

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED MFINIZO  
132kV LINE**

**FOR COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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## INTRODUCTION

Umlando was contracted by Coastal Environmental Services to undertake the heritage survey of the proposed 132kV Mfinizo line from the existing Sipakweni substation to the proposed Mfinizo substation. The first substation is located ~4.5km northeast of Flagstaff, E. Cape (fig. 1 – 3). The line continues for ~22km, through mainly ploughed fields, up to the next substation near Mfinizweni.

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.

**CES Comments: The Heritage Impact Assessment assessed only the Original powerline route. ESKOM has since proposed a new line alternative and where required, CES has commented on the preferred alternative proposed by ESKOM.**

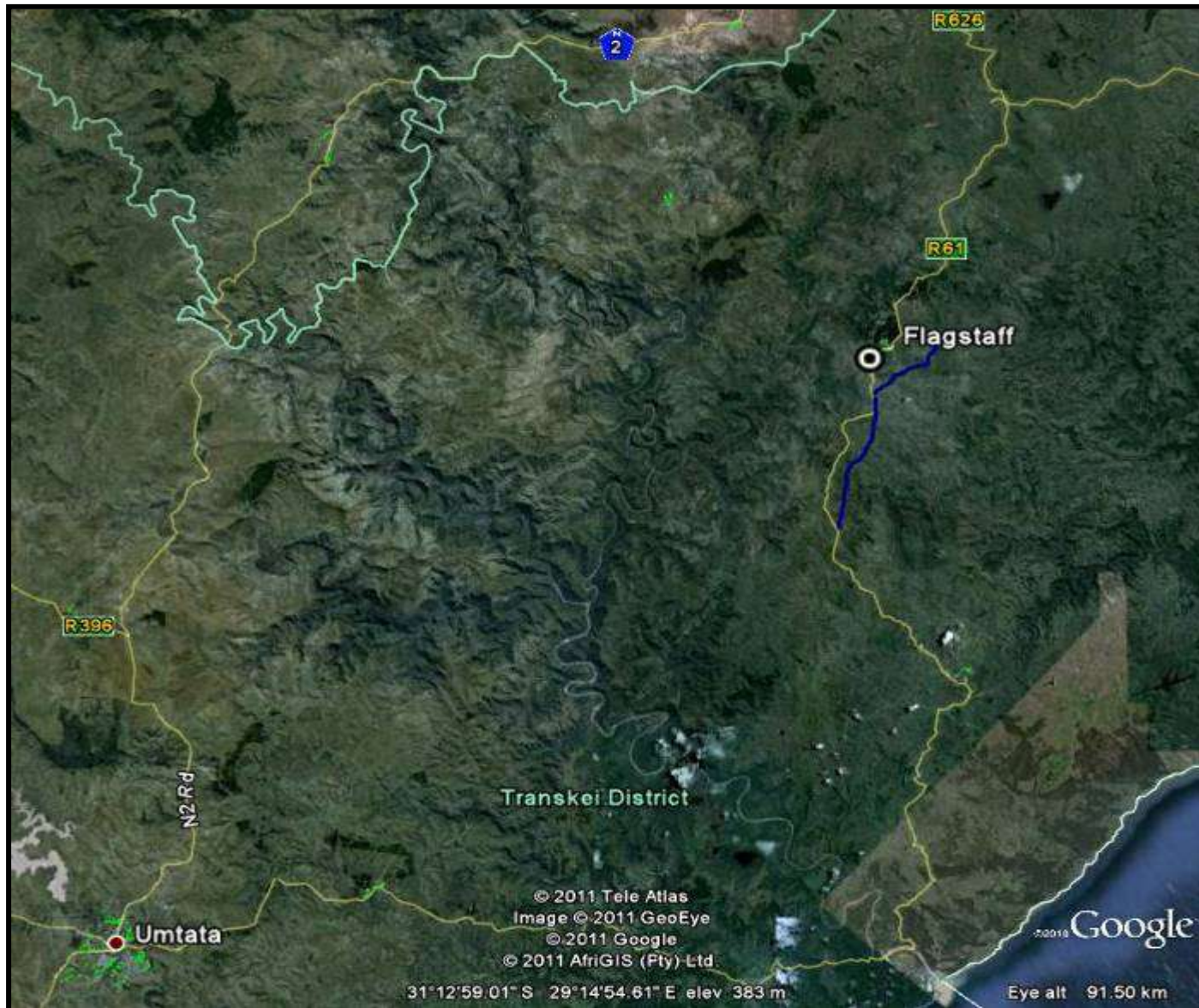
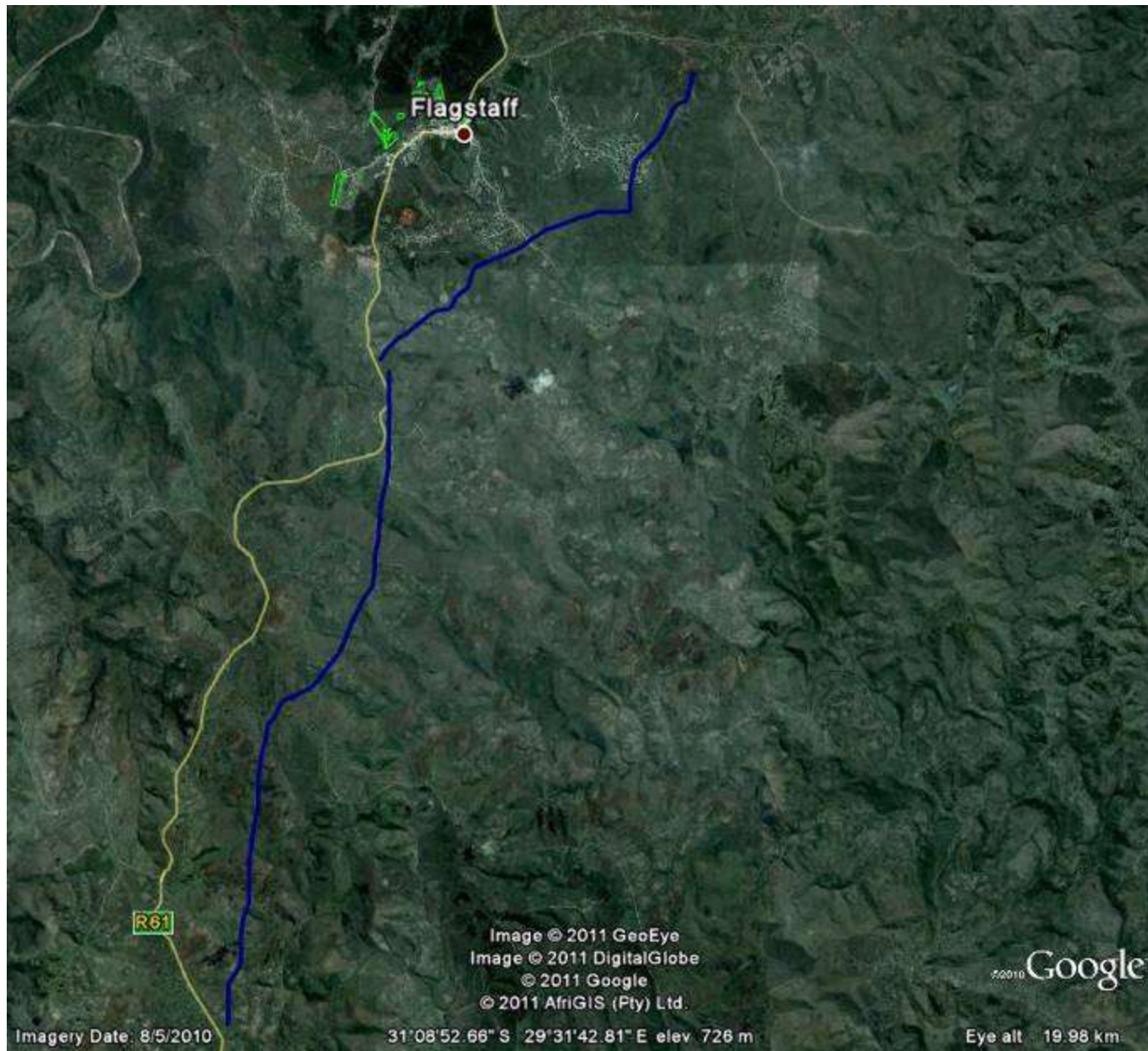


FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED MFINIZO LINE





**FIG. 2: AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED MFINIZO LINE**



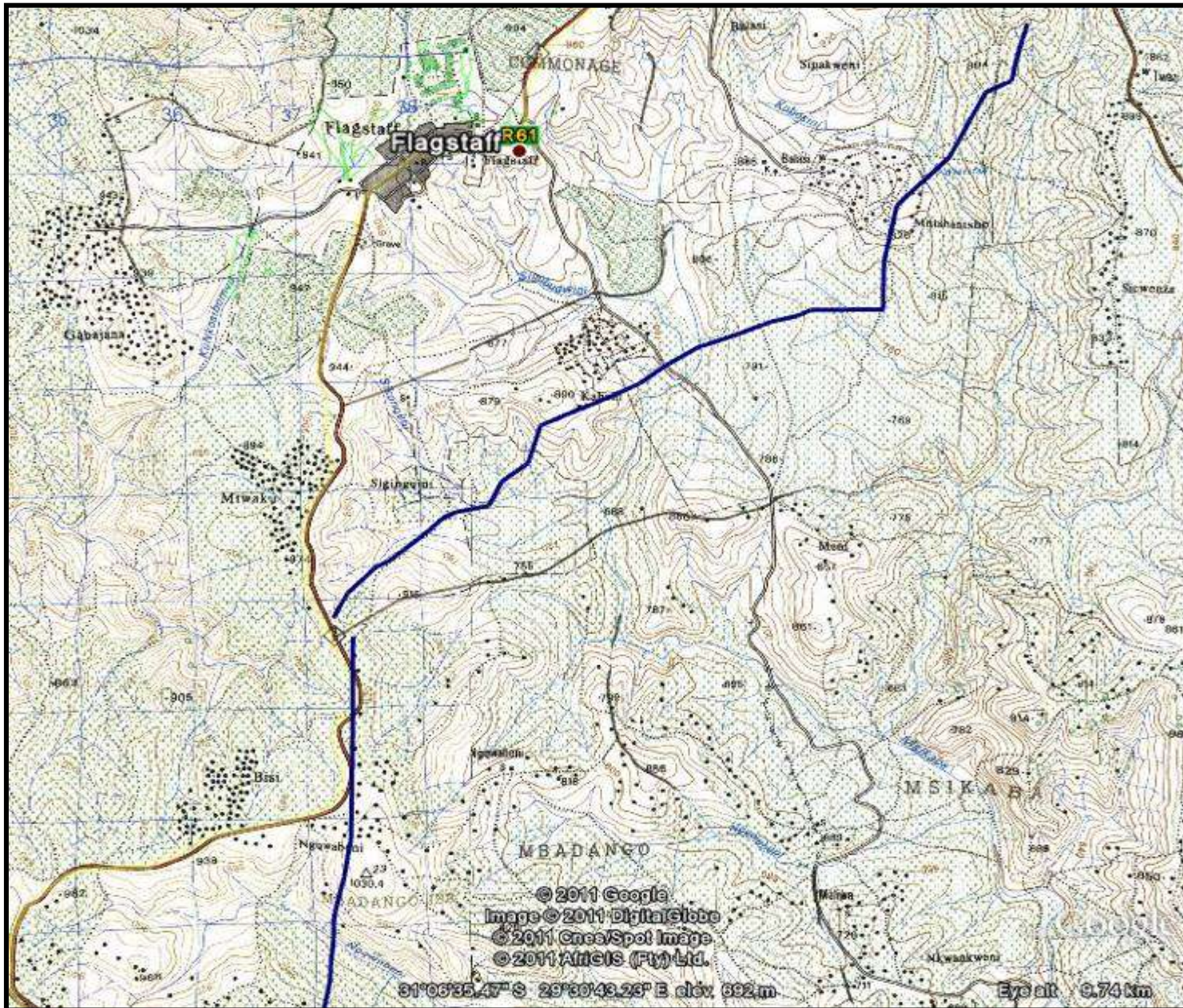


FIG. 3A: TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE PROPOSED MFINIZO LINE





## **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

Thirty-five 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 current 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 1980. Twelve settlements were observed near the line. These are settlements that are not currently occupied. These sites are noted in Figure 5 and Table 1.

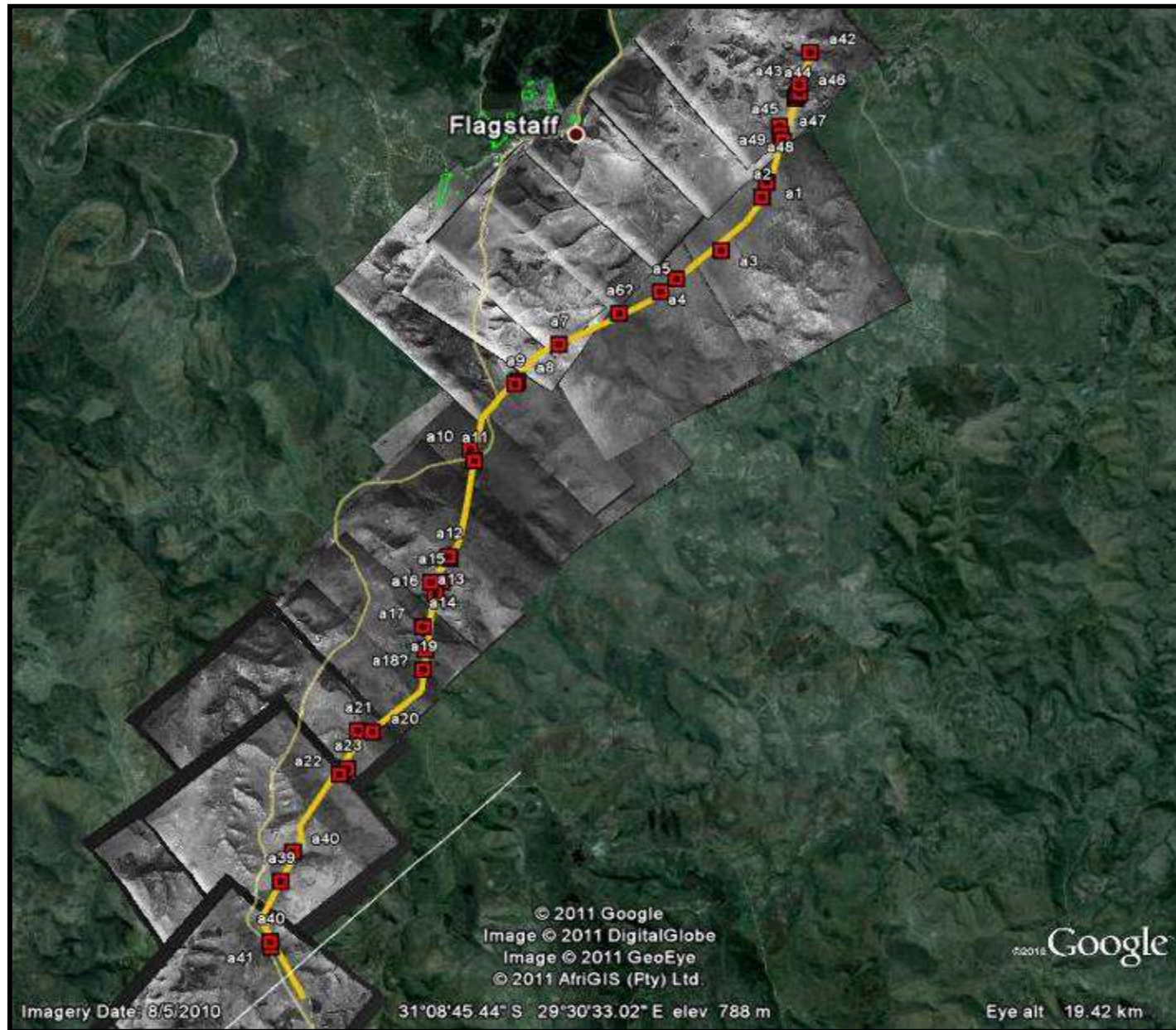


FIG. 4: LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE MFINIZO LINE IN 1937



