

Figure 1. Location of the study area in regional context.

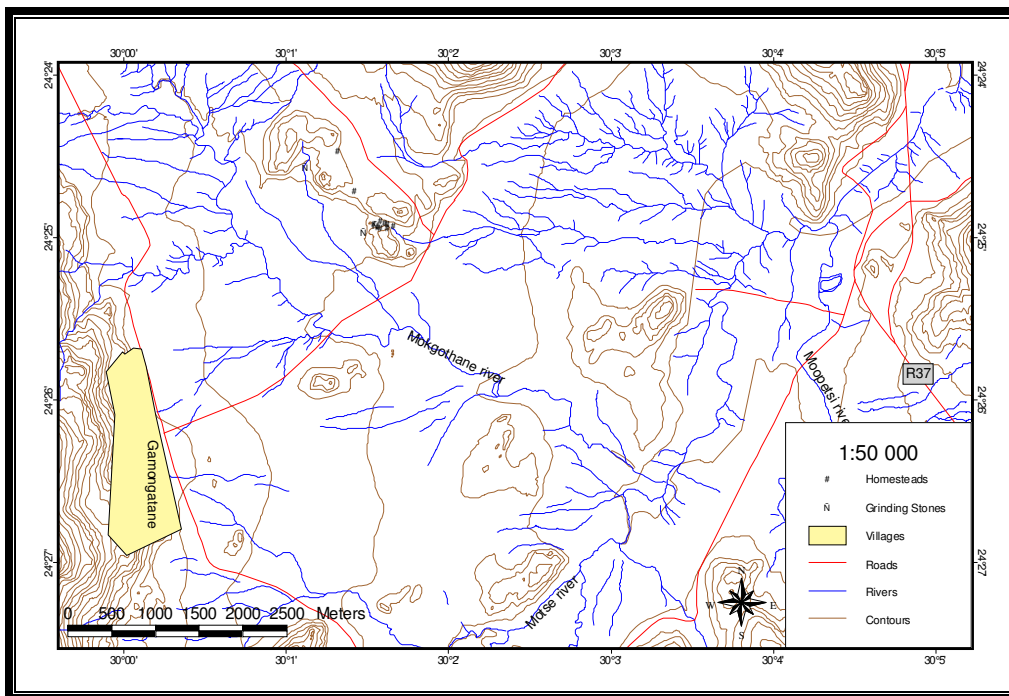


Figure 2. The location of the study area.

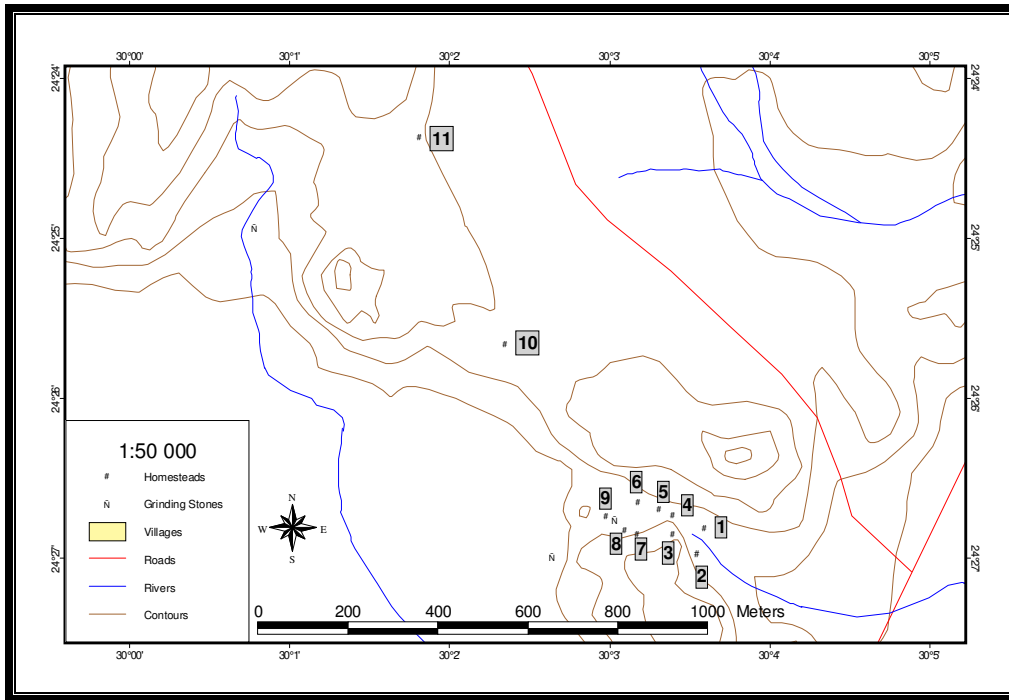


Figure 3. The distribution of the different documented sites.

