

**ASSESSMENT OF
BAYSWATER 2865/10,11,12, 3,
MANGAUNG MUNICIPALITY,
FREE STATE PROVINCE
IN TERMS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER
HERITAGE SITES**

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Date: 25 April 2008

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CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary	3
2. Background information on the project.....	3
2.1. <i>Details of the area surveyed:</i>	3
3. Background information of the survey	3
3.1. <i>Methodology:</i>	3
3.2. <i>Restrictions encountered during the survey:</i>	3
3.3. <i>Details of equipment used in the survey:</i>	4
4. Description of the survey area:	4
4.1. <i>Locational Data:</i>	4
4.2. <i>Description of the general area:</i>	4
5. Description of sites and material observed.....	4
5.1. <i>Known sites in the area</i>	4
5.2. <i>Description and distribution of archaeological material found:</i>	5
5.3. <i>Description of other cultural heritage sites:</i>	6
5.4. <i>Dating the findings:</i>	7
5.5. <i>Summary of findings:</i>	8
6. Statement of Significance (Heritage Value).....	8
6.1. <i>Field Rating</i>	8
7. Recommendations	10
8. References.....	11
9. Terms used	12
10. Acknowledgements.....	12

1. Executive Summary

Four categories of cultural heritage resources were observed in the Seven Dams Conservancy area, namely prehistoric stone age artefact scatters, Anglo Boer War material, agricultural structures such as the dams and finally the later domestic structures such as house foundations and kraals, as well as graves relating to farm worker settlement. These sites will need to be managed, particularly as some of them are quite fragile. Information boards would help to educate the public about the human occupation history of the area, and some of the sites could be included in the development of walking trails. Management plans would have to be drawn up and the sites should be registered with the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

2. Background information on the project

This report was requested by Mangaung Municipality

Consultant: Robert Brand

Type of development: Recreational and educational use of an open space.

Terms of reference: To carry out an Archaeological Impact Assessment

Legislative requirements: The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act no. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999 (NHRA).

2.1. Details of the area surveyed:

Footprint: 87 hectares

Current land use: Public open green space.

3. Background information of the survey

3.1. Methodology:

The area was surveyed on foot by a team of two to four people on 17, 23 and 24 April 2008. All observations were recorded by means of a GPS. No sampling was undertaken, and the report is based on a visual inspection of the area only. Animal burrows, footpaths, dirt roads, erosion gullies and any other ground disturbance were examined for traces of subsurface material.

Research on the property included consultation of the Department of Archaeology's database and relevant literature.

3.2. Restrictions encountered during the survey:

Visibility of the ground surface was reasonable for most of the surveyed area, apart from isolated areas, which were covered by dense vegetation or had been used for dumping building rubble and garden rubbish.

Disturbance of the surface of the property had occurred in several places and the southern part of the area is overgrown with small trees.

Other disturbance consists of various vehicle tracks and paths across the property with quad bike trails causing very obvious disturbances.

3.3. Details of equipment used in the survey:

GPS: Garmin Map60CSx and Garmin etrex Summit

Datum: WGS 84

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a level of 3-5 m.

Maps created using Garmin Mapsource software.

Digital cameras: Sony cybershot

4. Description of the survey area:

4.1. Locational Data:

Map reference: 2926AA Bloemfontein

Province: Free State

Municipality: Mangaung

Farm: Bayswater 2865 portions 10/11/12/3

Alternative name: *Griffithsgronde*

The site is currently known as the Seven Dams Conservancy (SDC). The SDC Area borders on Bayswater 2865 and Bayswater 2865/4 to the east, Bayswater 2865/1 to the north and Lilyvale 2313/25 and 30 to the west. The southern boundary abuts the outskirts of the Bloemfontein residential areas of Hillsboro and Pentagon Park. Bayswater 2865/6 was initially part of the Conservancy, but has been developed for housing purposes. Development of the Seven Dams Retirement Village on the western side and various townhouse complexes to the east have taken place in the last six years and are continuing.

4.2. Description of the general area:

The site has gentle slope from south (1440m) to north (1400) with a ridge and koppie in the south and two koppies along the western border. A drainage line runs down the centre of the site. On this drainage line there are three dams: one earth-walled dam and two concrete-and-stonewalled dams. A wetland and an unused dam are also located on the drainage line. Plant life consists of a combination of grassland, wetland and Karoo type vegetation with various dolerite outcrops.

5. Description of sites and material observed

5.1. Known sites in the area

As part of the general trend of township development on, in particular, the northern outskirts of Bloemfontein (such as the Woodlands Estate on Hillandale 249), currently developments are being planned on Lilyvale 2313/25,

Bayswater 2865 and Bayswater 2865/5. Construction has already started of the Rayton Estate on Lilyvale 2313/29. Various Impact Assessments (Ouzman, n.d., Henderson, 2004, Dreyer 2004a-d, 2005) have been carried out and cultural heritage sites have been noted, most particularly material relating to the Anglo Boer War (see also Henderson 2006). A large military rubbish dump was recorded on Lilyvale 2313/25(33), the adjacent property to the SDC. This dump has been excavated by the Archaeology Department of the National Museum (Coetzee & Uys 2007).

Graveyards and isolated graves are also known from the area. A large graveyard was recorded on Lilyvale 2313/25 (33) (Henderson 2004). This graveyard consists of 190 graves of farm workers. The graves most definitely relate to the farm worker settlement of the area from after the Anglo-Boer War up until the 1960s.

The traces of this settlement appear as various small house foundations and dolerite stone walled kraals scattered over the area and represent the agricultural use of the area. The 1941 aerial photograph (Aerial photograph 2) shows some of these small dwellings.

Less obvious are the prehistoric traces of human habitation in the area. These traces are in the form of lithic artefacts (stone tools) either individually or in scatters on the landscape. These have been observed over the entire area, more specifically on Lilyvale 2313 / 27, 30 and 33 and Bayswater 2865.

An extensive Middle Stone Age site was observed on Lilyvale 2313/25 (33) (Henderson 2004) and a test excavation there has since been carried out (records at the Department of Archaeology, National Museum). The material has yet to be analysed, but it seems to include a large amount of debitage as well as utilised and formal tools.

5.2. Description and distribution of archaeological material found during the SDC survey:

As expected, prehistoric archaeological material in the survey area was in the form of lithic artefacts dating to the Middle and Later Stone Ages. The artefacts were mostly made on hornfels, a raw material commonly used in the central interior. Hornfels is often found in outcrops near to dolerite dykes as it is formed when underlying mudstones are baked by intrusive lava. One hornfels outcrop was observed in the survey area that could have been utilised as a raw material resource. It is likely that there were others present as well as at least two factory sites were observed during a previous survey (Ouzman n.d., in Seaman 2000).

