

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FOR THE EXEMPTION FROM A
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
PROPOSED NEW POSITION FOR THE GUTSHWA SUBSTATION, GUTSHWA

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

REPORT COMPILED FOR
WANDIMA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES cc

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JULY 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on the footprint for the proposed new position for the Gutshwa substation, on an area indicated on the 1:50 000 topographical map of 1984, as Government Land. This study is an amendment of an ROD to relocate the substation from the previously approved positions for the Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa power line.^{1, 2}

The study area is situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531AC *WITRIVIER*, which is in the Mpumalanga Province. This area falls under the jurisdiction of the Mbombela Local Municipality, and the Ehlanzeni District Municipality.

The National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 (1999)(NHRA), protects all heritage resources, which are classified as national estate. The NHRA stipulates that any person who intends to undertake a development, is subjected to the provisions of the Act.

Wandima in co-operation with the client (ESKOM) is requesting an investigation for a proposed relocation of the Gutshwa – Legogote substation situated at Gutshwa, near Kabokweni. The proposed new substation will be relocated on an approved corridor for the proposed power line and will measure approximately 150m x 150m (2.25Ha).³ The area for the proposed substation is currently zoned as Agricultural, and will be rezoned to Industrial.”

Local inhabitants are using this area extensively for dumping of domestic waste, grazing and collecting of firewood, as well as the mining of sand.

I recommend that the proposed project be exempted from a full phase 1 study as the survey revealed no archaeological or historical remains on the 2.25ha area. As far as could be established, the proposed development will have no impact on the cultural or historical environment.

Further planning of the project may continue, and no mitigation measures are needed for the proposed development with a condition that should any archaeological or human remains be observed during construction, a qualified archaeologist must be notified and an assessment must be done.

¹ WANDIMA, Final Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa Power Line & Substation, p. 6.

² A. Van Vollenhoven, A Report on a basic assessment relating to Cultural Heritage resources for the proposed Eskom Gutshwa Project, August 2012.

³ M. Gama, Wandima, Personal communication, E-mail: 2016-07-04.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural significance during the investigation, it is possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study, Christine Rowe trading as Adansonia Heritage Consultants will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred by the client as a result.*

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- 1) The results of the project;*
- 2) The technology described in any report;*
- 3) Recommendations delivered to the Client.*

Christine Van Wyk Rowe

JULY 2016

INTRODUCTION & DESCRIPTION

The proposed position for the new Gutshwa substation is situated on an area which is indicated as Government Land, in Gutshwa, near Kabokweni (Mpumalanga Province). This study is an amendment of an ROD to relocate the substation from the previously approved positions for the Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa power line project.^{4 5} The study area is approximately 150m x 150m in extend (2.25ha). WANDIMA in co-operation with the client (ESKOM) is requesting the investigation for the proposed new substation which will be relocated on an approved corridor for the proposed power line.⁶

A survey regarding archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on the footprint for the proposed new position for the Gutshwa substation, situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531AC *WITRIVIER*, which is in the Mpumalanga Province (Map 2). This area falls under the jurisdiction of the Mbombela Local Municipality, and the Ehlanzeni District Municipality. The area is zoned as Agricultural, and will be rezoned to Industrial.

Most of the section is natural Bushveld woodland, typical of the eastern Lowveld, with a disturbed section in the north- west corner (sand quarry)(Maps 3 & 4, point B & Appendix 1). The study area is described as Pretorius Sour Bushveld and Lowveld Riverine Forest.⁷ Trees such as Silver cluster-leaf (*Terminalia sericea*), Black monkey orange (*Strychnos madagascariensis*), Sickie bush (*Dichrostachys cinerea*), Common Cabbage tree (*Cussonia spicata*) as well as the legally protected species, Marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*), are found on the study area.⁸ Accessibility and visibility in this section was good as the grass cover was low in the dry winter conditions.

The study area is currently used for dumping of domestic waste, cattle grazing and harvesting of fire wood. The north- western section (Maps 3 & 4, Point B), is also transformed by mining of a sand quarry. There are no existing structures, dwellings, foundations or graves on the site. The surrounding area consists of natural woodland with small agricultural sections on the outskirts of the Gutshwa rural area (see map 4).

⁴ WANDIMA, Final Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa Power Line & Substation, p. 6.