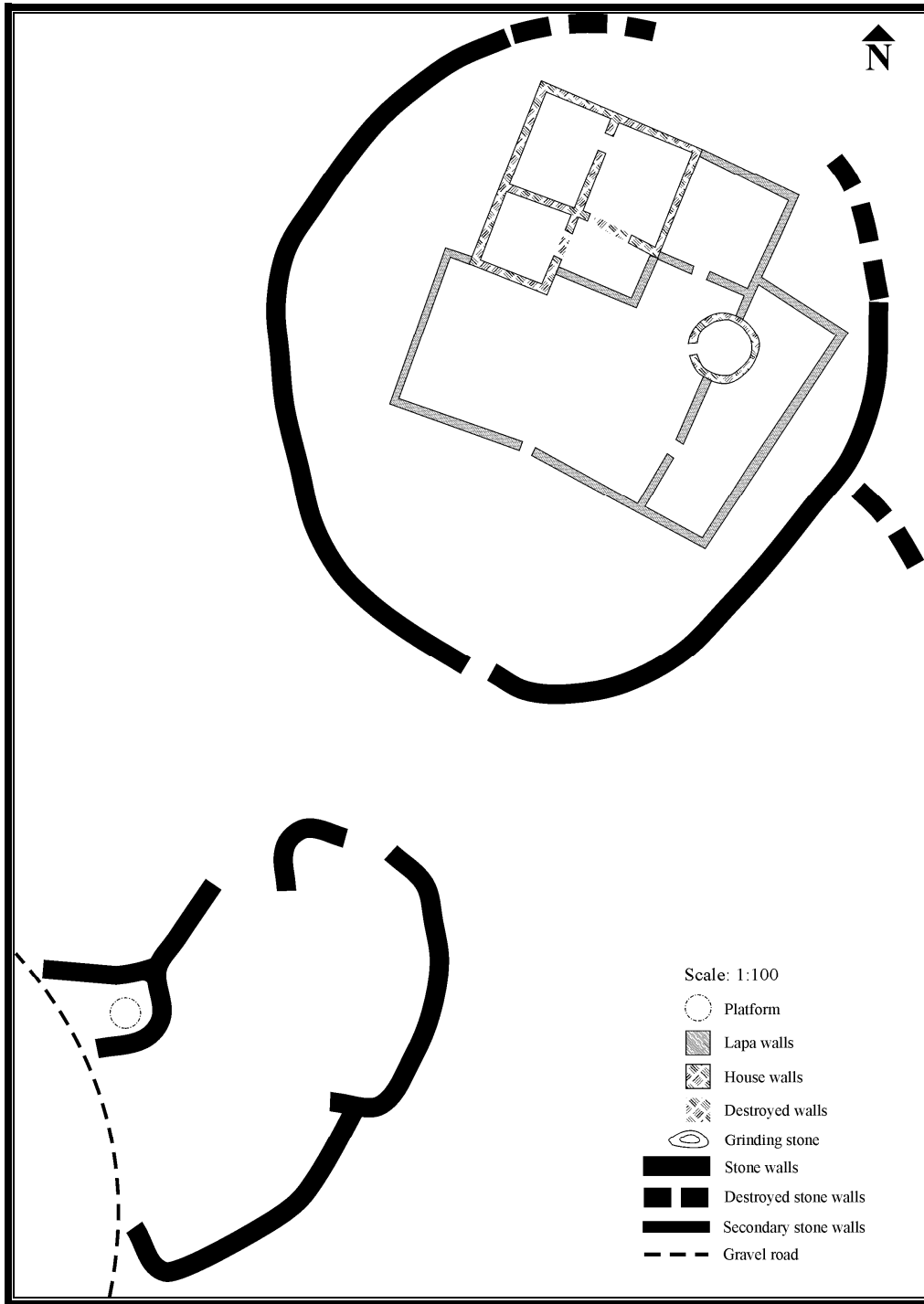


Figure 4. Unit 1.