The distribution of the lithic artefacts ranged from isolated flakes, cores or tools to small loose scatters of various pieces of debitage. The most evident category of formal tools were scrapers. A good example of a probable Lockshoek scraper is illustrated in photograph 8. The Lockshoek is a Later Stone Age industry dating to between 12 000 and 8 000 years ago (Mitchell 2002). It is a regional variation of the Oakhurst (Deacon & Deacon 1999) and is only known

in the central interior from open air sites (Sampson 1974). Tools are made from hornfels.

The artefact scatters were observed on the slopes of the koppies and ridges as well as near to the drainage lines. Artefacts were mostly visible in areas where there was sparse vegetation cover, usually as a result of drainage (photograph 3). They were obviously washed into and along these bare areas by rainwater and were therefore not in situ. However, those scatters nearer to the highest points of the ridges or koppies were clearly near to their point of origin.

No rock engravings were observed, although engravings are known from the Botanical gardens (Ouzman n.d.).

5.3. Description of other cultural heritage sites:

Other cultural heritage sites observed in the Seven Dams Conservancy area all date to within the last 110 years. They relate to the Anglo-Boer/South African War, and the use of the area for agricultural purposes until recent times.

The Dams

The SDC has one large, water-filled, dam against the northern edge of the Conservancy (referred to as Dam 1 in this report). The dam wall was constructed with dolerite slabs and rocks on the side sloping into the dam. The eastern side section of the wall is of concrete and dolerite blocks. The wall is mostly intact, although some repair of the western portion of the dam wall should be undertaken before wall becomes difficult to repair.

The central dam (referred to as Dam 2) has an intact concrete and dolerite constructed wall, though the dam itself is mostly covered in reeds.

Dam 3 is now mostly a wetland with an earth wall. Near to this are the remains of various structures, the closest of which to the wall could have been for pumping water.

A large earth and rock wall in the drainage line between Dams 1 and 2 (marked on the map as Dam 4) was also observed. This may have been used as a dam in the past, but the wall is no longer intact.

The Anglo-Boer/ South African War component

This is most evident in the long stone wall which enters the area on the western side, at just over the halfway mark, and then travels in a north-easterly direction to exit the area about a third of the way along on the northern boundary. This wall is one of the last remaining traces of the British military occupation of the landscape of northern Bloemfontein. The wall is still quite extensive, although a large portion of it has already been demolished, and permission has been granted to demolish the wall on the Lilyvale 2313/25 property. The wall was built by the British Engineers (Henderson 2004, 2006) and connects with the boundary wall of the then remount farm on Hillandale (or Fischer's Farm as it was known to the military). The portion of the wall on the Seven Dams Conservancy property is mostly intact, with only a small portion which has been

demolished to make way for a farm track. The wall is not very high, mostly less than a metre, although it is more extensive and higher towards the northern end of the property.

Although most of the wall is built to a very definite pattern, that is larger squarish or rectangular shaped boulders on the outside with smaller rocks making up the infill, towards the northern end of the section in the SDC there are portions which show some variation in the building strategy. Here, rounded boulders and rocks were packed in the sides of the wall, investing it with some additional interest.

Structures and kraals

Various structures were observed during the survey. Most of these were concentrated around the koppie to the south of the conservancy area. These consisted of the foundations of at least two small dwellings, a kraal and a possible pump station.

Another probable kraal was observed in the south western corner of the conservancy area next to a small stream. A further loosely packed line of stones was observed along the southern boundary (bordering on Hillsboro) of the area.

The remains of another small dwelling were observed between Dams 1 and 4. A small domestic rubbish dump or midden was visible near to this structure. Artefacts from the midden would indicate an early 20th century date. A small pen-like structure (making use of natural outcropping rocks) was observed close to the midden.

Graves

Four or five graves were noted against the southern boundary of the Conservancy area. It appears that at least two of them, possibly three, have been exhumed. According J.J.B. Dreyer, then archaeologist at the National Museum, these graves were exhumed in the early 1990s. The exhumations were done by an undertaker at the behest of the municipality. It is not clear whether all the graves were exhumed or what the purpose of the exhumation was. The area is overgrown and strewn with rubble and other refuse.

5.4. Dating the findings:

The fact that both Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age artefacts are present suggests a deep history to human presence in the area, possibly as far back as 250 000 years ago. The LSA Lockshoek is dated to between 12 000 and 8 000 years ago. Middle Stone Age settlement in the central interior has been dated back to at least 125 000 years ago at the site of Florisbad. (Grün et al 1996, Brink & Henderson 2001).

None of the dams in the Conservancy are indicated on the 1913 British military map (Maps 4 and 5). One of the functions of this map was to indicate where suitable grazing and water could be found for horses during temporary halts. All watering points are indicated on the maps, either as a dam or a pump, etc. The

fact that no dams are indicated in the Conservancy area would seem to indicate that no dams existed at that point (1913). This would therefore date the construction of the dams to later than that date.

The earliest aerial photographs of Bloemfontein were taken in 1941. Dam 1 appears on this photograph, and a series of about three dams where Dam 3 was recorded. Dam 2 had not been constructed at this stage. The 1951 1:50 000 map (Map 6) only seems to clearly indicate Dam 1, although it is possible that the marks in the vicinity of where Dam 2 occurs, is an indication of that Dam.

The Anglo Boer War material will date to the years 1900 to 1903, with further signs of British military occupation of the landscape continuing to 1910/14. The wall presumably dates to the period of the War. It connects to the southern boundary wall of Hillandale (Fischer's Farm) from the same period (see Maps 6 and 7) when Fischer's Farm was used for grazing for horses by the military (Henderson 2006). British Military presence on the landscape until 1910/1914 is also indicated by the large rubbish dump on Lilyvale 2313/25 (33).

Indications of dwellings and various kraals on the southern side of the Conservancy area document the later human occupation of the area, presumably after 1903 up until the development of Hillsboro and Pentagon Park suburbs.

No dates can be ascribed to the graves, although they appear similar to other farm workers graves in the vicinity, such as those recorded on Lilyvale 2313/25 (33) (Henderson 2004).

5.5. Summary of findings:

The cultural heritage material observed during the survey of the SDC can be summarised as follows:

A prehistoric component represented by MSA and LSA artefact scatters

An Anglo-Boer War component represented by the stone wall

A 20th century occupation of the area represented by the foundations of labourers cottages, kraals and possible a small graveyard, with a formal agricultural component represented by the building of various dams and a possible pump station.

6. Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

The area is of local significance in terms of heritage value as described in NHRA, section 3 (3). It holds **historic, scientific and, in some cases, aesthetic value.**

6.1. Field Rating

The field rating (See Table 1) of the area should be considered per component and is presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

Table 2: Field rating for the various components within the SDC

Component	Grading	Details	Explanation
Prehistoric artefact scatters	Generally Protected B	Medium significance	Very little has been recorded of the prehistoric settlement of the Bloemfontein area. These scatters have research potential* and are therefore of high significance locally
Anglo Boer War wall	Generally Protected A, but would suggest Local Grade IIIB	High to medium significance This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	This wall is one of the few traces of British military occupation of the area which has been preserved and which is publically accessible. Much of the wall has been demolished, or is due to be demolished
Agricultural component - dams	Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The dams are evidence of agricultural activities in the area and give the Conservancy its character (and partly its name)
Agricultural component – structures and kraals	Generally Protected C	Low significance	These structures have been demolished. However, they do document occupation of the area by farm labourers, an occupation layer on the landscape that is generally not well recorded

*Note: Artefact occurrences of even greater research potential have been documented in the areas adjoining the SDC, particularly Bayswater 2865 and Lilyvale 2313/25.

All of the cultural heritage material found on the property is protected by the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999. A possible exception is the most southerly structure (old farm workers cottage ruins) on the property. Even

this structure could be older than 60 years and would need to be investigated before any decision is made to remove it. The implications of this would be that permits would be required to demolish, destroy or modify any of these resources.

7. Recommendations

The management of cultural heritage resources is often not straightforward. This is partially because they are so fragile, and partly because they are so diverse. It is sometimes difficult to balance the conservation and education facets of the resources, but it is vital that the general public have access to information about them in order to develop a sense of commitment to their preservation. The best way of preserving heritage sites is often to keep them out of the public domain. This is done either through physically cordoning them off, or by not making their whereabouts public knowledge. The first of these methods is not an option for SDC. This leaves the second option, which is not ideal in this situation. Firstly, as indicated above, it is only through creating an awareness of the importance of cultural heritage resources that people will become committed to conserving them. **Part of the SDC's purpose is to educate people about their environment.** This includes the cultural heritage of the area. There has, therefore, to be a balance found between making people aware of what is present in the area, and conserving these sites with minimal intervention.

I would like to propose the following:

Prehistoric component:

The location of stone artefact scatters should not be made known generally. However, an information panel or brochure can describe the prehistoric settlement of the area. Unfortunately, people are apt to collect stone artefacts, so a strong message will need to be included that this is illegal, and also takes away from our knowledge of the area.

Anglo Boer War component:

The wall is one of the most robust cultural heritage resources on the property. It can be included in walking trails. The trails should not go too close to the wall, however, in order to discourage people from walking on it, as this dislodges the rocks.

Agricultural component:

Dams: the walls of the dams should be maintained, so that deterioration is managed and kept to a minimum.

Structures and kraals: these should be left as they are. If some of the foundations are seen as detracting from the natural beauty of the place, an explanation of their importance can be included in an information panel. Ruins often attract graffiti, so they will need to be monitored, and graffiti removed immediately (graffiti usually attracts more graffiti). People should also be discouraged from climbing on the walls. The suggestion would be that only the structures and kraal near to the southern koppie should be used for information/educational purposes, and that the other remains should be kept

out of the public domain. This is to discourage collecting of objects, particularly from the midden.

Graves: this area should be cleared of rubbish. If it is established that all the graves have been exhumed, the area can be left as it is. If, however, not all the graves were exhumed, it would be necessary to monitor the area to ensure that illegal dumping does not take place there.

General:

SAHRA's guidelines for the development of sites are attached (SAHRA n.d.). Detailed site management plans would need to be drawn up for each site that is made known to the public and the sites registered with SAHRA.

8. References

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9. Terms used

Later Stone Age: An archaeological term used to refer to the time period from about 25 000 years ago until historic times.

Middle Stone Age: this is an archaeological term used to refer to a time period dating to between 250 000 and 25 000 years ago.

NHRA: National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999 and associated regulations (2000).

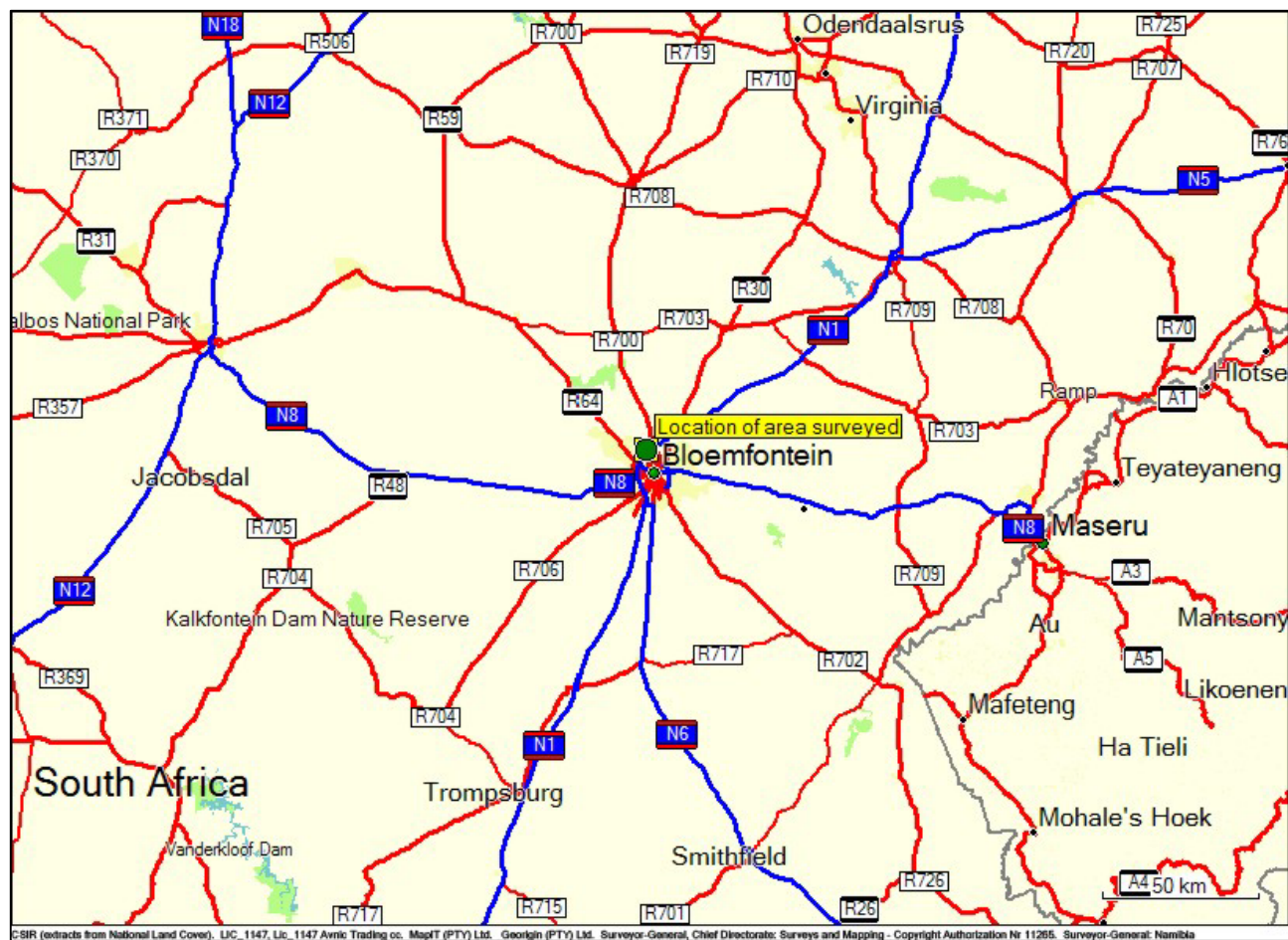
NEMA: National Environmental Management Act no. 107 of 1998 and associated regulations (2006).

SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency.

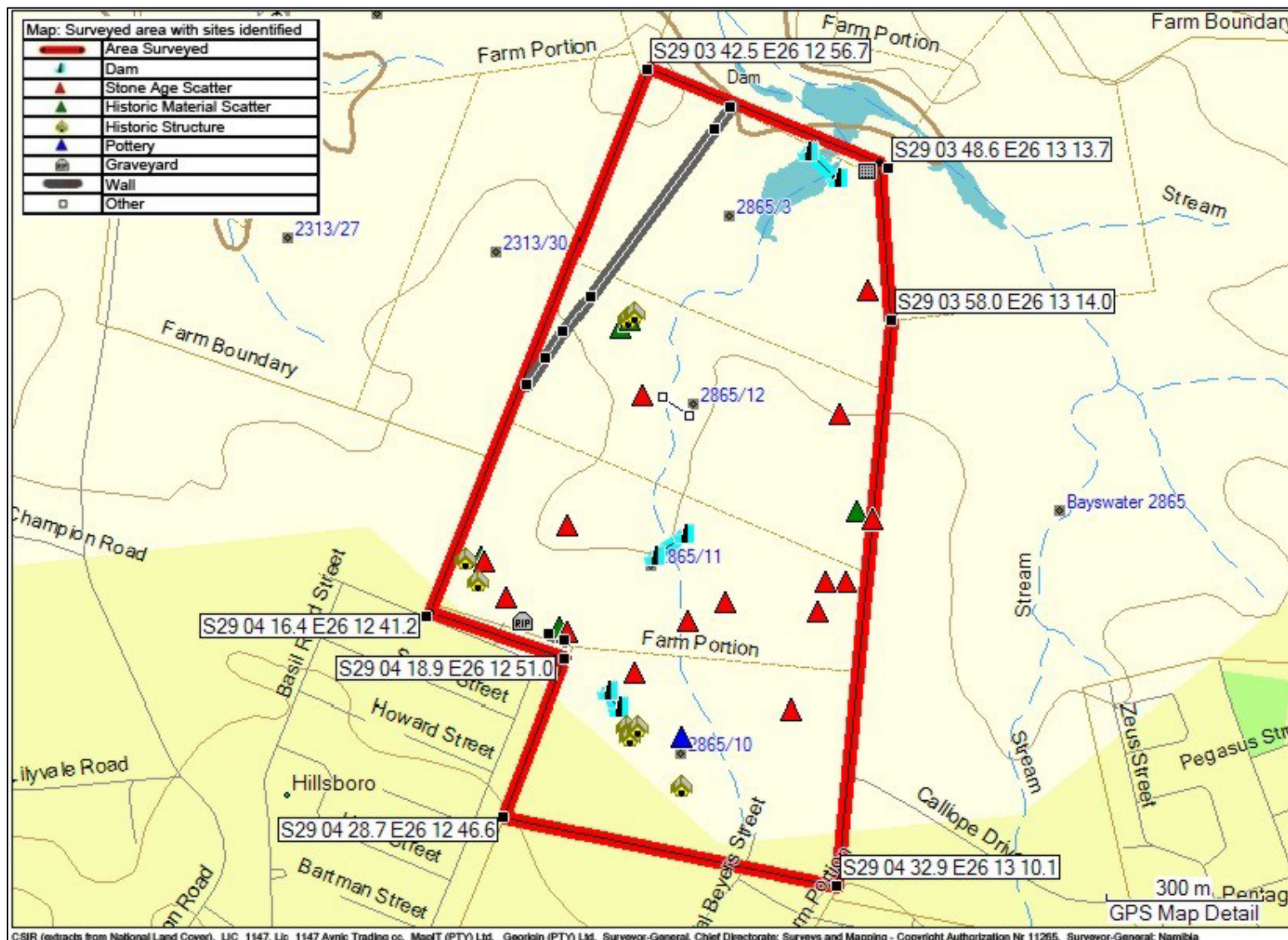
10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Robert Brand for inviting us to be part of the project.

