *Crassostrea margaritacea*). There are several 'blank' pendants at the site. I.e. they have been partially shaped, but not perforated. There are several *Cymatiidae spp.* in the sample, with a near complete one from Lens 13. One "Donax scraper" was observed on the surface. This is a shell, normally a white clam, that has been purposefully worked along the outer ridge, to create an edge. This cutting edge is used to scrape fats of animal skins.

The *P. perna* tends to be of medium size compared to other sites.

Pottery

Only two small sherds were noted from the eastern excavations. They are probably related to the very thin shell lens at the top of the site.

The most striking aspect of the site is the lack of pottery shards within the excavations. While several were observed on the surface, only two were associated with Lens 3, and this lens was disturbed. The occurrence of weathered stone flakes is also interesting. Both of these suggest that most of the site may date to the Late Stone Age. This would then make it the second Stone Age site excavated in the dune system: the first was Shark Tooth Midden that yielded a hunter-gatherer encampment. This also highlights the need for all middens to be thoroughly examined and excavated/sampled before allowing them to be mined. One cannot assume that all shell middens along the eastern seaboard are related to the Iron Age.

FIGURE 27: SHELL WEIGHTS FROM THE MPD 85 LENSES

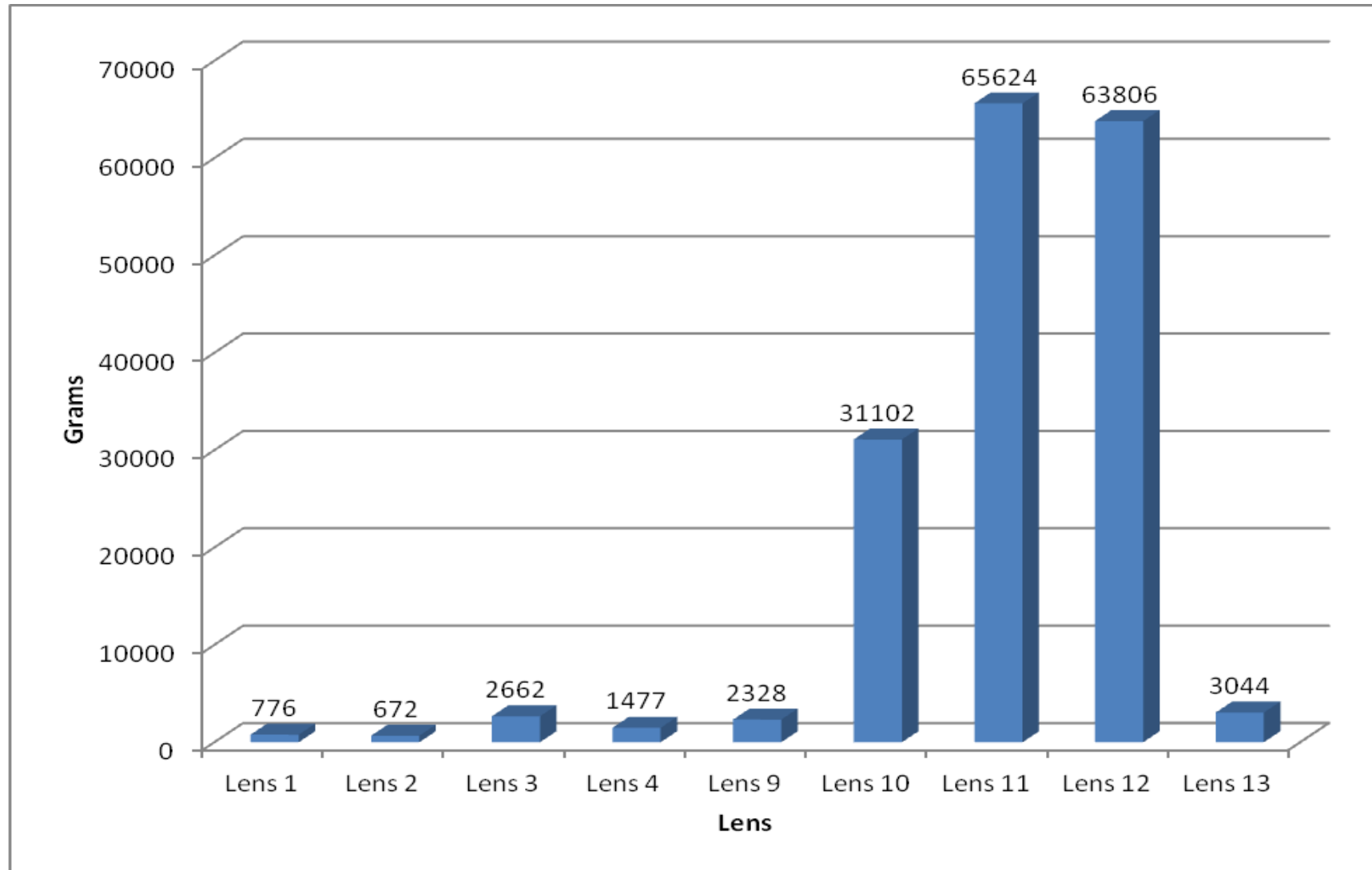


FIGURE 28: MPD 85 FREQUENCY OF ADORNMENTS AND WORKED SHELL

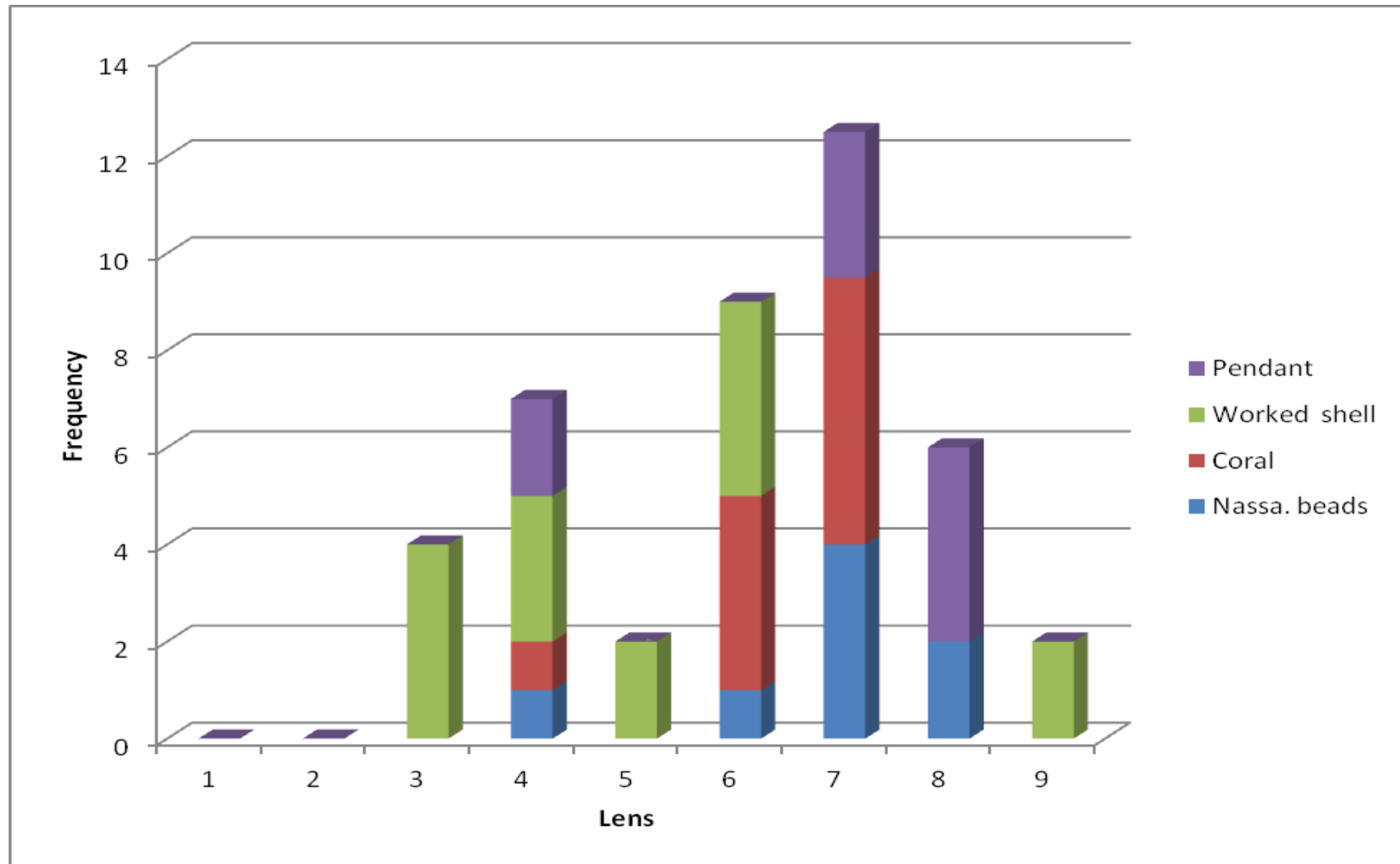


TABLE 1: MPD 85 ARTEFACTS

	Unit of measurement	Lens 1	Lens 2	Lens 3	Lens 4	Lens 9	Lens 10	Lens 11	Lens 12	Lens 13	Total:	
<u>Buckets</u>	dm ³	11.25	9.375	30	240	26.25	293.745	311.25	348.735	91.2	1361.805	
<u>Charcoal</u>	grams	6	4	28	80	10	64	68	48.5	4.5	313	
<u>Bone</u>	grams	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
<u>Crayfish Mandible</u>	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
<u>Fish</u>	Teeth	grams	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	6
	Bone	n	0	0	0	0		0	0.5	0	0	0.5
<u>Stone</u>	Debitage	n	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	7
	Smoothed	n	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	6	0	18
	water worn	n	0.01	0.224	0.136	0.712	0.176	2.004	2.664	2.068	0.074	8.068
	Upper G/Stone	n	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Lower G/stone	n	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	7
<u>Shell</u>	Nassa. beads	n	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	7
	Coral	grams	0	0	0	1	0	4	5.5	0	0	10.5
	Worked shell	n	0	0	4	3	2	4	0	0	2	15
	Pendant	n	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	6
	P. perna	grams	776	672	2662	1477	2328	31102	59138	49528	3044	16402
<u>Pottery</u>	grams	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
<u>Unsorted Bulk</u>	grams	0	0	0	0	0	9348	12058	15492	3882	40780	

The occurrence of in situ datable charcoal in conjunction with marine shell is rare in the dune system. This is also very important. When one uses marine shell to obtain a radiocarbon date, the date tends to be consistently inaccurate by 200-300 years. This was observed along the west coast of southern Africa, and with some of the initial dates at RBM. The west coast shell dates have been calibrated with in situ organic remains such as bone and charcoal. The east coast lacks sufficient samples for this calibration, and thus all shell middens need to be accurately sampled along the eastern seaboard. The calibration from the west coast does not work for the east coast.

MPE 107b

MPE 107b is a site located 30m from MPE 107 (Fig. 29), which we originally recorded in October 2010. The site consists of what appeared to be a partially intact midden with a large amount of surface artefacts such as Group 5 and 6 pottery, bovid bone and stone. (Fig. 30)

Method:

The site was divided into eight, 1mx1m squares (fig. 31). Shortly after starting the excavation we realised that the site was no longer viable as we hit sterile soil almost immediately. Instead of excavating further we changed the mitigation to extensive sampling. The excavation of this site is complete.

