

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED  
CONSTRUCTION OF 132 KV POWER LINE FROM  
THE PROPOSED TAWENI SUBSTATION TO THE  
PROPOSED HOMBE SUBSTATION, EASTERN CAPE.**

**FOR COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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## INTRODUCTION

Umlando was contracted by Coastal Environmental Services to undertake the heritage survey of for the proposed construction of a 132kV line from the proposed Taweni substation to the proposed Hombe substation near Lusikisiki in the Eastern Cape. The northern substation is located ~21km northeast of Lusikisiki, E. Cape (fig. 1 – 3). The line continues through mainly ploughed fields for ~22km up to the Taweni substation ~6km northeast of Lusikisiki. Two alternative routes from the latter substation occur 2km and 5km north of Lusikisiki.

The impacts will be:

- Construction of pylons
- Construction of access roads
- Construction of stockpile areas

Fourteen heritage sites were located during the survey. Six of these sites will require the line to move away from its existing location. These sites are historical to recent graves. In one situation, a previous transmission line has been placed 3m from cemetery, and will affect the cemetery when the line is decommissioned.

No archaeological sites were observed along the survey. Any line reroute will need to be assessed initially at a desktop level, and possibly with an additional survey.

FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED HOMBE LINE

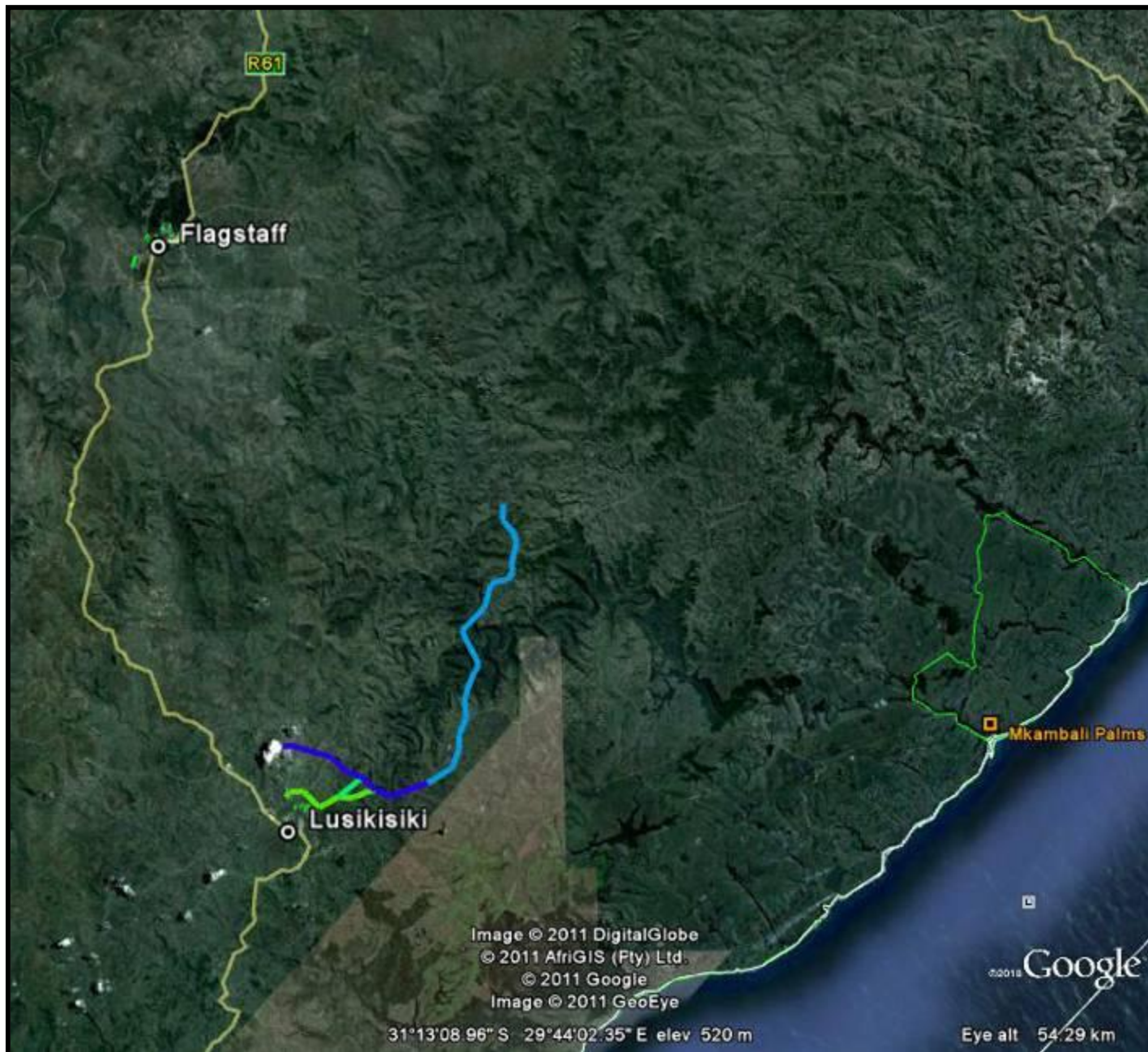


FIG. 2: AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED HOMBE LINE

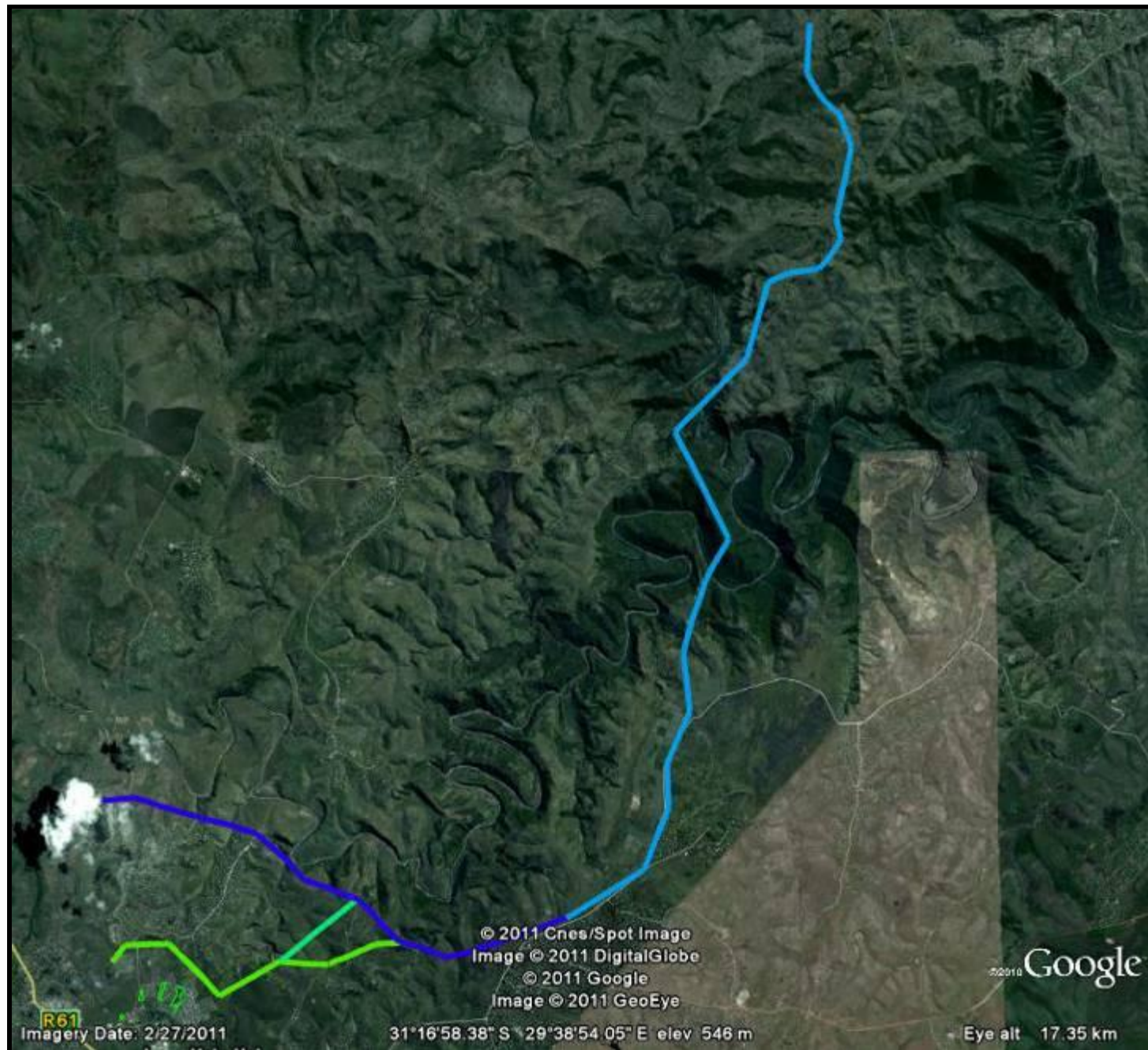


FIG. 3A: TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE PROPOSED HOMBE LINE

