

Prepared for:

ESKOM NORTHERN REGION

**A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR
ESKOM'S PROPOSED NEW 132kV POWER LINES RUNNING
BETWEEN THE POLOKWANE AND CHLOE SUBSTATIONS AND
BETWEEN THE CHLOE AND GILEAD SUBSTATIONS AS WELL AS A
T-OFF TO THE MOLETSI SUBSTATION IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE
OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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August 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study as required in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) was done for Eskom's proposed 66kV power lines running between the Polokwane and Chloe Substations and between the Chloe and Gilead Substations with a T-off to the Moletsi Substation in the Limpopo Province. The construction of the proposed new 66kV power lines is hereafter referred to as the Eskom Project whilst the area to be affected by the power line is referred to as the Eskom Project Area.

The aims with the Phase I HIA study were the following:

- To establish whether any 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) do occur in the Eskom Project Area and, if so to determine the significance of these heritage resources, and
- To make recommendations regarding the mitigation and management of significant heritage resources that may be affected by the Eskom Project.

The Phase I HIA study for the Eskom Project Area revealed a number of graveyards which were geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 3, Table 1). The significance of the graveyards is indicated as well as mitigation measures should any of the graveyards be affected by the Eskom Project.

Possible impact on the heritage resources

It is highly likely that all of the graveyards may be affected by the proposed power lines running between the Polokwane and the Chloe Substations (GY01 to GY03) and Option 01 which will run between the Chloe and the Gilead Substations (GY04 to GY06).

The significance of the graveyards therefore is indicated as well as mitigation measures should these heritage resources be affected by the proposed mining activities.

The significance of the graveyards

All graveyards and graves can be considered to be of high significance and are protected by various laws. The significance of the graveyards therefore has been indicated as 'High' (Table 1).

Legislation with regard to graves includes Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) whenever graves are older than sixty years. The act also distinguishes various categories of graves and burial grounds. Other legislation with regard to graves includes those which apply when graves are exhumed and relocated, namely the Ordinance on Exhumations (No 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (No 65 of 1983 as amended).

Mitigating the graveyards

The graveyards can be mitigated by means of the following strategies, namely:

- If the graveyards are to be affected directly (e.g. by pylons which have to be established on top of the graveyards) the graveyards can be exhumed and relocated. The exhumation of human remains and the relocation of graves and graveyards are regulated by various laws, regulations and administrative procedures. This task is undertaken by forensic archaeologists or by reputed undertakers who are acquainted with all the administrative procedures and relevant legislation that have to be adhered to whenever human remains are exhumed and relocated. This process also includes social consultation with a 60 days statutory notice period for graves older than sixty years. Permission for the exhumation and relocation of human remains have to be obtained from the descendants of the deceased (if known), the National Department of Health, the Provincial Department of Health, the Premier of the Province and the local police.
- If the graveyards are to be affected indirectly (e.g. by pylons which will be established in close proximity [30m or less] to the graveyards, the graveyards can be demarcated with brick walls or with fences. The graveyards must be demarcated before construction commences as the graveyards may be damaged (accidentally) when the construction activities are in progress. Graveyards that have been demarcated must be provided with gates to provide access to family and friends for the deceased after the construction has been completed.

General

This Phase I HIA study may have missed other heritage resources in the Eskom Project Area as heritage sites may occur in thick clumps of vegetation while others may lie below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once development commences.

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during the Eskom Project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all

development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notified in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains the report on the results of the Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study that was done for Eskom's proposed 132kV power lines running between the Polokwane and Chloe Substations and between the Chloe and Gilead Substations with a T-off to the Moletsi Substation in the Limpopo Province.

Focused archaeological research has been conducted in the Limpopo Province for several decades. This research consists of surveys and of excavations of Stone Age and Iron Age sites as well as of the recording of rock art and historical sites in this area. The Limpopo Province has a rich heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historical and from the historical (or colonial) periods of South Africa. Pre-historical and historical remains in the Limpopo Province of South Africa form a record of the heritage of most groups living in South Africa today.

Various types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of South Africa's 'national estate' (as outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act [No 25 of 1999]) occur in the Limpopo Province (see Box 1, next page).