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

Name	South	East		Name	South	East
a01	-31.0878916	29.5413233		a18?	-31.1681414	29.4759805
a02	-31.0904534	29.5404233		a19	-31.1714748	29.4756616
a03	-31.099541	29.5326826		a20	-31.1822925	29.4657795
a04	-31.10436	29.5240593		a21	-31.1821117	29.4629284
a05	-31.1066381	29.5210762		a22	-31.1894993	29.4596014
a06	-31.1102092	29.513082		a23	-31.1885687	29.4610147
a07	-31.115684	29.5014972		a39	-31.2074987	29.4486666
a08	-31.1220875	29.493596		a40	-31.2025449	29.4508965
a09	-31.1226263	29.4931227		a40	-31.2181143	29.4463688
a10	-31.1339633	29.4847372		a41	-31.2189985	29.446517
a11	-31.1358651	29.4854722		a42	-31.0660687	29.5493906
a12	-31.1521509	29.4805495		a43	-31.0713851	29.5474137
a13	-31.1524808	29.4808169		a44	-31.0732188	29.546973
a14	-31.1564581	29.4792161		a45	-31.0736223	29.5467309
a15	-31.156543	29.4772086		a46	-31.0728751	29.5475076
a16	-31.1585994	29.4780423		a47	-31.0795402	29.5440292
a17	-31.164247	29.4755524		a48	-31.0781757	29.5438175
a18	-31.1681414	29.4759805		a49	-31.080732	29.544494
h01	-31.1160419	29.501819		h07	-31.1911246	29.4573902
h02	-31.1507885	29.4819506		h08	-31.2061119	29.4494579
h03	-31.1562052	29.4778829		h09	-31.2067969	29.4486282
h04	-31.1594043	29.4772808		h10	-31.2169568	29.4459909
h05	-31.1612775	29.4771932		h11	-31.2181823	29.446759
h06	-31.1893151	29.4587921		h12	-31.2192551	29.4472184

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



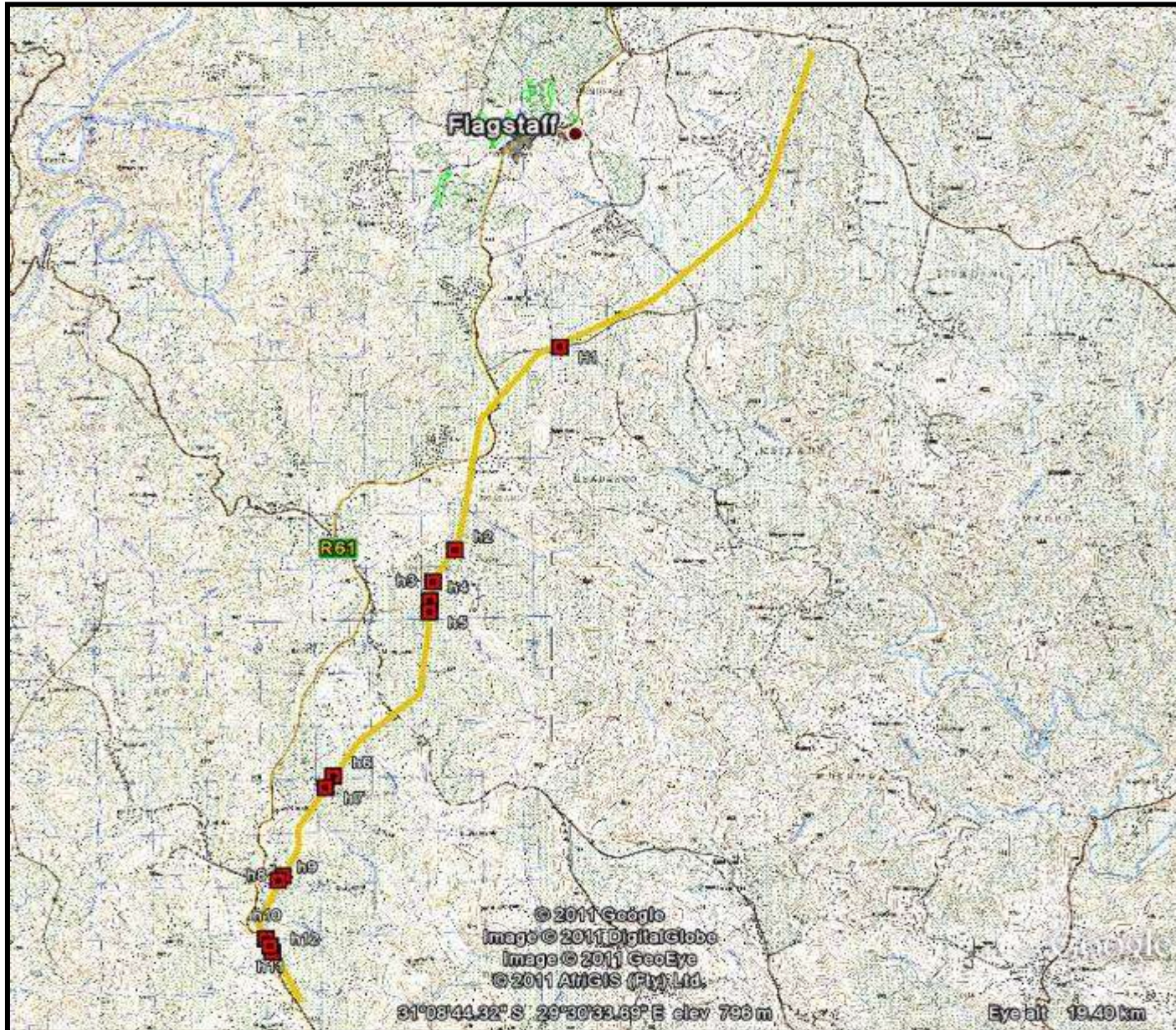


FIG.5: LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE MFINIZO LINE IN 1980

## **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.

### **A020**

The site is located approx. halfway down the hill. It consists of the foundations of four houses in a row (fig. 7), all facing down slope. There are four graves (named A20-1) ~150m upslope from the houses (fig. 8). One grave has a capstone and a headstone; however, the writing is faded. Three other graves are unmarked, but have been demarcated with a wooden fence. The grave appears to post-date 1960s. The graves are probably not related to the 1937 settlement, but have been grouped due to proximity.



