

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED  
TSOLWANA ROAD UPGRADE, EASTERN CAPE  
  
FOR COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Umlando was contracted by Coastal Environmental Services to undertake the heritage survey of the proposed Tsolwane Road upgrade. The road is a dirt road located between the R344 and R61, ~35km southwest of Queenstown (fig. 1-3). The road upgrade will be ~45km long and will consist of upgrading the dirt road to an asphalt road.

There will be none of the following:

- Road widening
- Borrow pits
- Quarries

The location of site offices and related infrastructure was not available by the time of the survey.

The desktop survey noted six heritage sites from older topographical maps. Twelve heritage sites were recorded during the survey. None of the sites will be directly affected by the road upgrade. However, related infrastructure may affect some sites. The infrastructures will need to be assessed at a later stage and can be undertaken at a desktop level.

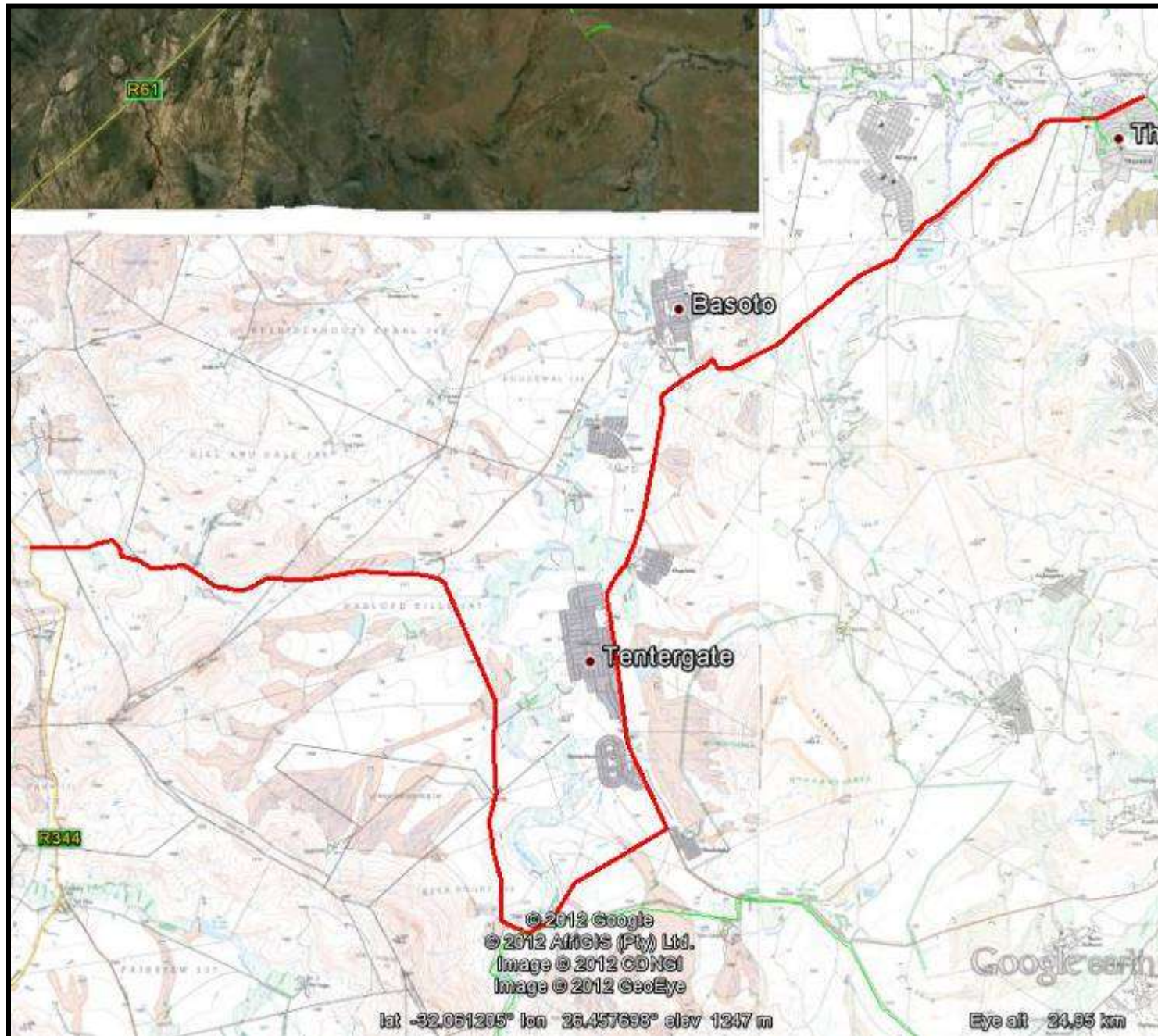
FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE TSOLWANE ROAD