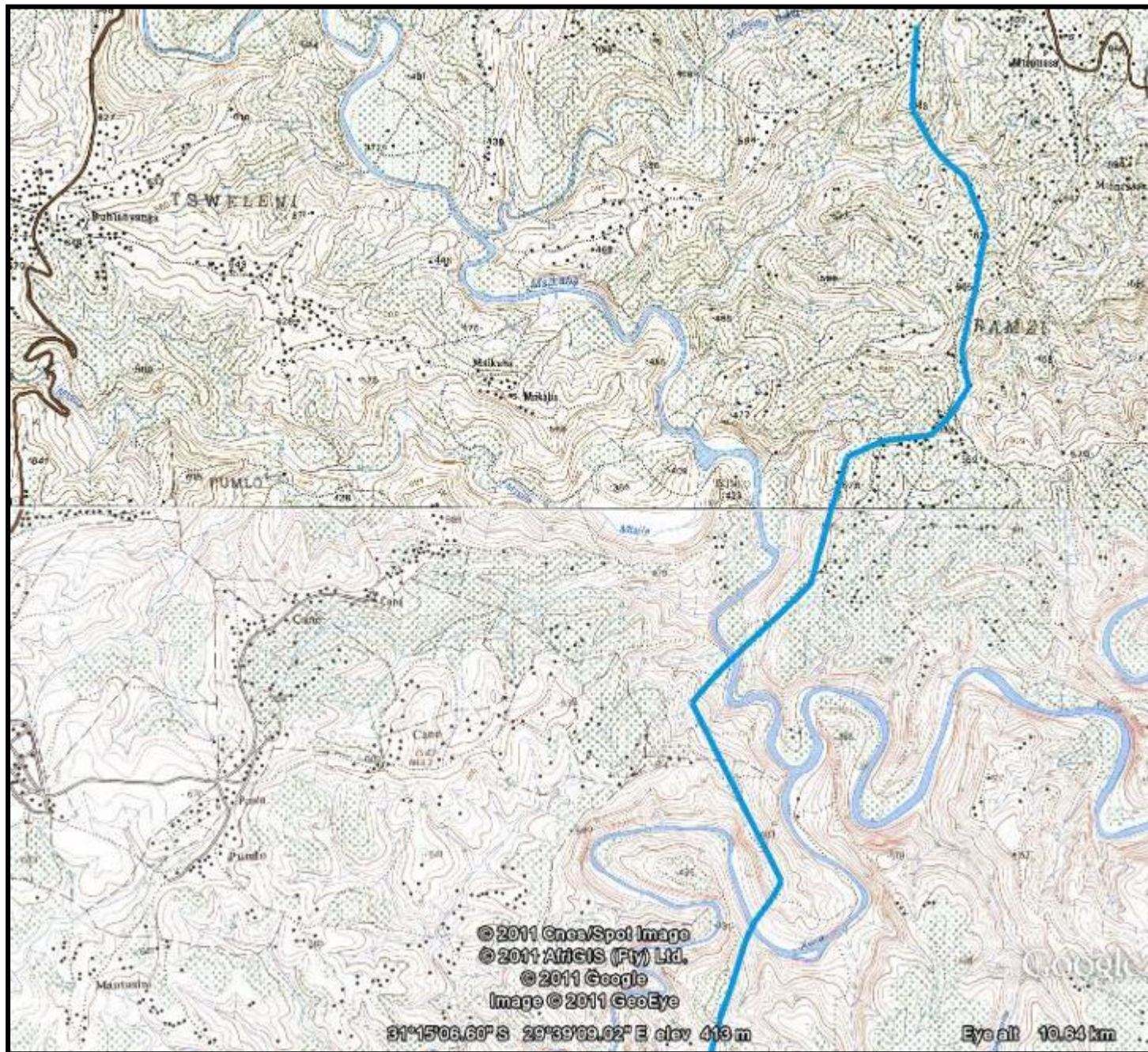
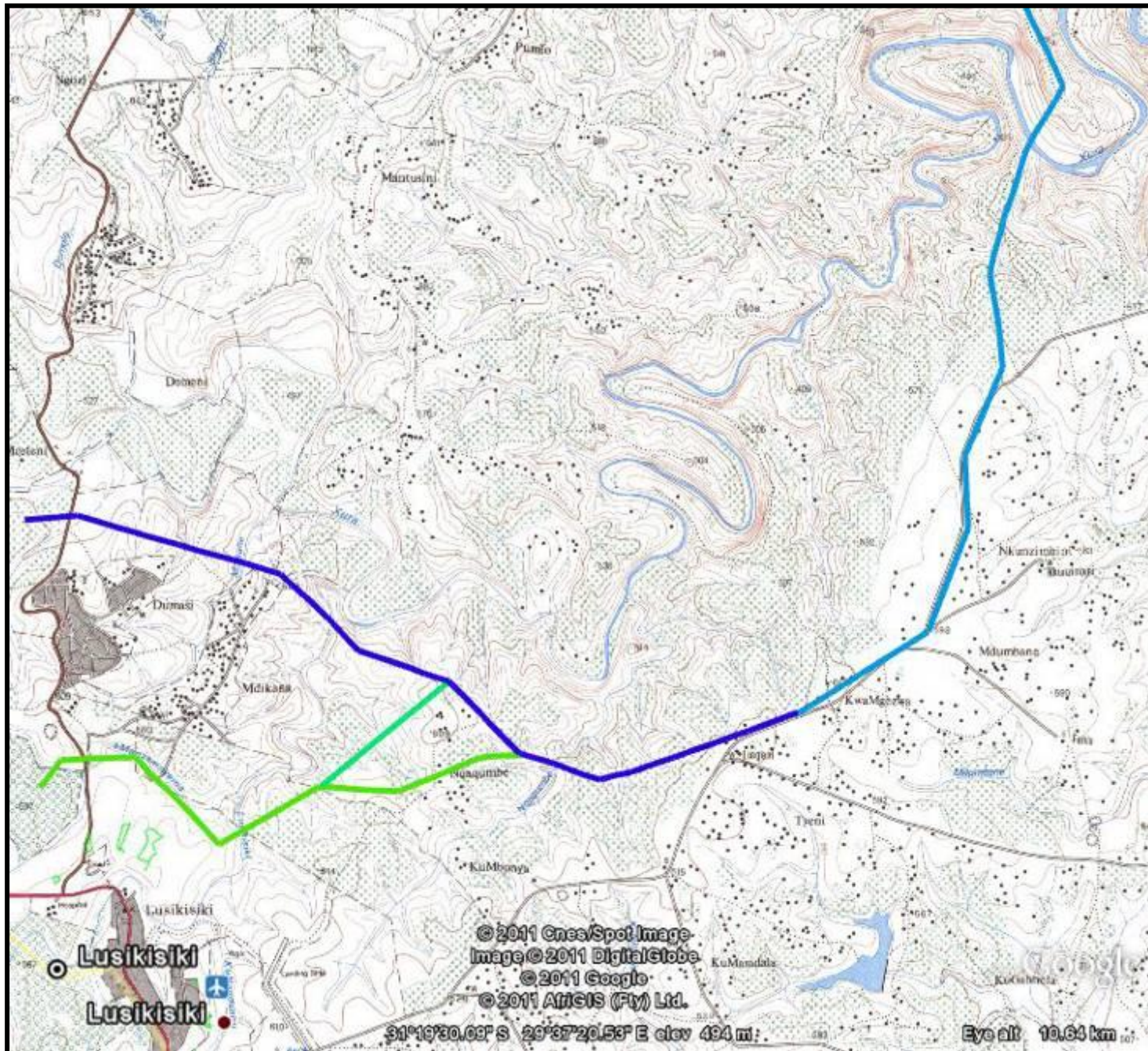


FIG. 3B: TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE PROPOSED HOMBE LINE





## NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT OF 1999

The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (pp 12-14) protects a variety of heritage resources. These resources are defined as follows:

1. “For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
2. Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include—
  - 2.1. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
  - 2.2. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
  - 2.3. Historical settlements and townscapes;
  - 2.4. Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
  - 2.5. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
  - 2.6. Archaeological and palaeontological sites;
  - 2.7. Graves and burial grounds, including—
    - 2.7.1. Ancestral graves;
    - 2.7.2. Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
    - 2.7.3. Graves of victims of conflict;
    - 2.7.4. Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
    - 2.7.5. Historical graves and cemeteries; and
    - 2.7.6. Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
3. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
  - 3.1. Movable objects, including—

4. Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
  - 4.1. Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
  - 4.2. Ethnographic art and objects;
  - 4.3. Military objects;
  - 4.4. objects of decorative or fine art;
  - 4.5. Objects of scientific or technological interest; and
  - 4.6. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).
5. Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—
  - 5.1. Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
  - 5.2. Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
  - 5.3. Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
  - 5.4. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
  - 5.5. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
  - 5.6. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
  - 5.7. Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
  - 5.8. Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and

5.9. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa”

### METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the database that has been collated by Umlando. This databases contains archaeological site locations and basic information from several provinces (information from Umlando surveys and some colleagues), most of the national and provincial monuments and battlefields in Southern Africa (<http://www.vuvuzela.com/googleearth/monuments.html>) and cemeteries in southern Africa (information supplied by the Genealogical Society of Southern Africa). We use 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:50 000 topographical and 1937 aerial photographs where available, to assist in general location and dating of buildings and/or graves. The database is in Google Earth format and thus used as a quick reference when undertaking desktop studies. Where required we would consult with a local data recording centre, however these tend to be fragmented between different institutions and areas and thus difficult to access at times. We also consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary.