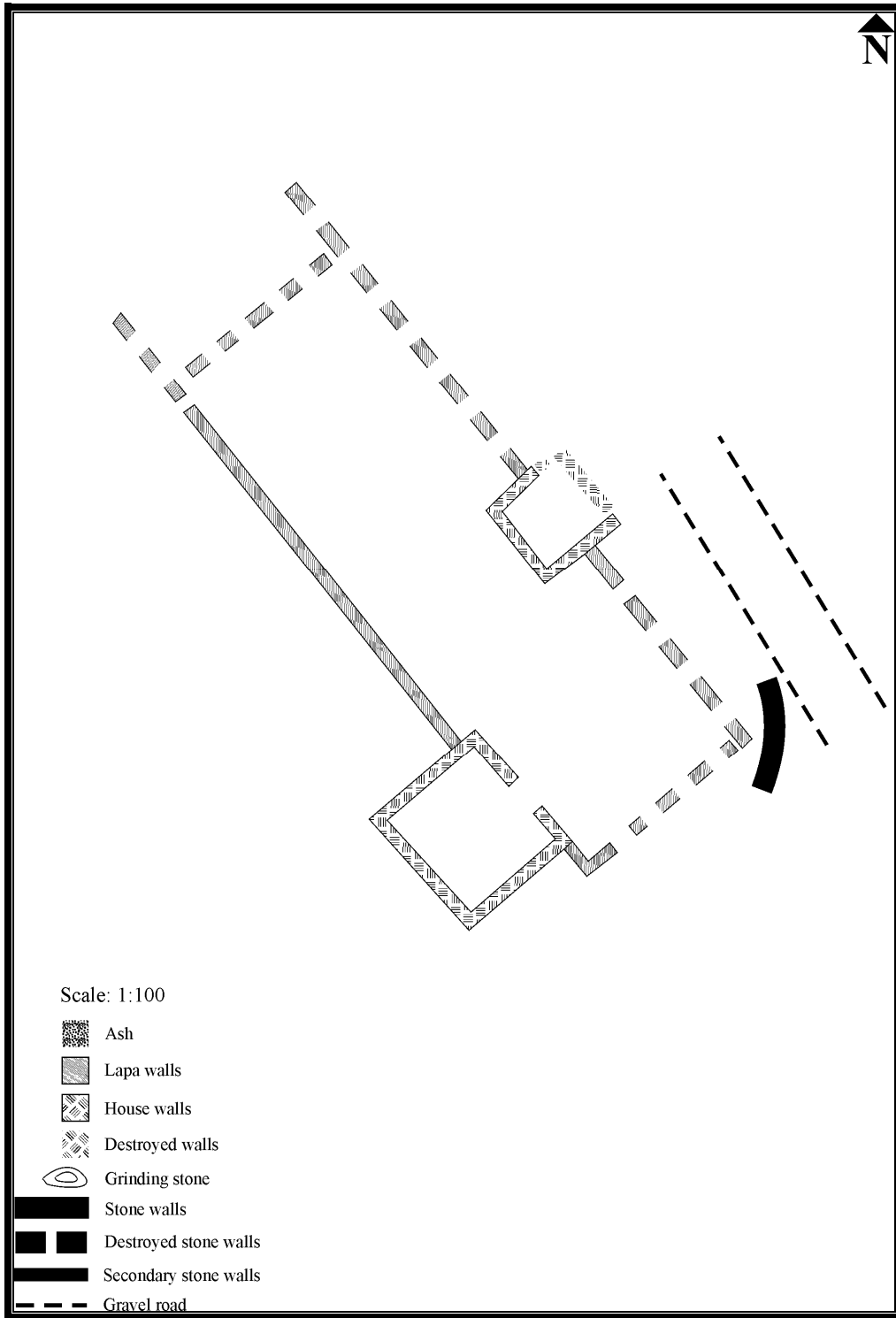


Figure 5. Unit 2.

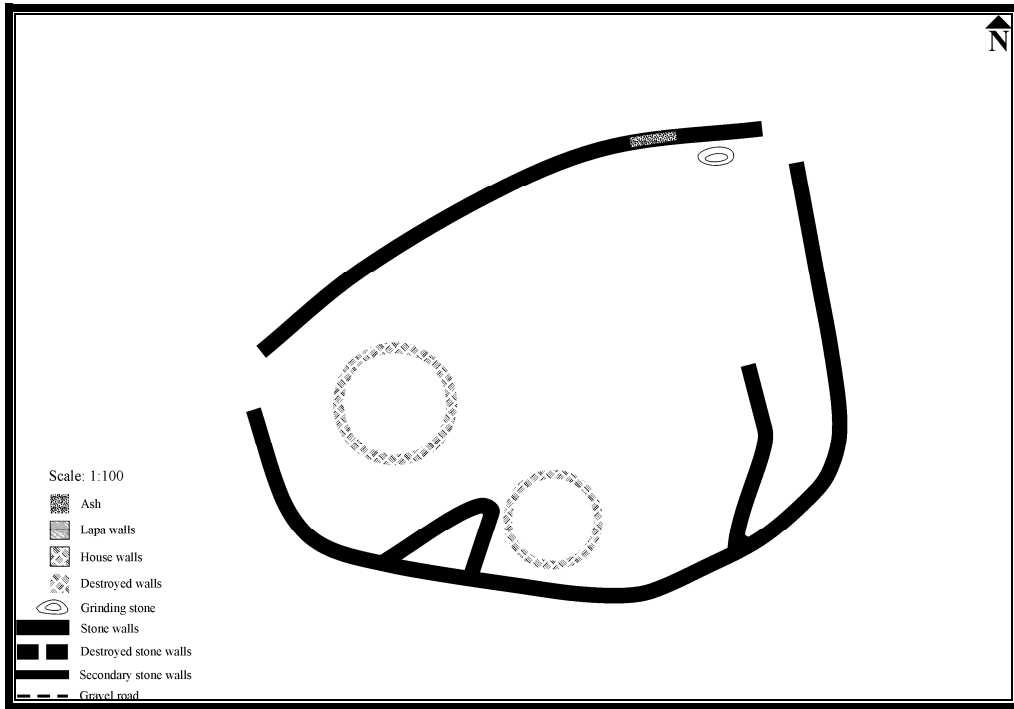


Figure 6. Unit 3.