We did an extensive sample of the pottery of the site, as well as faunal remains. The pottery is Group 6 pottery, which is probably related to Blackburn material in the interior. We did sample a new style of pottery from several sherds. While the sherd is thin-walled and physically the same as other sherds from the site, the decorations are different. The decorations appear to be hanging triangular motifs, and this is unique, except for 1 similar sherd observed ~200m inland. We need to clean and reconstruct the sherd before making a final decision.

FIGURE 29: EXCAVATIONS AT MPE107³

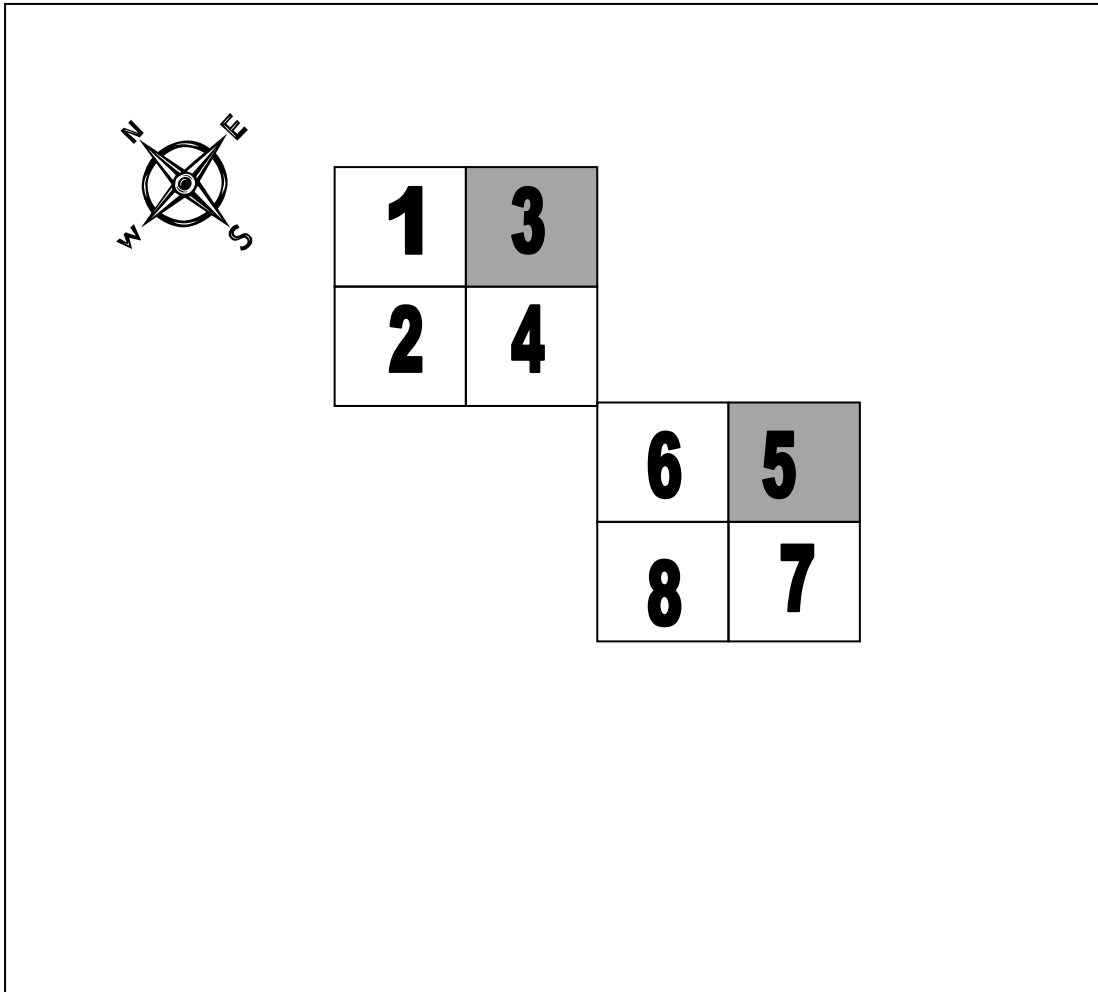


³ Arrows indicate the location of two 2m x 2m squares

FIGURE 30: THE LOCATION OF MPE 107B



FIGURE 31: MPE 107B SITE MAP



CONCLUSION

Umlando surveyed, monitored, and excavated various sites in the RBM mining lease in 2012. A total of 20 new sites were recorded, several sites were monitored and 2 sites were completely excavated. Most of the sites were sampled.

