

Prepared for:
LANDSCAPE DYNAMICS
ESKOM NORTHERN REGION

**A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR A
PROPOSED NEW 132kV POWER LINE RUNNING FROM THE
NEW MATLABAS SUBSTATION TO THE PROPOSED NEW
BULGE SUBSTATION IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE OF
SOUTH AFRICA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eskom's proposed Bulge Project in the Limpopo Province of South Africa encompasses the construction of the Matlabas and Bulge Substations as well as a proposed new 132kV power line running from the Matlabas Substation to the proposed new Bulge Substation between Vaalwater and Lephalale in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. The Bulge Project may impact on South Africa's 'national estate as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999), some of which may occur in or near the Bulge Project Area. Consequently, a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as required according to Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) was undertaken for the Bulge Project.

The Phase I HIA study had the following objectives: to identify, map and describe all types and ranges of heritage resources which have been observed in or near the Bulge Project Area; to outline the significance of these types and ranges of heritage resources as well as the impact on those heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed new Bulge Project, and to propose mitigation measures for those heritage resources which may be affected (demolished, altered, moved or relocated) by the Bulge Project.

The Phase I HIA study for the proposed Bulge Project revealed no heritage resources of significance as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

There is consequently no reason from a heritage point of view why Eskom's proposed new Bulge Project may not proceed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Eskom's proposed Bulge Project in the Limpopo Province of South Africa encompasses the construction of the Matlabas and Bulge Substations as well as a 132kV power line running from the proposed new Matlabas Substation to the proposed new Bulge Substation between Vaalwater and Lephalale. This document contains the report on a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study done for the proposed new Bulge Project in the Limpopo Province of South Africa.

Parts of the Limpopo Province such as Polokwane (Pietersburg), Phalaborwa, the Blouberg Mountains, Mokopane (Potgietersrust), Louis Trichardt (Makhado), the Steelpoort Valley (Sekhukuneland) and areas to the north and south of the Soutpansberg have been explored for archaeological remains in the past. These explorations have shown that the Limpopo Province has a rich archaeological heritage comprised of remains dating from the prehistoric and the historical past. Prehistoric and historical remains in the Limpopo Province reflect South Africa's 'national estate' as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1).

2 AIMS WITH THIS REPORT

Eskom's proposed new Bulge Project in the Limpopo Province of South Africa may impact on some of the types and ranges of heritage resources ('national estate') as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1). Consequently, Eskom and Landscape Dynamics commissioned the author to undertake a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study according to Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) for the proposed new Bulge Project Area.

The Phase I HIA study had the following objectives:

- To identify, map and describe all types and ranges of heritage resources which have been observed in or near the Bulge Project Area.
- To outline the significance of these types and ranges of heritage resources as well as the level of impact on those heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed new Bulge Project.
- To propose appropriate mitigation measures for those heritage resources which may be affected (demolished, altered, moved or relocated) by the Bulge Project.

Box 1: Types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999, Section 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the national estate:

- (a) places, buildings structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- (b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds including-
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983);
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) moveable objects, including -
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects;
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - (vii) books, records, documents, photographs, 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 (Act 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999, Sec 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for a place and/or object to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value ...'. These criteria are the following:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) 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/or
- (i) its significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

3 METHODOLOGY

This Phase I HIA study was conducted by means of consulting archaeological data bases; studying maps of the Bulge Project Area; doing a survey of literature relating to the pre-historical and historical context of the larger study area and by means of doing a pedestrian survey for the Matlabas and Bulge Substations as well as for accessible stretches of the proposed new power line running between the Matlabas and Bulge Substations.

3.1 Archaeological data bases

Archaeological data bases kept at institutions such as the Archaeological Data Recording Centre (African Window) and the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) (Cape Town [national] and Polokwane [provincial]) was consulted to establish if any heritage resources of significance occur in or near the Bulge Project Area.

3.2 Maps

The 1: 50 000 topographical maps and the 1: 250 000 map outlining the Bulge Project Area were studied in conjunction with the other sources of evidence.

The author gained some practical understanding of the heritage potential of the larger Bulge Project Area since 2004 while doing heritage impact assessment studies for rural power lines in the study area (see 'Select Bibliography', Part 9).

3.3 Survey of literature

A brief survey of literature relating to the pre-history and cultural history of the region was undertaken in order to contextualise the larger Bulge Project Area (see Part 4, 'Contextualising the Bulge Project Area' and Part 8, 'Select Bibliography').