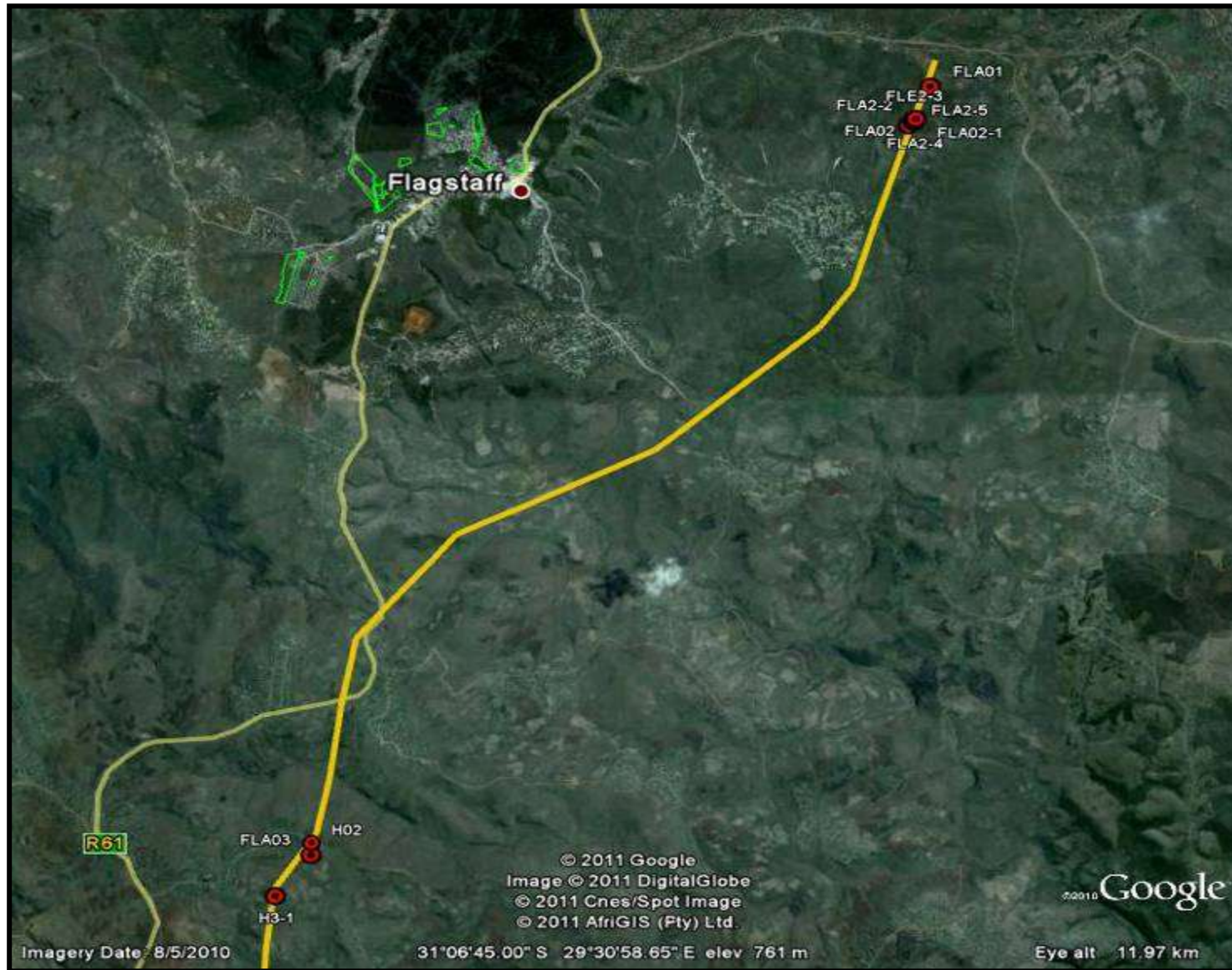


FIG. 6A: LOCATIONS OF RECORDED SITES ALONG THE NORTHERN PART OF THE MFINIZO LINE

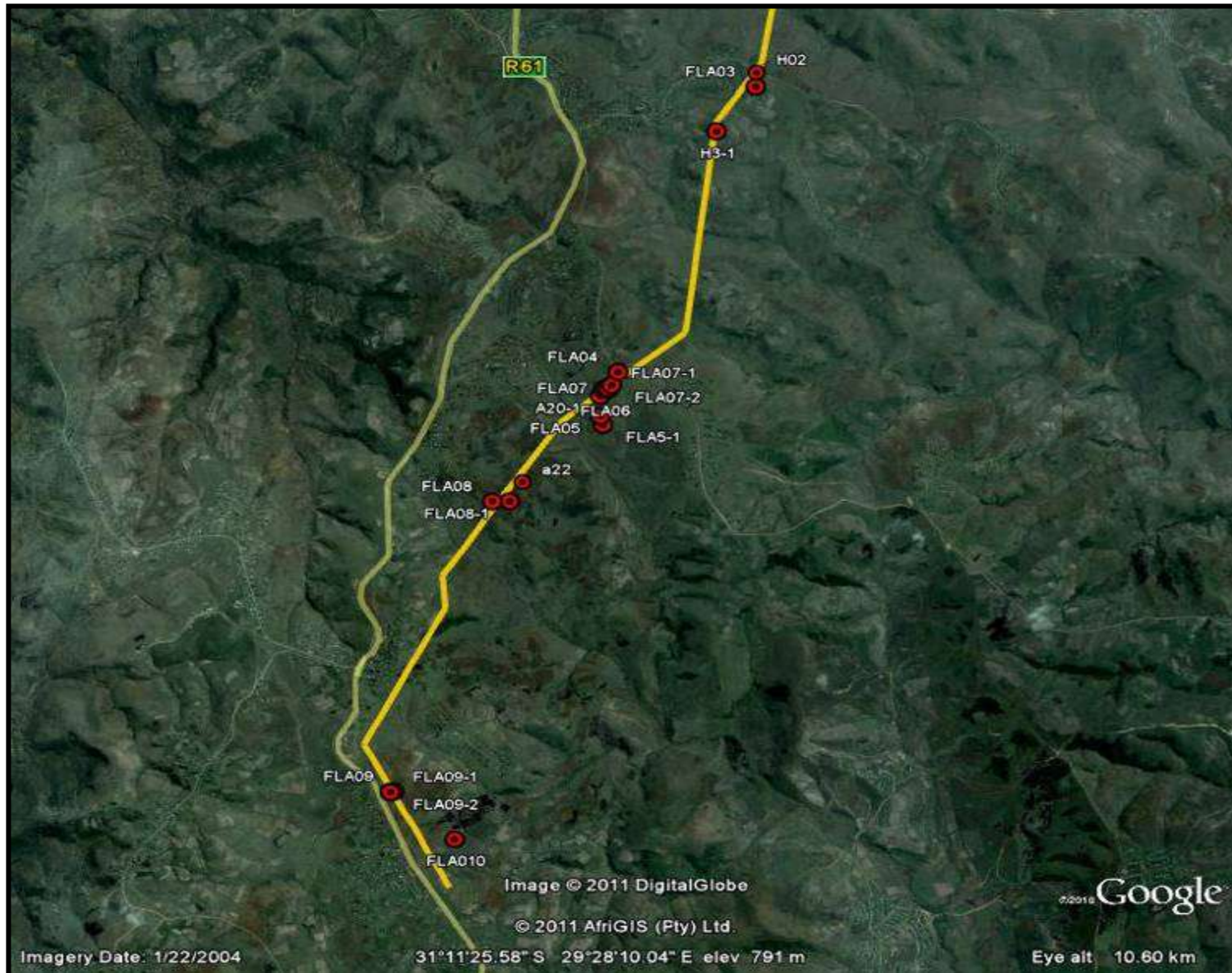


FIG. 6B: LOCATIONS OF RECORDED SITES ALONG THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE MFINIZO LINE



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

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Significance	Will Be Affected	Distance from line	Mitigation Required	REVISED LINE
								PREFERRED
A020-1	-31.181307	29.467066	House foundations and graves	High	No	25m	None	75m
A022	-31.189499	29.459601	House foundations	Low	No	70m	None	
FLA01	-31.068343	29.548827	Religious circle	High	yes	0m	Community consultation	
FLA02	-31.072168	29.547634	House foundations	Low	No	27m	None	
FLA02-1	-31.072373	29.547457	Extent of graves	High	Yes	27	Line must be moved	Line Moved
FLA02-2	-31.072321	29.547398		High	Yes	12	Line must be moved	Line Moved
FLA02-3	-31.072359	29.547341		High	Yes	8	Line must be moved	Line Moved
FLA02-4	-31.072479	29.54741		High	Yes	18	Line must be moved	Line Moved
FLA02-5	-31.072828	29.546867	Terracing	Low	No	20m	None	
FLA03	-31.152118	29.481909	Graves	High	No	95m	None	
FLA04	-31.179074	29.468773	House foundations	Low	No	55m	None	
FLA05	-31.183228	29.467075	House foundations, probably graves	Low-High	No	186m	None	
FLA05-1	-31.184048	29.467311	House foundations, probably graves	Low-High	No	271m	None	
FLA06	-31.180666	29.467425	Graves	High	Yes	6m	Line must be moved	44m
FLA06-1	-31.180704	29.467393	Graves	High	Yes	7m	Line must be moved	46m
FLA07	-31.18072	29.467822	Graves	High	Yes	15m	Line must be moved	79m
FLA07-1	-31.180601	29.467799	Graves	High	Yes	4m	Line must be moved	59m
FLA07-2	-31.180303	29.468163	House foundations	Low	Yes	0m	None	
FLA08	-31.191-316	29.45681	Grave?	High	No	40m 112m	None	
FLA08-1	-31.191303	29.458425	Pottery and lower grinding stones	Low	No	84m	None	
FLA09	-31.218763	29.44734	Grave	High	Yes	2m	Line must be moved	Line Moved
FLA09-1	-31.218821	29.446975	Grave	High	Yes	1m	Line must be moved	Line Moved

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



Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Significance	Will Be Affected	Distance from line	Mitigation Required	REVISED LINE
								PREFERRED
FLA09-2	-31.218851	29.447005	Grave	High	Yes	30m	Line must be moved	Line Moved
FLA09-3	-31.219551	29.446704	House foundations	Low	No	56m	None	
FLA010	-31.22341	29.453096	Monument	High	No	288m	None	
H02	-31.150726	29.481957	Area of settlement	Low	Yes	Affected by site office	None	
H3-1	-31.156450	29.478128	Artefacts from old settlement	Low	Yes	0m	None	



**FIG. 7: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AT A20**

Significance: The house foundations are of low significance, while the graves are of high significance.

Mitigation: The proposed transmission line is currently 20m northwest from the graves, and will thus need to move. More (unsurveyed) settlements occur to the east and west of the line, and thus the line will need to move at least 200m to the west/north-west of its current position. This is discussed in more detail in MANAGEMENT PLAN



**FIG. 8: GRAVES AT A20-1**



**A022**

A22 may be the same as H6. The site occurs near the top of the hill (~200m). The 1937 map indicates a settlement of ~six houses and a kraal ~100m wide. The area has been subsequently ploughed, and only the deflations of the houses are slightly visible (fig. 9). No other features or artefacts were observed.

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required; however, there is a possibility of unmarked, and subsurface, graves occurring in the area.



**FIG. 9: DEFLATIONS INDICATING HOUSE FLOOR REMAINS**

**FLA01**

FLA01 is located near the substation on the top of a hill. The site consists of a large circle with white painted stones, and is of a religious nature. The circle is currently in use (fig. 10).

The line will go over some of the western part of the site.

Significance: the site may be of high significance as it is of a religious nature.

Mitigation: The community using the religious circle will need to be consulted regarding the line over their place of worship.



**FIG. 10: PLACE OF WORSHIP AT FLA01**

## **FLA02**

FLA02 is located halfway down the hill from FLA01. The site consists of 2 house floors and at least 10 graves. The house floors are raised floors with an indentation in the centre (fig. 11). There is a cemetery ~25m to the southwest of the floors (fig. 12). Only one grave is clearly visible as it has a white headstone with a 1945 date on it. It appears that the other graves may pre-date this grave. These graves are sunken and have a small cairn over them that are barely visible in the grass. They graves are of adults and juveniles and cover an area of ~13m<sup>2</sup>. The previous Eskom transmission lines have affected the cemetery; in that, one pole is ~4m from one grave.

