

4-2-274-0003-20021201-ACHMC

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Eskom Spitskop Substation Union Plats Northam

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2003-01-07  
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A CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR ESKOM'S  
PROPOSED NEW POWER LINE BETWEEN THE  
SPITSKOP SUBSTATION AND THE UNION PLATS  
SUBSTATION IN THE LIMPOPO (FORMER NORTHERN)  
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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December 2002

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eskom intends to establish a new 88kV power line between the Spitkop Substation and the Union Substation located in the Northam Platinum Mine premises. Eskom's study area is situated near the villages of Northam and Sefikie in the Limpopo (former Northern) Province of South Africa. The proposed new power line will be built adjacent (to the north) of an existing power line. The proposed new power line was divided into various parts and subjected to a heritage impact assessment study.

No heritage resources or sensitive remains (graveyards and graves) were observed along the proposed new power line corridor between the Spitskop Substation and the Union Substation located in the Northam Platinum Mine premises.

Only a few potsherds were observed near one of the granite dykes that cross Part EF of the proposed new power line corridor. However, these remains are not of any outstanding significance. Consequently, there is no reason from a cultural heritage point of view why Eskom should not undertake the proposed new development.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a cultural heritage assessment study done for Eskom in the Limpopo (former Northern) Province of South Africa. Large parts of the Limpopo Province, including Mokopane (Potgietersrus), Polokwane (Pietersburg), Phalaborwa, parts of the Lowveld and areas to the north and south of the Soutpansberg, have been explored for heritage remains in the past. These explorations have shown that the Limpopo Province has a rich cultural heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historical and the historical past. Pre-historic and historical remains in the Limpopo Province reflect the cultural heritage of most groups living in South Africa today. Some of these remains include:

- lime stone caves near Mokopane where hominids (ape-man creatures) lived in South Africa perhaps as long as 1 million years ago;
- Stone Age sites which may be associated with the San people and which date back hundreds of thousands of years;
- rock engraving and rock painting sites which date from the last 20 000 years;
- Early Iron Age sites occupied by the first Bantu-Negroid agriculturists and possibly cattle herders which date back 1 700 years;
- Late Iron Age sites dating from the last 500 years;
- Trade routes dating back for centuries and wagon trails along which trade items were moved between the interior of the country and the East Coast;
- remains dating from the previous century when the first Immigrant Boers settled at various places in the North-West and in the Northern Province from the 1840's onwards;
- block houses built by British troops on mountain ranges during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1900);
- graves and graveyard sites dating from historical and prehistoric times;

- old mines and mining activities dating from the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the first European mining activities commenced; and
- numerous other formal historical features (the Mokopane Museum, historically reconstructed features at Leydsdorp, the Polokwane Museum with the Bakone Lapa as one of its satellite museums, Foskor's Museum in Phalaborwa, the Masorini and Thulamela archaeological site museums in the Kruger National Park, the Schoemansdal open air museum near Louis Trichardt, etc).

## 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS AND LEGISLATION

Eskom's study area is situated in the archaeologically sensitive Limpopo Province of South Africa. All settlements older than hundred years and all structures or parts of structures older than sixty years located in this region are protected by legislation. A synopsis of the relevant legislation is provided below. It must serve as a guideline to be considered before any development project is undertaken.

### 2.1 The Environment Conservation Act (Act No 73 of 1989)

The Environment Conservation Act (Act No 73 of 1989) makes provision for the drawing up of reports concerning the impact on the environment of activities identified and prohibited in terms of Sections 21 and 22 respectively. These reports must evaluate the impact that development may have on the natural and man-made environment, and this includes archaeological sites.

Local and regional authorities (Town Councils, Regional Governments and Regional Services Councils) also have regulations requiring evaluation of the possible effects that rezoning and development schemes may have on the environment, including the cultural environment. These regulations must be studied to ensure that they are implemented correctly.

### 2.2 The Minerals Act (Act No 50 of 1991)

The Minerals Act (Act No 50 of 1991) and the Minerals Amendment Act (Act No 103 of 1993) require plans for the conservation of the environment at or in the vicinity of any mine or works to be detailed in an environmental management programme (EMP). The EMP must indicate how the natural and the 'man-made' environment will be protected and rehabilitated during and after the mining.

