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Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters

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Report Number: APAC018/27

2018-04-30

To: Me. N. Ramokgola
ESKOM L.O.U.
P.O.Box 3499
Polokwane
0700

Contract Number: 4600062579

RE: PHASE 2 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT AT ESKOM'S ALOE SUBSTATION NEAR GA-MOTHIBA CLOSE TO POLOKWANE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE – ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED HUMAN BURIAL.

APelsers Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC cc) was appointed by EkoInfo cc, on behalf of and in conjunction with ESKOM Holdings Limpopo Operating Unit, to undertake a Phase 2 Heritage Assessment at their Aloe Substation site, as well as to investigate & assess the discovery of a previously unknown burial at the Substation. A burial pit and human remains were discovered close to the existing Aloe Substation during the excavation of trenches that forms part of the expansion of the Substation for a New Transformer.

The aims of the assessment was to determine if there are any possible cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) resources in the area of the Substation that could potentially be impacted by the current expansion activities OR any future developments and to recommend suitable mitigation measures to avoid negative impacts on such resources. Secondly, the uncovered burial and human remains had to be investigated and assessed and the way forward in terms of the correct mitigation measures and processes be provided. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 25th of April 2018 and the heritage team was accompanied to the site by members of ESKOM L.O.U.

The results of the site visit and assessment will be discovered further on in this document. A background to the legislation pertaining to Cultural Heritage Resources, as well as an Introduction to the Archaeology and Heritage of the specific and larger geographical area will be given first.

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Beatrix Bed & Breakfast Trading as A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years**
- b. *Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography*
- c. *Objects of decorative and visual arts*
- d. *Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years*
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years**
- f. *Proclaimed heritage sites*
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years**
- h. *Meteorites and fossils*
- i. *Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.*

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- a. *destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;*
- b. *destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;*
- c. *trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or*
- d. *bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.*
- e. *alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.*

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. *destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;*
- b. *destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or*

- c. *bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.*

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA AND SITE

ESKOM's Aloe Substation is located a few kilometres east of Polokwane, along the R71 road to Tzaneen and close to Ga-Mothiba & Mothibaskraal. It is an existing Substation on an existing Powerline section running from Polokwane.

The Substation site is located in an area that is relatively flat and open, although there is some tree cover (bushveld/thornveld) and dense stretches of Aloes. The surrounding area is dominated by a large hill to the south, with some related rocky outcrops and ridges. The remains of some pre-colonial/Late Iron Age and historical stone-walled settlements are found in close proximity to and further along the existing Powerline servitude. A number of known, recent, graves are also located close by.

No previous Heritage/Archaeological Impact Assessments (HIA/AIA's) for the Aloe Substation development could be located in SAHRA's database (sahris), while ESKOM's staff members that accompanied the team to the site were also not aware of such studies. However, previous studies on sections of the Powerline corridors in the larger area do exist, and will be utilized to provide background information on & interpret the sites existing close to and the accidentally discovered burial at the Aloe Substation.