⁵ A. Van Vollenhoven, A Report on a basic assessment relating to Cultural Heritage resources for the proposed Eskom Gutshwa Project, August 2012.

⁶ M. Gama, Wandima, Personal communication, E-mail: 2016-07-04.

⁷ WANDIMA, Final Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa Power Line & Substation, p. 6.

⁸ WANDIMA, Final Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa Power Line & Substation, p. 8.

- **Terms of reference:**

WANDIMA Environmental Services cc requested Adansonia Heritage Consultants to investigate the presence of archaeological and heritage features on the proposed new location for the Gutshwa substation.

As specified by section 38 (3) of the NHRA, the investigation focussed on the identification and mapping of heritage resources; the assessment, description and evaluation of possible archaeological and heritage sites, the potential impact of the development and to make recommendations to minimize possible damage to such sites.

- **Legal requirements:**

The legal context of the report is grounded in the National Heritage Resources Act no 25, 1999, as well as the National Environmental Management Act (Act no107, 1998) (NEMA) as amended.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The investigation provided the opportunity to examine the piece of land proposed for the development. The study area consists of natural woodland, except for a disturbed section in the north-west (Google image: Map 3 & 4, point B) which is used for the mining of sand. The terrain of the proposed development is currently also used for dumping of domestic waste, cattle grazing and the harvesting of fire wood.

The topography of the proposed site is flat, with roads and footpaths cutting through the section. The general study area consists of natural Bushveld woodland, typical of the eastern Lowveld. The wider landscape is characterised by hills with large boulders and sloping plains. The most serious transformation of the natural environment consists of cultivation of crops and formal and informal settlements which have transformed significant areas of natural land in the past few years. The geology is granite and gneiss, mostly of the Nelspruit suite, forming hills with large boulders. Soils are shallow, coarse litoils, comprised of Glenrosa or Mispah soil types.⁹

Accessibility and visibility in this section was excellent due to dry winter conditions with a low grass cover (Appendix 1: Figs. 1-8), and no limitations were experienced.

⁹ WANDIMA, Final Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa Power Line & Substation, p. 6.

METHODOLOGY

The investigation was conducted on foot and per vehicle by two people, and standard archaeological and recording methods were applied (see Map 1: Tracks & Paths). A survey of literature was done to obtain information about the archaeology and cultural heritage of the area. There are no museums in the White River / Kabokweni / Gutshwa areas which could be consulted, and no historical information was available at the municipality. The author relied on previous work which was done in the wider area as well as aerial images to assemble background information. The layout of the area was plotted with a GPS (Garmin etrex) instrument. A digital photographic recording method was used.

The author was involved in desktop studies and surveys in the area, such as:

- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Study for the Proposed Eskom Powerlines, Hazyview – Dwarsloop* (2008);
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, (2001);
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *A Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for 132Kv Powerlines from Kiepersol substation (Hazyview), to the Nwarele substation Dwarsloop* (2002);
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *A Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed traffic training academy, Calcutta, Mkhuhlu, Bushbuckridge* (2013);
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Nkambeni cemetery in Numbi, Hazyview* (2013); no features of significance were identified;
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a Development on the farm Agricultural Holding no 56 JU, White River* (2013) was done in the wider area;
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed agricultural development on the farm SIERAAD, Komatipoort area*, (2013) revealed one possible Late Stone Age borer which was identified in a soil sample, one meter below the surface;
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed debushing of natural land for agricultural use: Portion 10 of the farm Thankerton 175JU, Hectorspruit, Mpumalanga Province* (2013); revealed some Later Stone Age artifacts which were all out of context and a burial site.

- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed Township establishment, Portion 127 & 131 of the farm De Rust 12JU, Hazyview, (Jan 2014);*
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed Residential Township, Tekwane Extension 2, Portion 7 of Tekwane 537JU, Kanyamazane, Mpumalanga Province (2014);* the entire area was transformed agricultural lands which revealed a few upper grinders which were out of context;
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed Reservoir, Bulk sewer and bulk water pipelines, Portion 7 of Tekwane 537JU, Kanyamazane, Mpumalanga Province (2014);* mostly disturbed residential areas which revealed no features of significance;
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed debushing of natural as well as disturbed land for agricultural use: Portion 2 of the farm Herculina 155JU, Hectorspruit area, Mpumalanga Province;* no significant archaeological or historical features were identified.
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed development of a lifestyle retirement village on Portion 11 & 12 of the farm Nooitgedacht 62, White River, (July 2015);*
- C. Van Wyk Rowe: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed township establishment: Portion 36 & part of portion 26 of the farm Broedershoek 129JU, Tekwane Extension 3, (Nov. 2015).*

None of the above surveys revealed any significant archaeological or cultural material.