There is a small terrace ~60m southwest of the cemetery. This may relate to site a46 or a44

The proposed line is ~5m from the grave.

Significance: The house floors are of low significance, however the graves are of high significance.

Mitigation: The line will need to move at least 20m away from the cemetery. However, since the graves are more than 60 years old, they could be considered archaeological, and thus the line would need to move 50m – 100m away. If the existing line is decommissioned, the graves will need to be fenced off prior to decommission under supervision of a heritage specialist.

The line could move either side of its existing position as no other sites were observed along this hill. More graves may occur in this area as three sites were observed on the aerial photos





**FIG. 11: TWO HOUSE FLOORS AT FLA02**



**FIG. 12: CEMETERY AT FLA02**

### **FLA03**

FLA03 consists of two graves ~90m east of the line (fig. 13). The graves are recent graves and directly associated with an existing settlement.

Significance: The graves are of high significance.

Mitigation: No mitigation is currently required.



**FIG. 13: GRAVES AT FLA013**

### **FLA04**

FLA04 is located near the top of the hill and beside the road. The area has an infestation of wattle trees. The site consists of four house foundations (fig. 14). No other features were observed.

The line is ~60m southeast of the site.

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.



**FIG. 14: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AT FLA04**

### **FLA05**

FLA05 is located along a spur south of A20 and A20-1. The area was surveyed as the line would need to be moved and I had noted settlements along this spur. The spur consists of at least five settlements that may contain graves (fig. 15). The settlements vary in size but appear to consist of three - five houses and a kraal. The agricultural fields occur further down the hill.

The nearest settlement is ~70m southeast of the line.

Significance: The site is of medium significance as the spatial patterns appear to be well preserved. Graves are likely to occur in the area as well.

Mitigation: the transmission line should not affect the site. If the site is affected then it will need to be mapped and resurveyed for graves. See MANAGEMENT PLAN.





**FIG. 15: A SETTLEMENT AT FLA05**

### **FLA06**

FLA06 is located ~70m uphill from the graves at A20-1. The site consists of four graves that have been demarcated with a wooden fence (fig. 16). A fifth grave occurs outside this fence and has a headstone with a name (fig. 17). No other features were noted in the area.

The transmission line occurs 7m to the east of the graves.

Significance: The site is of high significance.

Mitigation: The line will need to move westwards – see MANAGEMENT PLAN.



**FIG. 16: GRAVES AT FLA06**



**FIG. 17: HEADSTONE AT FLA06**

**FLA07**

FLA07 is located ~35m uphill of FLA06 and near the top of the hill. The site consists of a pair of wooden fences that demarcate three and four graves (fig. 18). Further uphill are five house foundations (fig. 19).

The graves occur ~4m and 15m from the line.

Significance: The graves are of high significance

Mitigation: The line will need to move westwards away from the graves – see MANAGEMENTPLAN



**FIG. 18: GRAVES AT FLA06**





**FIG. 19: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AT FLA06**

### **FLA08**

FLA08 is located near the top of a hill in an area that has been heavily ploughed. The site extends for ~170m and probably includes H7. The site consists of an extensive scatter of pottery, and a few lower grinding stones. One of the sherds has a series of horizontal incisions (fig. 20). The pottery is in a secondary context and is mostly undecorated. The artefacts appear to be recent historical. On the western side of the site is a small stone cairn that has not been affected by ploughing activity (fig. 21). This cairn may be a grave, and should be treated as such.

Significance: The possible grave is of high significance, while the rest of the site is of low significance.

Mitigation: The line is ~40m east of the grave and will not have a direct impact. The cairn should be clearly demarcated before construction phase.



**FIG. 20: DECORATED POTTERY SHERD AT FLA08**



**FIG. 21: POSSIBLE GRAVE AT FLA08**

## FLA09

FLA09 is located near the R61 in the saddle of two hills. The area has been systematically ploughed and the sites may relate to A41, H11 and/or H12. The site consists of three graves (FLA09, FLA09-1 and FLA09-02) and house foundations. FLA09 consists of a single grave that has a wooden fence (fig. 22). FLA09-1 and FLA09-2 are graves besides each other (fig. 23). The former is a mound of sand with stones, while the latter is a formal grave. None of the graves has names or dates on them. FLA09-3 consists of two house foundations (fig. 24).