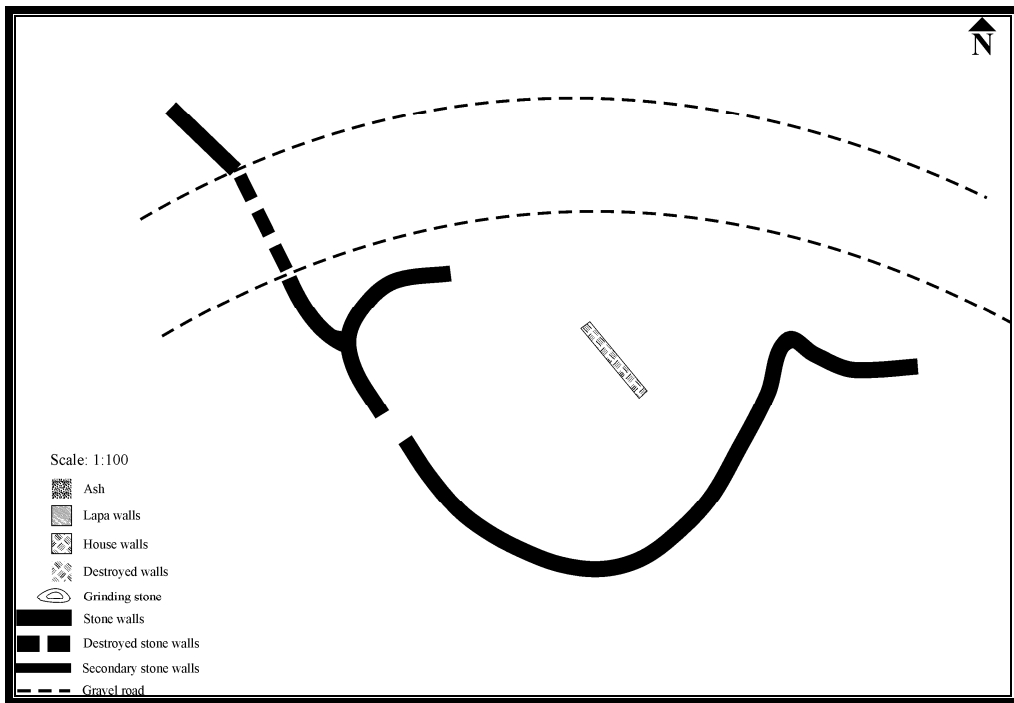


Figure 7. Unit 4.

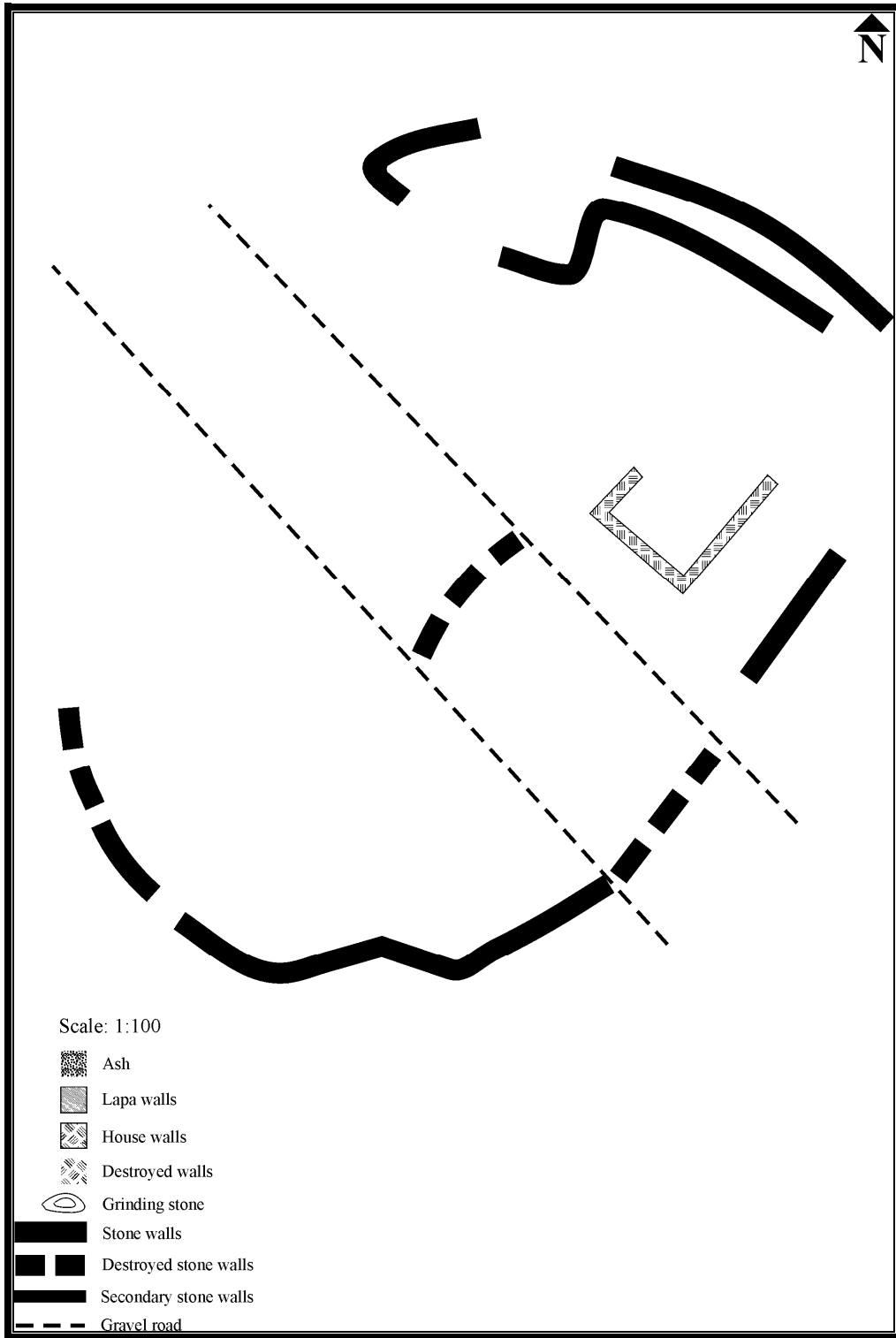


Figure 8. Unit 5.