3.4 Fieldwork

The Bulge Project Area was covered with a vehicle where accessible roads existed while stretches of the proposed new power line as well as the stands for the Matlabas and Bulge Substations were surveyed on foot.

3.5 Limitations and assumptions

The Bulge Project Area covers a considerable piece of land and could not be covered in full with a pedestrian (foot) survey. Not all stretches of the proposed new power line were accessible for an investigation. Smaller archaeological features such as scatters of stone tools, small or eroded Iron Age sites and single informal graves therefore could have been missed during the survey.

3.6 Some remarks on terminology

Terminologies that may be used in this report are briefly outlined in Box 1.

Box 1. Terminologies that may be used in this report

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) referred to in the title of this report includes a survey of heritage resources as outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) (See Box 1).

Heritage resources (cultural resources) include 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-historical' 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 project area, to the first appearance or use of 'modern' Western writing brought to Lephalale by the first Colonists who settled in this area after c. 1840.

The term 'relatively recent past' refers to the 20th 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 head stones that are older than sixty years. The distinction between 'formal' and 'informal' graves in most instances also refers to graveyards that were used by colonists and by indigenous people. This distinction may be important as different cultural groups may uphold different traditions and values with regard to their ancestors. These values have to be recognised and honoured whenever graveyards are exhumed and relocated.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age peoples lived in South Africa 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 17th century and the 19th century and can therefore include the historical period.

Mining heritage sites refer to old, abandoned mining activities, underground or on the surface, which may date from the pre-historical, historical or the relatively recent past.

The terms 'study area' and 'project area' refers to the area where the developer wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan).

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 as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include the documenting of rock art, engraving or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavations of archaeological sites; the exhumation of bodies and the relocation of graveyards, etc. Phase II work may require the input of specialists and requires the co-operation and approval of SAHRA.

4 THE BULGE PROJECT AREA

4.1 Location

The Bulge Project Area runs across or between the farms Matsulan 98, Hopewell 229, Diamant 228, Veelsgeluk 142, Hartebeesfontein 198 and Bulge Rivier 198 along the western perimeter of the Waterberg range of mountains between Vaalwater and Lephalale in the Limpopo Province of South Africa (2326 Lephalale, 1:250 000 map; Rooibosbult 2427AB and Bulge River 2427BA, 1:50 000 topographical maps).

4.2 The human past (heritage potential) of the Project Area

The Bulge Project Area is characterised by shale with traces of sediments near the far west of the project area. The vegetation is predominantly sweet Bushveld although thickets and clumps of bush and high fynbos occur. The project area stretches across level sandy plains and is marked by two water courses, namely the Matlabas and Mamba Rivers which will be crossed by the proposed new power line. No conspicuous topographical features other than the Morongwe Mountain to the north-west and the Waterberg Mountain mass to the east occur. Scattered pans are located towards the west of the project area. Agricultural fields do occur across the project area.

The Project Area was sparsely populated by humans in the past. However, occupation probably started at an early period so that humans may have been present in the area over a long time span but on a limited scale. This occupation occurred from the Stone Age, hundreds of thousands of years ago, throughout the Early Iron Age which covers the first millennium AD and the historical period which commences with the arrival of the first colonial hunters, traders and farmers.