The transmission line is 30m east of FLA09. However, the line is ~1m – 2m away from FLA09-1 and FLA09-2. The line is also ~60m away from FLA09-3.

Significance: The house foundations are of low significance; however, the graves are of high significance.

Mitigation: The transmission line will need to move at least 20m away from the graves. If the graves are within 100m of the line, they will need to be clearly demarcated before construction.

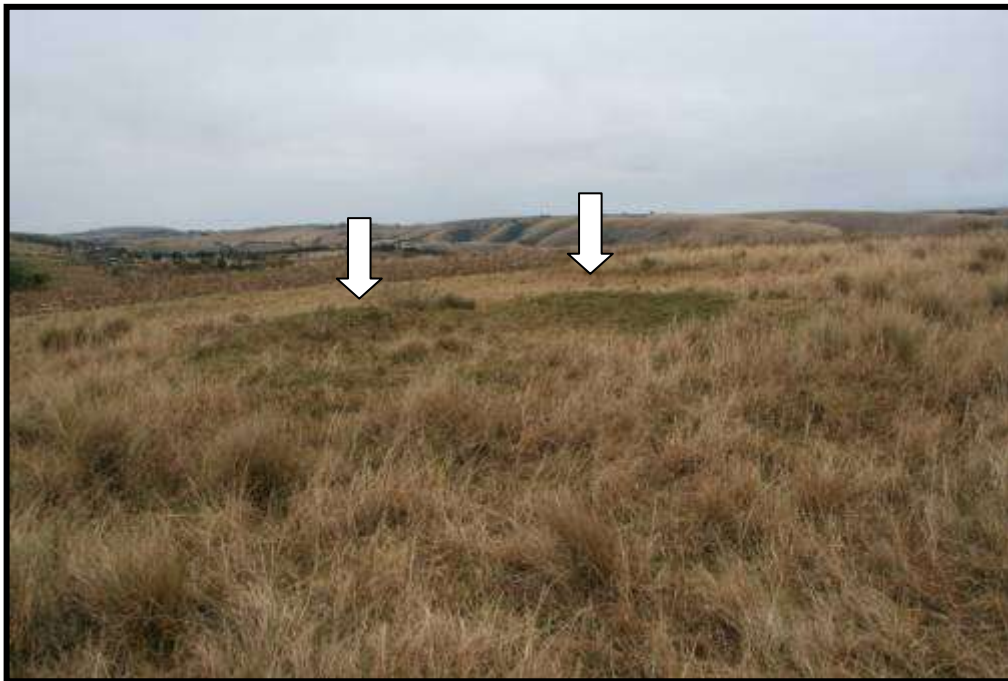


**FIG. 22: GRAVE AT FLA09**





**FIG. 23: GRAVES AT FLA09-1 AND FLA09-2<sup>3</sup>**



**FIG. 24: HOUSE FLOORS AT FLA09-3**

<sup>3</sup> Arrow indicates location of FLA09-1

## FLA010

FLA010 is a monument to Chief Cingo, of the Amapondo, who ruled in the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (fig. 25). I presume Chief Cingo's settlement was in this area, as there is little information on this monument. The monument is not a declared/listed provincial, or national, monument. Stapleton (2001) notes that Chief Cingo was accused of "bewitching" his brother, King Faku, and sentenced to death in the 1860s. Mary Jenkins, a missionary's wife, interceded with Chief Faku, and saved Chief Cingo from being killed. Chief Cingo then invited missionaries into his area.

The monument is ~300m east of the line

Significance: The monument is of high significance and relates to the oral history and living heritage of the area.

Mitigation: the transmission line will not directly affect the monument. It is unlikely that the transmission line will have a visual impact of the site.



FIG. 25: MONUMENT TO CHIEF CINGO AT FLA010

## H02

H02 was a settlement beside the road in 1980. The site could not be assessed as Eskom has cleared the area for a stockpile area.

Significance: Cannot assess

Mitigation: Cannot assess as area is levelled.

## H3-1

H3 is located near the top of a hill. H3 was recognised on the 1980's topographical map; however, the site may equally relate to A15 or A14 (due to its artefactual content). The area has been heavily ploughed and all that remains are three lower grinding stones (fig. 26)

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.



FIG. 26: LOWER GRINDING STONE FOR MAIZE AT H03



## 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 at 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>4</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.

## **PROCEDURE FOR IMPACTS ON GRAVES**

---

<sup>4</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.



The process of grave removals is a complex one that requires community consultation, advertisements, several permits, and finally reburial. Moreover, those graves older than 60 years require a qualified archaeologist to undertake the entire process. This process is summarised as follows<sup>5</sup>:

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999), and KZN Heritage Act of 1997 and 2008, graves older than 60 years (not in a municipal graveyard) are protected. Only a registered undertaker should handle human remains younger than 60 years or an institution declared under the Human Tissues Act. Anyone who wishes to develop an area where there are graves older than 60 years is required to follow the process described in the legislation (section 36 and associated regulations). The specialist will require a permit from the heritage resources authority:

- Determine/ confirm the presence of the graves on the property. Normally the quickest way to proceed is to obtain the service of a professional archaeologist accredited to undertake burial relocations. The archaeologist will provide an estimate of the age of the graves. There may be a need for archival research and possibly test excavations (permit required).
- The preferred decision is to move the development so that the graves may remain undisturbed. If this is done, the developer must satisfy SAHRA/KZN Heritage that adequate arrangements have been made to protect the graves on site from the impact of the development. This usually involves fencing the grave (yard) and setting up a small site management plan indicating who will be responsible for maintaining the graves and how this is legally tied into the development. It is recommended that a distance of 10-20 m is left undisturbed between the grave and the fence around the graves.

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<sup>5</sup> Information supplied by SAHRA, and it applies to KZN, although falling under the KZN Heritage Act.

- If the developer wishes to relocate or disturb the graves:
  - A 60-day public participation (social consultation) process as required by section 36 (and regulations - see attachment), must be undertaken to identify any direct descendants of those buried on the property. This allows for a period of consultation with any family members or community to ascertain what their wishes are for the burials. It involves notices to the public on site and through representative media. The archaeologist, who can explain the process, may do this but for large or sensitive sites, a social consultant should be employed. Archaeologists often work with undertakers, who rebury the human remains.
  - If because of the public participation, the family (where descendants are identified) or the community agree to the relocation process then the graves may be relocated.
  - The archaeologist must submit a permit application to SAHRA/KZN Heritage for the disinterment of the burials. This must include written approval of the descendants or, if there has not been success in identifying direct descendants, written documentation of the social consultation process, which must indicate to SAHRA's satisfaction, the efforts that have been made to locate them. It must also include details of the exhumation process and the place to which the burials are to be relocated. (There are regulations regarding creating new cemeteries and so this usually means that relocation must be to an established communal rural or formal municipal cemetery.)
  - Permission must be obtained before exhumation takes place from the landowner where the graves are located, and from the owners/managers of the graveyard to which the remains will be relocated.
  - Other relevant legislation must be complied with, including the Human Tissues Act (National Department of Health) and any

ordinances of the Provincial Department of Health). The archaeologist can usually advise about this.