The SAHRA database for archaeological and historical impact assessments was consulted and revealed other recent Archaeological Impact Assessment reports in the wider area:

- J. Van Schalkwyk: *Proposed new Lebombo Port of Entry and upgrade of Komatipoort railway station between Mpumalanga (SA) and Mozambique (2008)* – Some historic buildings were identified but no archaeological remains;
- A. Van Vollenhoven: *Report on a cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Kangwane Antracite Mine, Komatipoort (2012)* – An archaeological site with Middle and Late Stone Age tools were identified as well as some Iron Age artifacts and decorated pottery. Mitigation measures were recommended by exclusion from the development or a Phase 2 study;
- JP Celliers: *Report on Phase 1 Archaeological Impact assessment on erven at Komatipoort 182 JU Extension 4, Komatipoort (2012)* – Revealed two pieces of undecorated sherds of pottery which was of low significance. It was recommended that

any earthmoving activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

- A. Van Vollenhoven: *Archaeological Impact Assessment for Border site at Komatipoort (2012)* – Revealed historic remains linked to the Steinaeker's Horse regiment during the South African War.
- A. Van Vollenhoven: *A Report on a basic assessment relating to cultural heritage resources for the proposed ESKOM Tekwane North line and substations, Mpumalanga Province (2013)* – revealed historic remains of low significance and a cemetery.

An HIA for the proposed ESKOM Gutshwa Project was done in 2012 but revealed no sites of significance:

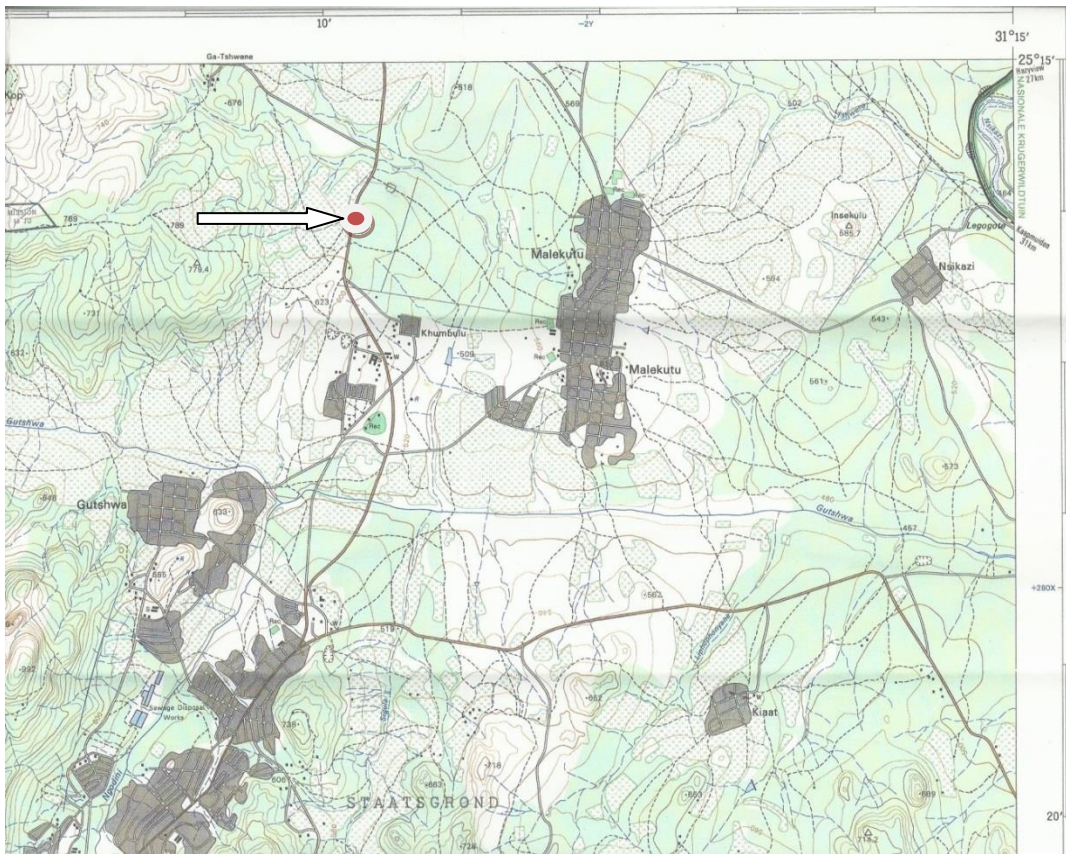
- A. Van Vollenhoven (August 2012): *A Report on a basic assessment relating to Cultural heritage resources for the proposed ESKOM Gutshwa project, Mpumalanga Province.*