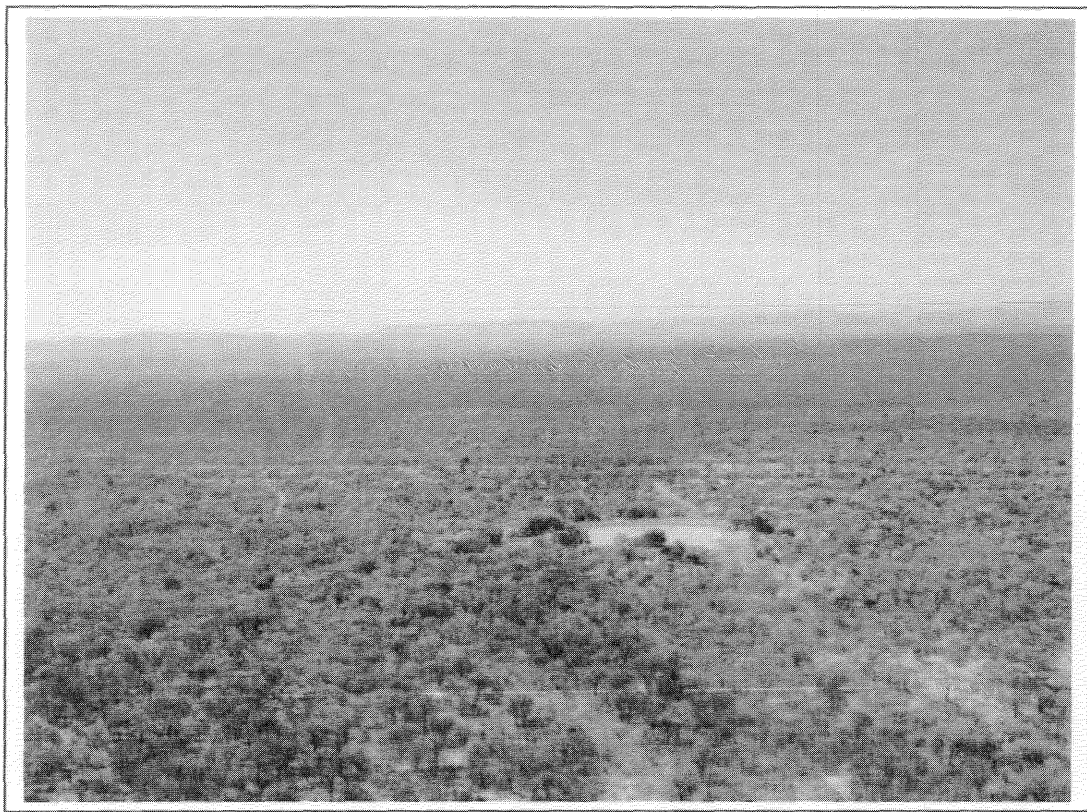


Figure 1- The Bulge Project Area seen from the air. Outstretched open savannah veldt with little surface water is a dominant feature of the landscape. The project area borders on the western foothills of the Waterberg Mountain mass (background). This inhospitable environment was not conducive for human settlement in the past (above).

5 CONTEXTUALISING THE BULGE PROJECT AREA

A brief overview of pre-historical and historical information below contextualises the Bulge Project Area in order to identify possible types and ranges of heritage resources that may occur in the Project Area and to make assumptions about the magnitude of any possible impacts that the Bulge Project may have on these heritage resources.

5.1 The Stone Age (hunter gatherers)

Stone Age sites are marked by stone artefacts that are found scattered on the surface of the earth or as parts of deposits in caves and rock shelters. The Stone Age is divided into the Early Stone Age (ESA) (covers the period from 2.5 million years ago to 250 000 years ago), the Middle Stone Age (MSA) (refers to the period from 250 000 years ago to 22 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (LSA) (the period from 22 000 years ago to 200 years ago).

The LSA is also associated with rock paintings and engravings which were done by the San, Khoi Khoi and in more recent times by Iron Age farmers.

In and near the Project Area

Hunter gatherers from the Stone Age, including the few who left rock paintings during the last 20 000 years in the mountainous Waterberg to the east of the project area, occurred throughout the larger region from as early as the MSA. MSA and LSA tools were observed along the banks of the Mokolo (Mogol) River and on farms to the east of the project area during earlier heritage impact assessment studies.

Surveys, although limited, have recorded scattered finds of Stone Age sites, rock paintings and engravings in the larger region. At least one rock shelter (Olieboompoort) with MSA and LSA assemblages in the mountainous Waterberg, east of the Project Area, is currently being researched.

Stone tools, if manufactured locally, would probably consist of harder shales whilst shale, transformed into hornfles due to metamorphoses, may occur on a small scale in the area. Stone tools, or suitable fine grained rock to manufacture stone implements, may also have been carried into the project area.

Stone tools may occur around some of the pans which are scattered to the west of the project area, or in older gravel beds and floodplains of the Matlabas and Mamba Rivers as well as near tributaries running into these rivers.

Most of these Stone Age sites can be classified as open (surface) sites which imply that most of the artefacts occur 'out of context'. (Such assemblages have less significance than artefact types which occur in closed stratigraphic layers). MSA and LSA collections also occur in rock shelters and caves. Hunter-gatherers preferred caves as settlements from the MSA onwards as these shelters provided warmth and safety. No mountains or ridges with caves occur in the project area. Small protrusions or mountains (such as Morongwe, outside the project area) may have served as outlook points or places where rituals (such as rain making ceremonies) may have been concluded.

Rock shelters and caves are common in the Waterberg Mountains to the east of the project area. Rock paintings therefore occur outside the project area.