FIG. 2: AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE TSOLWANE ROAD



FIG. 3: TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE TSOLWANE ROAD



## 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.

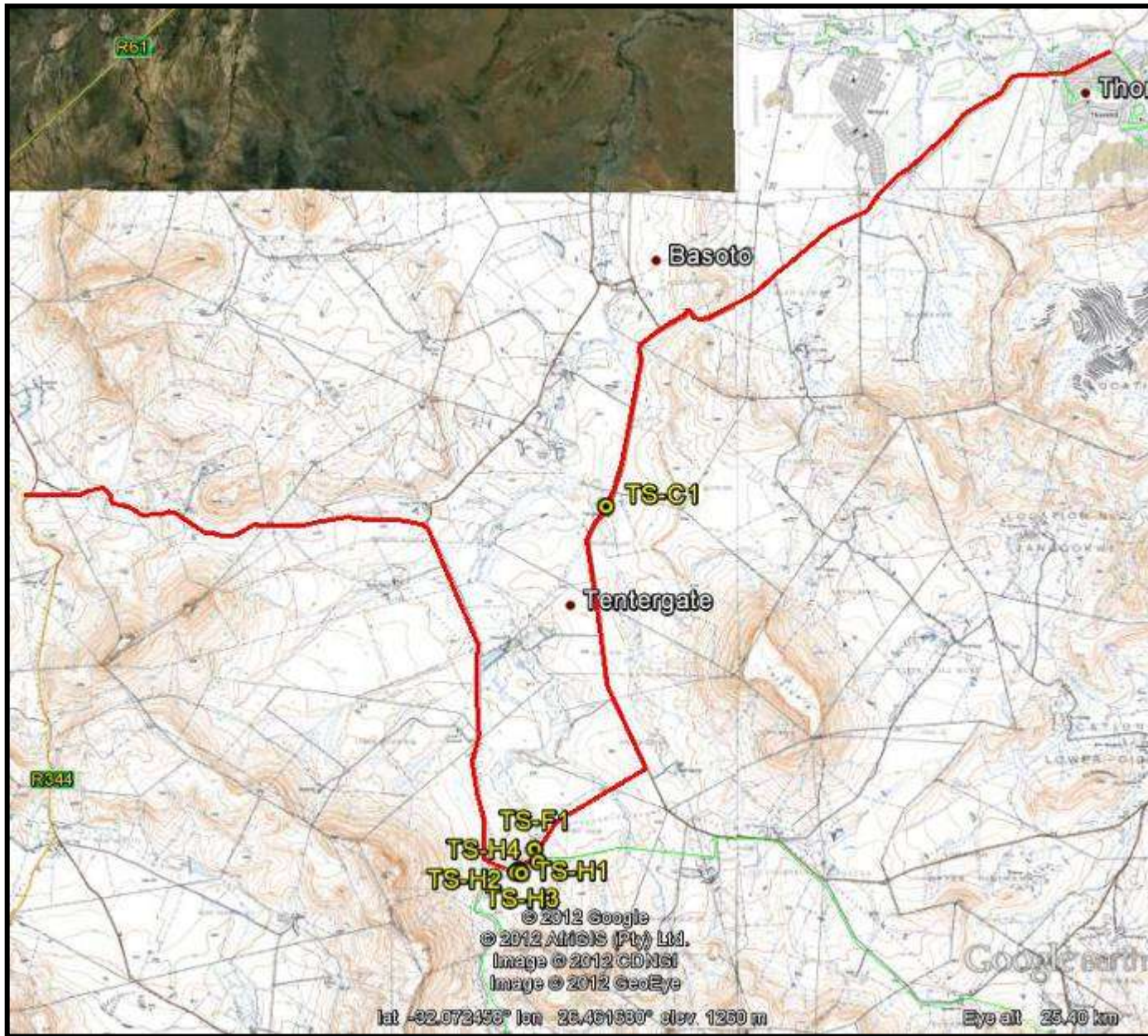
The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may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

