



## IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### INVESTIGATION OF IMPACT ON STONE WALL ENCLOSURE SITE IDENTIFIED ON THE FARM SCHAAPKRAAL 42JT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE.



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## **Executive Summary**

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**Note:** This report follows minimum standard guidelines required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for compiling Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA).

**Site name and location:** The proposed 12 kilometers, 132KV power line establishment is situated approximately 60 kilometers south east of Roosenekal within Mpumalanga Province. The proposed power line transverse from an existing Anglo Platinum (Everest Platinum Mine) substation, through various farms with different agricultural activities namely; De kafferskraal 53 JT, Schaapkraal 42 JT, Mareesburg 8 JT, Thornclyffe 374 KT, Helena 6 JT, Der Brochen 7JT and Booyensdal 43 JT.

The aims with this Impact Assessment program were the following:

- To establish type and natures of heritage resources affected during the construction of pylon structure as well as construction of gravel access road as outlined in section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), and to establish the significance of these heritage resources.
- To provide heritage- related remedial mitigation measures that can be applied to these heritage resources (stone wall enclosure).

This report addresses the extent of impact on heritage site (Stone wall enclosure) identified by the community during the construction of the proposed 132KV power line between Everest Platinum mine and the proposed Booyensdal substation. The site is situated on farm Schaapkraal 42JT, located on the following Global Positioning System co-ordinates(GPS) South 25°.05'.58.0", and East 30°.09'.48.9".

The aim of this site impacts assessments was to evaluate and document site, object and structures of cultural significance and there for to consider alternative and plans for mitigation of adverse impacts on stone wall enclosure site. The significance of the affected stone walling site is based on the integrity of the stone wall enclosure context; the kind of

historical/archaeological deposit present within the stone wall currently not yet known, the deposit could potentially help to unlock some of the claims and question, raised by outraged community. Historical structures are defined by section 34 of the National heritage resource Act 25, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant site, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences. The community claims that they have burial grounds, indicated by some cairns of stones and other displaced stoned inside stone wall enclosure cannot be disputed. These types of heritage resource are generally sites graded within the matrix of medium significance. The site require cultural resource management study which includes mapping and controlled sampling as well as historical/architectural structure study since section of the stone walling has been affected.

**Acknowledgements:**

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**PROFESSIONAL DECLARATION**

I, the undersigned, Mr. Mathoho Ndivhuho Eric hereby declare that I am a Professional archaeologist accredited with the association for South African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) Membership No 312 and that Vhufahashu Heritage Consultants is an independent consultants with no association or with no any other interest what so ever with any institution, organization, or whatever and that the remuneration earned from consulting work constitute the basis of Company livelihood and income.



.....  
Mr. Mathoho Ndivhuho Eric

Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant for Vhufahashu Heritage Consultants  
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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Eskom is expanding its power supply infrastructure to enable mine industries to operate effectively. During the construction of the proposed 12 Kilometers, 132KV power line from an existing Anglo Platinum (Everest Platinum Mine) substation which is located 60 kilometers south east of Roosenekal, to the proposed Booyensdal substation, they impacted on a stone wall enclosure on farm Schaapkraal 42JT. Information presented in this report provides the background on the impact assessment conducted on the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2012, after members of the community informed Eskom, Norplats representatives of a stone walling site disturbed during the clearing of access gravel road down the rocky outcrop hill, as well as claims that the site has their ancestral burial grounds. In order to comply with relevant legislation, this report serve to inform, the outraged community members as well as the South African Heritage Resource Agency on the impact felt by the stone wall enclosure.

## **2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

Two sets of legislation are relevant for the study with regards to the protection of heritage resources and graves.