Figure 2- The Matlabas River is one of two rivers that cross the Project Area. Early Iron Age farmers may have lived near the junction of these rivers and small tributaries while tools from the Stone Age may be found in older gravel beds and flood plains next to this river (above).

5.2 The Iron Age (earliest farmers)

Hunter-gatherers were followed by the first agro-pastoralists who lived in semi-permanent villages and who practised metal working during the last two millennia, the so-called Iron Age. The Iron Age is usually divided into the Early Iron Age (EIA) (covers the 1st millennium AD) and the Later Iron Age (LIA) (covers the first 880 years of the 2nd millennium AD).

Whilst the EIA is marked by small scattered sites with (elaborately) decorated pottery and in many instances with iron smelting, LIA sites may occur in clusters covering large tracks of land constituting cultural landscapes. These sites are mostly marked by stone walls and (undecorated) pottery. Metal working during the LIA occurs when this activity have attained specialised status. Historical links between LIA complexes and communities close to the sites can usually be pointed out. (This provides opportunities for oral traditions, cultural landscapes and aspects of living [tangible and intangible] heritage to be investigated as well).

EIA sites are limited to the northern and eastern parts of the country whilst LIA farmers' settlements cover a large part of South Africa – except the far western low-summer rainfall region and the southern extreme of the country.

In and near the Project Area

EIA farmers utilized pieces of land close to the banks of major rivers or near confluences between these rivers and small streams. Here, some farmers planted crops while small numbers of cattle and small stock were kept when grazing and shrubbery allowed for stock keeping. Woods, such as the Vaalbos (*Terminalia Sericea*), growing on sand veldt, was fired to make charcoal which was used to smelt iron ores. Magnetite ore was collected from the surface (if available) or was carried long distances to smelting sites.

Large scale iron smelting activities with substantial evidence for habitation was found near the Mamba River on Diamant 228, one of the farms that is crossed by the new power line.

EIA as well as LIA communities did not prefer the flat outstretched sand veldt of the project area for habitation and for farming. The scarcity of drinkable surface water for humans and animals; low annual summer rainfalls, high temperatures with accompanying high evaporation rates and soils which lacked nutrients were

not conducive to crop planting. The absence of all year round grazing also did not encourage mixed farming in this part of the Project Area.

Late Iron Age occupation on the scale that marked the Ga-Seleka and Shongwane areas to the north-west of project area did not occur in the project area. Here, the Ga-Seleka and Batlhalerwa established large spheres of influence.

The absence of mountains and kopjes and therefore stone that was used as building material during the LIA is a conspicuous feature of the project area. Stone walled sites are sometimes clustered together, such as Tswana *metse* and Zulu or Ndebele *imizi*, which covered large tracks of land demarcating or interconnecting sites and activity areas thereby creating cultural landscapes.

No historically known tribal groupings or clans occupied the project area during the LIA or the historical period. However, communities known as the 'Vaalpense' (mixed Negroid and San) lived in area and their descendants can still be found. These communities were nomadic hunters and herders before they became employed by the first colonial farmers. They did not occupy large permanent settlements that have left traces on the landscape.

5.3 The historical period

The limited extent of hunting and farming supported by Stone and Iron Age communities, which were also geographically restricted, were intensified and expanded when the first colonial hunters and traders, followed by colonial settlers *cum* farmers arrived in the region from the second half of the 19th century. Some research has been done on colonial farmers' settlements in the Watersberg further to the east of the Bulge Project Area.

In and near the Project Area

Farm houses with outbuildings, family graveyards, cattle posts, outlying bore holes with drinking troughs and grazing fields lead to the establishment of cultural landscapes of some proportions in the project area from the second half of the 19th century. First generation homesteads, 'hartbeeshuise' constructed with clay or clay bricks and thatched roofs, have all disappeared by now and have been replaced with second and third generation farm residences. Some of these may be older than sixty years.



Figure 3- Few unaltered (historical) farm homesteads with infrastructure that may constitute cultural landscapes still occur in the Bulge Project Area. Note historical house on farm 'werf' (yard) together with a second generation farmstead (behind trees) and modern shed (above).

However, as elsewhere in the larger region, farm homesteads with associated infrastructure and activity areas have been transformed as a result of changing subsistence patterns. Cattle ranging and crop planting have, in many instances, been replaced by game farming and eco-tourism giving rise to the dropping of fences to establish vast, outstretched spaces with limited infrastructure. The odd historical building may have been incorporated in new lodges or was abandoned and fell into disrepair.