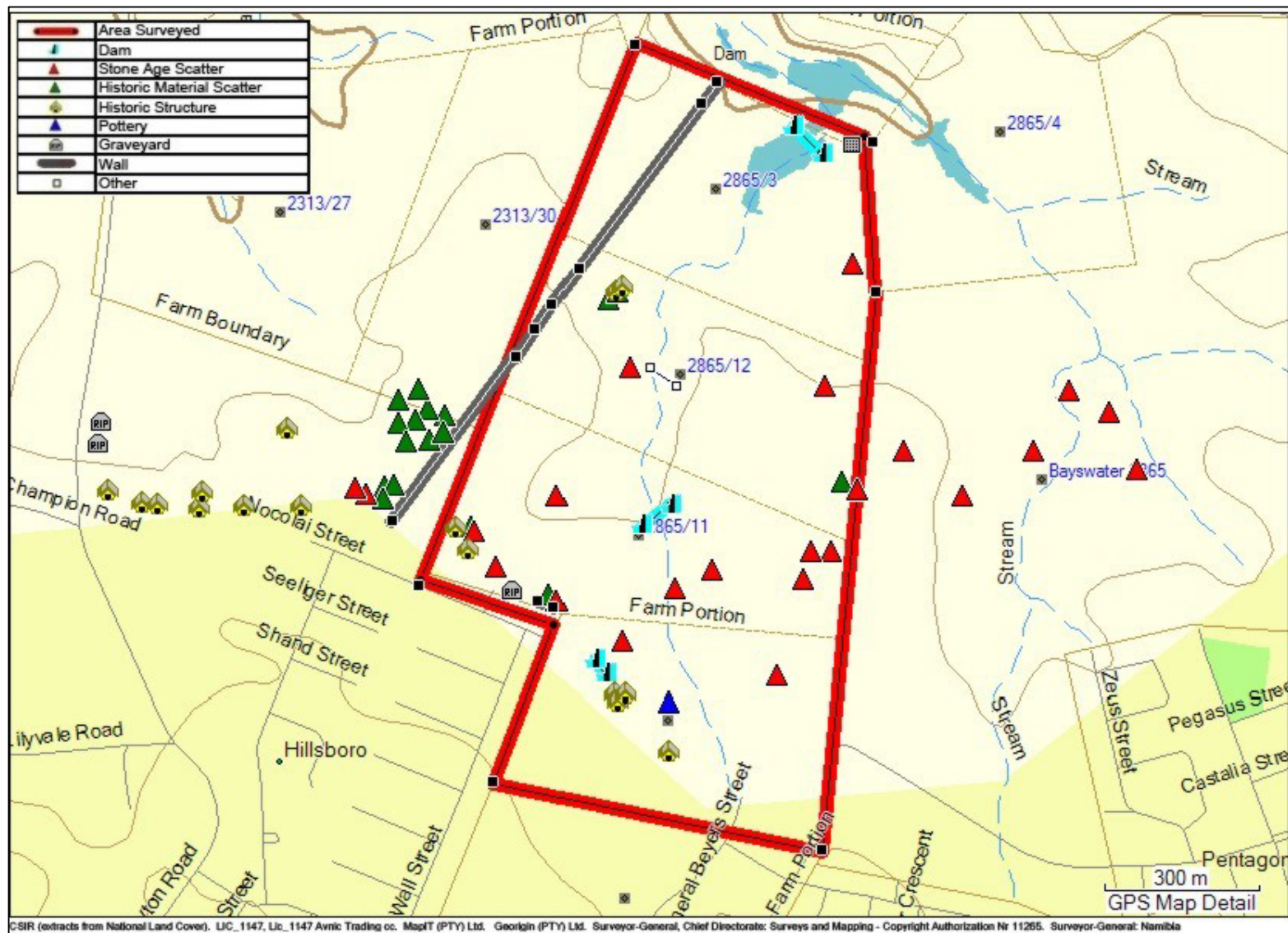
MAPS



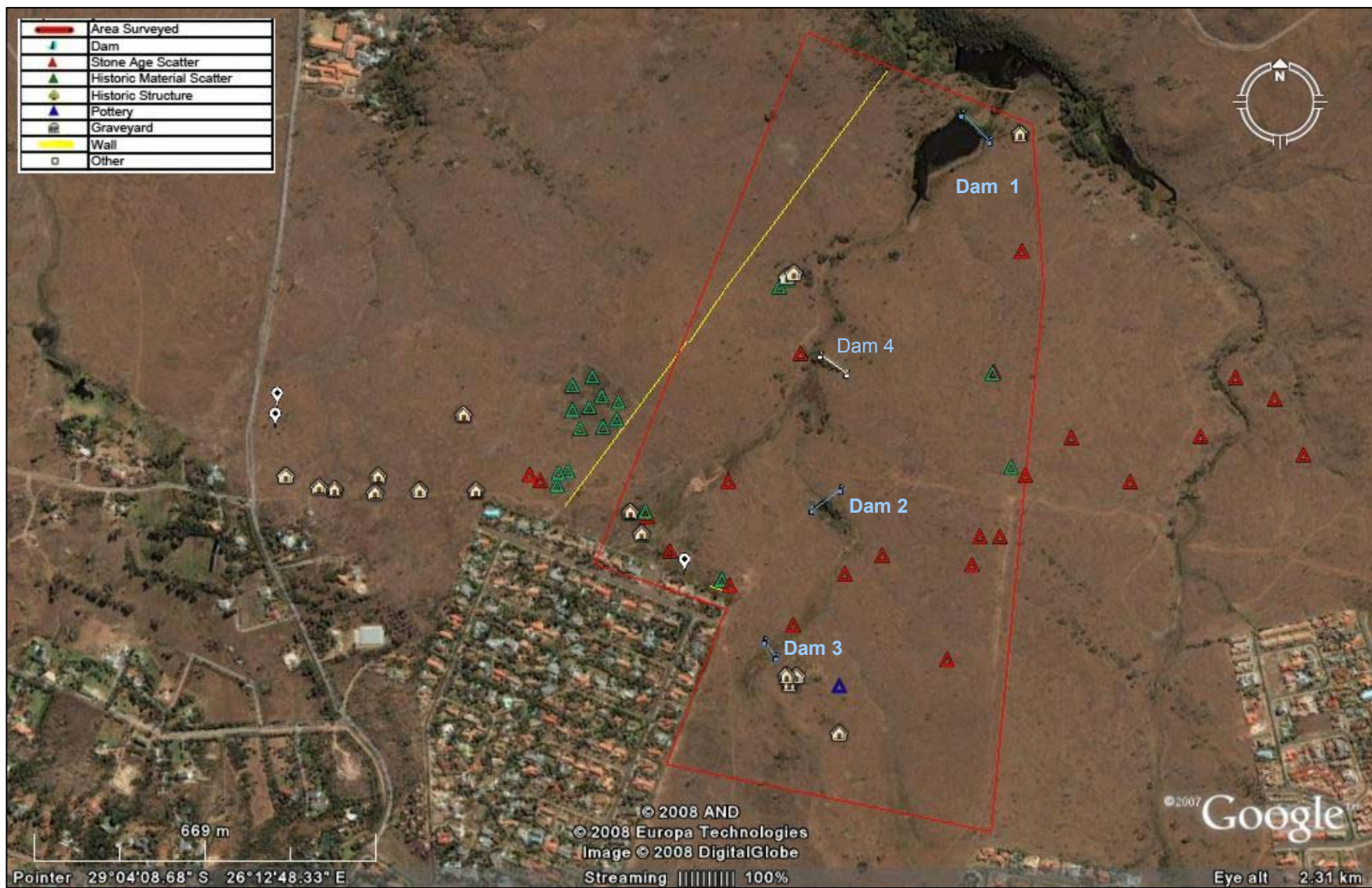
Map 1: Location of surveyed area Bayswater 2865 portions 10/11/12/3, Mangaung Municipality, Free State, South Africa