The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan.

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 or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and these sites tend to be 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 usually

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.

### **Defining significance**

Heritage 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.

**8. Other Heritage Significance:**

8.1. Palaeontological sites

8.2. Historical buildings

8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites

8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries

8.5. Living Heritage Sites

8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). 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

### DESKTOP STUDY

The desktop study consisted of analysing various maps for evidence of prior habitation in the study area, as well as for previous archaeological surveys.

#### 1937 Aerial photography

A total of 60 settlements were observed on the 1937 aerial photographs (fig. 4.). These sites have 'a' as a prefix on the maps. All of these sites occur within 100m of the line. All sites identified in the aerial photographs were visited to ascertain their status.

Table 1 summarises the locations of these sites. The locations for these sites are given as they may contain graves, even if they are no longer visible. A 50m sensitivity boundary can be placed around these sites.

The earliest available topographical map for the area is 1954 and 1980. A total of 44 settlements were observed near the line. These are settlements that are not currently occupied. These sites are noted in Figure 5 and Table 1.

FIG. 4A: LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE HOMBE LINE IN 1937

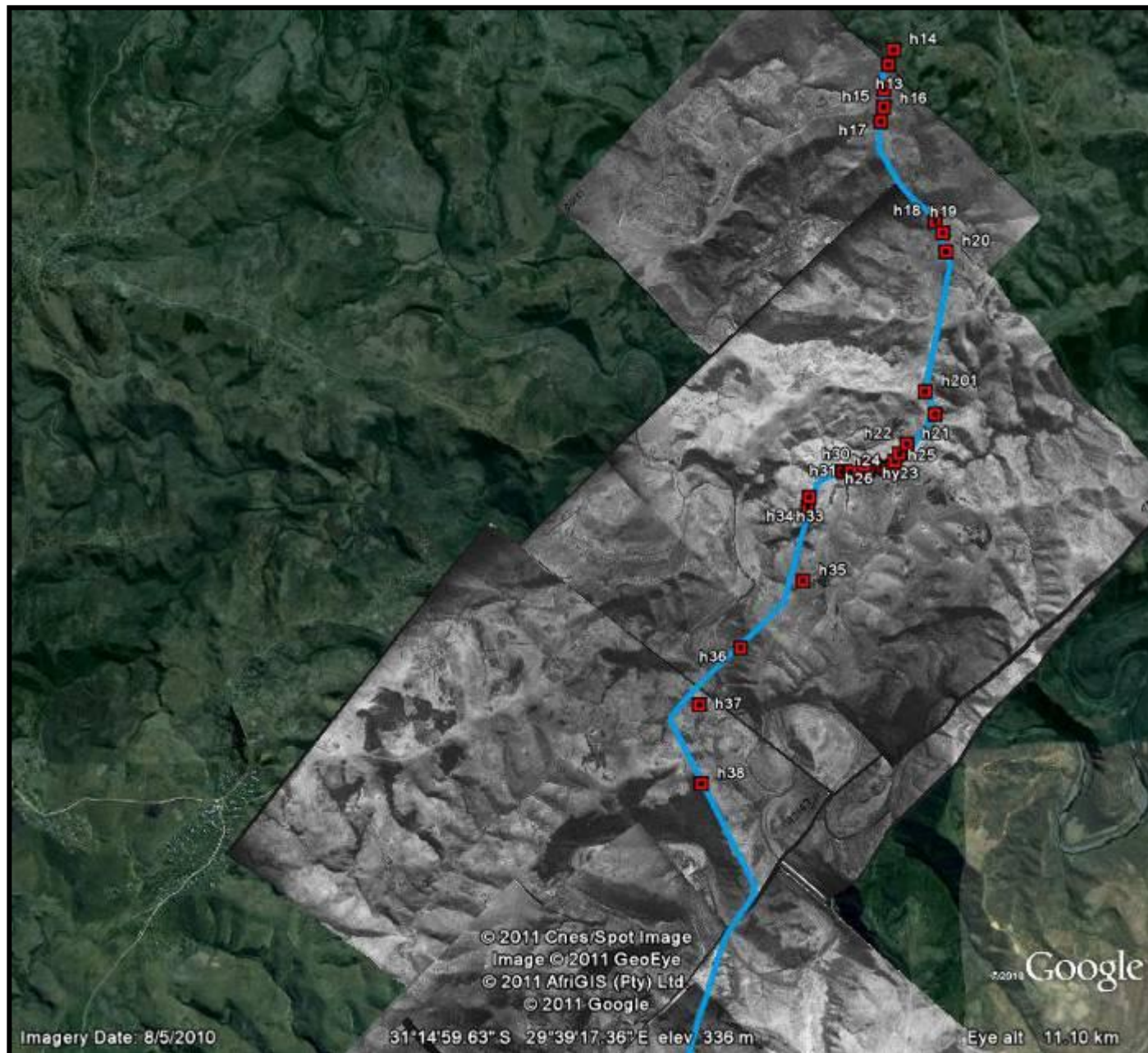


FIG. 4B: LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE HOMBE LINE IN 1937

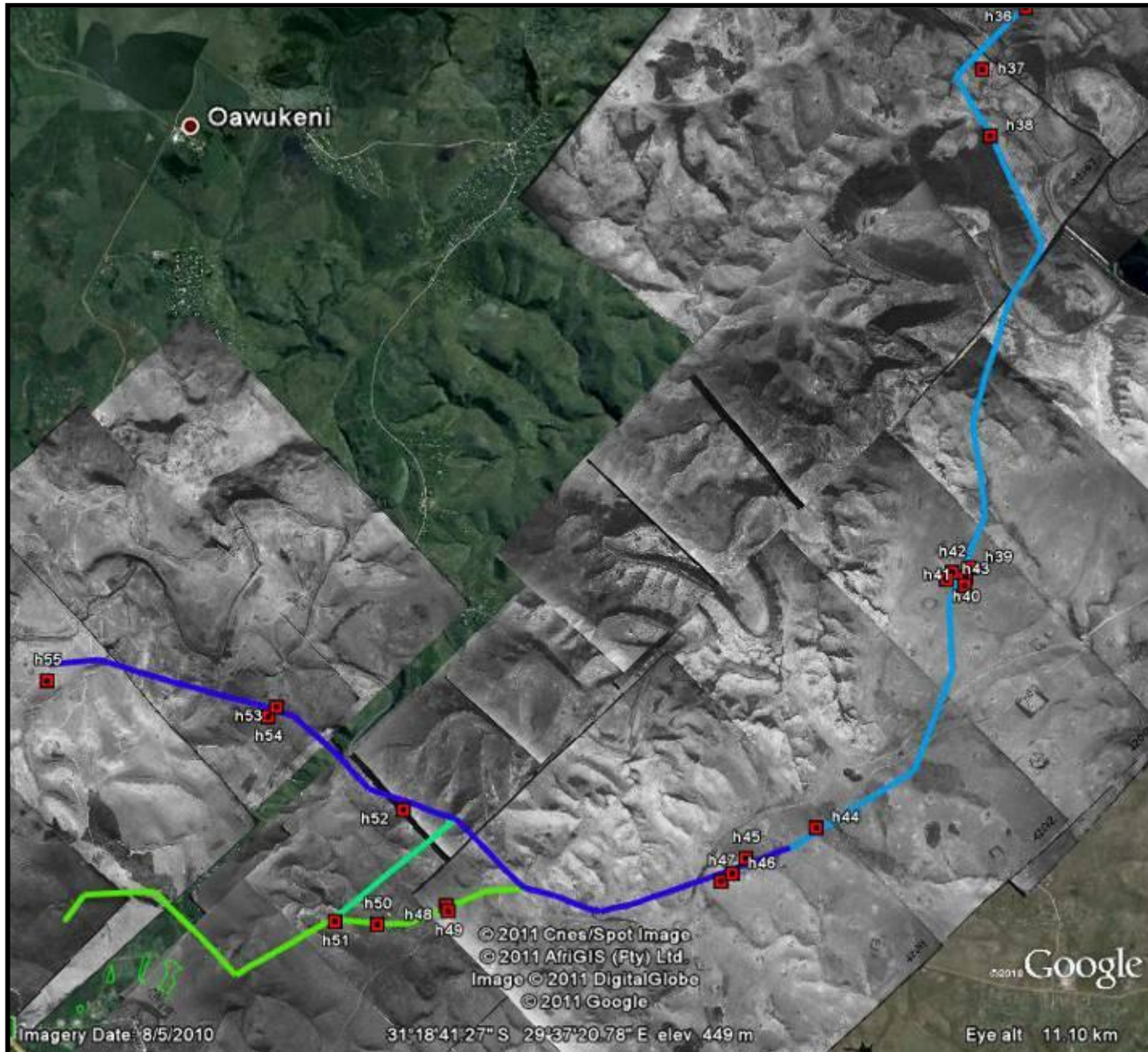




TABLE 1: LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS IN 1937 and 1954/1980<sup>1</sup>