## 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:

- A020
- FLA01
- FLA02
- FLA06
- FLA07
- FLA08
- FLA09

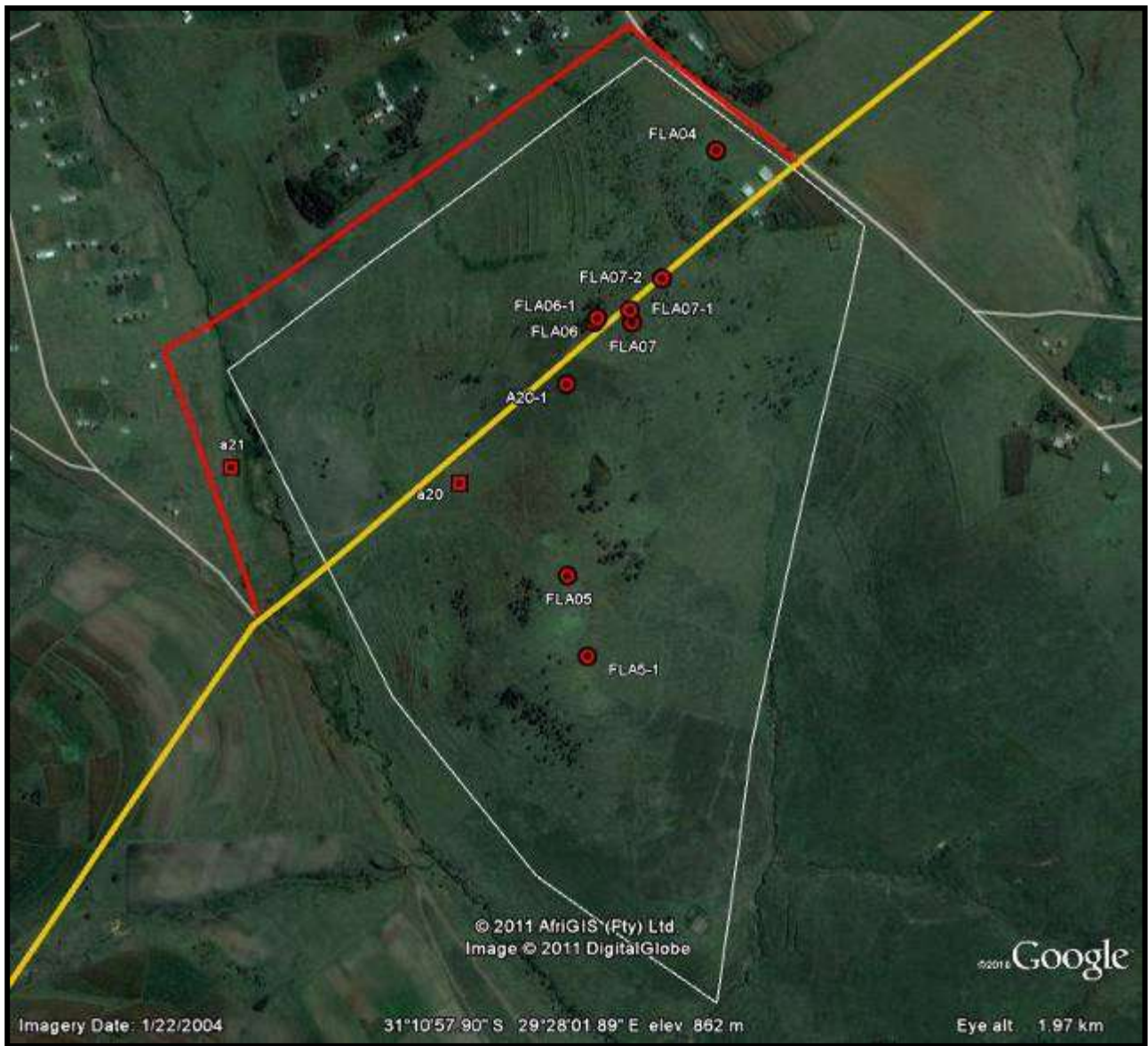
In all of these cases, the line will need to move at least 20m away from the grave, if not 50m – 100m. In addition to this, if the line occurs within 100m of the grave or cemeteries, I would suggest that the graves, or cemeteries, are demarcated with fencing and a gate.

One area has a cluster of sites with over 20 graves. These are:

- A020
- FLA06
- FLA07

The line would need to move to either the west or east. If the line moved to the east, it would then affect FLA05. If it moved to the east, it would then affect other sites that extend up to ~230m from the lines current position. I suggest the line is moved westwards by 250m (fig. 27). In this way, it will not affect sensitive areas.





**FIG 27: CURRENT LOCATION & PROPOSED REROUTING OF THE TRANSMISSION LINE<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>6</sup> Yellow line = existing line. Red line = proposed rerouting. White polygon = sensitive area

The next cluster consists of:

- FL01
- FL02

FLA01 is a place of worship that will be directly affected by the transmission line. FL02 is a cemetery that has already been impacted by the current line and will be affected when the line is decommissioned. I suggest that the line is moved eastwards and runs along the existing road (fig. 28). The reroute can be initially assessed by a desktop study.



**FIG. 28: EXISTING AND PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTE<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>7</sup> Yellow = existing; Red = proposed line route

The third area is related to FLA08. The possible grave is near a potential access road, and ~40m from the line. The area should be marked as sensitive and demarcated before construction phase.

The fourth area consists of the three graves around FLA09. The line will need to move to either the east or west. The area to the east is not surveyed and would probably contain heritage sites. Furthermore, if the line were moved to the east it would affect the monument at FLA010. It would be better for the line to move closer to the R61, and thus avoid all sites (fig. 29).

**CES Comments: All gravesites will be fenced off to ensure that these sites are not affected by construction.**



**FIG 29: EXISTING (YELLOW) AND PROPOSED (RED) LINE ROUTE**



## CONCLUSION

A heritage survey was undertaken for the proposed construction of 132 kV power line from the existing Sipakweni substation to the proposed Mfinizo substation, 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 35 sites occur near the line. Of these sites two are still visible. Similarly, 12 recent historical sites were noted near the line, of which 2 were recorded.

Six 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. In the case of the site FLA02, the site will need to be fenced off before the existing line is decommissioned, as the existing line is 3m away from the cemetery. I would suggest that the existing wooden pole is left where it is, as any removal will likely cause damage to the existing graves.

The line is unlikely to have a visual impact on the existing sites, nor the memorial.

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 FORMS**

**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

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

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period: x? Modern

Recorder's Site No.: A020

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 10 56.3 E29 27 56.8



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

From the Flagstaff SAPS get on the R61 and drive southwest for 11.4km. Turn left onto an unpaved road; follow it for 2.9km to A20

The site is located approx. halfway down the hill

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: House foundations and graves

Merits conservation: Yes. The proposed transmission line is currently 20m northwest from the graves, and will thus need to move. More (unsurveyed) settlements occur to the east and west of the line, and thus the line will need to move at least 200m to the west/north-west of its current position. This is discussed in more detail in MANAGEMENT PLAN

Threats: Yes

What threats: Mfinizo 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: 13/08/2011

Owner:

References:

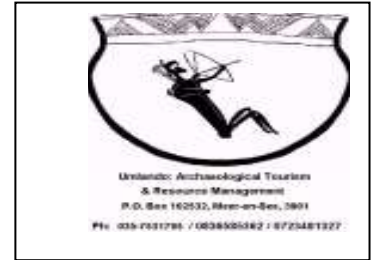
**Description of site and artefactual content.**

It consists of the foundations of four houses in a row (fig. 7), all facing down slope. There are four graves (named A20-1) ~150m upslope from the houses (fig. 8). One grave has a capstone and a headstone; however, the writing is faded. Three other graves are unmarked, but have been demarcated with a wooden fence. The grave appears to post-date 1960s. The graves are probably not related to the 1937 settlement, but have been grouped due to proximity.

Significance: The houses foundations are of low significance, while the graves are of high significance.



**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.: A022

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 11 22.2 E29 27 34.6

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

From the Flagstaff SAPS get on the R61 and drive southwest for 14.2km, bear left onto an unpaved road. Drive along for 1.5km to A22, near the top of the hill.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: House foundations

Merits conservation: No, but is a possibility of unmarked, and subsurface, graves occurring in the area.

Threats: Yes

What threats: Mfinizo 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: 13/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The 1937 map indicates a settlement of ~six houses and a kraal ~100m wide. The area has been subsequently ploughed, and only the deflations of the houses are slightly visible (fig. 9). No other features or artefacts were observed.