We have curated, sorted, and data based the excavated material from MPD 85. This database will be submitted to RBM, KZN Heritage and the Natal Museum as per agreement. The survey results and management of the sites is in accordance with the KZN Heritage Act.

The years excavations and surveys have yielded some interesting finds. The late 19th – early 20th century finds are unique and provide a glimpse into Zululand life in relationship to British colonial rule and army. We believe that location of the houses, and artefacts of the last people to live in the dunes, before being evicted by the state, is important. We will continue to look for these sites and use metal detectors to find more artefacts.

Some of the mining ponds have been moving slowly this year, or through areas that have been mined by the dry mining process. Other ponds, like MPC, is going through an area that we have extensively surveyed over the last few years. However, MPA, MPD and MPC will be mining areas soon that have high archaeological potential, especially MPD and MPE, and these will require the standard survey and excavation methods Umlando has used in the Zulti North area since 1995.

APPENDIX A
SITE RECORD FORMS

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: Indeterminate

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: MPC096

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 35 24.6 E: 32 20 20.8

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPC096 is located on the first dune cordon from the ocean.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open,

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/05/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of an ephemeral scatter of shell and possible daga floor on the surface.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: Indeterminate Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: MPC 97

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 35 11.1 E: 32 20 23.8 Alt: 46m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPC 97 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open

Merits conservation: Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: No

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/08/2012

Description of site and artefactual content

It consists of a scatter of p. Perna, adiaagnostic pottery and some upper grinding stones.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age: x

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 107b

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S28 32 30.1 E: 32 22 27.7 Alt. 130m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 107b is located 30m from MPE 107 and directly across the small valley from MPE 133.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open, midden,

Merits conservation: Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x Tracings: Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 31/10/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of a partially intact midden with a large amount of surface pottery, mostly Group 6, bovid bone and stone

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period:?

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 124

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32.937 E: 32 21.861 Alt: 123m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 124 is located on the first dune cordon from the ocean.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open,

Merits conservation: The site was sampled

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

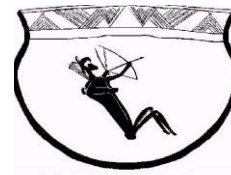
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 17/01/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of an ephemeral scatter of undecorated pottery, coral, wbs fragments, shell and bovid bone on the surface.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period: ?

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 125

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32.054 E: 32 21.765 Alt: 109m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 125 is located on the first dune cordon from the ocean.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open,

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings:

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 17/01/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of a scatter of pottery on the surface. One sherd is diagnostic with an everted lip.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period:?

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 126

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 33 27.1 E: 32 21 17.0 Alt: 92m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 126 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open,

Merits conservation: The site was sampled

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 07/02/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of an ephemeral scatter of undecorated pottery, coral, wbs fragments, shell and bone on the surface.

The bone appears to be canine.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: Indeterminate Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 127

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32.383 E: 32 22.024 Alt: 20m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 127 is located on the first dune cordon from Sokhulu Reservoir

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open

Merits conservation: Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 11/07/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of an ephemeral scatter of shell, pottery and bone on the surface.

The bone appears to be a bovid calcanium.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 128

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32 23.8 E: 32 22 04.9 Alt: 50m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 128 is located on the first dune cordon from Sokhulu Reservoir

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open. Midden

Merits conservation: The site was sampled

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Digital

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 11/07/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of a single large midden of mainly limpets and brown mussel. Other artefacts include several upper grinding stones, bovid bone, an LSA blade and flakes. The flakes are quite possibly recent from the upper grinding stones.