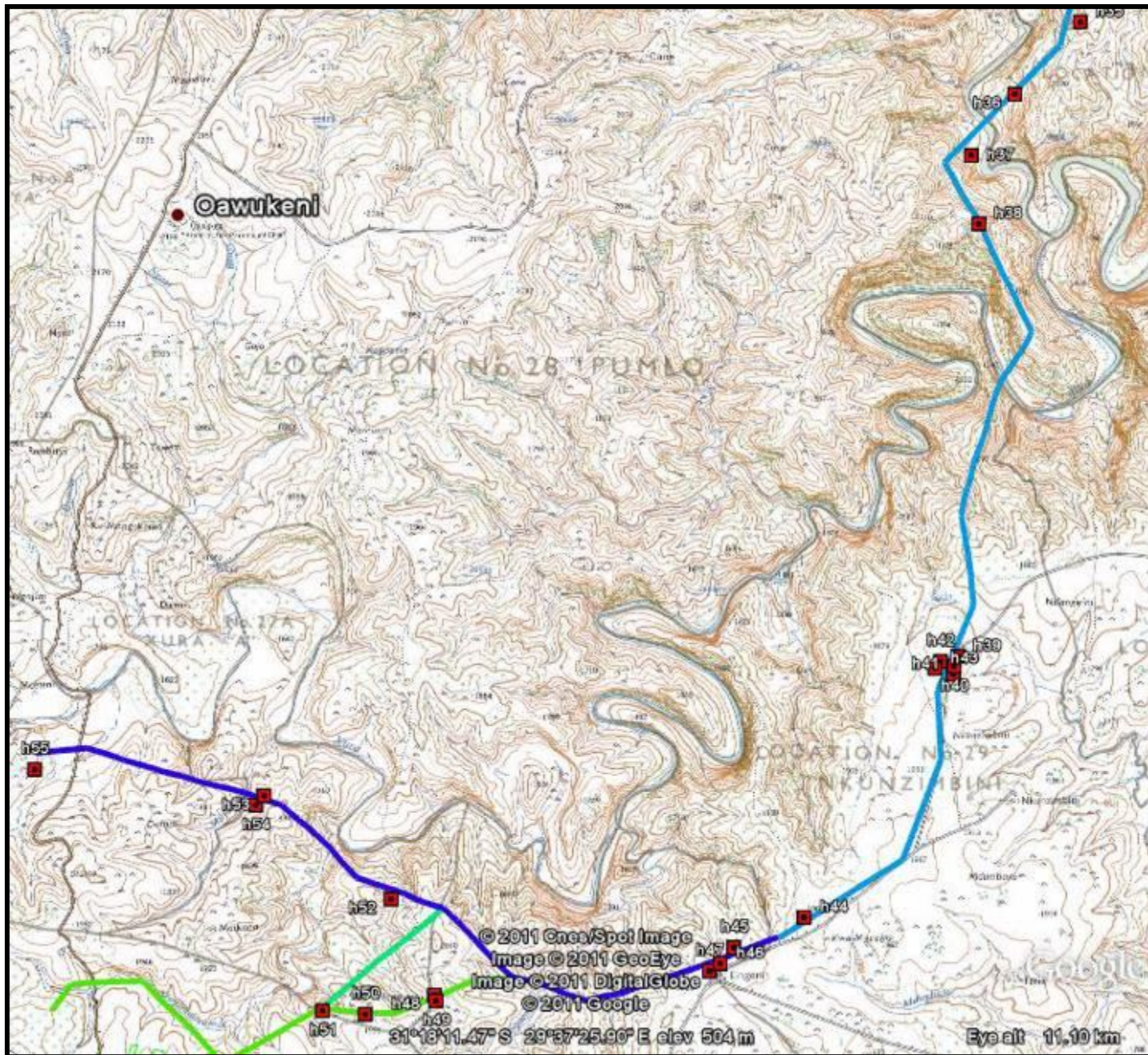
NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
<b>Aerial photographs</b>					
a24 (h19)	-31.221544	29.6945699	a65	-31.343416	29.6393649
a25	-31.227665	29.6939483	a66	-31.3439542	29.6412292
a26	-31.2302084	29.6928948	a67	-31.3428658	29.637997
a27	-31.2364911	29.6908266	a68	-31.3440777	29.6367703
a28	-31.2434035	29.6890113	a69	-31.3448468	29.6385712
a29 (LUS08)	-31.2522391	29.6790678	a70	-31.343394	29.6141992
a30	-31.2534178	29.6800852	a71	-31.3421073	29.6124011
a31	-31.261236	29.6713686	a72	-31.3398175	29.6056385
a32	-31.2626462	29.6696327	a73	-31.3420042	29.6037158
a33	-31.2648555	29.6672045	a74	-31.3456773	29.5985151
a34	-31.2740581	29.6670257	a75	-31.3468626	29.5975759
a35?	-31.2766791	29.6689818	a76	-31.3469343	29.5965089
a36?	-31.2811787	29.6711085	a77 (h51)	-31.3486072	29.5944778
a37	-31.2972119	29.6667563	a78	-31.3239773	29.56185
a38	-31.3031324	29.6662549	a79	-31.3243681	29.568993
a50	-31.3129822	29.6657243	a81	-31.3251067	29.5772128
a51	-31.315139	29.6650458	a82	-31.3267801	29.5817331
a52	-31.3181983	29.6604861	a83	-31.3285918	29.5832489
a53	-31.320731	29.6608931	a84	-31.3292638	29.5887003
a54	-31.3193995	29.6656258	a85	-31.3378481	29.6035491
a55	-31.3226289	29.6656836	a86	-31.3385502	29.6060119
a56	-31.3269931	29.6603004	a87	-31.2092571	29.687817
a57	-31.3267934	29.6590794	a88	-31.2068747	29.6883828
a58	-31.3306546	29.6579949	a89 (LUS03)	-31.2060833	29.686997
a59	-31.3353155	29.656725	a90	-31.2050249	29.6857291
a60	-31.3378815	29.6513292	a91	-31.2068623	29.6853235

<sup>1</sup> Shaded yellow = sites still exist

NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
a61	-31.3392493	29.6513408		a93	-31.2255747	29.6947264
a62	-31.3405531	29.646691		a94	-31.2263943	29.6950128
a63	-31.3415221	29.6480073		a95	-31.2407256	29.6922686
a64	-31.3397815	29.6444944		a96	-31.2488451	29.6785644
a65	-31.343416	29.6393649		a96	-31.2488451	29.6785644
<b>1954 &amp; 1980 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP</b>						
h13	-31.2055989	29.6882646		h34	-31.2474103	29.6795617
h14	-31.2041739	29.6888469		h35	-31.2544276	29.6790847
h15	-31.2095871	29.6877677		h36	-31.2609382	29.6722593
h16 (LUS04)	-31.2079299	29.6877712		h37	-31.2665279	29.6677248
h17	-31.210915	29.6874632		h38	-31.2737467	29.667709
h18	-31.220292	29.693557		h39	-31.3149142	29.6651542
h19	-31.2214027	29.6943772		h40	-31.315839	29.6647285
h20	-31.2232109	29.6947021		h41	-31.3166095	29.66464
h201	-31.2364998	29.6922883		h42	-31.3153746	29.6632425
h21	-31.2385739	29.6935557		h43	-31.3160502	29.6625932
h22	-31.2414106	29.6903705		h44 (LUS01)	-31.3395302	29.6480361
h23	-31.242369	29.6895847		h45	-31.3424063	29.6402773
h24	-31.2430608	29.6890579		h46	-31.3438808	29.6387599
h25	-31.2435052	29.688788		h47	-31.3445969	29.6375495
h26	-31.243861	29.6882734		h48	-31.3469235	29.6070853
h27	-31.2436279	29.6878027		h49	-31.3474466	29.6072897
h28	-31.2434546	29.6869539		h50	-31.3487213	29.5994441
h29	-31.2438864	29.6862084		h51	-31.3485415	29.5946567
h30	-31.243384	29.6857791		h52	-31.337939	29.6022615
h31	-31.2440338	29.6842813		h53	-31.3282108	29.5880537
h32	-31.244022	29.6833821		h54	-31.3291244	29.5871078
h33	-31.2464437	29.6796932		h55	-31.3256874	29.5624103



FIG.5B: LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE HOMBE LINE IN 1954



## **FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey was undertaken over two days. Table 2 summarises the finds. Figure 6 shows the locations of the sites.

The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 and the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983) protects all human remains. It is the norm to place a 20m buffer zone between human graves and any development. It is also the norm to clearly demarcate graves when a development occurs nearby. According to the above legislation, it is illegal to damage a grave, or remove any contents of a grave without a permit. Affecting graves any graves younger than 60 years in age may also require a social impact assessment. Ancestral graves are also protected by the NHRA. It is our policy that few developments are significant enough to justify affecting human graves, and that the development should rather move. The beliefs regarding a communities' ancestral spirits also needs to be acknowledged. Thus, the space/area above a grave also needs to be viewed as significant.