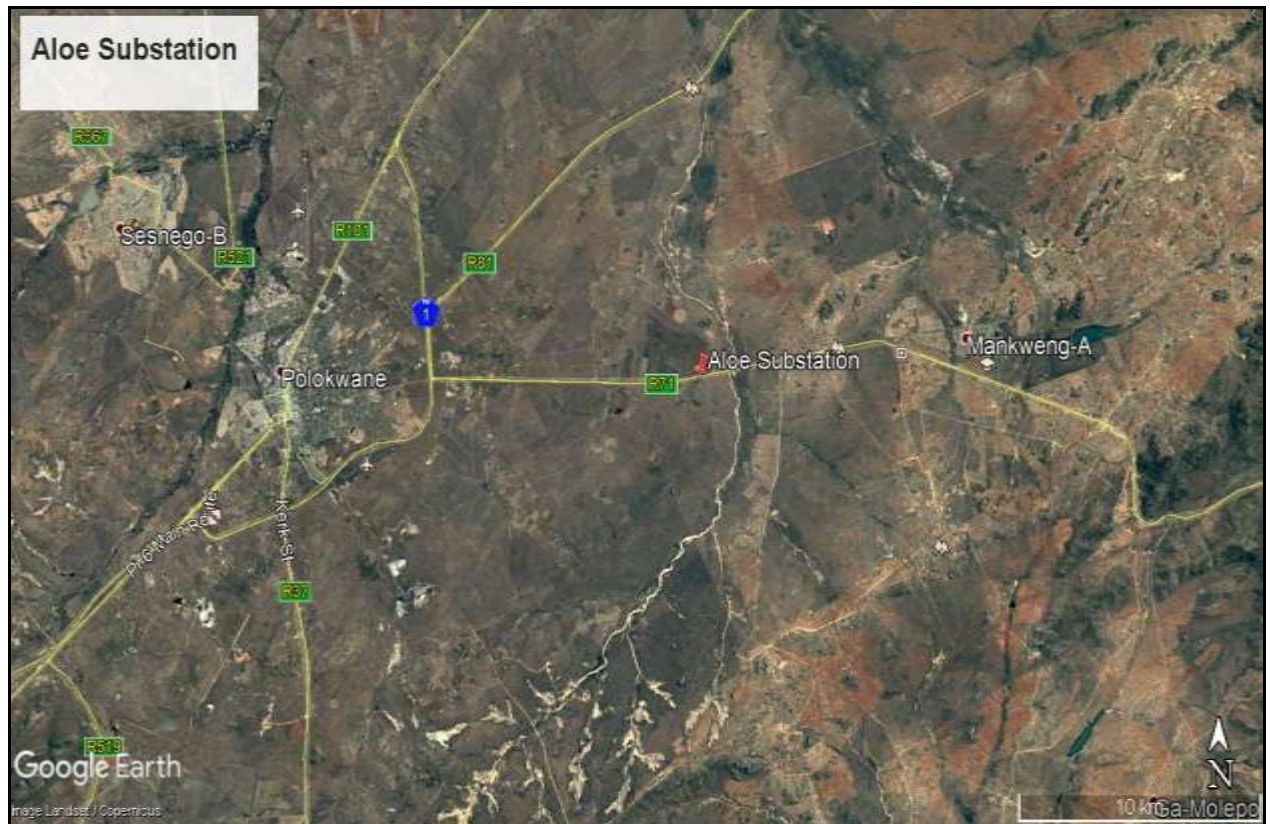


Fig.1: General location of the Aloe Substation (Google Earth 2018).



Fig.2: Closer view of location of Aloe Substation (Google Earth 2018).



Fig.3: View of existing Aloe Substation.



Fig.4: View of expansion area (for new Transformer) next to existing Aloe Substation. It is in this area that unknown burial was uncovered.



Fig.5: View of Aloe Substation with the large hill to the south of it.



Fig.6: View of general area showing the Aloes & some stone-walling.

DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

During a 2001 HIA for the proposed Eskom overhead Powerline at Palmietfontein, Ga-Motiba and Mothibaskraal a Middle Stone Age site was recorded by Roodt (2001: 5), while Pistorius mentions in a 2010 HIA report for Eskom's proposed 132kV Power Line running between the Witkop and Pietersburg Substation near Polokwane that limited rock paintings have been recorded by researchers in the Polokwane area (2010: 18).

No Stone Age sites or objects (such as stone tools) were identified in the area, and if any were to be found it would most likely be single, out of context, stone tools.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Again Roodt identified and recorded some LIA stone-walled sites & remains (including pottery) in his 2001 HIA in the larger area (2001: 4). These are similar to the ones located close to the Aloe Substation.

From Pistorius's 2010 HIA Report we get the following information (p.19 – 20). ***“Iron Age remains are numerous in the Polokwane area and can be attributed to different Sotho and Ndebele clans who occupied the area during the second millennium. These clans include the Langa Ndebele who lives towards the south-west of Polokwane; Bakoni clans who live in the Project Area and further to the north-west and north-east; the Ramagopa who occupy the Pietersburg plateau, the Molepo, Bakopa and numerous other small clans who are scattered over the whole region.***

The Eskom Project Area is in close proximity of the former sphere of influence of the Langa-Ndebele. The domain of this clan is stretched out on the plains between Bakenberg and Mokopane to the west of the Eskom Project Area. This area is characterised by a number of large mountains and smaller kopjes and knolls scattered over a vast plain. Some of the mountains bear historical names such as Mapela, Masenya and the historically well-known Fonthane and Thutlwane. Further to the north is Bankenberg and still further north in the Masebe Nature Reserve is the mountain of Magagamatala. Some of the mountains in this area serve as important historical settlements, battlefields and as graveyards for the Langa Ndebele. However, it seems as if clans of the Langa Ndebele once lived in the Eskom Project Area in the Witkoppen Mountains (Thaba Tšweu).