### **2.1. The National Heritage Resource Act (25 of 1999)**

This Act established the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) as the prime custodians of the heritage resources and makes provision for the undertaking of heritage resources impact assessment for various categories of development as determined by section 38. It also provides for the grading of heritage resources (section 7) and the implementation of a three-tier level of responsibly and functions from heritage resources to be undertaken by the State, Provincial and Local authorities, depending on the grade of heritage resources (section 8)

In terms of the National Heritage Resource Act 25, (1999) the following is of relevance:

#### **Historical remains**

**Section 34 (1)**No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority.



### **Archaeological remains**

**Section 35(3)** Any person who discover archaeological or palaeontological object or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resource authority or the nearest local authority or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

**Section 35(4)** No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- trade in ,sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite; or
- bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist with the detection or recovery of metal or archaeological material or object or such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

**Section 35(5)** When the responsible heritage resource authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is underway, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resource management procedures in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may

- serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order
- carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
- if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph (a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection (4); and
- recover the cost of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the

person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two week of the order being served.

**Subsection 35(6)** the responsible heritage resource authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or palaeontological site or meteorite is situated; serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

### **Burial grounds and graves**

**Section 36 (3)** No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:

- (i)** destroy, damage, alter, exhume, 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
- (ii)** bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

**Subsection 36 (6)** Subject to the provision of any person who in the course of development or any other activity discover the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resource authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police service and in accordance with regulation of the responsible heritage resource authority-

- (l) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this act or is of significance to any community; and  
if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangement as it deems fit.

### **Cultural Resource Management**

**Section 38(1)** Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development\*...

- must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

**development** means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including:

- (i) Construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- (ii) Any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and
- (iii) Any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

**place** means a site, area or region, a building or other structure

**structure** means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the ground.

### **2.1. The Human Tissue Act (65 of 1983)**

This act protects graves younger than 60 years, these falls under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the Provincial Health Department. Approval for the exhumation and reburial must be obtained from the relevant provincial MEC as well as relevant Local Authorities.

## **3. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The terms of reference for the study were to undertake an impact assessment on the affected stone wall enclosure and submit a specialist report, which addresses the following:

- Executive summary
- Scope of work undertaken
- Methodology used to obtain supporting information
- Overview of relevant legislation
- Results of all investigations
- Interpretation of information
- Assessment of impact
- Recommendation on effective management measures
- References

#### 4. TERMINOLOGY

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). Heritage resources. (Cultural resources) include all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are 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 lifestyle 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 South Africa by the first colonist who settled in the Cape in the early 1652 and brought to the other different part of South Africa in the early 1800.

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 the observation 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 floors 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 recognized and honored whenever graveyards are exhumed and relocated.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age people lived in South Africa well into the historical period. The Stone Age is divided into an Early Stone Age (3 Million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years ago to 40 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).

The term 'Early Iron Age' and Late Iron Age respectively refers to the periods between the first and second millenniums AD.

The 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and therefore includes the historical period.

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

The term 'study area' or 'project area' refers to the area where the developers wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan)

Phase I studies refers to survey using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in a given area.

Phase II studies includes in-depth cultural heritage studies such as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include documenting of rock art, engravings or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavation of archaeological sites; the exhumation of bodies and the relocation of grave

yards, etc. Phase II work may require the input of specialist and require the co-operation and the approval of SAHRA.

## **5. METHODOLOGY**

### ***Source of information***

Most of the information was obtained through the initial site visit made on the 27 of June 2012, where a systematic inspection of the affected stone wall enclosure was covered along linear transects which resulted in the maximum coverage of the affected site. Standard archaeological observation practices were followed; Visual inspection was supplemented by relevant written source, and oral communications with local communities who stopped the construction process in the vicinity. In addition, the site was recorded by hand held GPS and plotted on 1:50 000 topographical map. Archaeological material and the general condition of the affected terrain were photographed with a Canon 1000D Camera.

## **6. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

This section describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The significance of archaeological and heritage sites were based on the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The amount/depth of the archaeological deposit and the range of features (stone walls, activity areas etc.)
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site.
- The preservation condition and integrity of the site
- The potential to answer present research questions.

### ***6.1 Site Significance***

The site significance classification standards as prescribed and endorsed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used as guidelines in determining the site significance for the purpose of this report.

<b>FIELD RATING</b>	<b>GRADE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	Grade 4A	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	Grade 4B	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	Grade 4C	Low Significance	Destruction

Grading and rating systems of heritage resources

**6.2 Impact Rating**  
**VERY HIGH**

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or cultural) environment, and usually result in severe or very severe effects, or beneficial or very beneficial effects.