### **A31**

A31 is located just above the 100-year flood level mark of the Xura River, or about 60m above the river. The site was a settlement in the 1937 aerial photographs. While the field has been ploughed, faint areas of the depressions of house floors are visible (fig. 7). These floors are not visible in photos; however, fig. 31 indicates the location of the site. No other features such as graves were observed.

Significance: The site is of low significance as there are minimal features.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required; however, the site should be viewed as being sensitive to possible human remains.

FIG. 6A: LOCATIONS OF RECORDED SITES ALONG THE NORTHERN PART OF THE HOMBE LINE

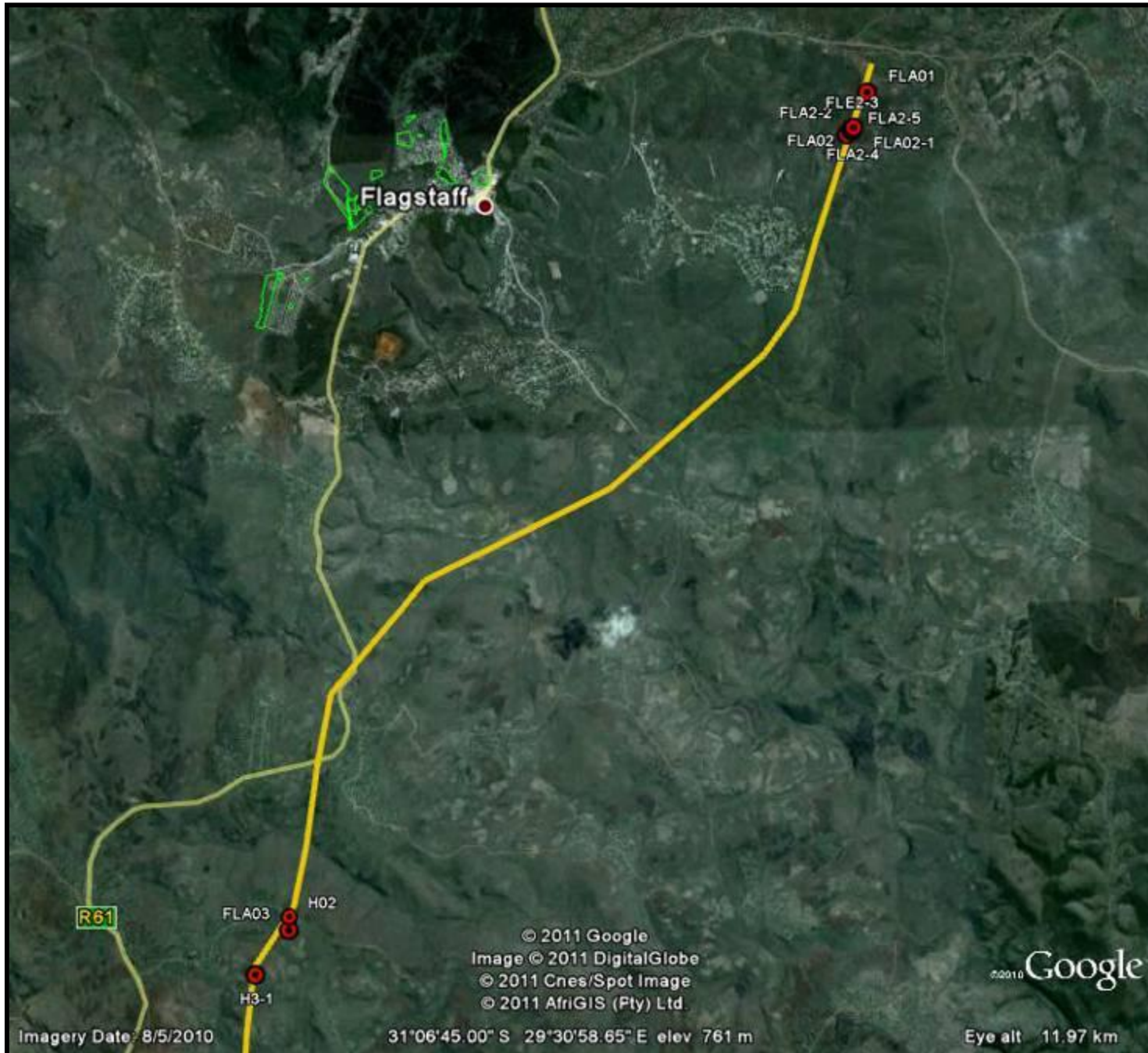


FIG. 6B: LOCATIONS OF RECORDED SITES ALONG THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE HOMBE LINE

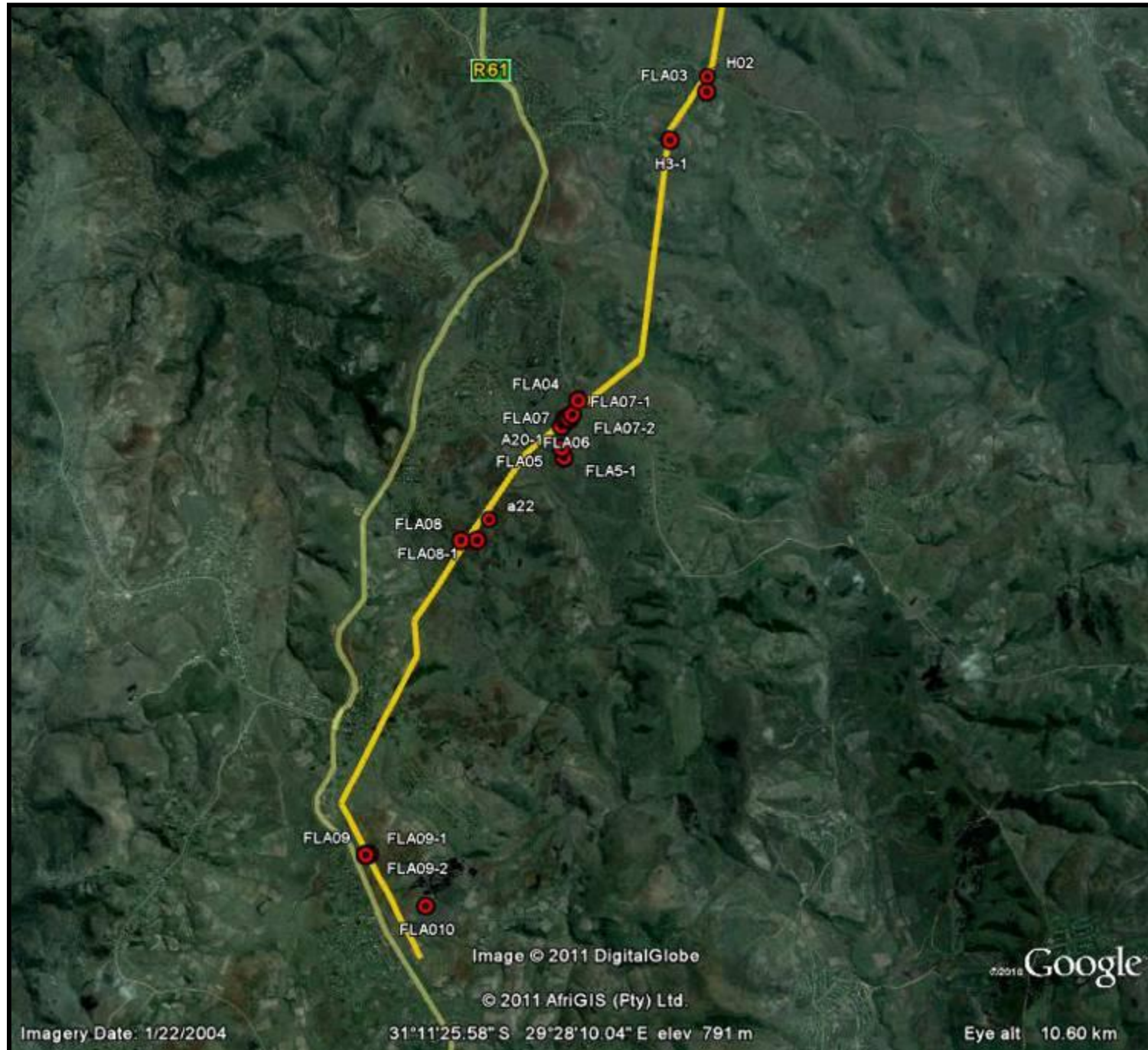


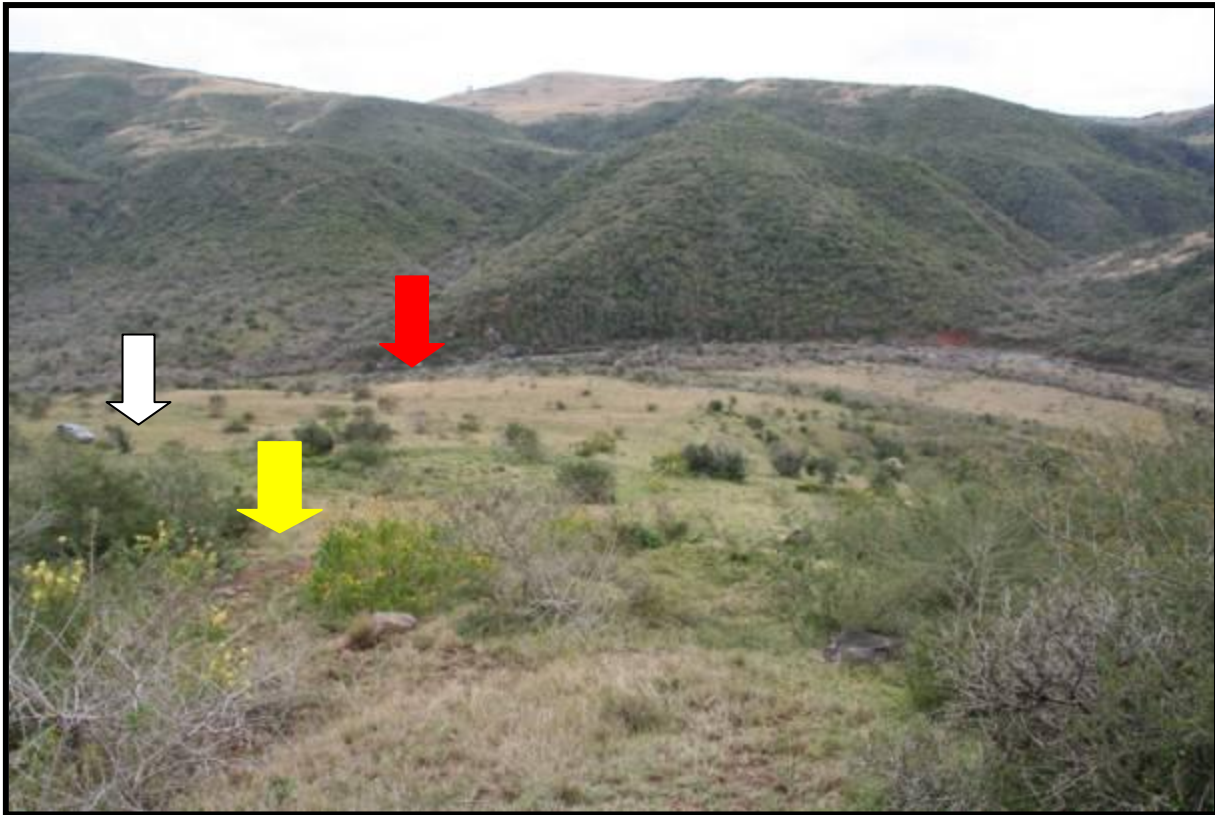
TABLE 2: DESCRIPTION OF RECORDED HERITAGES SITES<sup>2</sup>

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Significance	Will be affected	Distance from Line	Mitigation Required
A31	-31.261236	29.671369	Settlement	Low	No	15m	None
H17	-31.211580	29.687261	Settlement	Low	Yes	0	None
H18	-31.220292	29.693557	Settlement	Low	No	22m	Move line?
H20	-31.222420	29.694200	Settlement	low	yes	0m	None, except place poles
H20-1	-31.221867	29.694150	Grave	High	No	20	Fence
H36	-31.260938	29.672259	Settlement	Low	yes	20m	None
H53	-31.328211	29.588054	Settlement	Low	No	34m	None
H54	-31.329124	29.587108	Settlement	Low	No	70m	None
LUS01	-31.339429	29.647507	Grave	High	None	77m	None
LUS02	-31.205407	29.686859	Graves	High	Possible substation	98m	Fence
LUS03	-31.206166	29.686858	Graves	High	Possible substation	67m	Fence
LUS04	-31.208381	29.687548	Grave	High	Yes	10m	Move line
LUS05	-31.227108	29.693443	Graves	High	No	93m	None
LUS06	-31.229354	29.693094	Grave	High	No	73m	None
LUS07	-31.260776	29.669104	Stone tool scatter	Low	Yes	0-200m	None
LUS08	-31.252234	29.679254	Cemetery	High	Not direct	76m	Fence
LUS09	-31.279403	29.669829	Stone tool scatter	Low	Not direct	0-90m	None

<sup>2</sup> Red shading = red flags for the line



**FIG. 7: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AT A31<sup>3</sup>**



### **LUS01**

LUS01 is located ~370m northeast of the proposed substation on the top of a hill. (Fig. 8). The site is probably the same as H44, however since the area has been systematically ploughed, there are no foundations. The only feature is a grave with a headstone. The grave appears to have been made from mud, and then painted white. There is no date or name on the grave.

The line will not go over the grave; however, the substation may occur within 50m of the grave.

Significance: The grave is of high significance.

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<sup>3</sup> White arrow = A31, yellow = H36, red = LUS07

Mitigation: the grave should be fenced off if the substation is built nearby. The norm is that any grave within 20m requires to be fenced off; however, since this is a construction area, I would suggest the grave is fenced off regardless of distance.

**FIG. 8: GRAVE AT LUS01**



### **LUS02**

LUS02 is located on the slopes of a hill ~100m near the proposed northern substation. The site consists of two graves that have a mud exterior that has been painted white (fig. 9). There are no dates or names on the graves.

The proposed line is ~100m from the grave; however, the substation may be within 50m of the graves.

Significance: The graves are of high significance.

Mitigation: The graves should be fenced off if the substation occurs nearby.

**FIG.9: GRAVES AT LUS02**



### **LUS03**

LUS03 consists of two graves near the top of the hill. The graves occur between two trees, and the more recent grave has a brick outline (fig. 10). The graves may be related to site A89. The trees are part of the site and should not be damaged, even though they are wattle. The wattle has been purposefully planted to border the graves and is thus part of the cultural landscape.

The graves occur ~70m from the line; however, they will be considerably closer to the proposed substation. The substation may need to move closer to the road.