### 2.3 The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) requires all developers (including engineers, farmers [agriculturists] and mines, previously excluded from the bill) to undertake impact assessment studies whenever any development activities are undertaken. The law also provides guidelines for impact assessment studies to be done whenever cultural resources may be destroyed by development activities. Permits must be acquired from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before a heritage site can be affected or destroyed during the course of development activities.

Archaeological impact assessment studies have therefore become a common procedure for all development activities, even if such development may be exempted in terms of the Environment Conservation Act.

The new law stipulates the types of remains which qualify as cultural resources (heritage). These cultural resources are classified into national, provincial and other cultural heritage resources. The law stipulates general principles for heritage resources management and involves all three levels of government in the management of the country's cultural heritage. The law also requires community participation in the protection of living heritage resources.

SAHRA establishes and maintains a national policy, strategy plans and standards for heritage resources management and monitors the system as a whole. Heritage authorities assist and co-operate with individuals and organisations concerned with the study, the conservation and the promotion and utilisation of national heritage resources. A newly established National Heritage Resources Fund provides financial assistance for heritage projects.

## **2.4 Legislation relevant to graves, the exhumation and relocation of human remains**

Different legislation applies to different categories of graves, namely:

### **2.4.1 Graves younger than 60 years**

Graves younger than 60 years are protected by Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983). These graves fall under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health. Approval for the removal of graves and bodies must be directed to the Office of the relevant Provincial Minister. (This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or, in some cases, the MEC for Housing and Welfare). Authorisation for exhumation and re-interment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation must have authorisation under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (the Human Tissues Act).



## **2.4.2 Graves older than 60 years**

Graves older than 60 years but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (the National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and under the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). The Procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36[5] of Act 25 of 1999, National Heritage Resources Act) is applicable to graves older than 60 years which are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. Graves in this category located inside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years, over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authorities must be adhered to. In order to handle and to transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation needs authorisation under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (the Human Tissues Act). Any alteration to a grave in this category or the relocation thereof must be supervised by an archaeologist accredited by SAHRA and the Cultural Resource Management Section of the South African Association for Archaeologists.

## **2.4.3 Graves older than 100 years**

All graves older than 100 years are legislated as being archaeological and therefore protected under Act 25 of 1999 (the National Heritage Resources Act). SAHRA authorisation is required for all graves in this category, regardless of where they are located. Any alteration to a grave in this category or the relocation thereof must be supervised by an archaeologist accredited by SAHRA and the Cultural Resources Management Section of the South African Association of Archaeologists. If the grave is situated in a cemetery administered by a local authority, the authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years are also applicable, over and above SAHRA authorisation. At the discretion of SAHRA, the Procedure for Consulting Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36[5] of the National Heritage Resources Act) might also be required. In order to handle and transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation must have authorisation under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (the Human Tissues Act).

#### **2.4.4 Graves of victims of conflict**

All graves of victims of conflict, regardless of how old they are or where they are situated, are protected by Act 25 of 1999 (the National Heritage Resources Act). SAHRA authorisation is required for all graves in this category. Any alteration to a grave in this category or the relocation thereof must be supervised by an archaeologist accredited by SAHRA and the Cultural Resources Management Section of the South African Association for Archaeologists. If the grave is situated in a cemetery administered by a local authority, the authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years is also applicable, over and above SAHRA regulations. On the discretion of SAHRA, the Procedure for Consulting Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36[5] of the Act 25 of 1999, National Heritage Resources Act) might also be required. In order to handle and transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation must have authorisation under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (the Human Tissues Act).

### 3 AIM OF THIS REPORT

Eskom has been requested to establish a 88kV power supply between the Spitskop Substation and the Union Substation in the Northam Platinum Mine premises in the Limpopo (former Northern) Province of South Africa. This new 88kV power line will be built adjacent (to the north) of an existing 88kV power line that runs from the Spitskop Substation near Northam in the east to the Union Substation on Swartklip 405kV, approximately 7 kilometres further to the west (Figure 1).