I use the above significance assessment to grade each site into SAHRA's significance scale (Table 1)

**TABLE 1: SAHRA GRADINGS FOR HERITAGE SITES**

<b>SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>FIELD RATING</b>	<b>GRADE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>
<b>High Significance</b>	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation / Site development
<b>High Significance</b>	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation / Site development
<b>High Significance</b>	Local Significance	Grade 3A / 3B	
<b>High / Medium Significance</b>	Generally Protected A		Site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
<b>Medium Significance</b>	Generally Protected B		Site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
<b>Low Significance</b>	Generally Protected C		On-site sampling monitoring or no archaeological mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

FIG. 4: LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE TSOLWANE ROAD IN 1955



## 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.

The 1965 topographical maps were used to locate settlements and other buildings near the road. A total of six sites were noted (fig. 4 and Table 2). These sites included:

1. (Labourer) Settlements
2. Farm buildings
3. Churches
4. Schools

**TABLE 2: LOCATION OF SITES FROM THE 1965 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP**

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description
TS-H1	-32.1480698	26.4437061	Settlement
TS-H2	-32.1479963	26.4443608	Settlement
TS-H3	-32.1489445	26.4448624	Settlement
TS-H4	-32.1462133	26.4492905	Settlement
TS-F1	-32.1431165	26.4487545	Thibet Farm buildings
TS-C1	-32.0691615	26.4668425	Tentergate church
TS_C1A	-32.0702277	26.4666811	Tentergate cemetery?
TS_C1B	-32.07192	26.4658116	Tentergate Buildings

## FIELD SURVEY

The environment was arid with scrub and bushes. Dense vegetation only occurred alongside river beds. Most of the area is flat, with Karoo outcrops of various geological formations (fig. 5). This made for very good archaeological visibility. A total of ten sites were observed during the survey, as well as isolated occurrences of Late Stone Age (LSA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone tools (fig. 6 and Table 3).. Isolated tools occur throughout the buffer zone. I undertook several test surveys, initially at 100m distances apart to test this hypothesis. The hypothesis held.

None of the sites will be directly affected as neither the road, nor the road reserve, will be widened. However, all sites within 50m – 100m of the road reserve were noted.