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

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the National Estate, namely:

- (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 by in terms of the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No 65 of 1983);
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including -
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and 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, 1996 (Act No 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects 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;
- (a) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (b) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) 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)
- (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;
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa

2 AIMS WITH THIS REPORT

Eskom intends to construct 66kV power lines running between the Polokwane and Chloe Substations and between the Chloe and Gilead Substations with a T-off to the Moletsi Substation in the Limpopo Province. The Eskom Project may have an influence on any of the types and ranges of heritage resources which are listed in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

In order to comply with heritage legislation, Eskom requires knowledge of the presence, relevance and the significance of any heritage resources that may be affected by the Eskom Project. Eskom needs this knowledge in order to take pro-active measures with regard to any heritage resources that may be affected, damaged or destroyed when the Eskom Project is implemented. Eskom Northern Region therefore therefore commissioned the author to undertake a Phase I HIA study for the Eskom Project Area.

The aims with the Phase I HIA were the following:

- To establish whether any 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) do occur in the Eskom Project Area and, if so to determine the significance of these heritage resources, and
- To make recommendations regarding the mitigation and management of significant heritage resources that may be affected by the Eskom Project.

3 METHODOLOGY

This Phase I HIA study was conducted by means of the following:

- Surveying the proposed Eskom Project Area with a vehicle and selected spots on foot.
- Briefly surveying literature relating to the pre-historical and historical context of the Eskom Project Area.
- Consulting maps of the proposed Eskom Project Area.
- Consulting archaeological (heritage) data bases.
- Consulting spokespersons regarding the possible presence of graves and graveyards in the Eskom Project Area.
- Synthesising all information obtained from the data bases, fieldwork, maps and literature survey.

3.1 Fieldwork

The proposed Eskom Project Area was surveyed with a vehicle where accessible roads existed while selected, sensitive spots in the Eskom Project Area were surveyed on foot.

3.2 Databases, literature survey and maps

Databases kept and maintained at institutions such as the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) and the Archaeological Data Recording Centre at the National Flagship Institute (Museum Africa) in Pretoria were consulted to determine whether any heritage resources of significance has been identified during earlier heritage surveys in or near the Eskom Project Area.

The author is not unacquainted with the Eskom Project Area at large as he had done several heritage impact assessment studies near the Eskom Project Area (see Part 8, 'Select Bibliography').

Literature relating to the pre-historical and the historical unfolding of the Eskom Project Area was reviewed (see Part 5, 'Contextualising the Eskom Project Area').

It is important to contextualise the pre-historical and historical background of the Eskom Project Area in order to comprehend the identity and meaning of heritage sites in and near the Eskom Project Area.

Maps outlining the Eskom Project Area were studied (2329CD Polokwane, 2329CA Lonsdale, 2329CC Ga Mashashane en 2328DB Ga Ramela 1:50 000 topographical maps & 2328 Pietersburg 1:250 000 map).

3.3 Assumptions and limitations

This Phase I HIA study may have missed other heritage resources in the Eskom Project Area as heritage sites may occur in thick clumps of vegetation while others may lie below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once development commences.

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during the Eskom Project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notify in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

3.4 Some remarks on terminology

Terms that may be used in this report are briefly outlined below:

- Conservation: The act of maintaining all or part of a resource (whether renewable or non-renewable) in its present condition in order to provide for its continued or future use. Conservation includes sustainable use, protection,

maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement of the natural and cultural environment.

- Cultural resource management: A process that consists of a range of interventions and provides a framework for informed and value-based decision-making. It integrates professional, technical and administrative functions and interventions that impact on cultural resources. Activities include planning, policy development, monitoring and assessment, auditing, implementation, maintenance, communication, and many others. All these activities are (or will be) based on sound research.
- Cultural resources: A broad, generic term covering any physical, natural and spiritual properties and features adapted, used and created by humans in the past and present. Cultural resources are the result of continuing human cultural activity and embody a range of community values and meanings. These resources are non-renewable and finite. Cultural resources include traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction. They can be, but are not necessarily identified with defined locations.
- Heritage resources: The various natural and cultural assets that collectively form the heritage. These assets are also known as cultural and natural resources. 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.
- In-Situ Conservation: The conservation and maintenance of ecosystems, natural habitats and cultural resources in their natural and original surroundings.