In order to build the new power line and to comply with legislation, Eskom requires knowledge of the presence, relevance and the significance of any heritage resources that may occur in the critical area (corridor) where Eskom intends to undertake this development project. Eskom needs this information in order to take pro-active measures with regard to any heritage remains that may be affected by the new development as such remains may be affected, damaged or destroyed by the development project. Eskom therefore commissioned me to undertake a heritage impact assessment study of the critical area (corridor) to be affected by the proposed development. The aim of the heritage impact assessment study is:

- to establish whether any heritage resources do occur in or near the critical area (corridor) between the Spitskop Substation and the Union Substation and, if so, what the nature, the extent and the significance of these remains are;
- to determine whether such remains will be affected by the proposed development activities; and
- to evaluate what appropriate actions could be taken to reduce the impact of the development activities on such remains.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 A survey on foot**

The corridor (or critical area) for the proposed new power line between the farms Wildebeestlaagte 411KQ (where the Spitskop Substation is located) and the farms Swartklip 405 KQ and Grootkuil 409 KQ (where Pole Nr SPUP37 is located) is relevant to this cultural heritage impact assessment study. This corridor was divided into different parts that were subjected to a survey with a vehicle and a survey on foot. The different parts of the proposed new power line corridor are outlined and discussed in Part 6 of this report.

### **4.2 Databases and literature survey**

Information derived from databases kept and maintained at institutions such as the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria were used to determine whether any heritage remains have been identified in or near the critical area (corridor).

A survey of literature relating to the cultural and historical context of the study area was also undertaken in order to contextualise any possible heritage resources and sensitive remains that may occur in the wider study area (see Part 5.3 and Bibliography, Part 9).

The Northam area in general has not yet been studied with regard to its pre-historical or historical significance. It is possible that one historical beacon, Sefikele's kopie (Spitskop) located directly to the south of the study area may be associated with an important historical figure (Sefike) associated with the Kwena Mógôpa. The mining of platinum at Swartklip stretched back to the first exploration work during the 1920's indicating that the area made an important contribution to South Africa's mining heritage.

### **4.3 Assumptions and limitations**

It must be kept in mind that cultural heritage surveys may not detect all heritage resources in any given study area. While certain remains may simply be missed during surveys (observations), others may occur below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once development, such as the digging of holes for poles on which the power lines are strung commences.

#### 4.4 Some remarks on terminology

The cultural heritage assessment referred to in the title of this report includes a survey of heritage resources as outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999).

Cultural heritage (or cultural resources) includes all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are the result of the human mind. Natural, technological or industrial features may also be part of heritage resources, as places that have made an outstanding contribution to the cultures, traditions and lifestyles of the people or groups of people of South Africa.

The term 'pre-historic' generally refers to the time before any historical documents were written or any written language developed in a particular area or region of the world. The historical period and historical remains refer, for the Northam area, to the first appearance or use of 'modern' Western writing brought to Northam, Thabazimbi and Beestekraal by the first Colonists who settled in this area after c. 1870.

The term 'relatively recent past' refers to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Remains from this period are not necessarily older than sixty years and therefore may not qualify as archaeological or historical remains. Some of these remains, however, may be close to sixty years of age and may, in the near future, qualify as heritage resources.

It is not always possible, based on observations alone, to distinguish clearly between archaeological remains and historical remains, or between historical remains and remains from the relatively recent past. Although certain criteria may help to make this distinction possible, these criteria are not always present, or, when they are present, they are not always clear enough to interpret with great accuracy. Criteria such as square floor plans (a historical feature) may serve as a guideline. However, circular and square floors may occur together on the same site.

The term 'sensitive remains' is sometimes used to distinguish graves and cemeteries as well as ideologically significant features such as holy mountains, initiation sites or other sacred places. Graves in particular are not necessarily heritage resources if they date from the recent past and do not have tombstones that are older than sixty years.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age peoples lived in the area well into the historical period. The Stone Age is divided into an Earlier Stone Age (3 million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years to 40 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).

The term 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the 19<sup>th</sup> century and can therefore include the historical period.

The term 'study area' or 'project area' refers to the area where Eskom wants to focus its development activities.

The 'critical areas' refer to the areas (or corridors) that will be affected by Eskom's proposed development project.

The 'peripheral area' refers to the area where Eskom does not intend to focus its development activities, but which are in close proximity to the critical areas (or corridors).

Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in any given area.

Phase II studies include in-depth cultural heritage studies such archaeological mapping and excavating work, the documenting of rock art sites, engraving sites or historical dwellings and other architectural features and structures, the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks, etc. Phase II work requires the co-operation and approval of SAHRA.