**TABLE 3. FIGURE 6 SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF THE FINDS.**

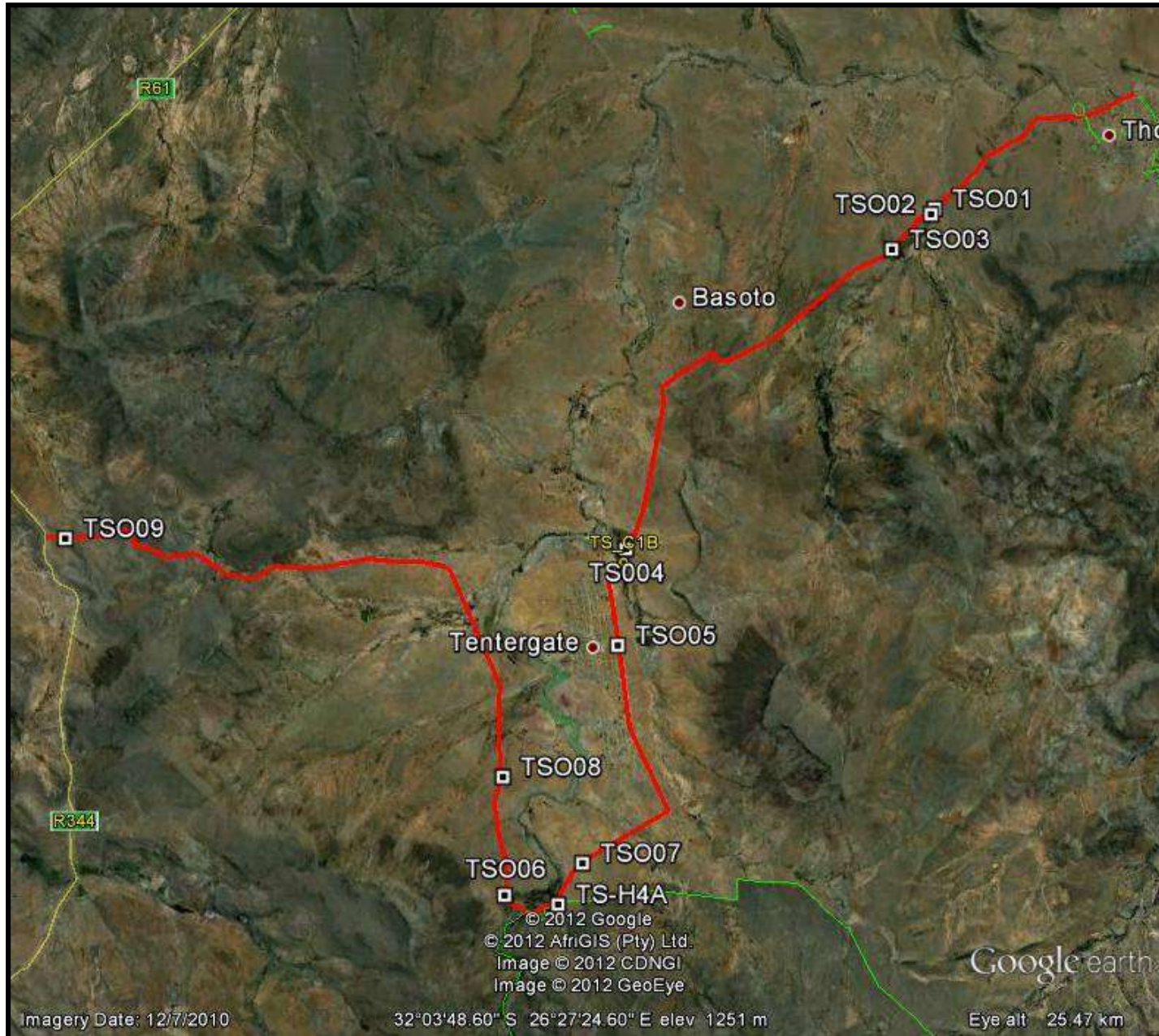
Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description
TS-H4A	-32.146051	26.449087	Settlements
TSO01	-31.994872	26.545793	Stone tools scatter
TSO02	-31.996043	26.544852	Water troughs
TSO03	-32.003781	26.534729	Cemetery
TSO04	-32.0689988	26.4664845	Farmhouse and graves
TSO05	-32.089861	26.464607	Cemetery
TSO06	-32.137062	26.455357	Possible grave
TSO07	-32.144060	26.435417	Possible grave
TSO08	-32.1184354	26.4349795	Farm buildings
TSO09	-32.066591	26.323627	Farm buildings

FIG. 5: LOCALITY PHOTOS OF THE ROAD UPGRADE ENVIRONMENT





FIG. 6: LOCATION OF RECORDED HERITAGE SITES



## TSO01

TSO01 is located on a downslope in a small erosion gully. The site consists of a small scatter of LSA and MSA tools that are in a secondary context. That is, they have washed down the hill and accumulated in an erosion gully (fig. 6). The stone tools were located over a 10m area, suggesting that the stone tools along the road are very sparse, and only occasionally group together by accident.

The tools included:

- LSA Adze on a MSA flake
- MSA flakes and cores
- LSA flakes and cores

**Significance:** The site is of low significance as the tools are very few in number and a secondary context.

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required, as the stone tools will not be affected.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3C

## TSO02

TSO02 is located near the edge of the river bank and consists of several water troughs. One of these appears to be much older than the other troughs and was subsequently recorded (fig. 7).

**Significance:** The site is of low significance as it only has a functional value.

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required, as the road upgrade will not affect the site. The area cannot be affected by road infrastructures.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3A

**FIG. 6 SELECTED STONE TOOLS AT TSO01**



**FIG. 7: WATER TROUGH AT TSO02**



### **TSO03**

TSO03 is located near the edge of the road. The site consist of a fenced off and dedicated cemetery (fig. 8). The cemetery appears to have been used for some time.

