

**APPENDIX 1 :**

**HIA THANKERTON: PHOTOS**

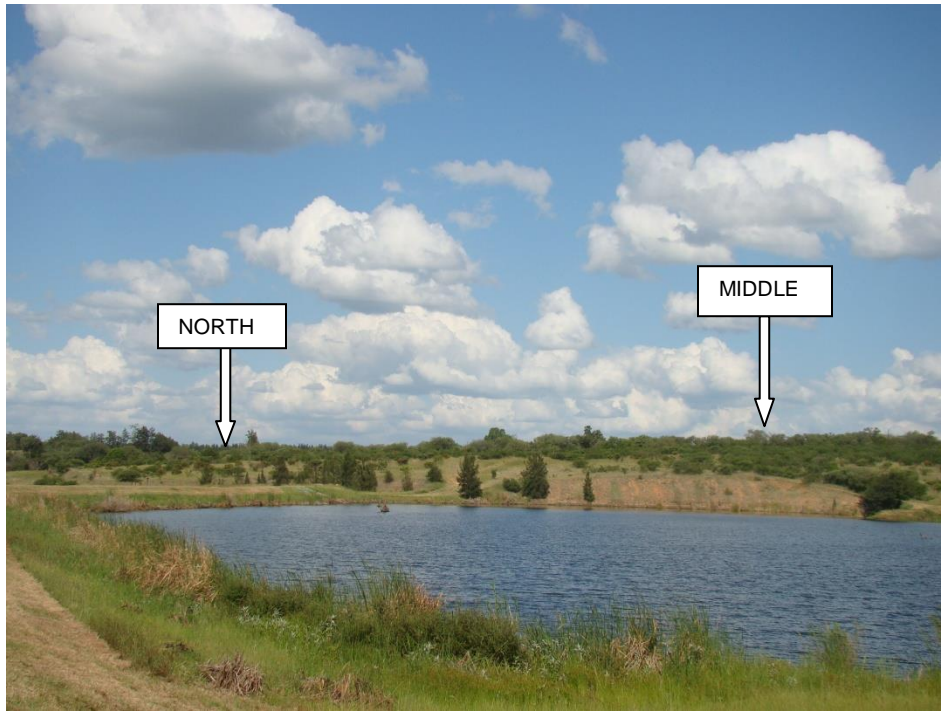


Fig. 1: The study area is indicated with arrows. This is the north to middle section.