## 5 THE STUDY AREA

### 5.1 Location

Eskom has to establish a new 88kV power line between the Spitskop Substation on the farm Wildebeestlaagte 411KQ and the Union Substation on the farm Swartklip 405KQ in the Limpopo (former Northern) Province of South Africa. The Spitskop Substation is located near Sefikile's kopje, presently the centre of a thriving village and possibly the former sphere of influence of a section of the Kwena Mògòpa. Other beacons in and near the study area include the Northern Platinum Platinum Mine and the town of Northam, the latter located approximately five kilometres to the east of the Spitskop Substation. The Eskom study area is located in the Limpopo (former Northern) Province of South Africa.

Few outstanding geographic features occur in the immediate the study area that is situated on a level piece of land. The most prominent features are the Sefalthane and Diphiri Rivers that converge before entering to enter the Brakspruit dam, around which the new power line will be built, before leaving the dam as the Brakspruit River (Figure 1). Magnificent mountains and mountain ranges mark the wider area around the Eskom study area.

## 5.2 Brief summary of the historical context of the study area

Northam is a small town situated in the Limpopo (former Northern) Province of South Africa. The village also served as a railway station on the branch line from Rustenburg to Middelwit, 118 kilometres by rail and 80 kilometres by road, north of Rustenburg. Northam is the junction for the branch railway to the iron-mine at Thabazimbi.

E.H.J. Fulls established Northam on the farm Leeukoppie 415KQ. It was proclaimed a town on 9 October 1946 and was named by H. Herd, who owned most of the near-by farms after the Second Anglo-Boer War, having bought the farms from British settlers who had received the land as grants from the British government.

Northam has rich deposits of chrome and platinum. The area is also known for its large ranches stocked mainly with Red Afrikaner cattle.

The prehistory and history of the Northam area has not been researched yet. No archaeological or cultural heritage work has, to the knowledge of this writer, been done in the Northam area.

It can be expected that the wider unspoiled area encircling the Eskom study area must contain numerous Stone Age and Iron Age sites. Some of the high mountain ranges may contain rock paintings. Early farm homesteads may also still occur in the area as the first Colonists established themselves along the Crocodile River from as early as the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Farm workers and their families established numerous homesteads, outbuildings, cattle kraals and small cemeteries on their farms close to the Crocodile River.

'Modern' prospecting commenced in Thabazimbi and Northam where some of the richest iron (magnetite) and platinum deposits were found at Vliegepoort (near the entrance into modern day Thabazimbi) and on the Merensky Reef on the farm Zwartklip during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These discoveries led to the development of the Thabazimbi iron ore Mine and the Northam Platinum Mine.

## 5.3 The affected nature of the study area (not conducive to the conservation of heritage resources)

The study area, consisting of a long stretch of land crossing the farm Spitskop 410KQ, is not an unaffected piece of land anymore. This farm has been



exploited for agricultural purposes during the past few decades. The building of the wall of the Brakspruit Dam has also scarred the central part of the study area. The soil for this wall was collected from the immediate surroundings of the dam. These actions may have destroyed heritage remains such as Stone Age sites which may have existed close to the banks of the Sefathane and Diphiri Rivers which were engineered to flow into the Brakspruit Dam.