- Iron Age: Refers to the last two millennia and 'Early Iron Age' to the first thousand years AD. 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 16th century and the 19th century and can therefore include the Historical Period.
- Maintenance: Keeping something in good health or repair.
- 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 the Eastern Highveld by the first Colonists who settled here from the 1840's onwards.
- Preservation: Conservation activities that consolidate and maintain the existing form, material and integrity of a cultural resource.
- 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.
- Protected area: A geographically defined area designated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. Protected areas are dedicated primarily to the protection and enjoyment of natural or cultural heritage, to the maintenance of biodiversity, and to the maintenance of life-support systems. Various types of protected areas occur in South Africa.
- Reconstruction: Re-erecting a structure on its original site using original components.

- Replication: The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period.
- Restoration: Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing additions or by reassembling existing components.
- 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).
- Sustainability: The ability of an activity to continue indefinitely, at current and projected levels, without depleting social, financial, physical and other resources required to produce the expected benefits.
- Translocation: Dismantling a structure and re-erecting it on a new site using original components.
- Project Area: refers to the area (footprint) where the developer wants to focus its development activities (refer to Figure 3).
- Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types and ranges of heritage resources in any given Project Area (excluding paleontological remains as these studies are done by registered and accredited palaeontologists).
- 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 human remains and the relocation of graveyards, etc. Phase II work involve permitting processes, require the input of different specialists and the co-operation and approval of SAHRA.

4 THE ESKOM PROJECT AREA

4.1 Location

The Eskom Project Area stretches across a piece of land which is situated between Polokwane and Mokopane in the east and Mashashane in the west in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. This piece of land is slightly undulating and is dotted with numerous villages stretching along the power line which runs from the Polokwane Substation to the Chloe Substation as well as between the Chloe and Gilead Substations. The Kgokolong and Lokwe mountain ranges occur towards the Chloe Substation in the central part of the Project Area (2329CD Polokwane, 2329CA Lonsdale, 2329CC Ga Mashashane en 2328DB Ga Ramela 1:50 000 topographical maps & 2328 Pietersburg 1:250 000 map).

4.2 The nature of the Eskom Project

The key development components of the proposed Eskom Project include the following:

- The construction of a 40km long 132kV power line between the Polokwane and the Chloe Substations.
- The construction of a 35km long 132kV power line between the Chloe and Gilead Substations. Two options are proposed for this new 132kV power line, namely Option 01 and Option 02.
- Construct a 132kv T-off power line from the 132kV Polokwane/Chloe power line to the Moletsi Substation.

These power lines and the various options for the power line routes are referred to as the Eskom Project whilst the footprints of the proposed power lines are referred to as the Eskom Project Area.

5 CONTEXTUALISING THE ESKOM PROJECT AREA

The Eskom Project Area involves a vast plain which is dotted with scattered mountain, isolated kopjes and syenite knolls which is located between the Kgokolong mountain range in the north-west and Polokwane the east. This area is part of the the sphere of influence of the Langa-Ndebele which also incorporates the plains between Bakenberg and Mokopane.

The Langa Ndebele is an Nguni group who settled in this area from as early as the sixteenth century. The names of some of their early settlements appear in bold. The Langa Ndebele subjugated a large number of clans in this region. (Note the 1:50 000 topographical maps of this area [2428BB Tinmyne & 2328DD Limburg]). The area is characterised by a number of large mountains and smaller kopjes and knolls scattered over a vast plain. Some of the mountains bear historical names such as Mapela, Masenya and the historically well-known Fonthane and Thutlwane. Further to the north is Bankenberg and still further north in the Masebe Nature Reserve is the mountain of Magagamatala. Some of the mountains in this area serve as important historical settlements, battlefields and as graveyards for the Langa Ndebele.

The Ndebele of Langa are of Hlubi (Nguni) origin. The name of their clan, Langa, was derived from the name of their original chief when the clans were part of the Hlubi. They originated from eNgungunglovu (Pietermaritzburg) where they occupied a place known as Langalibalele. (Other clans such as the Mbo [Mkize], Bhele, Phuti, Polane and Swazi also trace their genealogies back to a Chief Langa who lived during the latter half of the 17th century). The second half of the 17th century was a turbulent period in Hlubi history, as the Langa clan hived off from the main body in AD1650. They were led by Langalibalele/Masebe I (Masebethêla) from Hlubi country through what is today Swaziland. Their first significant stop was near Leydsdorp or Mafefera. They moved to Bosega, an area around Bonye, east of Pietersburg, and the present territory of the Molepo chiefdom. After a short stay, the Langa moved to ThabaTšweu (Witkoppen Mountain), a few kilometres to the south-east of Pietersburg, where they

remained for four generations. The chiefs who ruled and died at **ThabaTšweu** were Masebe I, Mapuso, Podile and Masebe II.