Historically significant structures older than sixty years such as farm houses, sheds and other lesser infrastructure as well as family graveyards and informal graves and small cemeteries used by farm labourers also occur throughout the project area.

6 THE PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Various parts for the proposed new power line corridor

Eskom's proposed new 132kV power line running between the Matlabas Substation and the Bulge Substation in the Limpopo Province of South Africa was divided into the following parts and stretches that were subjected to a Phase I HIA study, namely (Figure 4):

- Stretch AB: This stretch runs from the Thabazimbi-Combined Substation (hereafter referred to as the Matlabas Substation) eastwards to the Matlabas River.
- Stretch BC: Runs from the Matlabas River north-eastwards along the Thabazimbi road to the crossing between the Morongwe-Diamant and Thabazimbi roads.
- Stretch CD: This stretch runs from the crossing between the Morongwe-Diamant and Thabazimbi roads to the T-junction between the Thabazimbi and the Vaalwater-Lephalala T-junction.
- Stretch DE: Stretch DE turns with a ninety degree bend to the south-east and may run either along the northern or the southern shoulder of the Vaalwater-Lephalala road to a large Marula tree on the northern shoulder of the latter road.
- Stretch EF: This stretch bends at the Marula tree to the north-east and runs to the proposed Bulge Substation next to the dirt road running to the Madikwe Nature Reserve.

6.2 The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment

The Phase I HIA study for the various parts of the proposed new Matlabas- Bulge River power line corridor is now discussed and illustrated with photographs.

Figure 4- Eskom's proposed new Bulge River Project located between Vaalwater and Lephalale. The project encompassing the construction of the Matlabas and Bulge River Substations as well as a power line running between these substations revealed no heritage resources of significance (above).

6.2.1 Part AB: From the Matlabas Substation to the Matlabas River

Stretch AB runs from the Matlabas Substation eastwards across the farm Mutsalan 98 and then across the Thabazimbi road followed by the Matlabas River.

After leaving the Matlabas Substation Stretch AB runs through sickle bush close to the border of a narrow small holding on Matsulan 98 and then, after crossing the national road, runs across a patch with open savanna veld followed by the Matlabas River.

6.2.2 Part BC: From the Matlabas River to the crossing between the Morongwe-Diamant and Thabazimbi roads

Stretch BC runs from the Matlabas River along either the northern or the southern shoulder of the road running to Thabazimbi after leaving the Vaalwater-Lephalale road (510). If following the southern shoulder of this road it crosses to the northern shoulder of the 510 at the first curve in this road. The proposed new power line then runs further along the northern shoulder of the 510 across the farms Hopewell 229 and Diamant 228 passing and crossing the following natural and man-made structures and features:

- Indigenous bush followed by the Mamba River, agricultural fields and then the shoulder of a curve in the road.
- (A historical house some distance from the road where it will not be affected by the power line).
- More indigenous bush followed by agricultural fields, cattle kraals and a shed constructed with clay bricks.
- Along a curve in the road followed by indigenous bush.
- Running past Pumba Wilderness Lodge and cement reservoirs and then along the shoulder of another curve in the road.

- Past labourers quarters and an abandoned rondavel followed by indigenous bush before reaching the Morongwe-Diamant crossing with the 510.