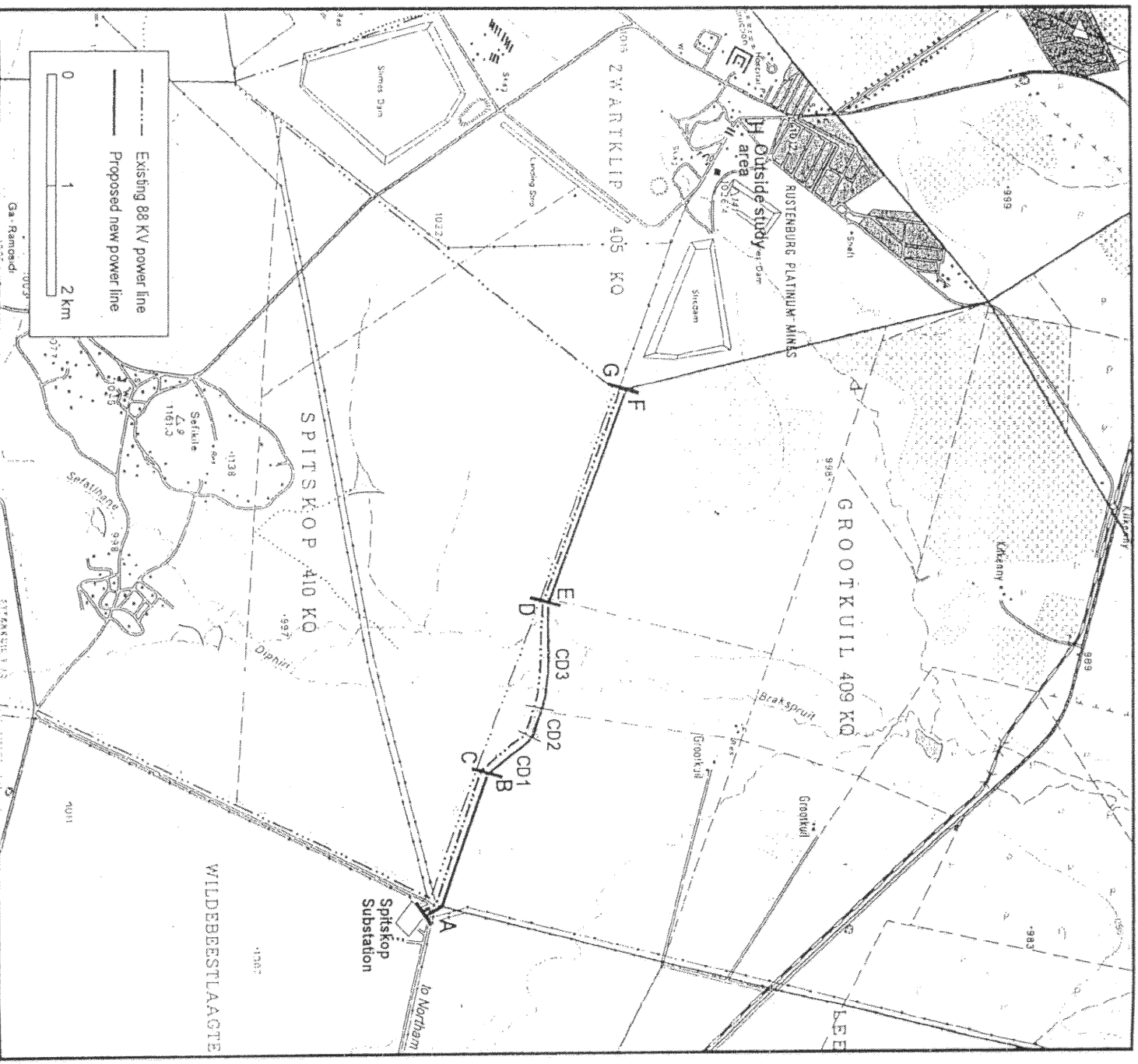


Figure 1. The Eskom study area stretches from the farm Wildebeestaagte 411KQ in the south-east to the farm Zwartklip 405KQ in the north-east. Note the different parts of the power line that were subjected to a heritage impact assessment study. No heritage resources or sensitive remains of any outstanding significance were observed along the various parts of the proposed new power line corridor.

## 6 HERITAGE REMAINS AND THE PROPOSED NEW POWER LINE CORRIDOR

The cultural heritage impact assessment was conducted along one critical area (power line corridor) situated between the Spitskop Substation on the farm Wildebeestaagte 411KQ in the east and the Union Substation on the farm Swartklip 405KQ, in the west.

The heritage impact assessment study was conducted along the following stretches of the proposed new power line corridor (Figure 1):

- Part AB: From the Spitskop Substation to the second turning point in the proposed new power line corridor.
- Part CD1: parallel, northwards along the wall of the Brakspruit Dam.
- Part CD2: parallel, north-westwards along the wall of the Brakspruit Dam.
- Part CD3: parallel, westwards along the wall of the Brakspruit Dam.
- Part EF: From the western border of the Brakspruit Dam to Pole Nr SPUP37 on the border of Spitskop 410KQ and Swartklip 405KQ.
- Part GH: From Pole Nr SPUP37 to the Union Substation (outside the study area)

The survey along these stretches of the proposed new power line is discussed below. The discussion is illustrated with photographs:

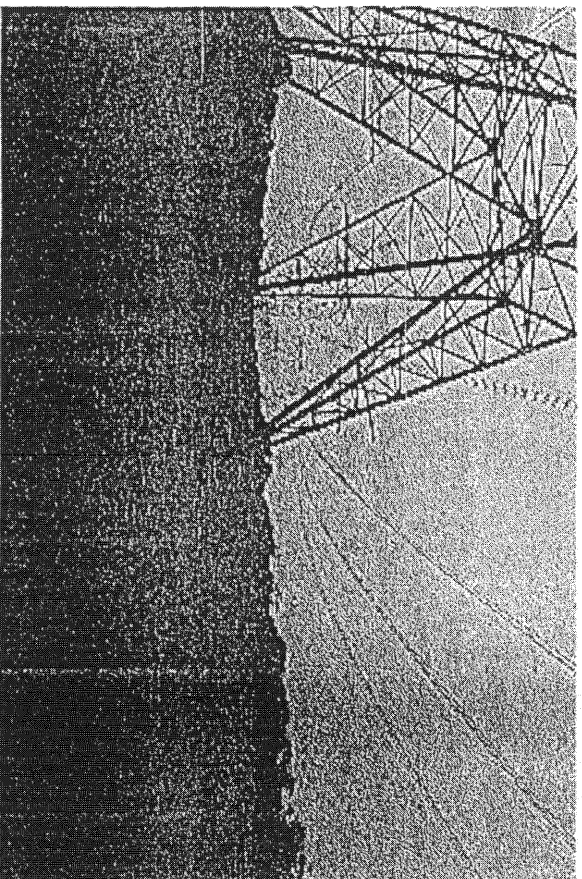
Part AB: From the Spitskop Substation to the second turning in the proposed new power line corridor

Part AB runs from the Spitskop Substation on the farm Wildebeestaagte 411KQ to the north for a very short distance before turning to the north-west following the borders of the farms Grootkui 409KQ and Spitskop 410KQ. Part AB runs in a north-westerly direction for approximately 1,25 kilometres along the borders of these two farms before reaching the second turning point in the power line. The piece of veld that Part AB crosses has been disturbed in the past (Figure 2).

Part AB runs parallel (and to the north) of a dirt road and game fence across a piece of indigenous bush and crosses underneath two 400kV power lines running parallel with each other in a northerly direction (Figure 3).

No heritage resources were observed in Part AB.

Figures 2 & 3. The disturbed piece of veld through which Part AB runs from the Spitskop Substation to the second turning point in the power line (below). Part AB crosses underneath two parallel northwards running 400kV power lines (far below).



Part CD1: parallel, northwards along the wall of the Brakspruit Dam

Part CD1 is one of three part of the proposed new power line that will run adjacent (and to the north) of the earth wall of the Brakspruit Dam. Part CD1 is approximately 0,5 kilometres long and runs in a northerly direction before reaching the third turning point in the proposed new power line corridor.

Part CD1 runs away (or divert) from the dirt road and game fence that follow the borders of the farms Spitskop 410KQ and Grootfkuil 409KQ. It runs through a piece of undisturbed veld.

No heritage remains of any significance were observed in Part CD1.

Part CD2: parallel, north-westwards along the wall of the Brakspruit Dam

Part CD2 is the second stretch of three parts of the proposed new power line that will run adjacent (and to the north) of the earth wall of the Brakspruit Dam. Part CD2 is approximately 350 metres long and runs in a north-westerly direction along the earth wall of the Brakspruit Dam before reaching the fourth turning point in the proposed new power line.

Part CD2 runs along the southern edge of an agricultural field that stretches northwards from the Brakspruit Dam (Figure 4).

No heritage resources of significance were observed in Part CD2.

Figure 4. Part CD2 runs between the earth wall of the Brakspruit Dam (below) and the southern edge of an agricultural field (not visible in the photograph) (below).