**Significance:** The site is of high significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context.

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required as the cemetery will not be affected and it is already fenced off.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3A

**FIG. 8: CEMETERY AT TSO03**



#### **TSO04**

TSO04, or TS-C1/CA, is located near the edge of the road. The site appears to be part of the original Tentergate church and cemetery. (fig. 9). The building is now a ruin, and only one grave was visible from the road. The area was fenced off (with recent fencing and barbed wire) and I could not access the site. An internet search did not locate any information regarding the buildings. A general internet search noted that George Southey, an 1820's settler, owned a farm called Tentergate in this area.

TS-C1 and CA are the buildings and property probably related to the church, and farm Tentergate. The buildings appear to predate 19<sup>th</sup> century. They are in disrepair, however they are still occupied. The outer walls have been used for an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign (fig. 9). There may be an additional cemetery amongst the older trees in the farm complex.

**Significance:** The buildings are of low significance as they are in ruins with little chance of it being renovated. The cemetery is, however, of high significance

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required as the site is already fenced off and will not be affected. If any earthmoving or trenching activity is to occur in this general area then it should be monitored for historical middens.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3A and 3C

FIG. 8: TENTERGATE CHURCH AND GRAVE)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Arrow indicates grave(s)

FIG. 9: BUILDINGS AT TS-C1<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Arrow indicates possible grave(s)



### **TSO05**

TSO05 is located near the edge of the road. The site is a cemetery with several graves. Some of the graves have individual fencing. (fig. 10).

**Significance:** The site is of high significance.

**Mitigation:** The cemetery should be fenced off and clearly demarcated before construction phase.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3A

**FIG. 10: CEMETERY AT TSO05**



## TSO06

TSO06 is located ~20m west from the road. The site consists of two cairns that appear to be the remnants of old graves (fig. 11). The graves predate 1968 and are ~20m from the road.

**Significance:** The site is of high significance.

**Mitigation:** The graves will need to be fenced off before construction phase and clearly demarcated. This will need to be supervised by a heritage practitioner.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3A

**FIG. 11: GRAVES AT TSO06**



## TSO07

TSO01 is located ~20m west of the road. The site consists of two cairns that may be human graves. These cairns are similar to those from TSO06, however, they are more sunken into the soil, and are thus older (fig. 12). Both of the cairns have fewer rocks in the centre than other graves; however, this could be regional variation. Even if these are not human graves, they need to be treated as such until proven otherwise.

**Significance:** the site is of low significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context.

**Mitigation:** The graves will need to be fenced off before construction phase and clearly demarcated. This will need to be supervised by a heritage practitioner.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3A

FIG. 12: POSSIBLE GRAVES AT TSO07



## TSO08

TSO08 is located ~100m from the road and is a group of farm buildings. The buildings are in ruins with only the foundations remaining, and do not occur on the 1965 topographical maps. They thus predate 1965 (fig. 12). There is a line of trees that demarcate the “driveway” to the property, and these are stylised with rectangular flowerbeds made from local rocks.

**Significance:** The site is of low significance

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required since the road upgrade will not affect the site. However, if any camps and stores are to be placed near the site (within 100m) then the area needs to be assessed, especially if any earthmoving activity occurs, as these may disturb historical middens.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3B

**FIG. 12: HOUSE REMAINS AT TSO08**



### **TSH1, TS-H2 & TS-H3**

TS-H1, TS-H2 and TS-H3 were identified from the 1965 topographical maps, as being several settlements near each other. The sites are located ~40m from the road. The site consists of 15 – 20 settlements with rectangular mud-brick houses. Some houses have the wattle-and-daub extensions (fig. 13). Most of the houses are in ruin with only the foundations remaining, however they do appear to have been recently abandoned due to the more modern artefacts observable on the ground. I did not see any evidence for human graves in the area.