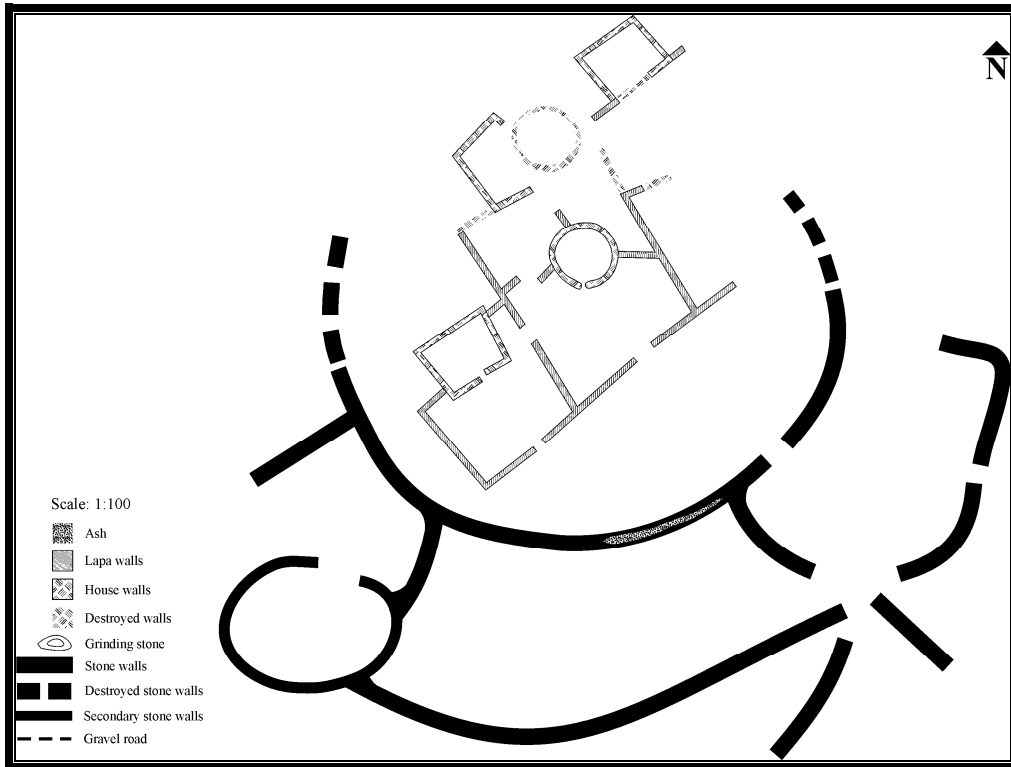


Figure 9. Unit 6.