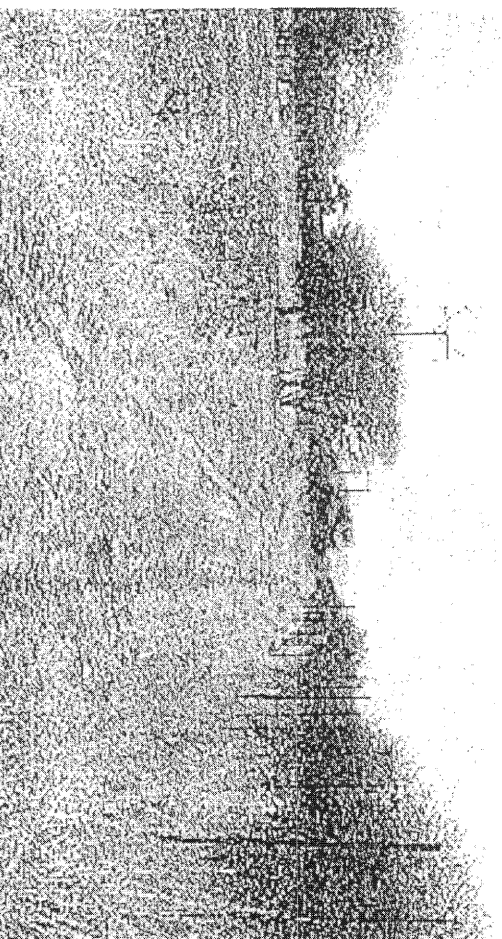


Figure 5. Part EF runs parallel with a game fence, dirt tract and agricultural fields (above).

Part CD3: parallel, westwards along the wall of the Brakspruit Dam

Part CD3 runs from the fourth turning point in the proposed new power line westwards for approximately 800 metres to the fifth and last turning point in the proposed new power line corridor.

Part CD3 initially runs along the southern edge of agricultural fields that have disturbed this part of the proposed new power line corridor. The last, short stretch of Part CD3 runs through a piece of indigenous bush.

Part CD3 has been disturbed as the Brakspruit Dam has burst its (earth) wall at two places. The masses of water that have rushed through the broken wall have washed away large parts of the surface soil that covers Part CD3.

No heritage remains of significance were observed along Part CD3.

Part EF: From the western border of the Brakspruit Dam to Pole Nr SPUP37 on the border of Spitskop 410KQ and Swartklip 405KQ

Part EF runs in a straight line in a westerly direction and is approximately 2 kilometres long. It follows the borders of the farms Spitskop 410KQ and Grootkuil 409KQ after Parts CD1, CD2 and CD3 have circumscribed the earth-wall of the Brakspruit Dam. Part EF, consequently, runs from close to the western border of the Brakspruit Dam to Pole Nr SPUP37 near the borders of Spitskop 410KQ, Swartklip 405 KQ and Grootkuil 409KQ.

Part EF runs along a game fence and dirt road, close to the borders of Spitskop 410KQ and Grootkuil 409KQ (Figure 5). It initially runs across open veld with no indigenous bush and then across a piece of indigenous bush. It crosses at least two granite dykes protruding slightly above the surface of the earth (Figure 6). It also passes alongside at least two thick patches with Acacia trees growing close to the granite dykes. (The Acacias settled on shallow soils that cover the granite dykes. Normally, farmers demolish rocky outcrops to incorporate these pieces of land into surrounding agricultural fields).

The last section of Part EF approaching Pole Nr SPUP37 runs across agricultural fields.

#### *Heritage remains*

A few potsherds were observed near one of the granite dykes. It is possible that Late Iron Age people may have lived close to these protrusions, some of which were destroyed to make way for agricultural fields in the past (Figure 6).

No heritage remains of significance were observed along Part EF of the proposed new power line corridor.



Figure 6. At least two granite dykes cross Part EF of the proposed new power line corridor (below). A few potsherds were observed near one of these natural features.