**Significance:** The site is of low significance

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required, however the area should not be used as a camping or storage area in case human graves occur below the surface.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3C and 3A

**FIG. 13: HOUSE REMAINS AT TS-H1**



#### **TS-H4**

TS-H4 was identified from the 1965 topographical maps, as being a settlement of several houses. The settlement is located ~30m-130m from the road. The site consists of four rectangular mud-brick buildings, chicken coops and several stone kraals.(fig. 14 - 15). Some off the kraals are placed against the rocky outcrop. The houses appear to have been recently abandoned due to the more modern artefacts observable on the ground. There are two stone cairns near the entrance of the site, and these may be graves (fig. 16)

**Significance:** Most the site is of low significance. The area of possible graves is of high significance.

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required, however the area should not be used as a camping or storage area in case human graves occur below the surface.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3C and 3A

**FIG. 14: HOUSES AT TS-H4**



**FIG. 15: KRAALS AT TS-H4**



**FIG. 16: POSSIBLE GRAVES AT TS-H4**



**TSO09**

TSO09 is located near the end of the road upgrade. The site consists of a ruined farm house (fig. 17). The building occurs on the 1965 topographical map as a ruin. The house is some distance from the road and will not be affected by the upgrade.

**Significance:** The site is of low significance.

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation is required, however the area should not be used as a camping or storage area.

**SAHRA Grading:** 3B

**FIG. 17: FARM HOUSE AT TSO09**





## MANAGEMENT PLAN

None of the recorded sites will be directly affected by the road upgrade. However, the increase of heavy duty equipment would increase the potential for risks for those sites near the road. All graves and cemeteries should thus be clearly demarcated and fenced off. The fencing of older graves needs to be supervised by a heritage practitioner. The demarcation, and fencing off, of graves needs to be undertaken by a heritage specialist as the construction company is unlikely to observe some of the graves. All graves/cemeteries would need a 5m buffer between the edge, of the last grave, and the fence. No development is allowed within 20m of the fenced off grave, although this should ideally be 50m – 100m.

The locations of camp sites, storage facilities and site offices have not been finalised. These areas need to be assessed. This can initially be undertaken at a desktop level. The study excluded borrow pits and quarries.

## CONCLUSION

A heritage survey was undertaken for the upgrading of the Tsolwana dirt road. The dirt road will be upgraded to an asphalt road and no borrow pits or quarries will be used.

Eleven heritage sites were observed during the survey. Most of these sites contained human graves and would need to be demarcated and fenced off prior to construction. The demarcation, and fencing off, of graves needs to be undertaken by a heritage specialist as the construction company is unlikely to observe some of the graves.

**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:

Recorder's Site No.: TSO01

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 59.692 E26 32.748 1194 m

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

From the Caltex Garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R61. Follow the R61 for 21km, then turn right. Follow this road for 12.3km and turn left. TSO01 is 7.7km from here on a down slope in a small erosion gully.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: LSA/MSA scatter

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of a small scatter of LSA and MSA tools that are in a secondary context. That is, they have washed down the hill and accumulated in an erosion gully. The stone tools were located over a 10m area, suggesting that the stone tools along the road are very sparse, and only occasionally group together by accident. The tools included: LSA Adze on a MSA flake, MSA flakes and cores, LSA flakes and cores

## **UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**



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

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TSO02

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S31 59.763 E26 32.691 1195 m

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

From the Caltex Garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R61. Follow the R61 for 21km, then turn right. Follow this road for 12.3km and turn left. TSO02 is 7.6km from here near the edge of the riverbank.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Historical water trough

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

Site consists of several water troughs. One of these appears to be much older than the others are and was subsequently recorded.

## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



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

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

Recorder's Site No.: TSO03

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S32 00.227 E26 32.084 1212 m

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

From the Caltex Garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R61. Follow the R61 for 21km, then turn right. Follow this road for 12.3km and turn left. TSO03 is 6.3km from here near the edge of the road.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Cemetary  
Merits conservation: Yes  
Threats: Yes  
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: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consist of a fenced off and dedicated cemetery. The cemetery appears to have been used for some time.

## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



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

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TSO04

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S: 32.0689988 E: 264664845

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

TSO04, or TS-C1/CA, is located near the edge of the road.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Farmhouse and graves

Merits conservation: Yes to the cemetery

Threats: Yes

What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site appears to be part of the original Tentergate church and cemetery that have washed down the hill and erosion gully. The building is now a ruin, and only one grave was visible from the road. The area was fenced off (with recent fencing and barbed wire) and I could not access the site. An internet search did not locate any information regarding the buildings. A general internet search noted that George Southey, an 1820's settler, owned a farm called Tentergate in this area.