MAP 1: Tracks & paths of the proposed site for the Gutshwa substation. The study area is indicated by the yellow line (A-B-C-D). There are several tracks and paths on the property which made accessibility easy and visibility was good.

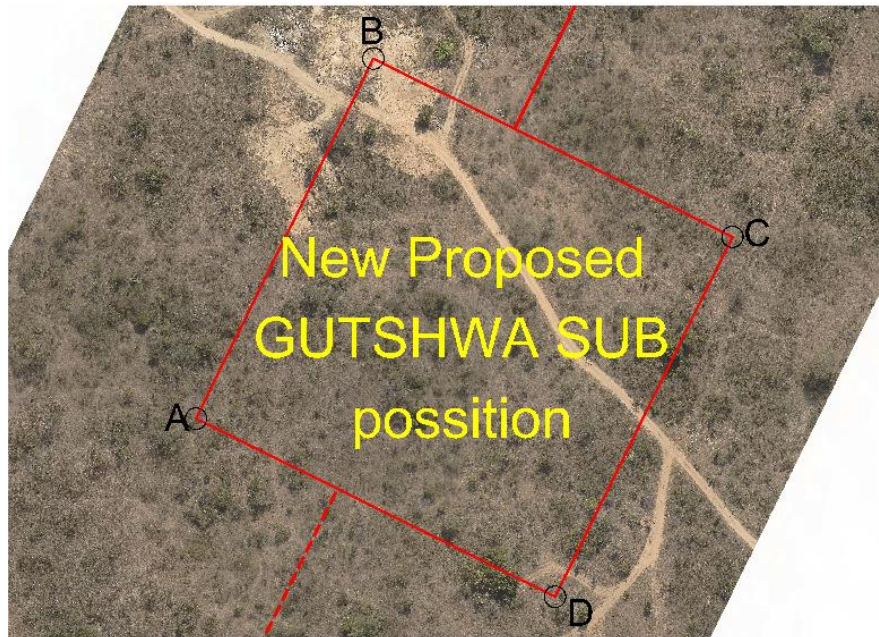
INVESTIGATION

The study area consists of natural woodland with a disturbed sand quarry in the north-western section surrounded by agricultural developed land (ploughed fields) and formal and informal settlements nearby (Google Image: Maps 4 & 6). The study area is currently used for mining of sand in the north-western section, dumping of domestic waste, grazing of cattle and harvesting of fire wood (see Appendix 1). No archaeological sites or material, or historical features (structures or foundations) were found during the survey.