Pottery= Mostly adiagnostic, but one rim had lip notching.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901

Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 129

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32 22.4 E: 32 22 05.7 Alt: 46m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 129 is located 50m west of MPE 128

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open. Midden

Merits conservation: The site was sampled

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Digital

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 11/07/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of a single midden, mainly brown mussel, as well as bovid bone, several upper grinding stones and a partial, historical glass medicine bottle, rectangular in shape.

This was a shape commonly used by druggists/ chemists between the late 1870's and 1920's. The bottle had no proprietary embossing which places it more to 1910 when machine-made bottles with sticker labels became common.

We also found several large, well-preserved daga pieces on the site.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 130

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32.345 E: 32 22.832 Alt: 42m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 130 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open. Midden

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/08/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of a single shell midden, mainly *P. perna*. The surface is scattered with upper grinding stones and several potsherds have a black burnish.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period: x?

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 131

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32 23.5 E: 32 21 57.5 Alt: 27m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 131 is located 500m E and down slope from MPE 130.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open. Midden

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: No

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/08/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of a scattered shell midden, mainly *P. perna*, with bovid bone and pottery on the surface.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 132

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32 32.7 E: 32 22 07.1 Alt: 96m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 132 is located 200m E of MPE 91b

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open. Midden

Merits conservation: Yes. The site was sampled.

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/08/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of a cattle kraal, with 20cm+ dung layer and surface scatters of shell, bovid bone, hut floor fragments and glass. One partial historical glass bottle was found

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age: x

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 133

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: MPE 133a: S28 32 22.6 E: 32 22 14.1 Alt. 103m

MPE 133b: S28 32 23.3 E: 32 22 14.1 Alt. 102m

MPE 133c: S: 28 32 22.3 E: 32 22 15.3 Alt: 125m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 133 is located on the second dune cordon from the ocean. It is very close to MPE 132 and just uphill, on the highest dune, from MPE 128.

The site was divided into three areas, a, b and c.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open, midden, grave

Merits conservation: Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x Tracings: Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 12/09/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

MPE 133a consists of at least three large middens at the top of a high dune. There is lots of pottery on the surface, some decorated, as well as grinding stones, bovid bone and teeth, shell and one partial pottery smoking pipe decorated in a Moore Park style. MPE 133b consists of human remains in a single shell midden MPE 133c consists of a single shell midden, lots of pottery and bovid bone and teeth, also a comb stamped partial pot.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age: x

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 134

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: MPE 134a: S: 28 32 24.7 E: 32 22 13.4 Alt: 98m

MPE 134b: S: 28 32 26.8 E: 32 22 14.0 Alt: 100m

MPE 134cH1: S: 28 32 30.0 E: 32 22 10.4 Alt: 130m (Hut floor)

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 134 is located between MPE 133 and MPE 132

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open. Midden

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x Tracings: Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 12/09/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

MPE 134a consists of several dispersed hut floors, surface pottery and grinding stones. The hut floor fragments probably all came from one or two larger structures, but as they were found in seven distinct piles, they were individually noted.

MPE134aH1: S: 28 32 23.8 E: 32 22 13.9 Alt: 103m

MPE134aH2: S: 28 32 24.2 E: 32 22 13.4 Alt: 100m

MPE134aH3: S: 28 32 24.3 E: 32 22 14.0 Alt: 99m

MPE134aH4: S: 28 32 24.4 E: 32 22 13.7 Alt: 98m

MPE134aH5: S: 28 32 24.5 E: 32 22 13.3 Alt: 99m

MPE134aH6: S: 28 32 24.8 E: 32 22 13.4 Alt: 96m

MPE134aH7: S: 28 32 25.2 E: 32 22 13.3 Alt: 98m

MPE 134b consists of two large, fragmented middens, surface pottery, grinding stones, bone and a single large hut floor. With the help of a metal detector we also found the same bullet that we sampled at MPE 129 near the hut floor. (Refer to the RBM August 2012 Survey Report)

MPE134bH1: S: 28 32 26.5 E: 32 22 13.1 Alt: 95m

MPE 134c is a single, large hut floor, closer to MPE 132.