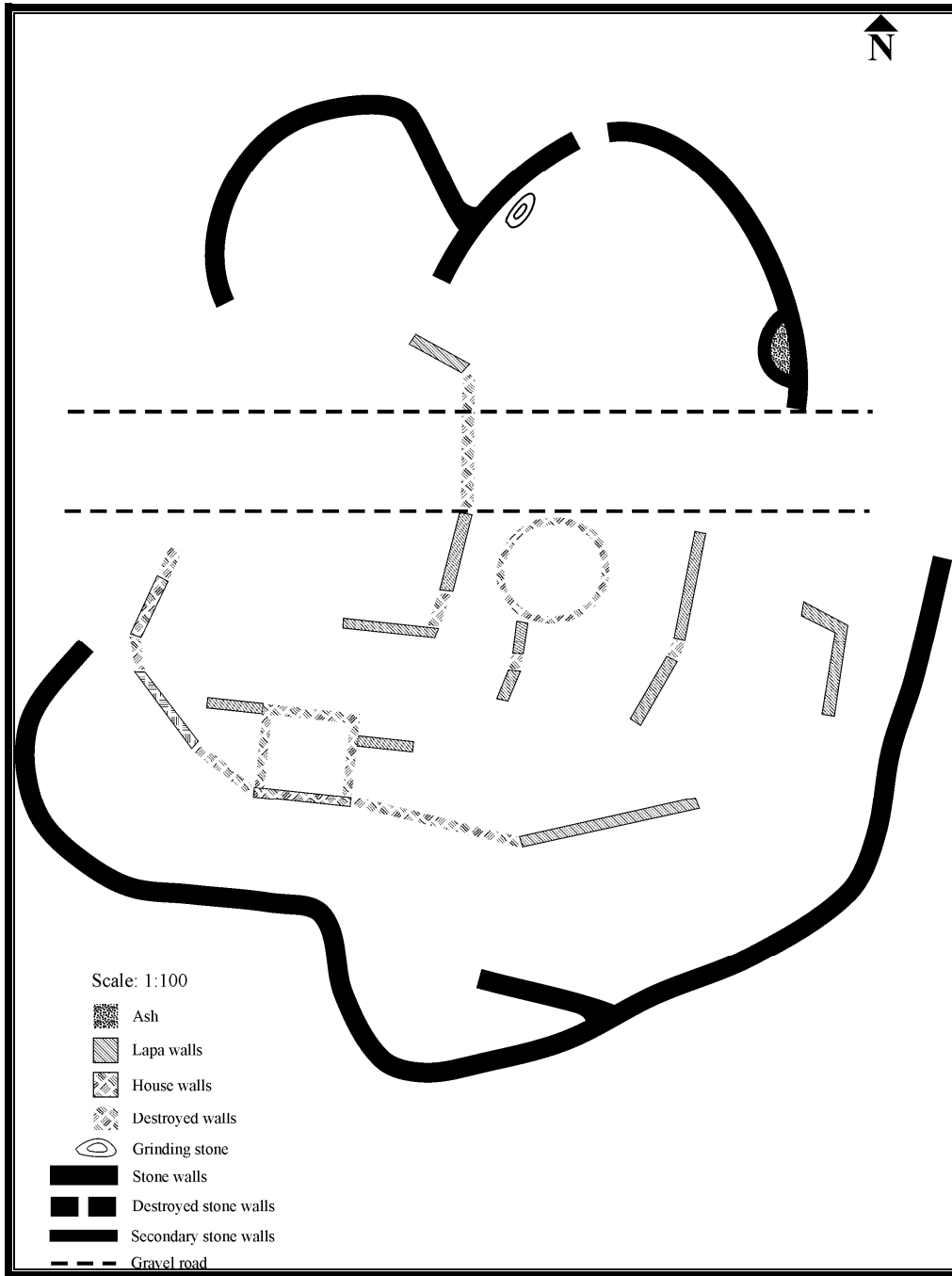


Figure 10. Unit 7.

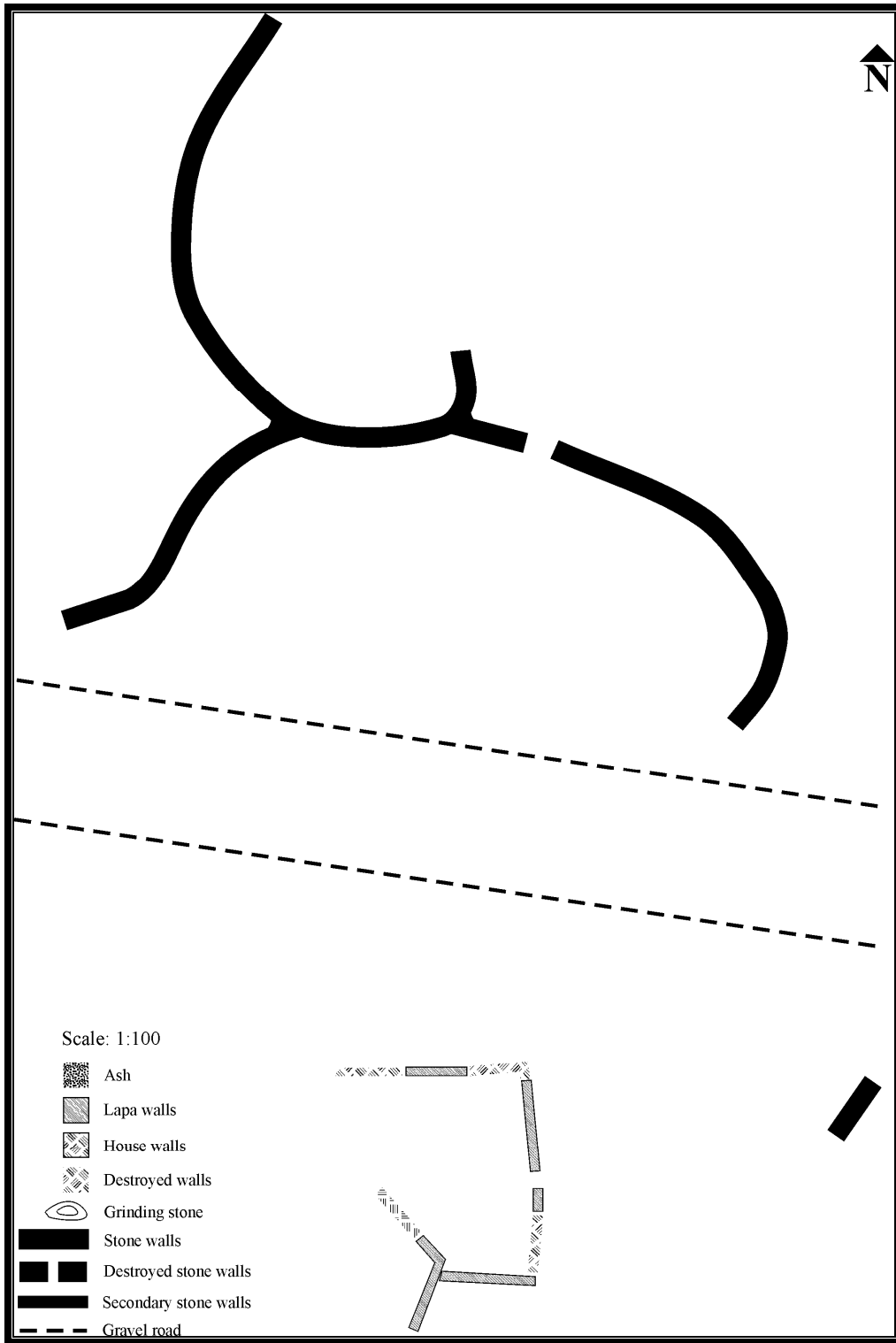


Figure 11. Unit 8.