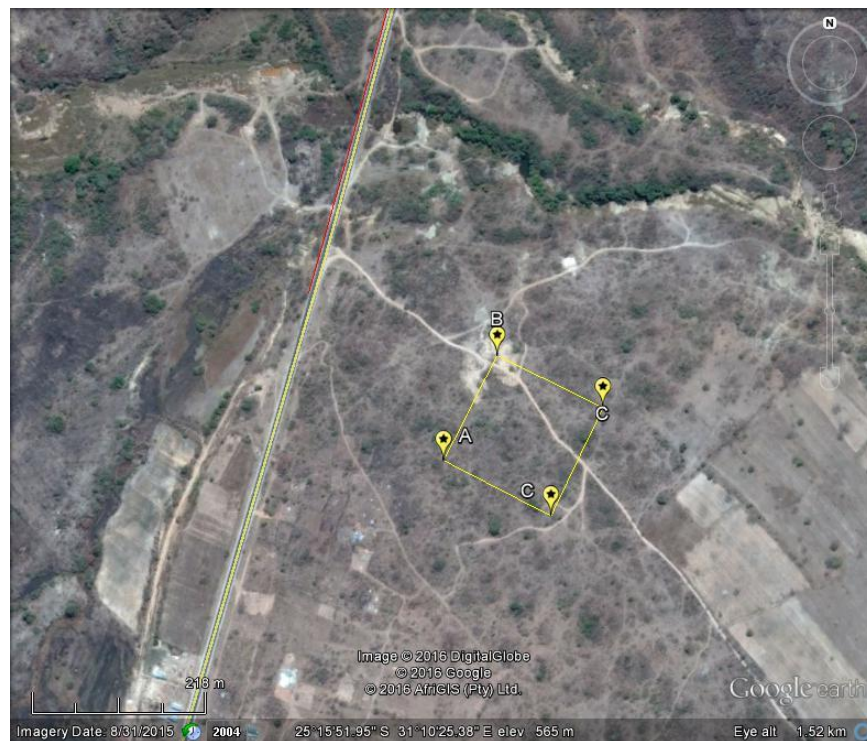


MAP 2: The study area is indicated by the red dot on the 1984 topographical Map

2531AC Witrivier.



MAP 3: Google image of the perimeters of the study area (Map provided by Wandima Environmental Services 2015-02-08).



MAP 4: Google image. Agricultural lands are visible close to the study area. The disturbed sand quarry is clearly visible in the north-western corner of the proposed site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

In order to place the areas in and around White River / Hazyview / Gutshwa in an archaeological context, primary and secondary sources were consulted. Ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as Ziervogel and Van Warmelo shed light on the cultural groups living in the area since ca 1600. Historic and academic sources by Küsel, Meyer, Voight, Bergh, De Jongh, Evers, Myburgh, Thackeray and Van der Ryst were consulted, as well as historic sources by Makhura and Webb.

Primary sources were consulted from the Pilgrim's Rest Museum Archives for a background on the pre-history and history of the study area. Research has been done by the Pilgrim's Rest Museum on San rock art as well as rock art made by Bantu speakers in the Escarpment area, but none have been recorded to date in the study area.¹⁰

Very little contemporary research has been done on prehistoric African settlements in the study area. Later Stone Age sites in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools.¹¹ The only professionally excavated Early Iron Age site in the immediate area, besides those in the Kruger National Park, is the Plaston site (east of White River), dating ca 900 AD.¹² No other archaeological excavations have been conducted to date within the study area, which have been confirmed by academic institutions and specialists in the field.^{13 14} Several circular stone-walled complexes and terraces as well as graves have been recorded in the vicinity of Hazyview,¹⁵ Bushbuckridge, Graskop and Sabie, clay potsherds and upper as well as lower grinding stones are scattered at most of the sites.¹⁶ Many of these occur in caves as a result of the Swazi attacks on the smaller groups.

Several early ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as D. Ziervogel and N.J. Van Warmelo, revealed that the study area was inhabited by Eastern Sotho groups (Pulana, Kutswe and Pai), the Tsonga (Nhlanganu and Tšhangana), from before the 18th century.^{17 18}

¹⁰PRMA: Information file 9/2.

¹¹J.S. Bergh (red)., *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 95.

¹²M.M. Van der Ryst., *Die Ystertydperk*, in J.S. Bergh (red). *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*. p. 97.

¹³Personal information: Dr. J. Pistorius, Pretoria, 2008-04-17 / 2013-05-23.

¹⁴Personal information: Dr. MS. Schoeman, University of Pretoria, 2008-03-27.

¹⁵PRMA: Information file 9/2.

¹⁶D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 3.

¹⁷N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. pp. 90-92 & 111.

The whole district is divided in two, with the Drakensberg Escarpment in the west, and the Low Veld (in which the study area is situated) towards the east. Today, we found that the boundaries of groups are intersected and overlapping.¹⁹ Languages such as Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, Nhlangu, Nkuna, sePedi, hiPau and seRôka, are commonly spoken throughout this area.²⁰

When the Swazi began to expand northwards they forced the local inhabitants out of Swaziland, or absorbed them.²¹ There is evidence of resistance, but the Eastern Sotho groups who lived in the northern parts of Swaziland, moved mainly northwards.²² This appears to have taken place towards the end of the 18th century,²³ when these groups fled from Swaziland to areas such as Nelspruit, Bushbuckridge, Klaserie, Blyde River and Komatipoort.²⁴

Van Warmelo based his 1935 survey of *Bantu Tribes of South Africa* on the amount of taxpayers in an area. The survey does not include the extended households of each taxpayer, so it was impossible to actually indicate how many people were living in one area.²⁵

The map of Van Warmelo (Map 5), show that the Gutshwa area was predominantly inhabited by the Swazi, with small groups of Shangaan and Eastern Sotho (Kutswe, Pai and Pulana) also present. The Kutswe group derived their name from the Gutshwa river, directly north of the study area.