The Langa Ndebele is an Nguni (Hlubi) group who settled in the Limpopo Province from as early as the sixteenth century. The name of their clan, Langa, was derived from the name of their original chief when the clans were part of the Hlubi. They originated from eNgungunglovu (Pietermaritzburg) where they occupied a place known as Langalibalele. (Other clans such as the Mbo [Mkize], Bhele, Phuti, Polane and Swazi also trace their genealogies back to a Chief Langa who lived during the latter half of the 17th century).

The second half of the 17th century seems to have been a turbulent period in Hlubi history, as the Langa clan hived off from the main body in AD1650. They were led by Langalibalele/Masebe I (Masebethêla) from Hlubi country through what is today Swaziland. Their first significant stop was near Leydsdorp or Mafefera. They moved to Bosega, an area around Bonye, east of Pietersburg,

and the present territory of the Molepo chiefdom. After a short stay, the Langa moved to Thaba Tšweu (Witkoppen Mountain), a few kilometres to the south-east of Pietersburg, where they remained for four generations. The chiefs who ruled and died at Thaba Tšweu were Masebe I, Mapuso, Podile and Masebe II. Seritarita, who succeeded Masebe II at Thaba Tšweu, led the clan to Maleoko (on the farm Bultongfontein [239KR]), where he remained for three years. From here, the clan moved to Moumong-wa-Matswake on the farm Zuid-Holland 773LR. Their settlement was known as Mokgokong. Seritarita was succeeded by Mapela, son of Seritarita's third ranking wife”.

Pistorius identified a number of LIA sites in his 2010 assessment in the larger area (2010: 26-27). According to him the stone walled sites can be described as of high significance as it possible that they may have been occupied by the Langa Ndebele from the seventeenth century onwards (Pistorius 2010: 28). The stone-walled sites located close to the existing Aloe Substation, as well as the uncovered burial, is most likely associated with the Late Iron Age settlement in the larger area as well and should therefore be interpreted and handled within this context.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. From Pistorius again we learn the following (2010: 20-23):

“After the Voortrekker leaders Hendrik Potgieter and Andries Potgieter were reconciled in 1852, the former established a town at Makapanspoort, between the Waterberg and the Strydpoort Mountains, which he named ‘Vredenburg’ (‘town of peace’) to commemorate the reconciliation. The town was later renamed after Piet Potgieter (who was killed during the siege of the Makapans Caves in 1854) and was called Potgietersrus. Because of fever and trouble with the Ndebele, the town was abandoned and deserted for about twenty years after 1868 but after 1890 it was re-established. There are three national monuments in Potgietersrus. The first is the monument erected at Moorddrift where Willem Prinsloo’s party, consisting of 28 men, women and children, was massacred by the Kekana and Langa Ndebele in 1854. The monument can be seen at a point where the old national road crosses the Nylstroom. The Makapans Caves have also been declared a national monument and a group of Ana-trees (Acacia albida) in the Vaaltyn Mapan Location, 16 kilometres from Potgietersrus has also attained national monument status. According to tradition, David Livingstone camped in the shade of these trees, which are some 20 metres in height, and the Voortrekkers held meetings under them.

Potgietersrus also has the proud distinction of being one of the first towns in the former Transvaal to establish its own museum for the town early in the second half of the 20th century. The museum became a reality due to the effort and enthusiasm of the late Mr Arend Dieperink. Today the museum boasts a large collection of artefacts from the prehistoric and historical periods of Potgietersrus. The Potgietersrus district has a rich cultural heritage. Archaeological remains dating from prehistoric to historic times are abundant in the region. However, archaeological research has been limited to excavations of individual Stone Age settlements (such as the caves in the Makapans Valley) and Iron Age sites (such as the Ficus cave in the Makapans Valley). Archaeological surveys, excavations and the publication of such findings have not yet fully revealed the variety and wealth of Potgietersrus’ cultural heritage.