Figure 1- A Langa Ndebele settlement, possibly Thutlwane which was occupied during the nineteenth century. Note the extensive remains of stone walls on the two levels of the mountain. (The stone walls are visible as circles and lines in the yellow grass veld on top of the mountain) (above). The settlement is located outside the Eskom Project Area.

During their sojourn and stay in the Limpopo Province, the Langa adopted the Sotho language and culture fully. They adopted the custom of circumcision from the Matlala (Koni). The fact that they accepted 'medicated' (treated) pumpkin, a symbolic gesture by which seniority is acknowledged, from the Ndebele of Kekana (near Zebediela) proves that they acknowledged the seniority of this clan which had also moved to the Transvaal from the KwaZulu/Natal region.

Seritarita, who succeeded Masebe II at **ThabaTšweu**, led the clan to **Maleoko** (on the farm Bultongfontein [239KR]), where he remained for three years. From here, the clan moved to **Moumong-wa-Matswake** on the farm Zuid-Holland 773LR. Their settlement was known as **Mokgokong**. Seritarita was succeeded by Mapela, son of Seritarita's third ranking wife.

Two sons of Seritarita higher in rank than Mapela namely Mosogo (son of the second ranking wife) and Mamaala (Makgenene) established several villages around the royal lineage of Mapela during the 19th century, e.g. **Mabyanamatshwaana**, **Tsotsodi** and **Segodini**. These lineages still enjoy seniority, as can be seen during initiation lodges.

During Mapela's stay at **MoumongwaMatswake**, numerous smaller Sotho clans were subjugated and incorporated in the Langa tribe. (Clans that were incorporated before Mapela's rule were the TlhalogaKwena of Tshaba, the Bakwena of Lelaka and the Dikgomo of Lebelo). The PhalaneNareng of Mabuêla and the Pedi of Matlou were attacked before the Langa Ndebele settled at **MoumongwaMatswake**. Internal strife amongst the Phalane enabled the Langa to incorporate a section of this group, as well as the Pedi of Matlou. When the Phalane fled (to Ramakôka), the Bididi (or Tlhatlherwa) fled to **Bobididi** near Villa Nora.

Also incorporated amongst the Langa were the Kwena of Ramorulane and the Hurutshse of Molokomme, after the latter were defeated at Senta Hill and Swartkop (north of Thutlwane). Groups that voluntarily joined the Langa were the Koni of Masenya and Puka; the Tlôkwa of Pila; the people of Tshokwe and the Koni of Seema.

When Thulare of the Pedi undertook his great expedition up the Steelpoort River at the end of the 18th century, the move did not affect the Langa Ndebele. When Mzilikazi moved through Mpumalanga and the Bankeveld during the early 19th century, groups such as the people of Mabuêla became dislocated and occupied mountains in the area.

When he was old, Mapela moved his village to **Fothane Hills** (Moordkopje) where he died in 1825. Maleya (a son of Mapela by a minor wife) ruled until Mankopane (the

rightful heir) ousted him. Maleya fled to **Magagamatala** on Ruigtevlei 710LR but ruled from **Ditlotswana** hills.

Magagamatlala is a high flat-topped mountain with steep cliffs. On 14 April 1858 this stronghold was attacked by a punitive expedition sent by the Voortrekkers and 800 of Mankopane's subjects were killed. (This is known as the war of 'Nterekane' or the 'War of Maruputlase'). After the Langa's defeat, the Mankopane settled on **Thutlwane** Hill (Kromkloof 744 LR). The first mission stations of the Berlin Missionary Society were established in Langa country in 1867.

Other events were the following:

- The Langa expedition in 1837 aimed to expedite Mzilikazi's departure from what is today the North-West Province into Botswana.
- The Langa (and Kekana) were involved in the massacre of Voortrekker parties and the siege of the Makapans Caves in 1854.
- The Langa Ndebele (Lamola clan) scattered the copper miners of Mussina (Messina) with whom they bartered copper shortly before 1854.
- The Langa subjugated the Bididi (Songwana) until 1890, exacting heavy tribute from this clan.