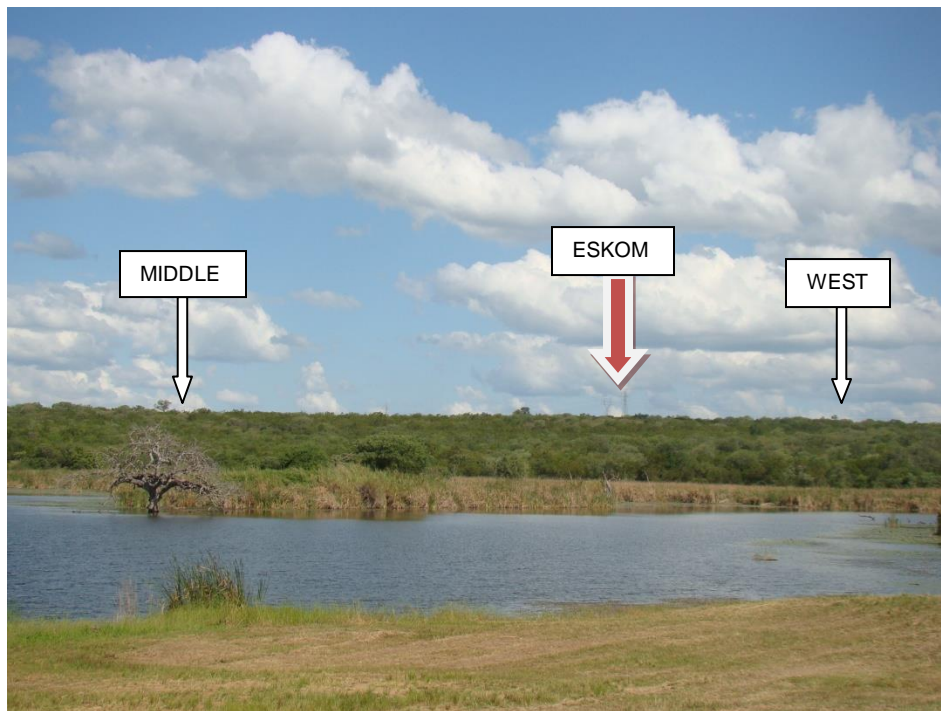


Fig. 2: The study area is indicated with arrows. This is the middle to western section. The ESKOM servitude is visible at the red arrow.

**THE NORTH- WESTERN (N-W) SECTION OF THANKERTON FARM:**



Fig. 3: The N-W section of Thankerton was previous mango orchards. Sickle bush invades this disturbed section.



Fig. 4: The previous mango orchard viewed from the middle of the section.



Fig. 5: Rough clay potsherds were observed in erosion trenches at the N-W corner.

**THE NORTH EASTERN (N-E) SECTION OF THANKERTON FARM:**



Fig. 6: The NE corner facing west. N4 is situated to the right.



Fig. 7: The NE corner facing south. The bush is very dense in this section.



Fig. 8: The NE corner, with impenetrable thorn thickets.



Fig. 9: The power line from the existing homestead.

**THE MIDDLE SECTION:**



Fig. 10: View of the bush in the middle section. Soil sample is visible.



Fig. 11: Soil samples revealed no archaeological deposits or artefacts.



Fig. 12: Fifteen soil samples were investigated throughout the property and were all sterile.



Fig. 13: A quarry to the east of the property revealed no archaeological artefacts or deposits. The deep sandy soils are clearly visible.



Fig. 14: ESKOM servitude (& SASOL pipe line), in the middle of the study area.



Fig. 15: View of a section of the bush in the middle of the study area.

**THE WESTERN AND SOUTH- WESTERN (SW) SECTION:**



Fig. 16: View of the ESKOM and SASOL servitudes.





Fig. 17: General condition of the bush in the western section.



Fig. 18: The drainage lines end into a large dam (see Google image).



Fig. 19: A number of LSA flakes were observed in the western section, especially along the drainage line and dam. Isolated scatters of dark quartzite are present in the western section.



Fig. 20: A single rough clay potsherd was observed in the road on the western section, along the drainage line. No permanent signs of pre-colonial settlement were observed.



Fig. 21: A LSA core.



Fig. 22: A LSA flake which is broken.

**THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN (SE) SECTION OF THANKERTON FARM**



Fig. 23: View of the southern border fence, facing S-E.



Fig. 24: General view of the southern section with the power line visible.



Fig. 25: Possible LSA borers were observed in the southern section.



Fig. 26: LSA flake.



Fig. 27: Rough clay potsherds of various thicknesses were observed.



Fig. 28: Clay potsherds observed in the southern section.



Fig. 29: Rough clay potsherds of a light colour.



Fig. 30: Upper grinder and clay potsherds.



Fig. 31: Upper grinder.



Fig. 32: Broken upper grinder.

**THE SOUTH EASTERN (SE) SECTION OF THANKERTON FARM**





Fig. 33: The southern fence (at the SE corner), facing west.



Fig. 34: The SE corner, facing north. Note the sugarcane fields on the right.



Fig. 35: A small graveyard, outside the study area on the eastern border, with an indistinct number of graves.



Fig. 36: Grave goods consist of enamel and plastic bowls (Fig. 35) and even an old bicycle.



Fig. 37: One of the graves were marked with a metal peg.



Fig. 38: View of the general condition of the veld in the south-eastern section.