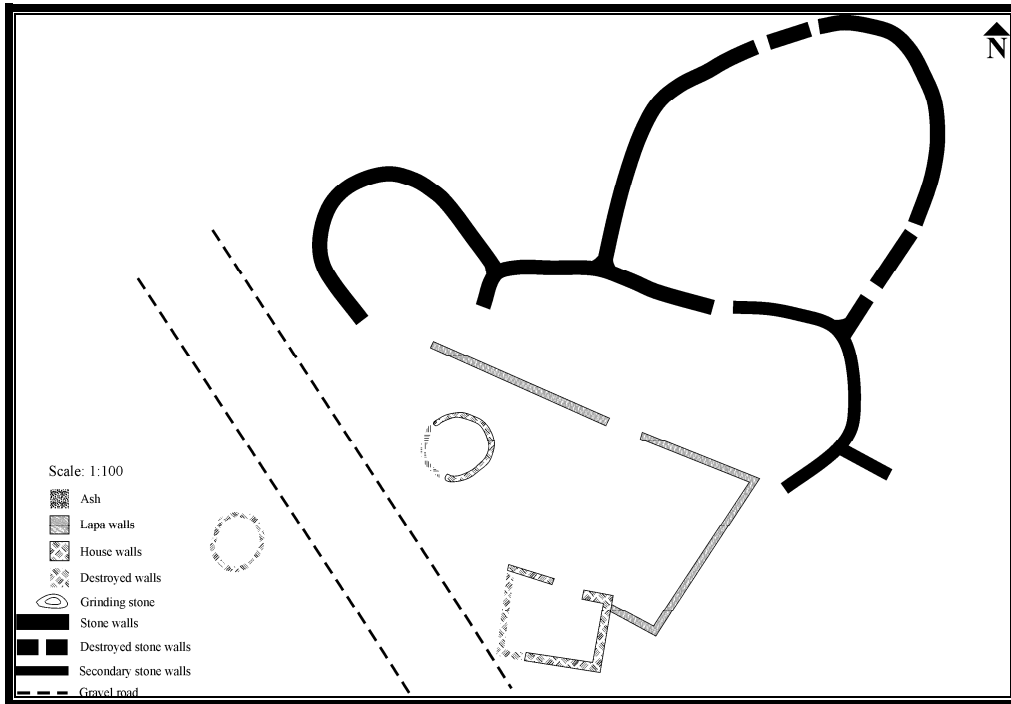


Figure 12. Unit 9.

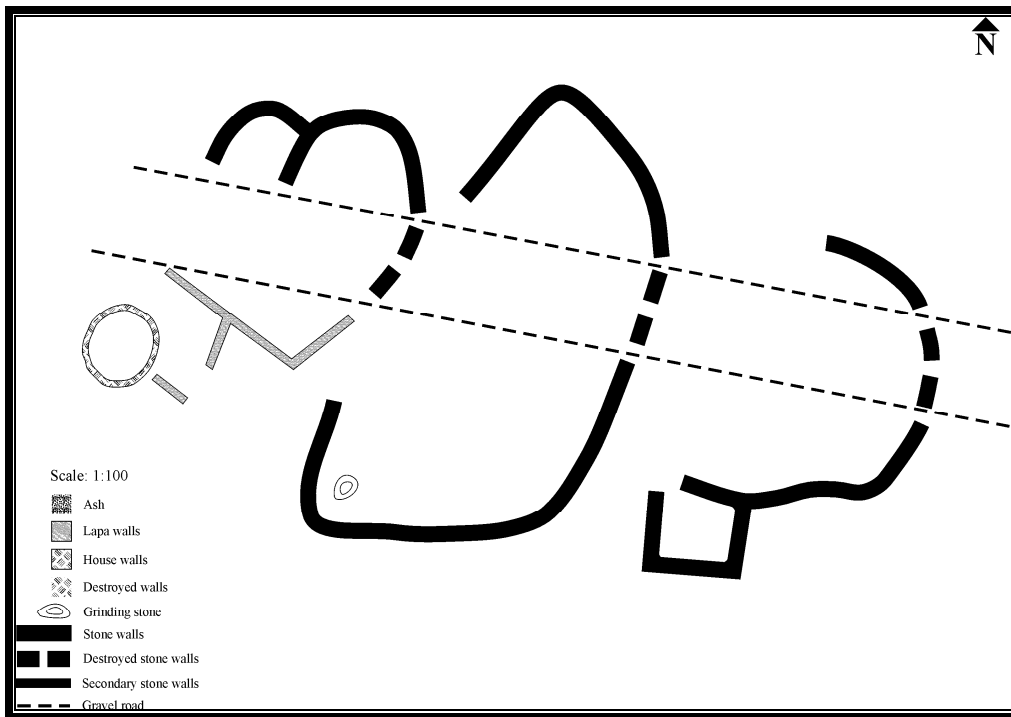


Figure 13. Unit 10.