The second encounter between the Voortrekkers and the Langa took place in 1868. At the time, the Langa were in an alliance with the Kekana Ndebele of Mogemi. Mogemi acted as regent for Mankopane. While the Boers besieged **Sefakaulo** Hill where Mogemi lived, Mankopane raided white farmers and outposts. The Voortrekkers attacked Mankopane on 12 June 1868 at **Thutlwane** and raided large numbers of cattle and small stock, but they could not take the highest part of the mountain where Mankopane's headquarters were. The Boers could also not achieve much success with their raids on Mogemi's mountain fortress. The Voortrekkers then evacuated Potgietersrus.

Mankopane died on 30 May 1877 and was buried in his cattle kraal on the mountain **Thutlwane**. Masebe III was proclaimed chief on 3 June 1877. Sporadic wars

continued between the Langa and the Kekana chiefdoms from 1883 to October 1886, when President Paul Kruger summoned the two chiefs before him.

After the death of Masebe III on 4 May 1890, a succession dispute split the tribe into two sections, namely the Ndebele of Bankenberg and the Ndebele of Hans Langa. Hans Langa became chief of the southern portion and Bankenberg of the northern portion. As the ancient grounds of Mapela (**Fothane Hill**) fall in the southern portion, this section of the Langa became known as the Bagamapela.

The Ledwaba/Maune Ndebele clans, who are related to the Langa-Ndebele, live in the Bergzicht-Kalkspruit and Mašašane townships in the south-eastern part of the Eskom Project Area, near the proposed sites for the Mokopane Substation. The Witkoppen Mountains (Thaba Tšweu) near the Witkop Substation were also occupied by clans of the Langa Ndebele during the 17th century to the 19th century. According to oral tradition they lived here for four successive generations under the leadership of Masebe I, Mapuso, Podile and Masebe II. A concentration of stone walled sites is located in a southern part of this mountain range.

Colonial towns in the south-eastern part of the Eskom Project Area include Potgietersrus (Mokopane) and Pietersburg (Polokwane). After the Voortrekker leaders Hendrik Potgieter and Andries Potgieter were reconciled in 1852, the former established a town at Makapanspoort, between the Waterberg and the Strydpoort Mountains, which he named 'Vredenburg' ('town of peace') to commemorate the reconciliation. The town was later renamed after Piet Potgieter (who was killed during the siege of the Makapans Caves in 1854) and was called Potgietersrus. Because of fever and trouble with the Ndebele, the town was abandoned and deserted for about twenty years after 1868, but after 1890 it was re-established. Today, Potgietersrus is known as Mokopane.

6 THE PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

The Phase I HIA study for the Eskom Project is now briefly discussed and illuminated with photographs.

6.1 The power line between the Polokwane and Chloe Substations

This power line runs from the Polokwane Substation westwards following the Polokwane/Steilloop road across the following farms, namely: Morgenzon 690LS, Bloedrivier 696LS, Schaapplaats 664LS, Zaailand 662LS, and Nauwte 631LS (where the Moletsi power line T-off) Vaalkop 656LS, Bergzicht 653LS, Commissiesdrift 646LS, Eensgevonden 645LS, Strydfontein 643LS, Bultfontein 640LS, Uithoek 641LS, Zandfontein 639LS and Matlala 591LS where the Chloe Substation is located (Figure 3).



Figure 2- The power line running between the Polokwane and Chloe Substations mainly follows the western shoulder of a secondary road that runs between Polokwane and Steilloop. At least three graveyards were recorded along this route (above).