Significance: the grave is of high significance

Mitigation: the substation will probably come close to the grave. The legislation states that there needs to be a 20m boundary between a grave and a development; and that there must be 5m between the grave and the fence for the grave. This grave will need to be fenced off, and the substation may need to move.

### **LUS04**

LUS04 may be related to site H16. LUS04 is located near the top of the hill in a ploughed maize field. The site consists of a single grave that is probably part of the H16 settlement. The grave has a mud-cement-like covering and headstone. There is no name or date on the grave.

The line is ~10m from the grave.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: The line will need to move a further 10m from the grave. I suggest it moves towards the road. The grave will need to be fenced off.

**FIG.10: GRAVES AT LUS013**



**FIG. 11: GRAVE AT LUS04**



**LUS05**

LUS05 is located beside an existing settlement. The site consists of two graves that appear to be recent in origin and near the end of the maize field (fig. 12).

The graves are ~95m west of the line.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: No mitigation is currently required.

**FIG. 12: GRAVESAT LUS05**



**LUS06**

LUS06 is located near the top of a hill and besides a modern settlement. The site consists of a single modern grave (fig. 12)

The transmission line occurs 75m to the east of the graves.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: No mitigation is currently required.

**FIG. 12: GRAVE AT LUS06**



**LUS07**

LUS07 is located in the flood plains of the Xura River. The site was exposed in a road cutting (fig. 13). The site consists of ESA and MSA stone tools in the gravel layers of the soil. They are in a secondary context and probably occur all over the flood plain. The tools do not occur in a high density. The tools are the standard MSA flakes and a unifacial point, while an Acheulean chopper was observed as well as a hand axe (fig. 14).

Significance: The tools are of low significance

Mitigation: No mitigation is required, and the impact of the pylon structures on the total site will be minimal.

**FIG. 13: ROAD CUTTING AT LUS07**





**FIG. 14: AT LUS06**



### **LUS08**

LUS08 is located near the top of the hill beside the road. The site consists of a family cemetery dating back decades<sup>4</sup> (fig. 15). Some of the graves are fenced off, while the older, and less visible, graves are not fenced.

The cemetery is ~70m east of the line and is thus not directly affected. Moreover, there is a steep decline to the line. My main concern would be the area being used as an access road, especially to the north.

Significance: The site is of high significance, and there are living descendants for these graves.

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<sup>4</sup> I had an informal conversation near the cemetery with Mr Ben Ndweba whose ancestors and recent family are buried here. They intend to be listed as IAPs

Mitigation: The entire cemetery and surrounds should be avoided during construction activity and no access roads should be allowed near the site, besides using the existing road.

### **LUS09**

LUS09 is located on the top of a thin ridge~150m above the Xura River (fig. 16). The site is an ephemeral scatter of MSA and LSA flakes, and one pottery sherd. The artefacts are in a secondary context in the road, and are probably scattered along the entire hill.

The transmission may affect a few stone tools when the pylons are constructed.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

**FIG.15: CEMETARY AT LUS08**



**FIG.16: ROAD EXPOSING ARTEFACTS AT LUS09**



### **H17**

H17 is located on the top of a hill. The site is visible in aerial photography, but not during the field survey (fig. 17). The site is a settlement of ~5 houses, an agricultural field and a kraal. The site is thus noted as having potential human remains.

The line passes directly over the site.

Significance: The site is of low significance if no human remains occur.

Mitigation: Pylons should be avoided near the site, in case human remains occur. If possible, the line should move ~50m to the west.