Pietersburg is the principal town in the Northern Province and was established in 1884 on the farm Sterkloop. The town was named after General Piet Joubert, acting president of the Transvaal. One of the streets in Pietersburg where erven were allocated to residents who lost everything when the Venda destroyed Schoemansdal in 1867 was named Compensation road. Pietersburg was the seat of government at the end of the Anglo-Boer War for a while. Although the town is located near the Tropic of Capricorn, the climate is invigorating because Pietersburg is located on a plateau 1 280 metres above sea level. Pietersburg has four museums. One of these is a formal museum in the Civic Centre which contains the work of the pioneer photographer, Hugh Exton. Exton donated 22 000 glass negatives and a collection of historical photographs to the museum. The Irish House is an excellent example of a house of the Victorian era and contains exhibitions on the cultural history of the area. At the Bakoni Malapa, nine kilometres to the south of Pietersburg, age-old traditional crafts such as beer-brewing, maize-grinding and basket-weaving are demonstrated.

This open air site museum is situated at the foot of a rocky mountain near the Witkoppen Substation. The museum comprises a traditional kraal with huts made of wood, thatch and anthill clay. The site is composed of dwellings that surround a central area (the kgorong) which contains the cattle kraal and the meeting place for men.

Pietersburg is also noted for its wealth of prehistoric and historical remains, which attracted the attention of observers from as early as the 1870's when Thomas Baines recorded Iron Age villages near the Blouberg Mountain range, to the north-west of Pietersburg. Other traces of human remains from the past have been found in the Makapans Cave site. Stone tools have been found in numerous dongas or erosion gullies and there is an abundance of Late Iron Age stone walled sites.

Marabastad, located 24 kilometres to the south-west of Pietersburg, was named after the Ndebele chief Maraba, who established the village towards the end of 1868. The stone walls of this village can be seen on the farm Sandrivier. In about 1952 the name was changed to Eerstegoud because of Edward Button's discovery of the first gold in the Transvaal at Eersteling in 1871. Eersteling was declared a national monument in 1938). With the evacuation of Schoemansdal in 1867, the magistrate was moved to Marabastad, but then moved to Pietersburg on 31 July 1866, after which Marabastad began to decline. A British fort which was constructed in 1880 is situated near the Eestegoud village. This fort was declared a national monument in 1938".

During his 2001 HIA in the area Roodt identified and recorded a number of historical settlement remains, including graves similar to those located close to the Aloe Substation (2001: 4-5), while Pistorius identified the same in his 2010 HIA (p.27-28). Some of the settlement remains and the marked grave site located close to the Aloe Substation is similar to the sites that these researchers identified in the larger area during their earlier assessments.

RESULTS OF 25th OF APRIL 2018 ASSESSMENT

The assessment on the 25th of April mainly focussed on the accidentally discovered burial and human remains at the existing Aloe Substation. The remains were exposed during expansion work on the Substation and while excavating trenches for a new Transformer. However, some other known cultural heritage sites located close to the Substation and Powerline corridor here was also shown to the heritage specialist and will be discussed here briefly.

Burial

The burial pit and exposed skeletal remains were covered after discovery and left intact as best as possible and the area fenced-in. During the site visit the pit was uncovered but the remains (covered with soil by ESKOM) was not opened up. Some bones belonging to the burial/individual was found next to the pit and placed with the remains for further investigation later on. Pottery was found in close proximity to the pit and remains as well. Furthermore, some other fragments of pottery were identified in the other open trenches dug here, as well as a possible hut floor. The burial and this section of the site most probably dates to the Late Iron Age phase of settlement here, and could be related to the Langa Ndebele as identified by Pistorius.

Graves always carry a High Significance rating i.t.o Cultural Heritage. As this burial is most likely much older than 60 years of age it should be seen as Archaeological. However, before a Rescue Permit is applied for from SAHRA and issued, social consultation will have to be conducted. This will be done with the Ga-Mothiba Tribal Authority close by to get consent for the excavation and removal of the remains from its burial pit and reburial in the Tribal area. Once this has been obtained the burial pit will be excavated to determine burial style, to recover all possible grave goods (cultural material), for the remains to be investigated to determine age and sex of the individual buried and then for the remains to be removed and to be buried in a new grave.

GPS Location of Burial (approximate): S23.53 57.26 E29 37 04.37

Cultural Significance: High.

Heritage Significance: Grade III: Other Heritage resources of Local importance and therefore worthy of conservation.