Map 2: Surveyed area with sites identified



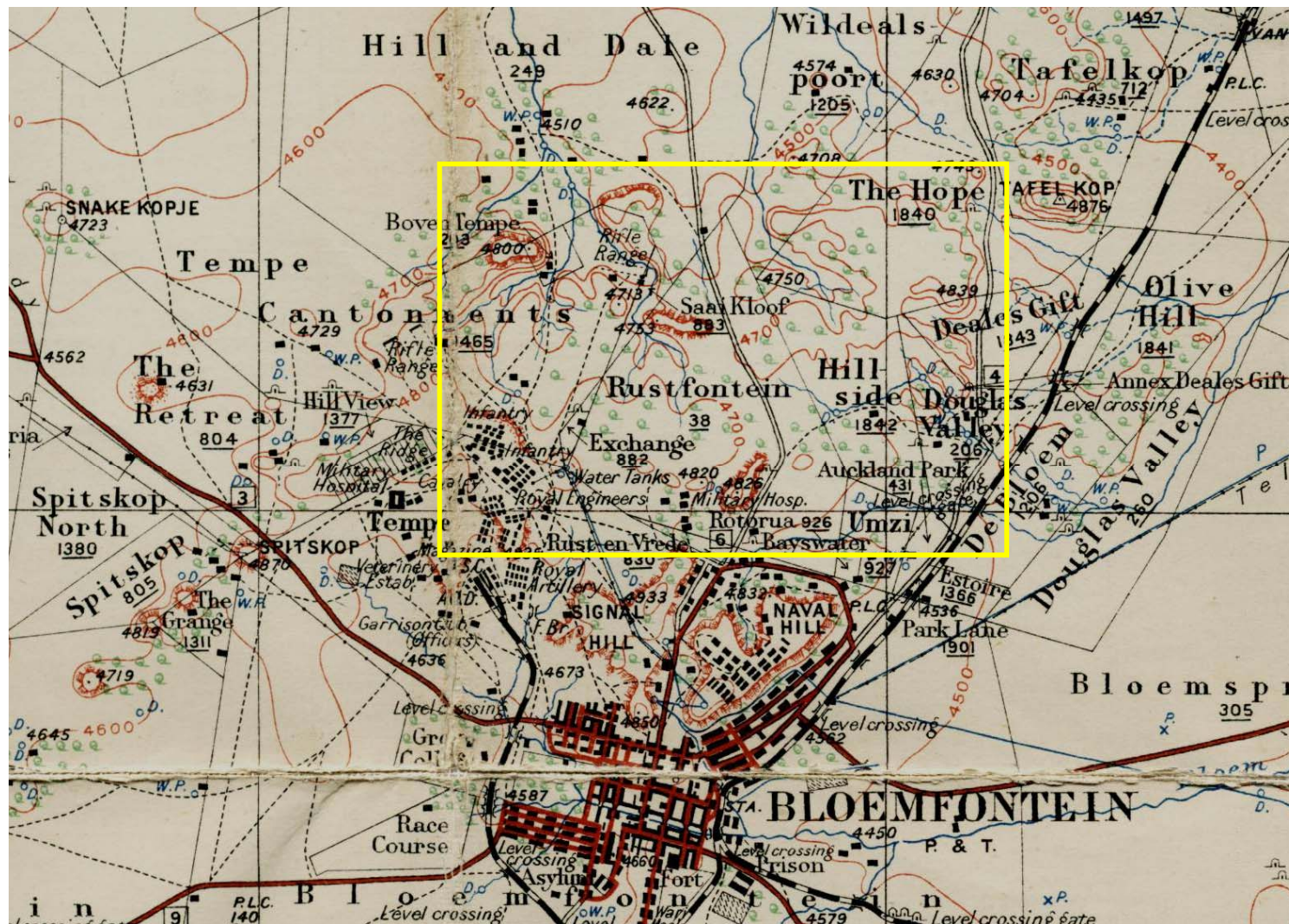
Map 3: Surveyed section with other identified sites in area



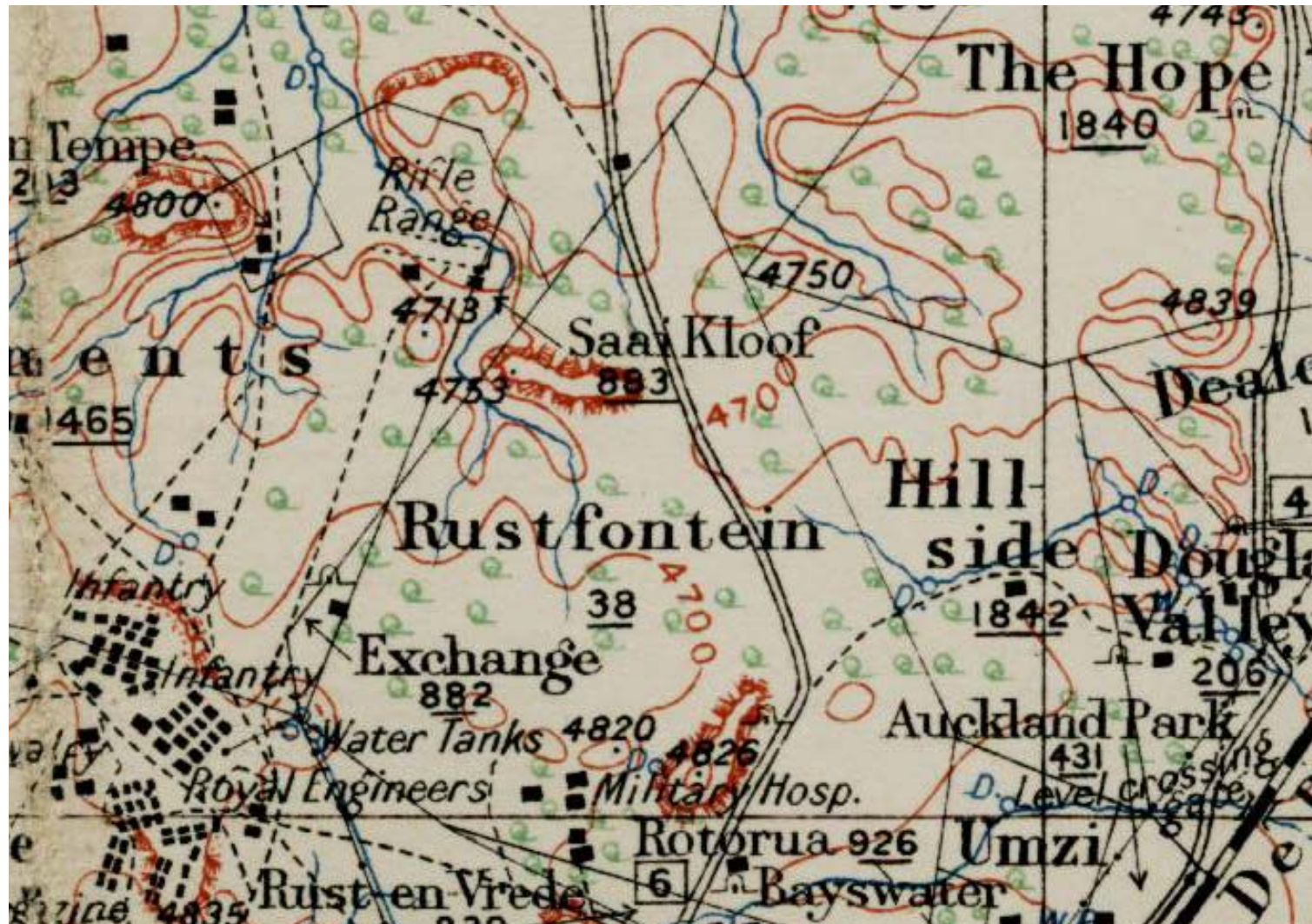
Aerial Photograph 1: Surveyed section with other identified sites in area