The only early trade route mentioned, which crossed this section, was a footpath used by the African groups from Delagoa Bay towards Bushbuckridge (Magashulaskraal as it was previously named), along the Sabie river, up the Escarpment, and further north to the Soutpansberg.²⁶

There is however, no physical evidence left of this early route.

¹⁸H. S. Webb, The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in *Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p. 16.

¹⁹N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 51.

²⁰M. De Jongh (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 21.

²¹A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of Barberton District*, p. 10.

²²N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. p. 111.

²³H. S. Webb, The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in *Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p. 14

²⁴*Ibid.*, p. 16.

²⁵N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p.9.

²⁶L. Changuion & J.S. Bergh, Swart gemeenskappe voor die koms van die blankes, in *J.S. Bergh (red)., Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*. p. 104.

Swazi

The Swazi people descend from the southern Bantu (Nguni) who migrated from central Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries.²⁷ The differences between the Swazi and the Natal Nguni were probably never great, their culture as far as is known from the comparatively little research being carried out, does not show striking differences. Their language is a 'Tekeza' variation of Zulu, but through having escaped being drawn into the mainstream of the Zulus of the *Shaka* period, they became independent and their claim to be grouped apart as a culture is now well founded.²⁸

Eastern Sotho group: The Kutswe

The **Kutswe** trekked from the northern parts of Swaziland northwards as a result of pressure from the Swazi in the south.²⁹ The Kutswe settled north-east of the present Nelspruit at a river called Kutswe (Gutshwa)³⁰ from where they got their present name. From here they moved on and settled at various places, and ruins of their kraals are scattered from Pretoriuskop, Hazyview (Phabeni) as well as on the farms Welgevonden 364, Lothian 258, Boschhoek 47, Sandford 46, Culcutta 51 and Oakley 262.³¹ They occupied additional areas between White River and Sabie, and had sufficient influence amongst the Pai during the early 20th century, to establish authority over more than 2000 individuals living on farms on both sides of the Sabie River from the town of Sabie as far as the main road from White River / Hazyview to Bushbuckridge.³² They had chief jurisdiction over the following farms near Bushbuckridge: Oakley 262, Calcutta 51, Madras 50, Alexandria 251, Cork 60 and Ronoldsey 273. They intermarried with Nhlangu (Shangaan), Swazi and Pai.^{33 34}

The ruins of the kraals of Kutswe chiefs are still known on the following farms,³⁵ where they were most probably buried as well:

Mogogong: near Pretoriuskop (KNP)

Senwapitsi between Pretoriuskop & Skukuza (KNP)

²⁷ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaziland> p.1.

²⁸ N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 83.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

³⁰ T. Makhura, Early Inhabitants, in *Delius, P. (ed)., Mpumalanga: History and heritage*. p.105.

³¹ D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 110.

³² *Ibid.*, pp. 4-10.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

Phabêng	Phabeni gate in KNP (close to Hazyview)
Phandane	Farm Welgevonden
Makgate	Farm Lothian
gaMoépé	Farm Boschhoek
Lesaba la Mbanyêlé	Farm Sandford
Khubuthamaga	Farm Calcutta
Matsabane	Farm Lothian
Selôkôtšô	Farm Oakley

These early settlements all developed into larger settlements by the descendants of the groups mentioned above, and the entire area to date, consists of villages, formal and informal settlements or farms of which some are only a few kilometers apart, around bigger towns such as White River, Kabokweni and Gutshwa.

STONE AGE

The Stone Age is the period in human history when people produced stone tools. The Stone Age in South Africa can be divided in three periods:

Early Stone Age (ESA): +- 2 million – 150 000 years ago;

Middle Stone Age (MSA): +- 150 000 – 30 000 years ago;

Later Stone Age (LSA): +- 40 000 – 1850AD.