Field Ratings: Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (High/Medium significance)

Mitigation: Once social consultation have been completed and consent obtained then a SAHRA permit to be obtained for excavation and relocation purposes

Stone-walled Settlement Remains & Recent Graves

A number of stone-walled settlement remains are located in close proximity to the existing Aloe Substation and the large area around it and the hill dominating the area to the south of it. Some of these walled enclosures are circular-shaped and represents hut bays, as well as livestock enclosures (cattle kraals and others). It is possible that some of these are related to the burial found in the trenches, but it is highly likely that these remains date to a much later, historical time-period and that the marked graves situated close by are associated with these features.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view these settlement remains and graves are of Medium to High Significance. The existing Substation and Powerline corridor has to some extent already impacted on these sites and features in the area, but not to large degree. It is recommended that no further impacts on these and similar sites in the area should be allowed without proper mitigation measures being implemented. If further expansions to the Substation is planned detailed archaeological mapping and excavations on these sites should be undertaken, while the other option is to fence these sites (including the graves) in for protection.

GPS Location of settlement remains and recent graves: S23 53 57.01 E29 37 01.87

Cultural Significance: Medium - High.

Heritage Significance: Grade III: Other Heritage resources of Local importance and therefore worthy of conservation.

Field Ratings: General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)

Mitigation: If further expansions to the Substation is planned detailed archaeological mapping and excavations on these sites should be undertaken, while the other option is to fence these sites (including the graves) in for protection.



Fig.7: The location of the accidentally discovered burial.



Fig.8: The covered burial pit location.



Fig.9: The soil covered skeletal remains were not opened.



**Fig.10: The remains in the pit after discovery
(photo courtesy N.Ramokgola).**



**Fig.11: More human remains and pottery
found during the 25th of April 2018 assessment.**



Fig.12: More pottery in the area around the burial.



Fig.13: Remnants of hut floor (see reddish-brown layer) visible in one of the trenches.



Fig.14: Stone-walled enclosure close to Aloe Substation.



Fig.15: More stone walling on the site.



Fig.16: Some well-preserved stone walled enclosures are located on the site.



Fig.17: The existing Powerline corridor has impacted on parts of the stone-walled settlements located here in the past.



Fig.18: The recent grave site in the area.



Fig.19: Closer view of one of the graves.



Fig.20: One of the graves with a decorated pot on it.



Fig.21: None of the graves have legible inscriptions on their headstones, but this one has a cross.



Fig.22: Aerial view showing sites at the Aloe Substation. The white circled areas are stone-walled enclosures (Google Earth 2018).

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC cc) was appointed by EKOInfo cc, on behalf of and in conjunction with ESKOM Holdings Limpopo Operating Unit, to undertake a Phase 2 Heritage Assessment at their Aloe Substation site, as well as to investigate & assess the discovery of a previously unknown burial at the Substation. A burial pit and human remains were discovered close to the existing Aloe Substation during the excavation of trenches that forms part of the expansion of the Substation for a New Transformer.

The aims of the assessment was to determine if there are any possible cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) resources in the area of the Substation that could potentially be impacted by the current expansion activities OR any future developments and to recommend suitable mitigation measures to avoid negative impacts on such resources. Secondly, the uncovered burial and human remains had to be investigated and assessed and the way forward in terms of the correct mitigation measures and processes be provided. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 25th of April 2018 and the heritage team was accompanied to the site by members of ESKOM L.O.U.

The burial pit and exposed skeletal remains were covered after discovery and left intact as best as possible and the area fenced-in. During the site visit the pit was uncovered but the remains (covered with soil by ESKOM) was not opened up. Some bones belonging to the burial/individual was found next to the pit and placed with the remains for further investigation later on. Pottery was found in close proximity to the pit and remains as well. Furthermore, some other fragments of pottery were identified in the other open trenches dug here, as well as a possible hut floor. The burial and this section of the site most probably dates to the Late Iron Age phase of settlement here, and could be related to the Langa Ndebele as identified by Pistorius.

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From a Cultural Heritage point of view these settlement remains and graves are of Medium to High Significance. It is recommended that no further impacts on these and similar sites in the area should be allowed without proper mitigation measures being implemented. If further expansions to the Substation is planned detailed archaeological mapping and excavations on these sites should be undertaken, while the other option is to fence these sites (including the graves) in for protection.

REFERENCES

Aerial views of General & Closer study area location & Sites identified: Google Earth 2018.

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**APPENDIX A
DEFINITION OF TERMS:**

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B
DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C
SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D
PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service.

Should there be any questions or comments on the above please contact me at any time.

Kind regards

Anton Pelsler