**FIG. 17: SETTLEMENT AT H17**



## **H18**

H18 is located on the top of a hill. The site is barely visible and consists of the ephemeral remains of one house. The site is visible as it is next to a fruit tree (fig. 18). No other features were visible in the area.

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

**FIG. 18: SETTLEMENT AT H18**



## **H20**

H20 is a recent settlement on the spur of the ridge above H18. The site consists of mud brick houses and various states of disrepair and a single grave (fig. 19). The grave is modern, but does not have a name or date on it.

The line will go over the settlement, and is ~16m from the grave. The line will need to move a minimum of 10m to the west, or 40m to the east.

Significance: The grave is of high significance.

Mitigation: The grave will need to be fenced, and the line will need to be moved to be at least 20m away from the fence of the grave.

**FIG. 19: SETTLEMENT AT H20**



### **H36**

H36 is located near the top of the flood plain of the Xura River. The site consists of ephemeral remains of two houses (fig. 7). No other features were observed in the area.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required although the area should be noted as being sensitive for human remains.

### **H53 & H54**

H53 & H54 are located near the top of a hill. Both sites were initially recognised on the 1980's topographical map, and visited during the survey. The sites occur within 100m of each other. The sites currently consist of a demarcated kraal or maize field. There are small depressions that may be the remains of houses. Unfortunately, the field was being burnt on the day of the survey (and I could not get a better observation). The site was, however surveyed in the Taweni survey (Anderson 2010b)

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required although the area should be noted as being sensitive for human remains.

## **DISCUSSION**

The area continues with the settlement pattern I have noted elsewhere in the Eastern Cape (Anderson 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010a, 2010b, 2011a-d). That is, there is little evidence of Late Iron Age (LIA) sites, even though they should exist – Early Iron Age sites do exist but in the larger river valleys (see Feeley 1986; Derricourt 1977). This may be partly because of the increase in mechanised ploughing activities that occurred in E. Cape and KwaZulu-Natal from the 1930's onwards. Most of the recorded sites date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. There is also some evidence from the various surveys that there tends to be a continual occupation of the same plot of land over a length of time. Van Ryneveldt (2010, 2011) has noted similar trends I have observed. Historical Period stone walled kraals still in use to this day. In this way, the houses are continually reused and fixed, and new ones built gradually as the families

expand. A last suggestion for the lack of LIA settlements is that only a few areas used dry stone walling, while the rest use mud bricks for houses and kraal foundations, and plants such as aloes for kraals. These would erode through time without leaving surface evidence. Human graves may also consist of holes in the ground that are covered with soil and then tree branches on the top. These types of features would not last long past 20 years. This method of burial, coupled with agricultural ploughing, would thus destroy LIA and HP settlements.

Lewis and Mrara (2010:375) state:

“During the 19th century the predominant form of rural settlement in Transkei was that of dispersed homesteads. The form of the homesteads tended to differ from tribe to tribe, while the homesteads of various tribal groups were separated from each other by uninhabited areas, or buffer zones. During the 19th century mission settlements were introduced to Transkei, some of which developed into towns.

In the 20th century, mainly as a result of government action, homesteads have been nucleated into rural settlements and villages and much of the land has been fenced. A few peri-urban and industrial villages also exist in Transkei. Over 95% of the population of Transkei in 1980 were still rural dwellers.”

This would explain the clusters of settlements on various hills that are shown on the older topographical maps. Whether these clusters, or ‘nucleated homesteads’, were originally centred along kinship lines would need further research, but that is not the case for more recent villages.

The term settlement refers to a single-family household. These all follow a similar pattern in terms of layout:

- Row of 3 houses/huts – some have a double row of houses
- A small cattle byre (or kraal)
- A large agricultural field



- Graves tend to be located near the byre

The position of the cattle byre varies. Some settlements have the byre in the agricultural field, but near the house, while others have it furthest away from the house. Graves tend to be associated with the cattle byre and are outside of the byre. The entrance to the byre also varies and this may be a spatial or temporal feature.

The above settlement patterns allow one to “read” a site with few visible features, and thus know where certain features should be.

The cemeteries and/or graves in rural areas should be treated the same as cemeteries in the urban areas. Urban cemeteries areas do not have servitudes though or over them, and this should be the case for rural areas. In the past, electricity and telephone lines have been allowed to go over graves and other types of heritage sites. In some cases, the sites have been damaged during the construction phase, e.g. vehicles driving over sites, the stays being placed on sites, etc. In many cases, this was due to people not observing graves or ruined kraals, or not knowing that they were protected. It is for this reason that the 20m buffer zone, and the demarcation of sites, was introduced to protect these sites.

Graves also have a religious and spiritual component, and this is even more important when ancestral spirits are taken into account. I have worked on several projects where a community has complained about ancestral spirits being ‘disturbed’ by servitude going over, or near, their graves. The communities have then asked for compensation to appease the ancestors.

Many of the settlements along the line or not archaeological sites, or even historical sites (in the strictest sense). They are however “sites in the making” and reflect the ways in which people have lived. For example, the changes from circular to rectangular cattle byres, and the move from family orientated

settlements, or villages, to more public settlements. These sites are thus informative of the history of the area and should be included in a management plan. One should avoid damaging sites that are not necessarily protected by the legislation<sup>5</sup>.

The management plan below aims to preserve these sites, including the graves, from inadvertent damage. It also minimises the chances of communities claiming that ancestral spirits have been disturbed.

### MANAGEMENT PLAN

The HIA noted several areas that had human graves that will be directly impacted by the transmission line. These sites are as follows:

- H17 (possibly)
- H18
- H20
- LUS01
- LUS02
- LUS03
- LUS04

In all of these cases, the line will need to move at least 20m away from the graves, if not 50m – 100m. In addition to this, if the line occurs within 100m of the grave or cemeteries, I would suggest that the graves, or cemeteries, are demarcated with fencing and a gate.

Both proposed substations occur near graves. These graves will need to be demarcated prior to construction phase. In terms of the graves at LUS02 and

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<sup>5</sup> The legislation does allow for the protection of built structures older than 60 years, and many of the settlements along the line can be viewed as built structures.

LUS03, the substation should be moved further away from the graves. Community participation regarding the proximity of the substation to the graves should be undertaken. This is because, living descendants may object to a substation so close to their ancestral graves.

The rerouted line can be assessed at a desktop level with possible field surveys at a later stage.

### CONCLUSION

A heritage survey was undertaken for the proposed construction of a 132kV line from the proposed Taweni substation to the proposed Hombe substation near Lusikisiki in the Eastern Cape. The heritage survey did not locate any archaeological sites along the route. However, several recent historical sites were noted.

The 1937 aerial photographs indicated that 60 sites occur near the line. Of these sites three are still visible. Similarly, 44 recent historical sites were noted near the line, of which nine were recorded.

Seven sites will require the line to move either a short distance, or at least 200m away, from the existing line. The line reroutes can be reviewed initially by a desktop study, and if needed, an additional survey.

According to the NHRA, all developments need to be at least 20m from a grave, and the grave requires a fenced off area no less than 5m from the edge of the (furthest) grave.

The line is unlikely to have a visual impact on the existing sites.

The PPP and the survey did not note any areas related to oral history, living heritage, or a cultural landscape, with the exception of the religious circle and the memorial.

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**APPENDIX A  
SITE RECORD FOMS**

**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period: x

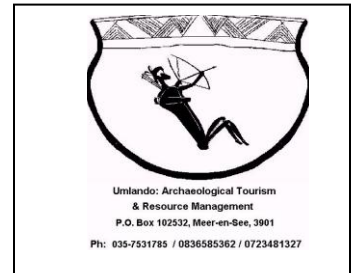
Recorder's Site No.: A31

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 15 40.4 E29 40 16.9



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get on the R61 for 2.1km, turn right onto road. Follow this road for 30.7km then turn right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 7.3km to A31.

A31 is located just above the 100-year flood level mark of the Xura River, or about 60m above the river.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlement

Merits conservation: No further mitigation is required; however, the site should be viewed as being sensitive to possible human remains.

Threats: Yes

What threats: 132kv Power line. Hombe

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 14/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site was a settlement in the 1937 aerial photographs. While the field has been ploughed, faint areas of the depressions of house floors are visible (fig. 7). These floors are not visible in photos; however, fig. 31 indicates the location of the site. No other features such as graves were observed.

**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.: LUS01

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 20 21.9 E29 38 51.0      612 m



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From the Flagstaff SAPS get on the R61 and drive southwest for 42.1km. Enter the roundabout traffic circle; take the second left onto the R61. Drive for 1.5km and turn left onto road. After 7.6km turn left onto an unpaved road. Drive for 1.3km to LUS01.

LUS01 is located ~370m northeast of the proposed substation on the top of a hill. (Fig. 8)

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Grave

Merits conservation: The grave should be fenced off if the substation is built nearby. The norm is that any grave within 20m requires to be fenced off; however, since this is a construction area, I would suggest the grave is fenced of regardless of distance.

Threats: Yes.

What threats: The line will not go over the grave; however, the substation may occur within 50m of the grave. (Hombe)

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 14/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site is probably the same as H44, however since the area has been systematically ploughed, there are no foundations. The only feature is a grave with a headstone. The grave appears to have been made from mud, and then painted white. There is no date or name on the grave.