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required; however, there is a possibility of unmarked, and subsurface, graves occurring 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.: FLA01  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31 04 08.0 E29 32 56.5



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

From the SAPS in Flagstaff get on the R61 and drive northeast for 2.1km turn right, FLA01 is 4.8km from here, near the substation on the top of the hill.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Religious circle  
Merits conservation: Yes. Community consultation  
Threats: Yes  
What threats: Mfinizo 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: 13/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of a large circle with white painted stones, and is of a religious nature. The circle is currently in use (fig. 10).  
The line will go over some of the western part of the site.

**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.: FLA02  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31 04 19.8 E29 32 51.5895 m



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

From the SAPS in Flagstaff get on the R61 and drive northeast for 2.1km, turn right. FLA02 is 5km from here, halfway down the hill.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: House foundations  
Merits conservation: Yes. The line will need to move at least 20m away from the cemetery. However, since the graves are more than 60 years old, they could be considered archaeological, and thus the line would need to move 50m – 100m away. If the existing line is decommissioned, the graves will need to be fenced off prior to decommission under supervision of a heritage specialist.

The line could move either side of its existing position as no other sites were observed along this hill. More graves may occur in this area as three sites were observed on the aerial photos

Threats: Yes  
What threats: Mfinizo 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:  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of two house floors and at least 10 graves. The house floors are raised floors with an indentation in the centre (fig. 11). There is a cemetery ~25m to the southwest of the floors (fig. 12). Only one grave is clearly visible as it has a white headstone with a 1945

date on it. It appears that the other graves may pre-date this grave. These graves are sunken and have a small cairn over them that are barely visible in the grass. They are graves of adults and juveniles and cover an area of ~13m<sup>2</sup>. The previous Eskom transmission lines have affected the cemetery; in that, one pole is ~4m from one grave.

There is a small terrace ~60m southwest of the cemetery. This may relate to site a46 or a44. The proposed line is ~5m from 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.: FLA04  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31 10 44.7 E29 28 07.6      896 m

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

From the SAPS in Flagstaff, get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 11.4km before turning left onto an unpaved road. Follow this road for 2.4km to FLA04, located near the top of the hill and beside the road.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: House foundations  
Merits conservation: No  
Threats: No  
What threats:

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 consists of four house foundations (fig. 14). No other features were observed.  
The line is ~60m southeast of the site.

**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.: FLA05  
 Official Name:  
 Local Name:  
 Map Sheet:  
 GPS reading: S31 10 59.6 E29 28 01.5      856 m



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

From the SAPS in Flagstaff, get on the R61 and drive southwest for 11.4km. Turn left onto an unpaved road and follow it for 3km to FLA05, which is located along a spur south of A20 andA20-1.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: House foundations, probably graves.  
 Merits conservation: Yes. The area was surveyed as the line would need to be moved and I had noted settlements along this spur. The transmission line should not affect the site. If the site is affected then it will need to be mapped and resurveyed for graves. See MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Threats: Yes  
 What threats: Mfinizo 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: 14/08/2011  
 Owner:  
 References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

Site consists of at least five settlements that may contain graves (fig. 15). The settlements vary in size but appear to consist of three - five houses and a kraal. The agricultural fields occur further down the hill.  
 The nearest settlement is ~70m southeast of the line.

**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

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

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age:

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: FLA06

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 10 50.4 E29 28 02.7      878 m



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

From the Flagstaff SAPS get onto the R61 and drive southwest for 11.4km. Turn left onto an unpaved road; follow it for 2.6km to FLA06. FLA06 is located ~70m uphill from the graves at A20-1.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Graves

Merits conservation: Yes. The line will need to move westwards – see MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Threats: Yes

What threats: Mfinizo line

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures:

Tracings:

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date:

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of four graves that have been demarcated with a wooden fence (fig. 16). A fifth grave occurs outside this fence and has a headstone with a name (fig. 17). No other features were noted in the area.

The transmission line occurs 7m to the east of the graves.



**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**



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

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

Recorder's Site No.: FLA07

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 10 50.6 E29 28 04.2      883 m

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

From the Flagstaff SAPS get on the R61 and drive southwest for 11.4km. Turn left onto an unpaved road; follow it for 2.7km to FLA07. FLA07 is located ~35m uphill of FLA06 and near the top of the hill.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Graves

Merits conservation: Yes. The line will need to move westwards away from the graves – see

**MANAGEMENTPLAN**

Threats: Yes

What threats: Mfinizo 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: 14/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of a pair of wooden fences that demarcate three and four graves (fig. 18).

Further uphill are five house foundations (fig. 19).

The graves occur ~4m and 15m from the line.

The graves are of high significance

**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.: FLA09  
 Official Name:  
 Local Name:  
 Map Sheet:  
 GPS reading: S31 13 07.5 E29 26 50.4      898 m

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

From the SAPS in Flagstaff get on the R61 and drive southwest for 19km. Turn left onto an unpaved road and follow it for 141m to FLA09. FLA09 is located close to the R61 in the saddle of two hills.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: House foundations and graves  
 Merits conservation: Yes. The transmission line will need to move at least 20m away from the graves. If the graves are within 100m of the line, they will need to be clearly demarcated before construction.

Threats: Yes  
 What threats: Mfinizo 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: 14/08/2011  
 Owner:  
 References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The area has been systematically ploughed and the sites may relate to A41, H11 and/or H12. The site consists of three graves (FLA09, FLA09-1 and FLA09-02) and house foundations. FLA09 consists of a single grave that has a wooden fence (fig. 22). FLA09-1 and FLA09-2 are graves besides each other (fig. 23). The former is a mound of sand with stones, while the latter is a formal grave. None of the graves has names or dates on them. FLA09-3 consists of two house foundations (fig. 24).

**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.: FLA010

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 13 24.3 E29 27 11.1      863 m

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

From the Flagstaff SAPS get on the R61 and drive southwest for 19.9km, turn left onto an unpaved road for 602m to FLA010.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Monument

Merits conservation: Yes. The transmission line will not directly affect the monument. It is unlikely that the transmission line will have a visual impact of the site.

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: 14/08/2011

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

FLA010 is a monument to Chief Cingo, of the Amapondo, who ruled in the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (fig. 25). I presume Chief Cingo's settlement was in this area, as there is little information on this monument. The monument is not a declared/listed provincial, or national, monument. Stapleton (2001) notes that Chief Cingo was accused of "bewitching" his brother, King Faku, and sentenced to death in the 1860s. Mary Jenkins, a missionary's wife, interceded with Chief Faku, and saved Chief Cingo from being killed. Chief Cingo then invited missionaries into his area.

The monument is ~300m east of the line

**UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**

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

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

Recorder's Site No.: H02  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S31 09 02.8 E29 28 55.0



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

From the Flagstaff SAPS get on the R61 and drive southwest for 11.1km, turn left onto an unpaved road. Follow this road for 356m before turning right onto an unpaved road, drive a further 1.7km to H02.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlement?  
Merits conservation:?  
Threats: Yes  
What threats:

**RECORDING:**

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

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 13/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

H02 was a settlement beside the road in 1980. The site could not be assessed as Eskom has cleared the area for a stockpile area.

Significance: Cannot assess  
Mitigation: Cannot assess as area is levelled.



**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.: H3-1

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 09 22.3 E29 28 40.4



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

From the Flagstaff SAPS get on the R61 and drive southwest for 11.1km. Turn left onto an unpaved road and 356m later turn right onto an unpaved road. Follow this road for 1.1km to H3-1. It is located at the top of the hill.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Artefacts from old settlement  
Merits conservation: No, although the area should be noted as being sensitive for human remains.

Threats: Yes  
What threats: Mfinizo 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: 14/08/2011  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

H3 was recognised on the 1980's topographical map; however, the site may equally relate to A15 or A14 (due to its artefactual content). The area has been heavily ploughed and all that remains are three lower grinding stones (fig. 26)

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.