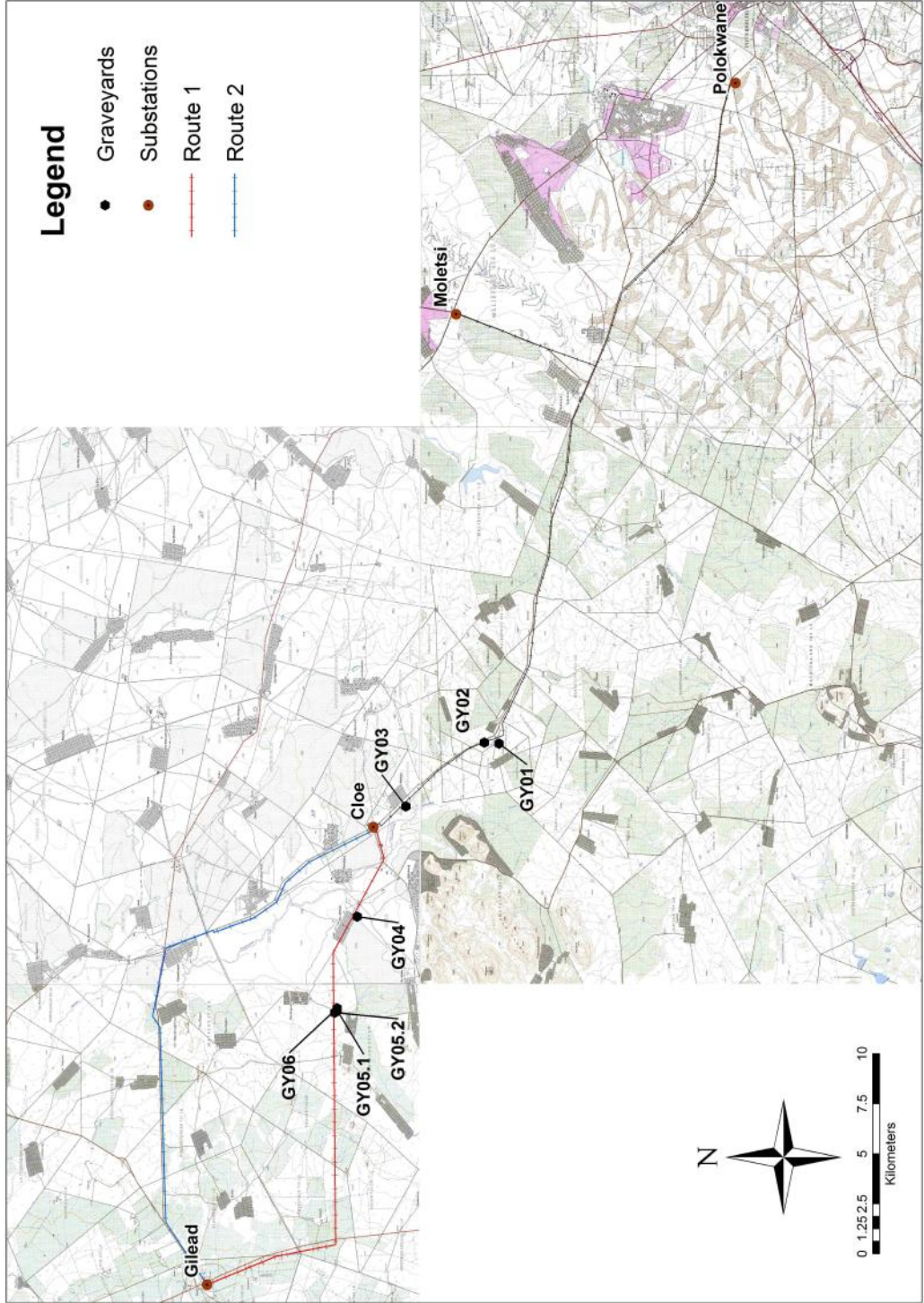


Figure 3- The Eskom Project Area to the west of Polokwane in the Limpopo Province. Note the presence of graveyards in and near the Eskom Project Area (above). (above).

6.2 The power line between the Chloe and the Gilead Substations

Two alternatives are proposed for this power line, namely the Preferred route (Option 01) which runs along the following corridor, namely:

- Option 01 runs from the Chloe Substation westwards across Matalas 591LS before bending to the north-west in order to run along the western outskirts of the village of Ga Mohai. After crossing a dirt road the route bends to the west and runs along the northern perimeter of the villages of Mpane and Ntolana across the farms Prague 734LS and Tweespalk 733LS to the N11 which runs between Mokopane and Steilloop. Option 01 then crosses the N11 and turns to the north following the western shoulder of the N11 whilst crossing the farms Gibeon 730LR and Gilead 729LR on which the Gilead Substation is located.

At least three graveyards were recorded along this option.



Figure 4- Option 01 between the Chloe and Gilead Substations runs across agricultural fields on the outskirts of Ga Mohia although a graveyard was recorded in one of the maize fields (above).