**Example:** The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

**Example:** The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with VERY HIGH significance.

### **HIGH**

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and /or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

**Example:** The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

**Example:** The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (e.g. farmers) would be HIGH.

### **MODERATE**

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by the public or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real, but not substantial.

**Example:** The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

**Example:** The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

### **LOW**

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

**Example:** The temporary changes in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.

**Example:** The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people living some distance away.

### **NO SIGNIFICANCE**

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

**Example:** A change to the geology of a certain formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO SIGNIFICANCE in the overall context.

### **6.3 Certainty**

**DEFINITE:** More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

**PROBABLE:** Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

**POSSIBLE:** Only over 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

**UNSURE:** Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

### **6.4 Duration**

**SHORT TERM** : 0 – 5 years

**MEDIUM:** 6 – 20 years

**LONG TERM:** more than 20 years

**DEMOLISHED:** site will be demolished or is already demolished

### **6.5 Mitigation**

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be classified as follows:

- **A** – No further action necessary
- **B** – Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required
- **C** – Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping required; and
- **D** – Preserve site



## **7. REGIONAL SETTING: ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE.**

Archaeologically the proposed area lies within the asserted traditional territories, of the cultural sub area. Previous Cultural Resource Management survey programs conducted for the development of power lines and Mines has recorded the existence of cultural material remains from different periods. A high density of archaeological sites are known in this region, with most of the larger sites located at higher elevations.

The 1960s research by Professor Mason on the area shed light in the understanding of Mpumalanga escarpment archaeology Aerial photographic survey and the layout of the Mapochstad showed that the region starting from Lydenburg area had major concentration of stone walled settlements. Collet studied and classified these settlements and contended that they comprised of three basic units, namely: homesteads, terraces and livestock enclosure. His ceramic description, classification and analysis indicated that the ceramics belongs to Marateng pottery, which is the reminiscent of the Pedi pottery. Ethnography and the Pedi oral history of the region show that these groups of people were called the Koni.

Some Koni are identified with the extensive Badfontein type of walling found along the Mpumalanga escarpment, more or less contemporary with Melora. Badfontein walling emphasizes the centre/side axis of the Central Cattle Pattern expressed through concentric circles: the inner circle encompassed cattle, the next marked the men's court, and the outer ring the zone of houses. Rock engravings in the same area depict this settlement pattern. Associated engravings, terrace walls, cattle lanes and circular settlements extend over an enormous area along the escarpment. Oral traditions place Koni in this escarpment area before the Pedi, and so some walled settlements must first date before AD 1650, perhaps as early as AD 1600 and the second dispersal. The centre/side layout pattern indicates that they were of Langa origin from northern KwaZulu-Natal. Later, as the associated ceramics show, they became allied to the Pedi. These Badfontein Koni probably chose the escarpment because it is part of a mist belt that would have offered some relief to dry conditions during the Little Ice Age.

Based on such datable phenomena as initiation cycles, other northern and southern groups are thought to have left KwaZulu-Natal between about AD 1630 and 1670. These dates, of course, are tentative. At about the same time, around AD 1700, cool, very dry conditions prevailed throughout the subcontinent. According to climatic data, this was the worst time in the Little Ice Age. Dated with remarkable precision, this event is so close to the historical dating that the severe conditions were the most likely reason for the third set

of movements. Although the reason may have been the same, there were so many small groups at different times that a coordinated movement was unlikely.

As part of this uncoordinated movement, several small groups entered the Pretoria area. These include the well known Manala and Ndzundza Ndebele who claim Musi as a legendary leader. Significantly, Ndzundza capitals in the Steelpoort area to the northeast, such as KwaMaza have a Moor Park variant of stonewalling: kraals and middens lay down slope of the most important residential zone. Pedi pottery (*Marateng*) in Ndzundza settlements demonstrates interaction with northern neighbours.