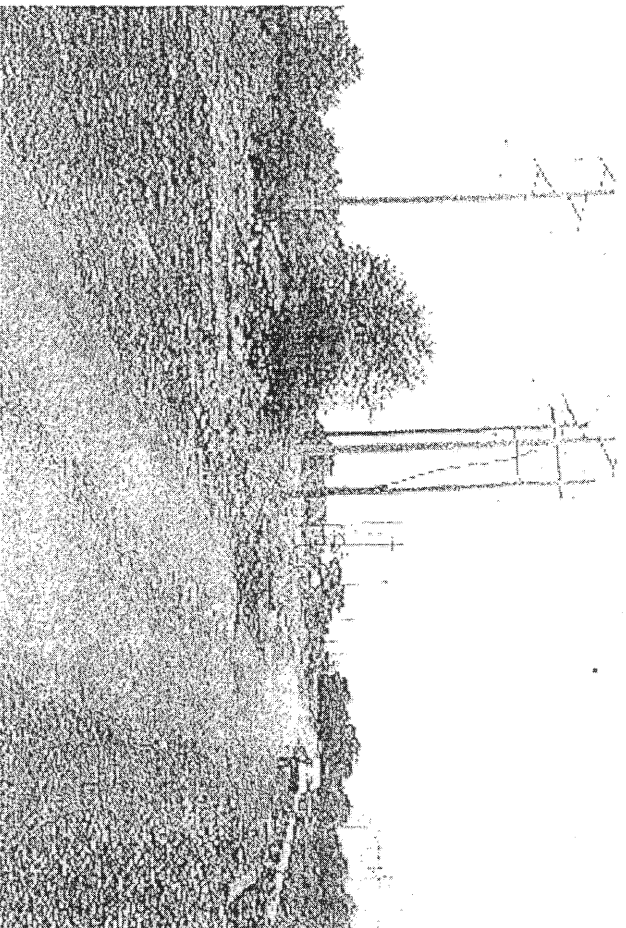
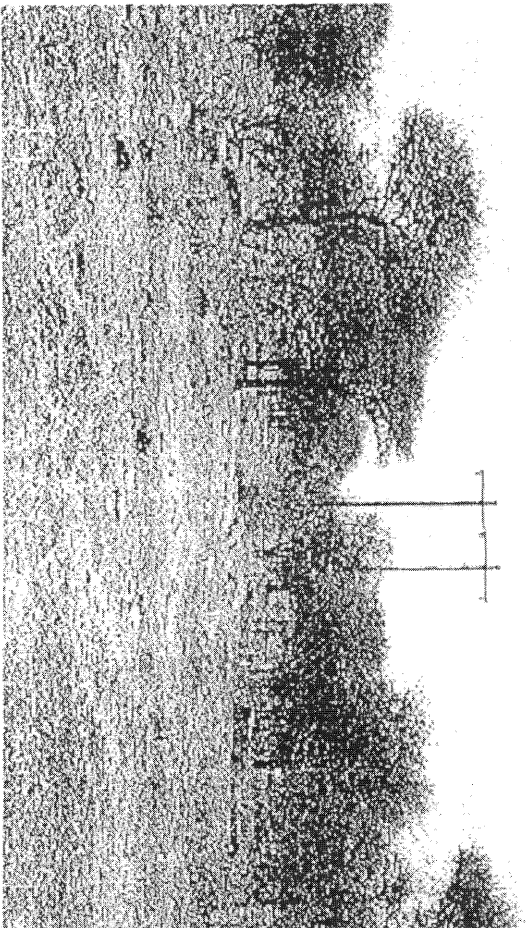


Figure 7. Part GH leads from Pole Nr SPUP37 to the Union Plats Substation in the Northam Platinum Mine premises but is not part of this study (above).

Part GH: From Pole Nr SPUP37 to the Union Plats Substation (outside the study area)

Part GH runs from Pole Nr SPUP37 to the Union Plats Substation on Swartklip 405KQ. This part of the proposed new power line corridor is not part of the study area and is located in the Northam Platinum Mine premises. However, this part of the power line was visited in order to gain access to the last section of Part EF.

It must be emphasised that this part was not studied thoroughly as it is not included in the terms of reference.

Part GH has several turns and runs from Pole Nr SPUP37 through indigenous bush, along side a tailings dam and then between two tailings dams. It follows a dirt road, pipe lines and crosses wetlands between the tailings dams. Eventually, it crosses a tar road and enters the Union Plats Substation (Figure 7).

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

No heritage resources or sensitive remains (graveyards and graves) were observed along the proposed new power line corridor between the Spitskop Substation and the Union Substation in the Northam Platinum Mine premises.

Only a few potsherds were observed near one of the granite dykes that cross Part EF of the proposed new power line corridor. However, these remains are not of any outstanding significance. Consequently, there is no reason from a cultural heritage point of view why Eskom should not undertake the proposed new development.



DR JULIUS CC PISTORIUS

8      **BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LITERATURE PERTAINING TO THE BROADER  
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