Option 02 follows the following corridor, namely:

- Option 02 leaves the Chloe Substation in a northern direction and follows the shoulder of the tar road whilst crossing the farms Kordon 590LS, Cloetesdam 589LS, Vlakfontein 588LS and Juno 586LS where it bends to the west at the village of Thabe (fontein).
- Option 02 now follows the shoulder of the tar road to the village of Mmathongwaha where it bends to the west in order to follow the dirt road that runs towards the N11. This stretch crosses the farms Schoongelegen 695LS, Goedgevonden 732LS, and Eiberfield 731LS to the Gilead Substation.



Figure 5- Option 02 between the Chloe and Gilead Substations runs across agricultural fields as well as pristine stretches of land with indigenous bush (above).

6.3 The T-off to the Moletsi Substation

This power line T-off from the Polokwane/Chloe power line and runs north-eastwards between the villages of Chebeng and Sangatana across the farm Malietzies 606LS to

the new Moletsi Substation on this farm. The power line follows the main dirt road that runs to Ga Kampasa but enters the substation before this town is reached.



Figure 6- The T-off that runs from the Polokwane/Chloe power line follows a main dirt road that leads to the new Moletsi Substation (above).

6.4 Types and ranges of heritage resources

The Phase I HIA study for the Eskom Project Area revealed a number of graveyards which were geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 3, Table 1). The significance of the graveyards is indicated as well as mitigation measures should any of the graveyards be affected by the Eskom Project.

6.4.1 Graveyards

The following six graveyards were recorded in and near the Eskom Project Area, namely:

6.4.1.1 Graveyard 01

This large cemetery is located near the banks of the river and holds hundreds of graves. The following signpost appears at the graveyard's entrance:

- 'Ditlou re kgope la hlomphano ka mo dirapeng'

6.4.1.2 Graveyard 02

A second large graveyard(GY02) is located to the south of the road running between Polokwane and Matlala. It is divided into two sections which are demarcated with a common fence.GY02 holds several hundreds of graves. Inscriptions on two of these graves read as follow:

- 'Kgapho Raesibe, 01-10-1912, 01-08-1993 Robala ka khutso Tlou'
- 'Phukwase Maria Mohlala *1906, 1994-02-24' Robala ka kgotsu'



Figure 7- GY02 to the south of the road running between Polokwane and Matlala holds hundreds of graves (above).

6.4.1.3 Graveyard 03

This third large cemetery (GY03) is located to the south of the road running between Polokwane and Matlala. It holds several hundreds of graves and incorporates a separate section with a limited number of graves. However, all the graves are demarcated with a common fence.

The following two inscriptions on graves were recorded:

- 'In loving memory of Lehlogonolo Aubrey 1979-01-03, 2011-03-12 Robala ka kgotso Morolong'
- Sameul Hlengwane Mthombeni 1948-12-04, 2011-02-13 Etlela hi ku rhula Mothokwa'



Figure 8- GY03 to the south of the secondary road that runs between Polokwane and Steilloop holds hundreds of graves (above).

6.4.1.4 Graveyard 04

The Kwebu family graveyard is located in the midst of an agricultural field. It holds the graves of three Kwebu children with inscriptions on the headstones which read as follow:

- 'In loving memory of Madumetja Cecilia Kwebu *1960, 1963 Robala ka khutso Mokhonate'
- 'In loving memory of Mamaropeng Kwebu *1949, 1950 Robala ka khutso Mokhonate'
- 'In loving memory of Mahilo Kwebu *1939, 1940 Robala ka khutso Mokhonate'



Figure 9- GY04 belongs to the Kwebu family where a number of children were buried. It is located in the midst of an agricultural field (above).

6.4.1.5 Graveyard 05

This graveyard (GY05) holds two single graves belonging to the following individuals according to inscriptions on the granite heads which which these graves are fitted, namely:

- 'Nare Frans Selolo 01-01-1881, 20-10-1944 Robala ka khutso pitsi'
- 'Mmaphuti Selolo 05-06-1877, 20-10-1937'

6.4.1.6 Graveyard 06

GY06 holds approximately thirteen graves most of which are demarcated with upright stones. Inscriptions on two of the three granite headstones read as follow:

- 'Koena Makgabo Mohloana 20-09-1885, 11-10-1935 Robala ka khutso Mokone wa Ntshidikgolo'
- 'Mohwa Phetedi Mohloana 24-03-1875, 25-07-1931' Robala ka khutso Motshweneng'



Figure 10- GY06 holds approximately thirteen graves and is located on the outskirts of the village of Mpane and Ntolana(above).