Fortunately, the history of many Nguni-derived groups on the plateau today is accessible to oral traditions. Generally, those who live north of the Springbok Flats are known collectively as Northern (Transvaal) Ndebele and those below as Southern (Transvaal) Ndebele. Generally again, many northern groups claim Langa as a legendary leader and many of those to the south claim Musi (Van Warmelo 1935). If they retained the Nguni language, they are called Ndebele, while those who adopted Sotho-Tswana are Koni (Sotho-Tswana for *Nguni*).

The third set of movements also included various groups that claim Langa as a legendary leader. Most of these Langa people were supposed to have followed the escarpment north through Swaziland to the Leydsdorp area in the Limpopo Province low-veld before turning west to climb onto the plateau. Thus, there was a different Langa route out of KwaZulu-Natal.

The Ledwaba are an example of Langa Ndebele who followed the Langa route. The Ledwaba settled in the Polokwane (Pietersburg) district in about AD 1840 and found that the Sebietela (Musi) to the south and the Bakoni ba Matlala (Langa) to the north had preceded them. The Matlala had also followed the Langa route.

While living in the north-eastern low-veld, some members of the Langa cluster, including the Ledwaba, were greatly influenced by the Zimbabwe culture in general and the Lovedu in particular. Loubser (1994) interprets *Letaba* pottery found on Group II sites, characteristic of the low-veld, as evidence for this influence in Ledwaba sites.

The main route most Langa Ndebele took north, through the Swaziland and Mpumalanga low-veld, suggests that the original Langa homeland was in northern KwaZulu-Natal. It is significant that most Nguni groups today who claim a Langa ancestry live in that area. The

combination of oral history, routes and settlement patterns shows that the division between Langa and Musi is ancient, extending back to at least the middle of the Moor Park phase, and that this division has a geographical expression (Huffman 2007).

In 1800 communities around the region were living harmoniously, trading and farming it was up to the year 1826 when Muzilikazi Khumalo fled from King Shaka rule and reaches the region devastating the Koni communities. The Pedi who were under king Sekwati recovered the devastation by Mzilikazi. King Sekhukhune succeeded his father Sekwati who was murdered by his half brother Mampuru in 1882. During those years Mampuru and Nyabela fled and hid from Commandant General Piet Joubert. (Mapoch was the chief of the Ndzundza- Ndebele tribe) The cave where Nyabela and Mampuru were hiding was besieged by Joubert in 1882 and Nyabela was arrested and lost his chieftaincy and the land under his jurisdiction was divided amongst the white (Burgers) who participated in the siege.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

The site is situated on farm Schaapkraal 42JT, on the following Global Positioning System co-ordinates (GPS) South 25°.05'.58.0", and East 30°.09'.48.9" on rocky outcrop hill. The affected site is characterized by circular stone wall enclosure of approximately 30 X20 meters diameters, the original height of the stone walling enclosure could not be easily understood since sections of the wall has collapsed. The stone wall has been demarcated attached to rocky outcrop boulders towards the south eastern section currently covered by overgrown grass and natural vegetation. The road construction activities have cut the site into two sections, the width of the newly constructed gravel access road covers approximately 20meters in length at the width of 3metres, construction activities displaced several stones, and have removed the topsoil, and unfortunately the depth of the removed top soil could not be measured.

According to Choma family representatives the area was previously used as livestock enclosure (cattle kraal) and was used as burial ground by the Choma family, with graves indicated by cairn of rocks, indeed several stones were noticed inside the affected enclosure. Although no visible formal evidence of grave dressings were present, one could not dispute the claim made by Choma family and the community. However this pattern associated with set of burial belief and practices has been defined by Prof Huffman (2007) he postulated that proper place to bury people since the Early Iron Age period to

the recent past (historically) was within the settlement, with location and mode of burial depending on age, status, gender and cause of death, most important men were buried in the cattle kraal, sometimes senior women or the whole family of the chief could be buried there. The Choma representatives further alluded that most of the family members were buried in standing and sitting positions, therefore one could not dispute the claim made by the community, but rather subject the claim into further investigations.