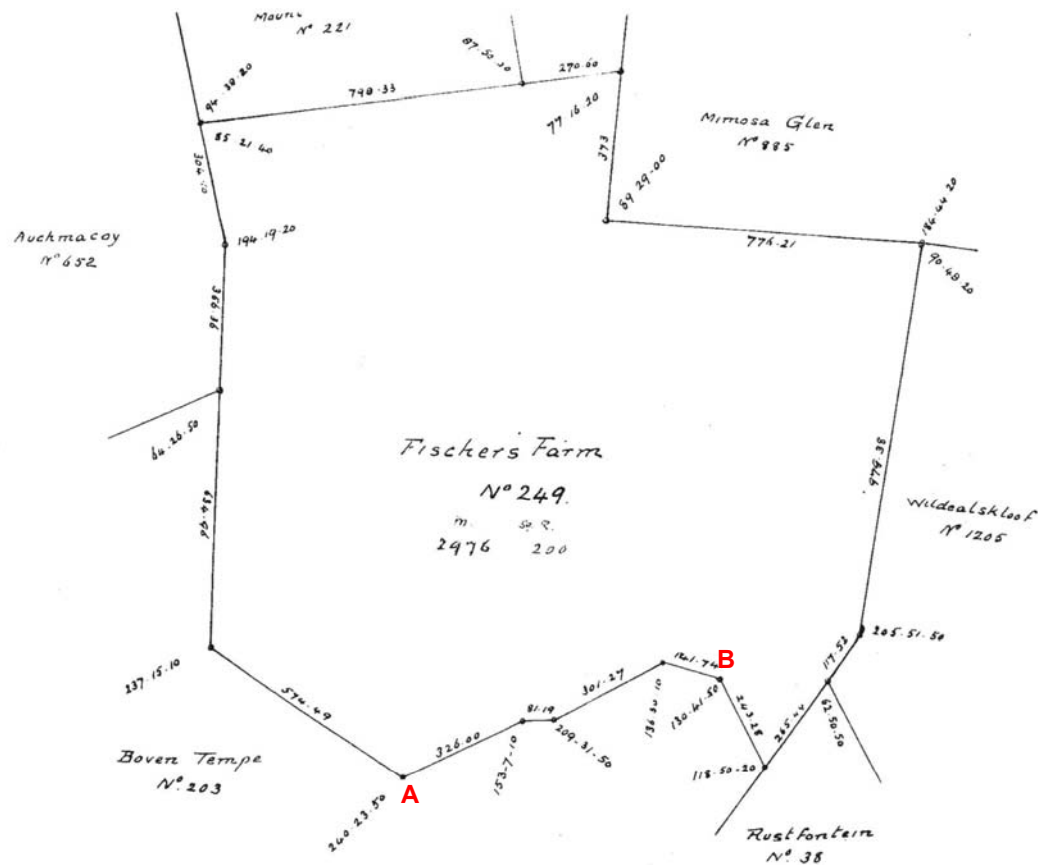
Aerial
Photograph 2:
Dating to 1941,
it gives an
indication of
development in
the area and of
farm worker
settlement (see
bottom left
hand corner)



Map 4: Portion of a 1913 British Military map of Bloemfontein with the area represented in Map 5 outlined in yellow



Map 5: Seven Dams area as presented on 1913 British Military map



Map 7: Copy of a 1902 map (FS Archives CO 76 1990/02) indicating Fischer's Farm. A and B indicate extent of stone wall marked on Map 6

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



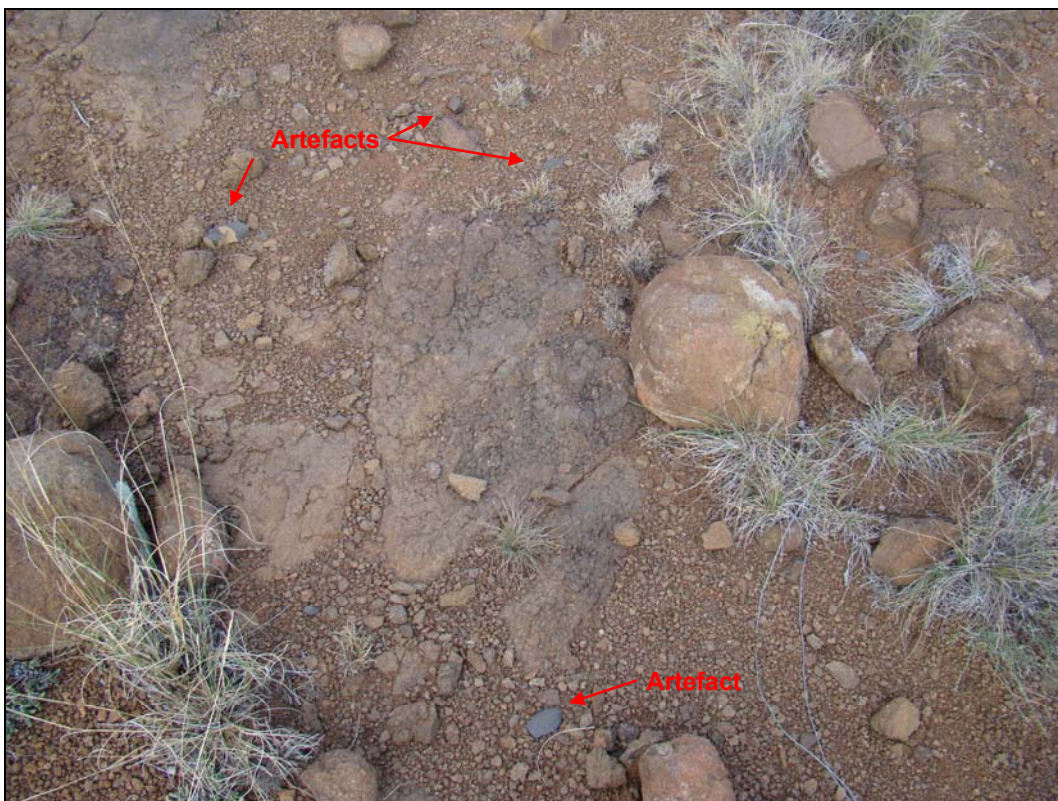
Photograph 1: General view over Seven Dams Conservancy looking north