6.5 Tables

Tables outlining the types and ranges of heritage resources recorded in the Eskom Project Area with their coordinates and level of significance are the following:

Graveyards	Coordinates	Significance
Between Polokwane Substation and Chloe Substation		
GY01. Large cemetery at river	23° 47.122' 29° 06.482'	High
GY02. Large cemetery close to the road	23° 46.756' 29° 06.514'	High
GY03. Large cemetery near Chloe Substation	23° 44.637' 29° 04.789'	High
Between Chloe Substation and Gilead Substation Alternative 01		
GY04. Kwebu family members graves in maize field	23° 43.326' 28° 01.815'	High
GY05. Two single graves	(GY05.1) 23° 42.782' 28° 59.254' (GY05.2) 23° 42.738' 28° 59.248'	High
GY06. Graveyards with 13 graves	23° 42.788' 28° 59.314'	High

Table 1- Coordinates for graveyards in and near the Project Area and their level of significance (above).

7 POSSIBLE IMPACT ON AND MITIGATION OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES

7.1 Possible impact on the heritage resources

It is highly likely that all of the graveyards may be affected by the proposed power lines running between the Polokwane and the Chloe Substations (GY01 to GY03) and Option 01 which will run between the Chloe and the Gilead Substations (GY04 to GY06).

The significance of the graveyards therefore is indicated as well as mitigation measures should these heritage resources be affected by the proposed mining activities.

7.2 The significance of the graveyards

All graveyards and graves can be considered to be of high significance and are protected by various laws. The significance of the graveyards therefore has been indicated as 'High' (Table 1).

Legislation with regard to graves includes Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) whenever graves are older than sixty years. The act also distinguishes various categories of graves and burial grounds. Other legislation with regard to graves includes those which apply when graves are exhumed and relocated, namely the Ordinance on Exhumations (No 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (No 65 of 1983 as amended).

7.3 Mitigating the graveyards

The graveyards can be mitigated by means of the following strategies, namely:

- If the graveyards are to be affected directly (e.g. by pylons which have to be established on top of the graveyards) the graveyards can be exhumed and

relocated. The exhumation of human remains and the relocation of graves and graveyards are regulated by various laws, regulations and administrative procedures. This task is undertaken by forensic archaeologists or by reputed undertakers who are acquainted with all the administrative procedures and relevant legislation that have to be adhered to whenever human remains are exhumed and relocated. This process also includes social consultation with a 60 days statutory notice period for graves older than sixty years. Permission for the exhumation and relocation of human remains have to be obtained from the descendants of the deceased (if known), the National Department of Health, the Provincial Department of Health, the Premier of the Province and the local police.

- If the graveyards are to be affected indirectly (e.g. by pylons which will be established in close proximity [30m or less]) to the graveyards, the graveyards can be demarcated with brick walls or with fences. The graveyards must be demarcated before construction commences as the graveyards may be damaged (accidentally) when the construction activities are in progress. Graveyards that have been demarcated must be provided with gates to provide access to family and friends for the deceased after the construction has been completed.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I HIA study for the Eskom Project Area revealed a number of graveyards which were geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 3, Table 1). The significance of the graveyards is indicated as well as mitigation measures should any of the graveyards be affected by the Eskom Project.

Possible impact on the heritage resources

It is highly likely that all of the graveyards may be affected by the proposed power lines running between the Polokwane and the Chloe Substations (GY01 to GY03) and Option 01 which will run between the Chloe and the Gilead Substations (GY04 to GY06).

The significance of the graveyards therefore is indicated as well as mitigation measures should these heritage resources be affected by the proposed mining activities.

The significance of the graveyards

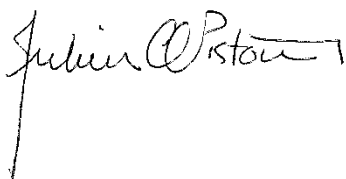
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- If the graveyards are to be affected indirectly (e.g. by pylons which will be established in close proximity [30m or less]) to the graveyards, the graveyards can be demarcated with brick walls or with fences. The graveyards must be demarcated before construction commences as the graveyards may be damaged (accidentally) when the construction activities are in progress. Graveyards that have been demarcated must be provided with gates to provide access to family and friends for the deceased after the construction has been completed.



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