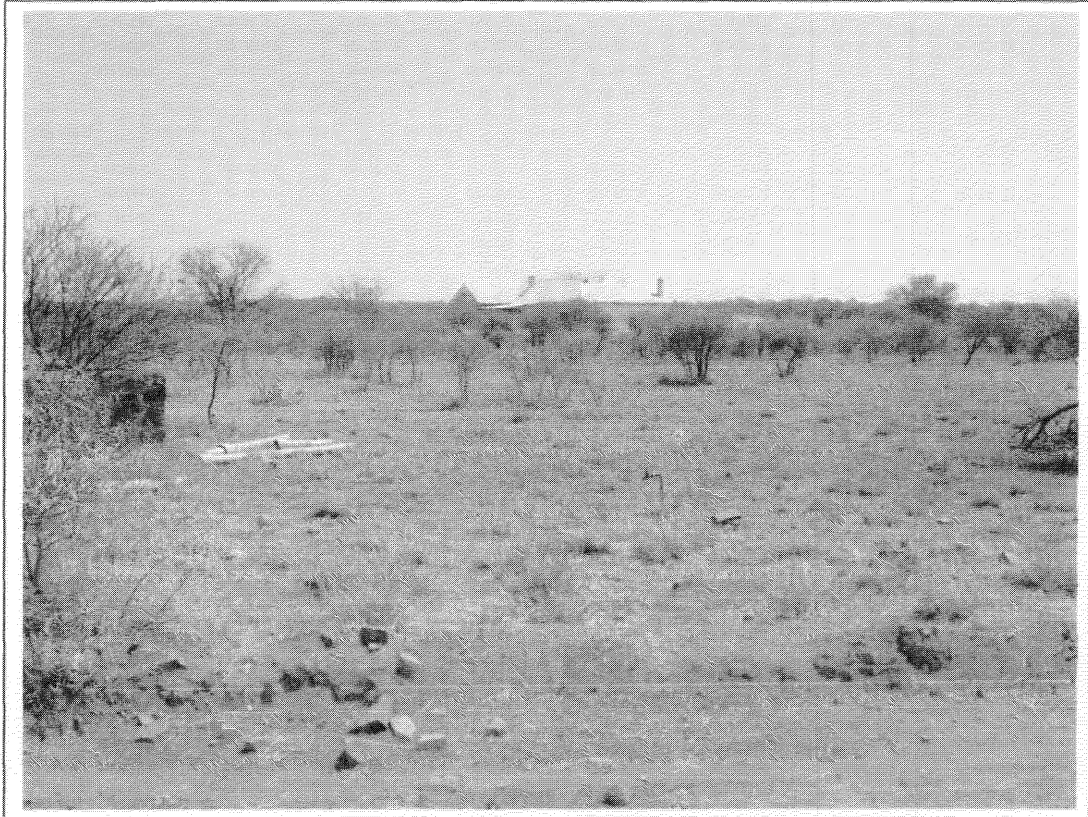


Figure 3- A historical house along Stretch BC of the proposed new power line. However, this structure is located at a safe distance from road 510 and therefore will not be affected by the new power line.

6.2.3 Stretch CD: From the Morongwe-Diamant and 510 crossing to the T-junction between the 510 and 517

Stretch CD runs further along the north-eastern shoulder of the 510 along the farm Diamant 228 and Veelsgeluk 142 to the T-junction between the 510 and 517. This stretch crosses an old quarry which is covered with single and clusters of aloes. Stretch CD then follows the curve in the 510 while crossing a rocky

area. A low rising kopje is located here, but further away from the 510. The last part of this stretch crosses indigenous bush before reaching the T-Junction.



Figure 4- Agricultural fields occur along the proposed new power line corridor (above).

6.2.4 Stretch DE: From the T-junction to a Marula tree

Stretch DE turns with a ninety degree bend to the south-east and may run either along the northern or the southern shoulder of the 517 across the farm Hartbeesfontein 198 to a large Marula tree on the northern shoulder of this road.

This stretch crosses, on both shoulders of the 517, alternating abandoned agricultural fields and thick savanna bush.

6.2.5 Stretch EF: From the Marula tree to the Bulge Substation

Stretch EF runs from the Marula tree across the farm Bulge River 198 to the stand for the proposed new Bulge Substation across pristine savanna veld.



Figure 5- The last stretch of the proposed new power line running between the Matlabas and the Bulge Substations. Stretch EF is visible in the background where the proposed new Bulge Substation will be located (above).

6.3 Types and ranges of heritage resources in the Bulge Project Area

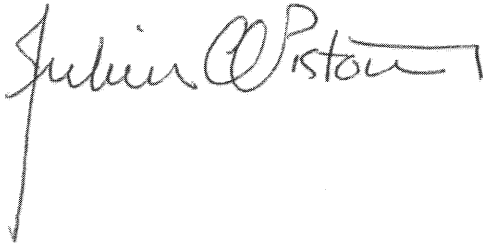
The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Bulge Project consisting of the Matlabas and Bulge Substations as well as for the 132kV power line running

between these substations revealed no heritage resources of significance as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

7 CONCLUSION

The Phase I HIA study for the proposed Bulge Project encompassing the construction of the Matlabas and Bulge Substations as well as a 132kV power line running between these substations revealed no heritage resources of significance as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) in the Bulge Project Area.

There is consequently no reason from a heritage point of view why Eskom's proposed new Bulge Project may not proceed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Julius CC Pistorius". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long vertical line extending downwards from the end of the name.

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