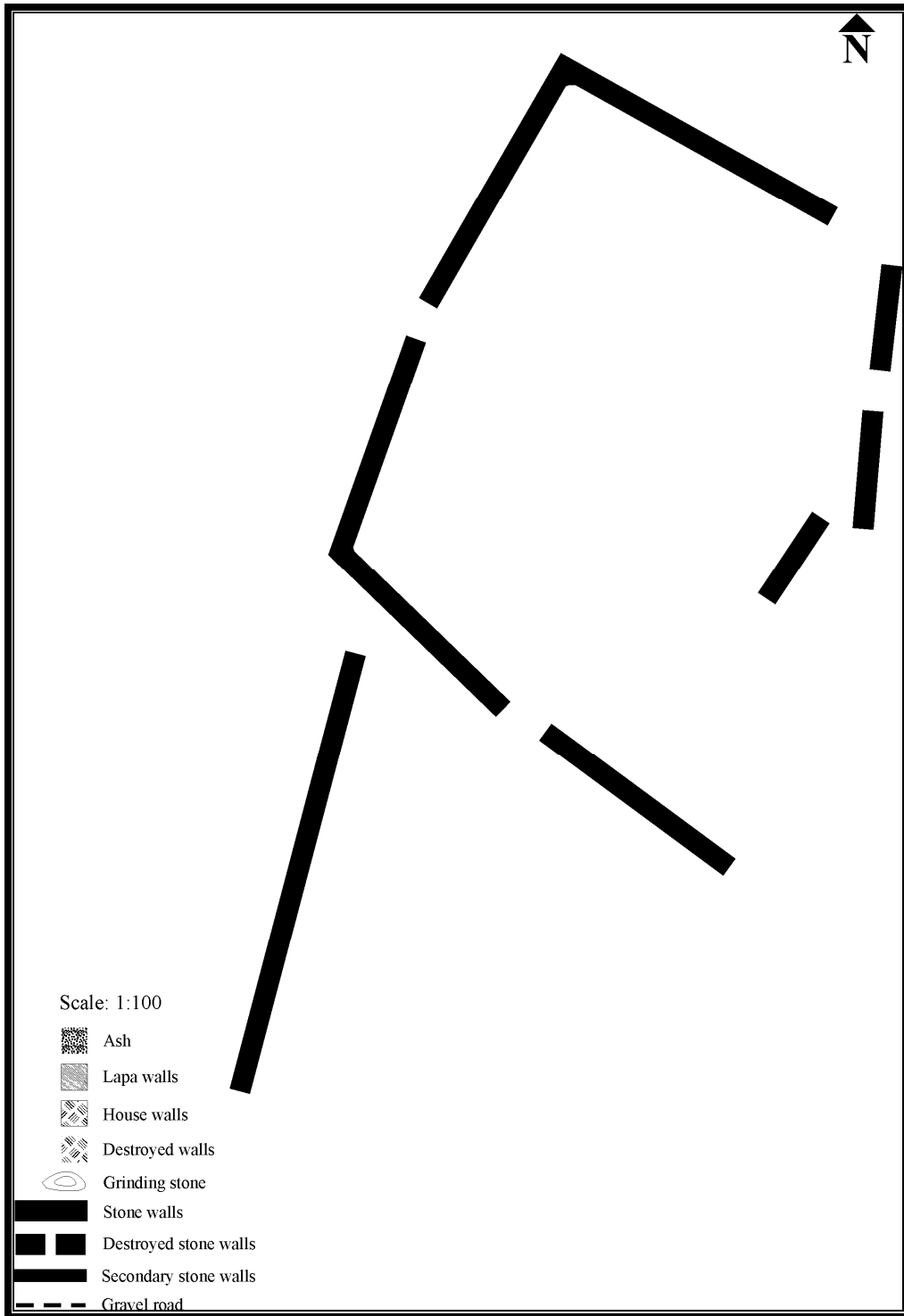


Figure 14. Unit 11.



Figure 15. One of the sites showing the various elements: houses, cattle kraal, gathering place for men and perimeter walls (see Fig 9 above).



Figure 16. Construction of the houses - stone foundation, with adobe walls (Unit 2).



Figure 17. Built-in grinding stone still in use.



Figure 18. Grinding stone in the lapa in unit 10.



Figure 19. Stone walled cattle kraal still in use.



Figure 20. One of the three communal grinding stones in the area.



Figure 21. Construction technique of the freestanding stone walls: two rows of boulders filled in with smaller pieces of stone and rubble.



Figure 22. Ash that was dumped on the outer wall. The *kgoro* or gathering place for men can be seen at the top, right hand side of the main wall.



Figure 23. Research process: documenting oral history.



Figure 24. Research process: studying ethnographic analogies.



Figure 25. Research process: site documentation