MPE134cH1: 28 32 30.0 E: 32 22 10.4 Alt: 92m

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age: x

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 135

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: MPE 135a: S: 28 32 20.6 E: 32 22 16.1 Alt: 125m

MPE 135b: S: 28 32 21.7 E: 32 22 17.8 Alt: 121m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 135 is located on the opposite side of the small valley to the east of MPE 133.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open. Midden

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x Tracings: Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 12/09/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

MPE 135a seems to be an extension of MPE 133. It consists of several dispersed shell middens, bovid bone and teeth, a small piece of ivory, decorated pottery and the scattered remains of a human.

We managed to salvage some teeth and skeletal fragments, but the damage was too extensive.

MPE 135SK1: S: 28 32 20.4 E: 32 22 15.9 Alt: 130m

MPE 135b is a midden on a small dune just east of MPE 135a. Apart from the shell on the surface, a single nodule of slag and a British military button, the site did not yield much.

The military button is associated with the British General Service. They were soldiers that did not fall into a specific regiment and therefore did duty all over the country. It was made by Smith & Wright, Birmingham. It's 25mm in width and made from brass.

Smith & Wright was a button manufacturer in Birmingham and London, England. The company only traded as Smith & Wright during 1879 and 1899. The rest of the time they were known as Smith & Wright Ltd, Smith & Wright, London etc.

This specific button could thus only have been made either in 1879 or 1899.

The more likely of the two dates would be 1899, because this dates the button to the Anglo-Boer war.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 136

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S28 32 39.7 E: 32 22 15.4 Alt. 121m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 136 is located on the second dune cordon from the sea.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open, midden,

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: yes

Digital pictures:

x

Tracings:

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 17/11/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of an ephemeral shell midden with no other artefacts observed on the surface.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: x

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: MPE 137

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S28 32 34.7 E: 32 22 12.0 Alt. 99m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

MPE 137 is located on the second dune cordon from the sea, just below MPE 136.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open, midden

Merits conservation: Yes. The site was sampled.

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record: yes

Digital pictures: x Tracings: Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 17/11/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of an ephemeral shell midden, upper grinding stones and pottery.

The pottery has Tsonga decorations and was sampled.

The site is of low significance and no further mitigation is required.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age: Indeterminate

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: RD009

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 31 59.9 E: 32 21 35.6Alt: 57m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION:

RD 009 is located centrally to the Red Dune system, at the top of a flat dune. The site was exposed by road clearance.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open,

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings:

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/05/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

It consists of a single ephemeral shell midden and a scatter of brittle, thick-walled pottery.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: RD010

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32 02.0 E: 32 21 13.2 Alt: 35m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

RD010 is located approximately 300m South of RD009.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open,

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings:

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

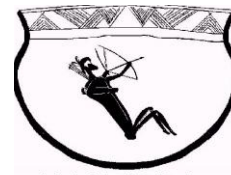
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/05/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of a single ephemeral shell midden, glass bottles and bovid bone. It definitely dates to the 20th century.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



Umlando: Archaeological Tourism
& Resource Management
P.O. Box 102532, Meer-en-See, 3901
Ph: 035-7531785 / 0836585362 / 0723481327

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: RD011

Official Name: Reserve #4

Map Sheet: 2832CB Cape St lucias

GPS reading: S: 28 32 02.4 E: 32 21 55.7

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

RD011 is located on the last red dune before the ocean and within view of Sokhulu Reservoir.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: RBM Mining

RECORDING:

Graphic record:

Digital pictures:

Tracings:

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 29/05/2012

Description of site and artefactual content.

The site consists of a scatter of pottery, bovid bone, recent glass and metal. It may be very recent historical.