Again one could make false assumption that some of these stones noted within the central part of the affected area originated from the collapsed sections of the stone wall enclosure. An open trench left by the contractor, as well as dried up ready mixed concrete cement placed around a rock boulder was noted, and from the exposed soil profile of the excavated trench no visible sign of livestock dung deposit ( represented by gray/white ashy colour or vitrified dung deposit ) was noted.

Just several meters below the rocky outcrop hill, another (Intact) stone wall enclosure in association with stone terracing was noted and geo- referenced, (GPS) South 25°.05'.55.5", and East 30°.09'.45.3", The enclosure is much smaller measuring approximately 10mX10m in diameter with the height of approximately 1m. Several displaced stones were also noted in the central part of the stone wall and were indicated to represent graves; some were covered by overgrown bushes and Red grass cover. In general more than 100 stones were indicated by Choma family representatives as well as community members as grave dressings. Further west of the still intact stone walling enclosure, site indicators such as broken lower grinding stone and pottery ceramics (less than 10 ceramic shards dominated by undiagnostic) were noted on the surface of the site. The identified ceramics were highly fragmented making it difficult to reconstruct the shape profiles. When cleaned, it became clear that some of the diagnostic potsherd were decorated with designs formed by red ochre burnishing. Also, fine lines of incisions appeared on two of the uncovered potsherds. These designs motif are typical of the Late Iron Age period, which is still too early to speculate the date of the site (Huffman 2007).Unfortunately no sign of ash midden and dung deposit was visible on the surface of the area.



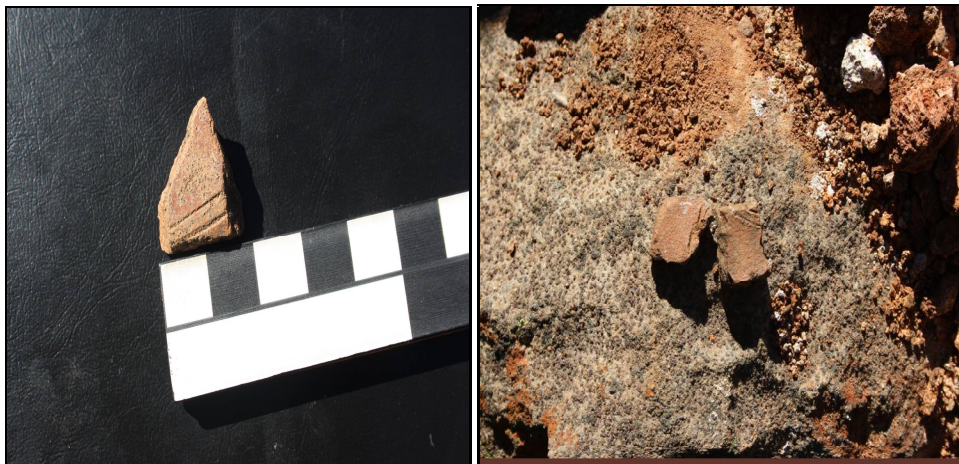
**Figure 1:** View of the disturbed site with community members standing in the middle of the newly constructed gravel access road across the affected stone wall enclosure site



**Figure 2:** Lower grinding stones with three pieces of undiagnostic potsherds, these site indicators were noted west of the still intact stone wall enclosure.