Photograph 2: General view of the Conservancy area looking north-west



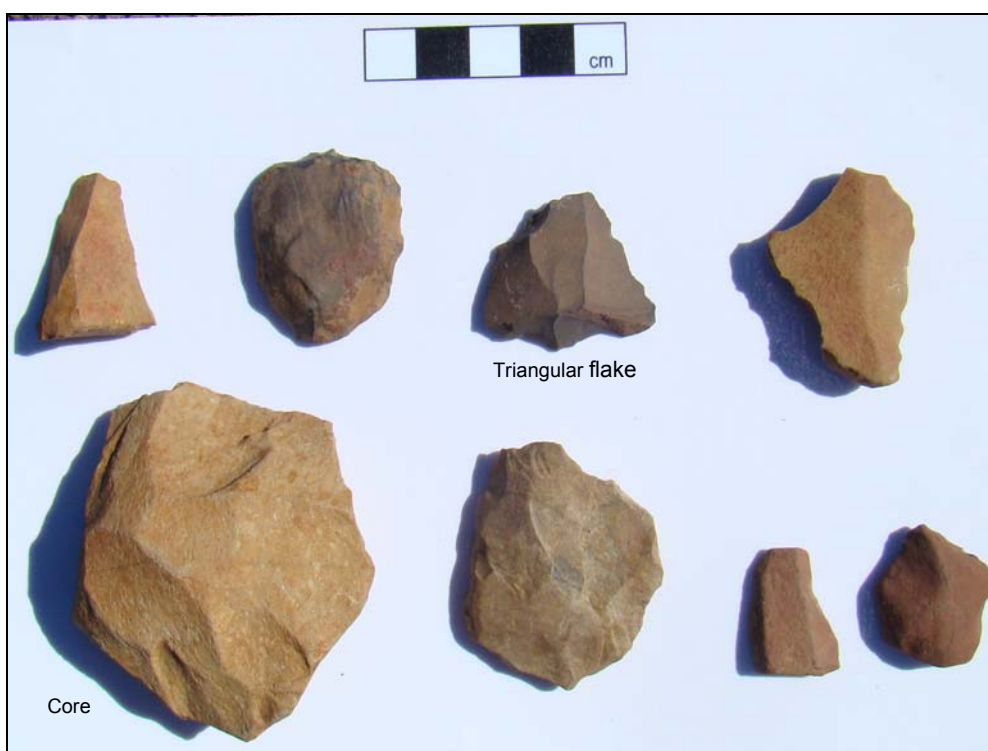
Photograph 3: Typical erosional surface (on Bayswater 2865) with artefact scatter



Photograph 4: Close up of artefacts within scatter



Photograph 5: Typical Stone Age scatter



Photograph 6: Various stone artefacts, note typical MSA triangular flake



Photograph 7: Core rejuvenation flakes, raw material hornfels



Photograph 8: Example of a scraper, raw material hornfels



Photograph 9: Cores, raw material hornfels



Photograph 10: Weathered flakes, raw material hornfels (from Bayswater 2865)



Photograph 11: General view looking south from northern dam (Dam 1)



Photograph 12: Dam 1 with dam wall on left



Photograph 13: Packed stone wall of Dam 1



Photograph 14: Side view of wall of Dam 1



Photograph 15: Looking east over southern end of Conservancy with mid-section dam (Dam 2) indicated



Photograph 16: Concrete and dolerite dam wall of Dam 2



Photograph 17: View from structure to earth wall of dam/wetland (Dam 3) (indicated)



Photograph 18: Closer view of structure, possibly a pump station related to Dam 3



Photograph 19: View of earth wall of unused dam (Dam 4)



Photograph 20: Another view of earth wall (Dam 4)



Photograph 21: Anglo Boer War wall



Photograph 22: Part of the wall



Photograph 23: Variety in the packing of the wall



Photograph 24: Part of British Military wall removed to make an opening for a dirt road



Photograph 25: Destroyed section of wall.



Photograph 26: Packed wall in south of surveyed area



Photograph 27: Close up of southern wall



Photograph 28: Small shard of African pottery



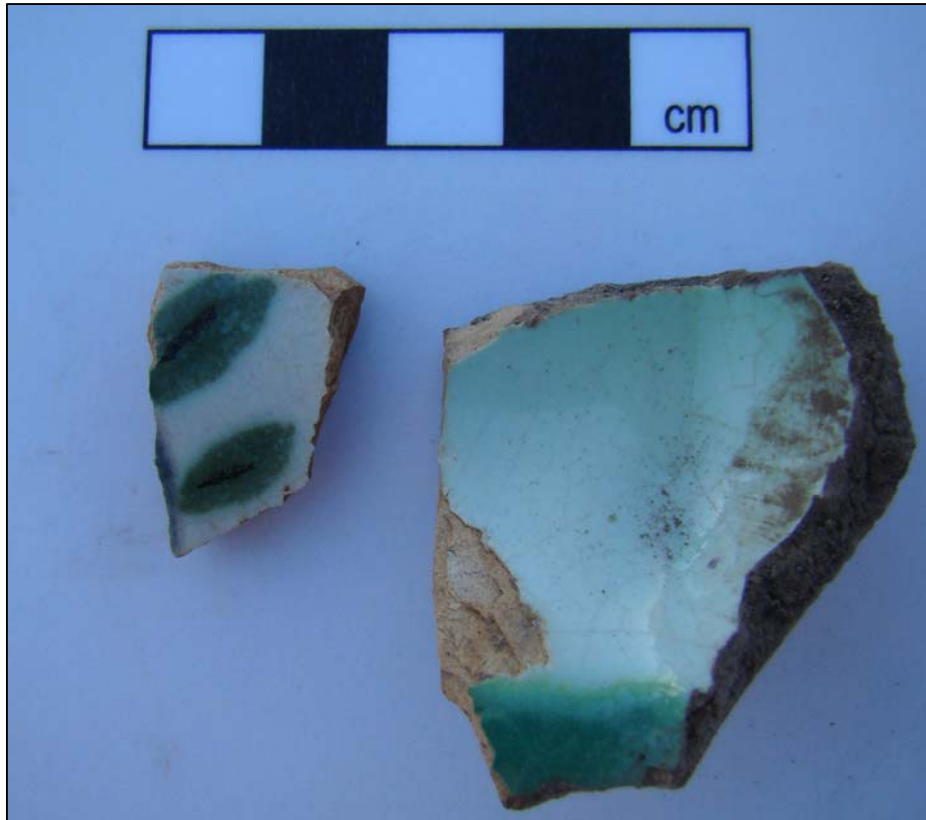
Photograph 29a.



Photograph 29b.



Photograph 29c.



Photograph 29d.



Photograph 29e.

Photographs 29 a-e: Example of Historic artefacts found during survey



Photograph 30: Remains of stone structure



Photograph 31: Stone wall of kraal..



Photograph 32: Stone Kraal wall



Photograph 33: More recent structure built from bricks and dolerite



Photograph 34: Disturbed grave from graveyard in south



Photograph 35: Disturbed grave from graveyard in south