**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.: LUS02

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 12 19.5 E29 41 12.7      614 m



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get on the R61 and drive for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 29.4km and turn right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 1.7km to LUS02. LUS02 is located on the slopes of a hill ~100m near the proposed northern substation

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Graves

Merits conservation: Yes. The graves should be fenced off if the substation occurs nearby.

Threats: Yes. The proposed line is ~100m from the grave; however, the substation may be within 50m of the graves.

What threats: Hombe Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 15/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of two graves that have a mud exterior that has been painted white (fig. 9).

There are no dates or names on the graves.

**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.: LUS03

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 12 22.2 E29 41 12.7      619 m



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION:**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 29.4km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 1.7km to LUS03.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Graves

Merits conservation: Yes. The substation will probably come close to the grave. The legislation states that there needs to be a 20m boundary between a grave and a development; and that there must be 5m between the grave and the fence for the grave. This grave will need to be fenced off, and the substation may need to move.

Threats: Yes

What threats: Hombe Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 15/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

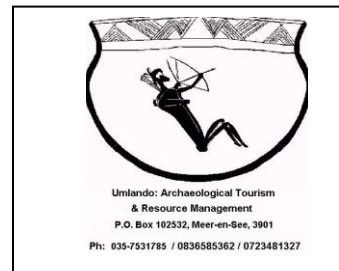
LUS03 consists of two graves near the top of the hill. The graves occur between two trees, and the more recent grave has a brick outline (fig. 10). The graves may be related to site A89. The trees are part of the site and should not be damaged, even though they are wattle. The wattle has been purposefully planted to border the graves and is thus part of the cultural landscape.

**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.: LUS04  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31 12 30.2 E29 41 15.2          614m



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 29.4km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 1.8km to LUS04.

LUS04 may be related to site H16. LUS04 is located near the top of the hill in a ploughed maize field.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Grave  
Merits conservation: Yes. The line will need to move a further 10m from the grave. I suggest it moves towards the road. The grave will need to be fenced off.  
Threats: Yes. The line is ~10m from the grave.  
What threats: Hombé Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes  
Digital pictures: x                                  Tracings :                                  Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 15/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of a single grave that is probably part of the H16 settlement. The grave has a mud-cement-like covering and headstone. There is no name or date on the grave.

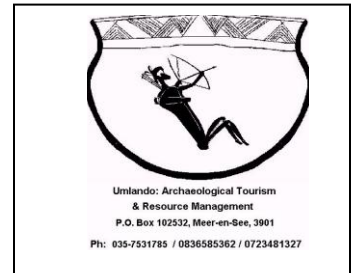


**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age:  
Early Iron Age:  
Late Iron Age  
Historical Period: Modern

Recorder's Site No.: LUS06  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31 13 45.7 E29 41 35.1          648m



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 30.7km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 3.0km to LUS06.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site:  
Merits conservation: Yes  
Threats: No. The transmission line occurs 75m to the east of the graves.  
What threats: None

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes  
Digital pictures: x                                  Tracings :                                  Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 15/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of a single modern grave (fig. 12)

**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age: x  
Early Iron Age:  
Late Iron Age  
Historical Period:

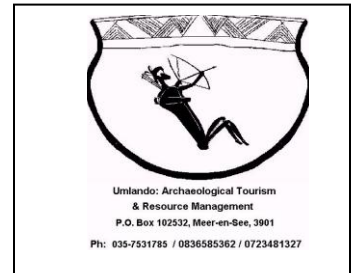
Recorder's Site No.: LUS07

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 15 38.8 E29 40 08.8            332m



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 30.7km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 7.7km to LUS07.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Stone tool scatter  
Merits conservation: No.  
Threats: Yes  
What threats: Hombe Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 15/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

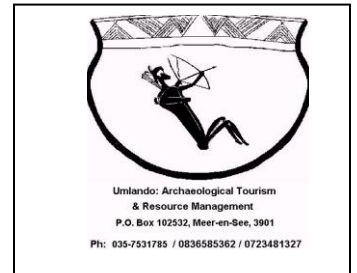
The site consists of ESA and MSA stone tools in the gravel layers of the soil. They are in a secondary context and probably occur all over the flood plain. The tools do not occur in a high density. The tools are the standard MSA flakes and a unifacial point, while an Acheulean chopper was observed as well as a hand axe (fig. 14).

**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.: LUS08  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31.252234 E29.679254



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 30.7km and then right onto an unpaved road.

LUS08 is located near the top of the hill beside the road.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Cemetery

Merits conservation: Yes. The entire cemetery and surrounds should be avoided during construction activity and no access roads should be allowed near the site, besides using the existing road.

Threats: Yes. The cemetery is ~70m east of the line and is thus not directly affected. Moreover, there is a steep decline to the line. My main concern would be the area being used as an access road, especially to the north.

What threats: Hombe Power line.

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 15/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of a family cemetery dating back decades<sup>6</sup> (fig. 15). Some of the graves are fenced off, while the older, and less visible, graves are not fenced.

<sup>6</sup> I had an informal conversation near the cemetery with Mr Ben Ndweba whose ancestors and recent family are buried here. They intend to be listed as IAPs

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age: x  
Early Iron Age:  
Late Iron Age  
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: LUS09  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31.279403 E29.669829



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

LUS09 is located on the top of a thin ridge~150m above the Xura River (fig. 16).  
The transmission may affect a few stone tools when the pylons are constructed.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Stone tool scatter  
Merits conservation: No  
Threats: Yes  
What threats: Hombe power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes  
Digital pictures: x                      Tracings :                      Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 15/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site is an ephemeral scatter of MSA and LSA flakes, and one pottery sherd. The artefacts are in a secondary context in the road, and are probably scattered along the entire hill.

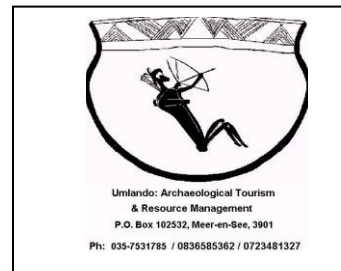


**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age:  
Early Iron Age:  
Late Iron Age:  
Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: H17  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31 12 39.3 E29 41 14.9



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 29.4km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 2.2km to H17.

H17 is located on the top of a hill.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlement  
Merits conservation: Yes. Pylons should be avoided near the site, in case human remains occur. If possible, the line should move ~50m to the west.  
Threats: Yes. The line passes directly over the site.  
What threats: Hombe Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes  
Digital pictures: x                                  Tracings :                                  Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 15/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site is a settlement of ~5 houses, an agricultural field and a kraal. The site is thus noted as having potential human remains.

**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: x

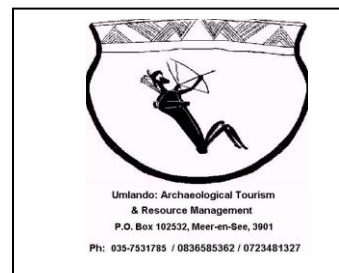
Recorder's Site No.: H18

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 13 13.1 E29 41 36.8



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 30.7km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 2.6km to H18.

H18 is located on the top of a hill.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlement

Merits conservation: No

Threats: No

What threats: None

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 15/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site is barely visible and consists of the ephemeral remains of one house and a fruit tree (fig. 18). No other features were visible in the area.

**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM****SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: Modern

Recorder's Site No.: H20

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 13 23.6 E29 41 40.9

**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 30.7km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 2.5km to H20.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlement and grave

Merits conservation: Yes. The grave will need to be fenced, and the line will need to be moved to be at least 20m away from the fence of the grave.

Threats: Yes

What threats: Hombe Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 15/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

H20 is a recent settlement on the spur of the ridge above H18. The site consists of mud brick houses and various states of disrepair and a single grave (fig. 19). The grave is modern, but does not have a name or date on it.

**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.: H36

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 15 39.4 E29 40 20.1



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 2.1km before turning right. Follow this road for 30.7km and then right onto an unpaved road. Drive for 7.2km to H36.

H36 is located near the top of the flood plain of the Xura River

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlement

Merits conservation: No. No further mitigation is required although the area should be noted as being sensitive for human remains.

Threats: Yes

What threats: Hombe Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 15/09/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of ephemeral remains of two houses (fig. 7). No other features were observed in the area.

**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.: H53 & H54  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: H53= S31 19 41.6 E29 35 17.0  
H54= S31 19 44.8 E29 35 13.6



**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From Flagstaff get on the R61. Drive for 40.2km before turning left onto road. Turn left again after 918m. Drive for 2.3km then turn right onto an unpaved road. Follow this road for 1.7km and turn left onto an unpaved road. H53 and H54 is located 2.0km from here, near the top of the hill.  
Both sites were initially recognised on the 1980's topographical map, and visited during the survey. The sites occur within 100m of each other.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlements  
Merits conservation: No. although the area should be noted as being sensitive for human remains.

Threats: Yes  
What threats: Hombe Power line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes  
Digital pictures: x                                  Tracings :                                  Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 15/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The sites currently consist of a demarcated kraal or maize field. There are small depressions that may be the remains of houses. Unfortunately, the field was being burnt on the day of the survey (and I could not get a better observation). The site was, however surveyed in the Taweni survey (Anderson 2010b)