**Figures 3:** Some of the loose stones indicated to represent grave dressings



**Figure 4:** Diagnostic potsherd noted on the surface, some with parallel incision lines

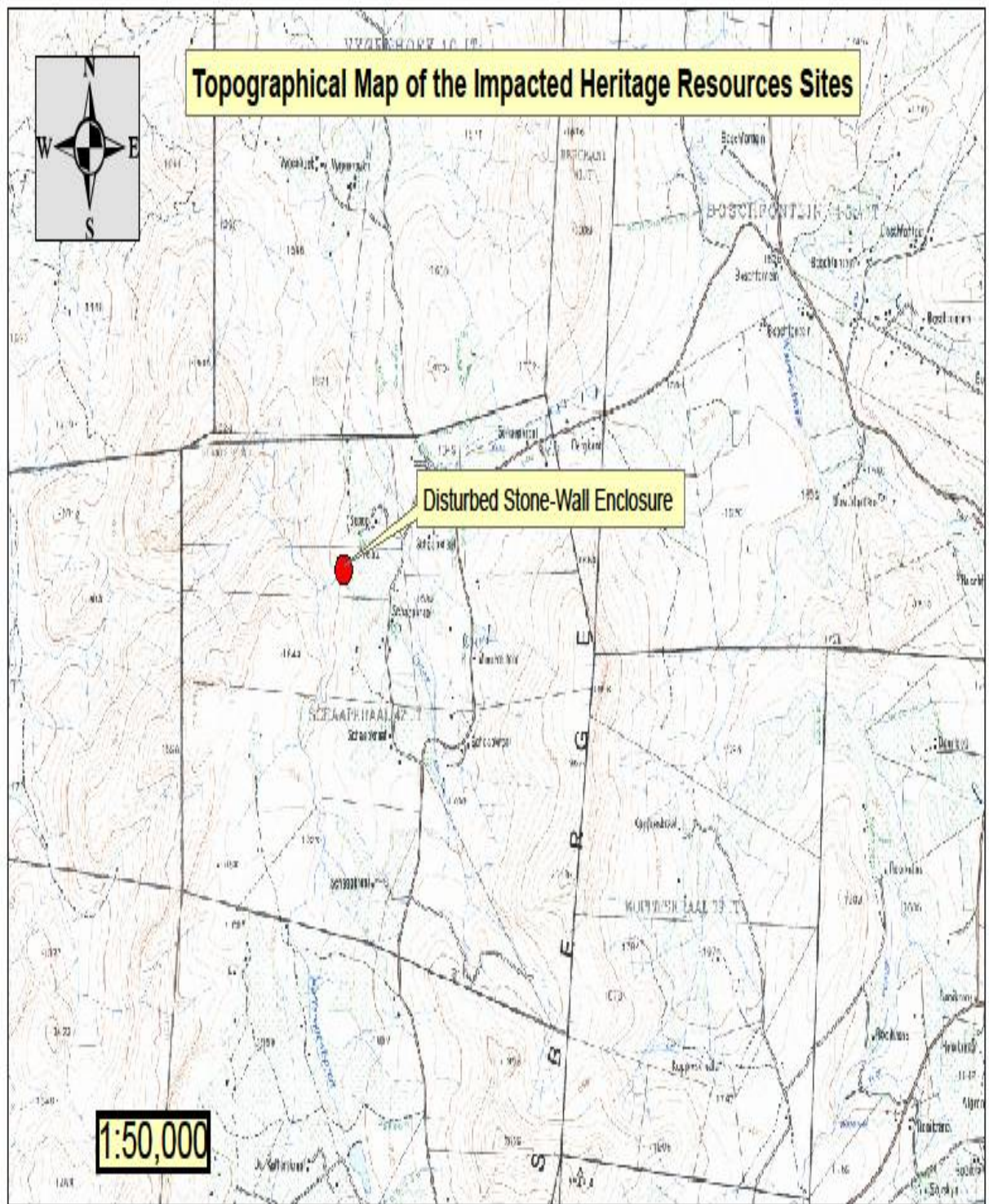


**Figure 5:** An intact stone wall enclosure, located below the rocky out crop hill, west of this stone wall is characterized of terrace wall, few ceramic sherds and lower grinding stone.

## **9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The aim of this site impacts assessments was to evaluate and document site, object and structures of cultural significance and there for to consider alternative and plans for mitigation of adverse impacts on stone wall enclosure site. The significance of the affected stone walling site is based on the integrity of the stone wall enclosure context; the kind of historical/archaeological deposit present within the stone wall currently not yet known, the deposit could potentially help to unlock some of the claims and question, raised by outraged community. Historical structures are defined by section 34 of the National heritage resource Act 25, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant site, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences. The community claims that they have burial grounds, indicated by some cairns of stones and other displaced stoned inside stone wall enclosure cannot be disputed. These types of heritage resource are generally sites graded within the matrix of medium significance. The site require cultural resource management study which includes mapping and controlled sampling as well as historical/architectural structure study since section of the stone walling has been affected.

## 10. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP





## 12. REFERENCE

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