TS-C1 and CA are the buildings and property probably related to the church, and farm Tentergate. The buildings appear to predate 19<sup>th</sup> century. They are in disrepair, however they are still occupied. The outer walls have been used for an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign. There may be an additional cemetery amongst the older trees in the farm complex.

## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



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

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TSO05

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S32 05.393 E26 27.863 1290 m

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

From the Caltex garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R344. Follow it for 13.6km then turn left onto an unpaved road. Drive for 3.4km then turn right onto road. TSO05 is 140m from here, near the edge of the road.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Cemetary

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site is a cemetery with several graves. Some of the graves have individual fencing.

## **UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**



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

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

Recorder's Site No.: TSO06  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S: 32.137062 E: 26.455357

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

TSO06 is located ~20m west from the road.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Graves  
Merits conservation: Yes  
Threats: Yes  
What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

**RECORDING:**

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

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 31/01/2012  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of two cairns that appear to be the remnants of old graves. The graves predate 1968 and are ~20m from the road.



## **UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**



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

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TSO07

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S32 08.224 E26 27.321 1320 m

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

From the Caltex garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R344. Follow it for 8.4km, turn left onto road.

TSO07 is located ~20m west of the road, 21.1km along this road.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Possible graves

Merits conservation: Yes

Threats: Yes

What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of two cairns that may be human graves. These cairns are similar to those from TSO06, however, they are more sunken into the soil, and are thus older. Both of the cairns have fewer rocks in the centre than other graves; however, this could be regional variation. Even if these are not human graves, they need to be treated as such until proven otherwise.

## **UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**



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

Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TSO08

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S32 07.096 E26 26.097 1296 m

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

From the Caltex garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R344. Follow it for 8.4km, turn left onto road.

TSO08 is located ~100m from the road, 15.6km along this road.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Farm buildings

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Yes

Digital pictures: x

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

Site consists of a group of farm buildings. The buildings are in ruins with only the foundations remaining, and do not occur on the 1965 topographical maps. They thus predate 1965. There is a line of trees that demarcate the "driveway" to the property, and these are stylised with rectangular flowerbeds made from local rocks.

## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



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

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

Recorder's Site No.: TS-H1, TS-H2, TS-H3

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading:

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

The sites are located ~40m from the road.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlements

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

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: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

Site consists of

TS-H1, TS-H2 and TS-H3 were identified from the 1965 topographical maps, as being several settlements near each other. The sites consists of 15 – 20 settlements with rectangular mud-brick houses. Some houses have the wattle-and-daub extensions. Most of the houses are in ruin with only the foundations remaining, however they do appear to have been recently abandoned due to the more modern artefacts observable on the ground. I did not see any evidence for human graves in the area.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



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

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

Recorder's Site No.: TS-H4  
Official Name:  
Local Name:  
Map Sheet:  
GPS reading: S32 08.763 E26 26.945 1302 m

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

From the Caltex garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R344. Turn left after 8.4km onto a road. The site is located 20km from here, ~30m-130m from the road.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Settlement  
Merits conservation: No  
Threats: Yes  
What threats: Tsolwane road upgrade

**RECORDING:**

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

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin and Louise Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 31/01/2012  
Owner:  
References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

TS-H4 was identified from the 1965 topographical maps, as being a settlement of several houses. The settlement is located ~30m-130m from the road. The site consists of four rectangular mud-brick buildings, chicken coops and several stone kraals. Some off the kraals are placed against the rocky outcrop. The houses appear to have been recently abandoned due to the more modern artefacts observable on the ground. There are two stone cairns near the entrance of the site, and these may be 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.: TSO09

Official Name:

Local Name:

Map Sheet:

GPS reading: S32 03.995 E26 19.418 1414 m

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

From the Caltex garage in Tarkastad, enter the traffic circle and get onto the R344. Turn left after 8.4km onto a road. The site is located 507m from here, near the end of the road upgrade.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Farmhouse ruins

Merits conservation: No

Threats: Yes

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: 31/01/2012

Owner:

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

The site consists of a ruined farm house. The building occurs on the 1965 topographical map as a ruin. The house is some distance from the road and will not be affected by the upgrade.