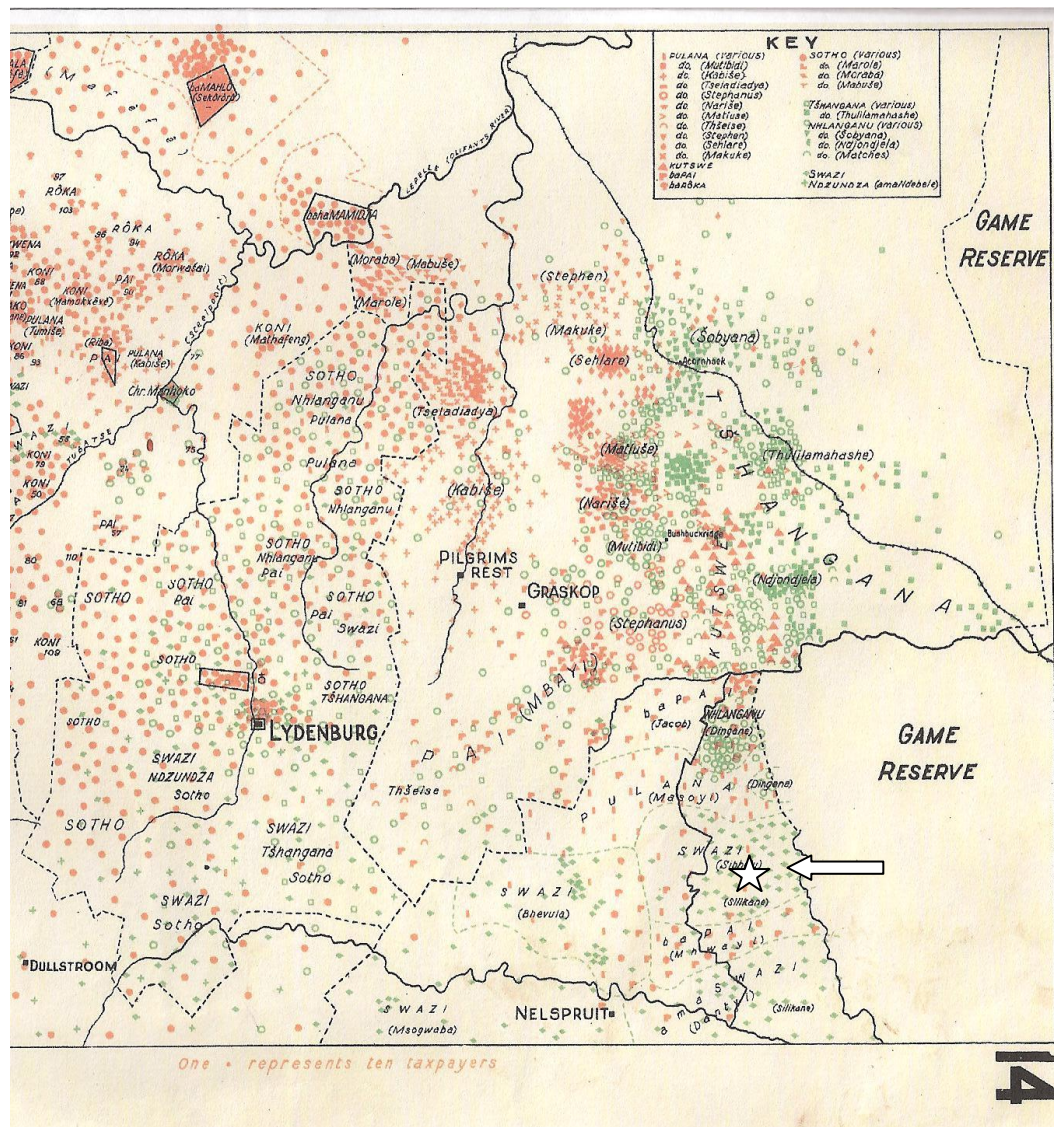
IRON AGE

The Iron Age is the period in time when humans manufactured metal artifacts. According to Van der Ryst & Meyer,³⁶ it can be divided in two separate phases, namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) +- 200 – 1000 AD;

Late Iron Age (LIA) +- 1000 – 1850 AD.

³⁶ Van der Ryst, M.M, & Meyer, A, Die Ystertydperk in *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid-Afrika Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies*, pp. 96 – 98.

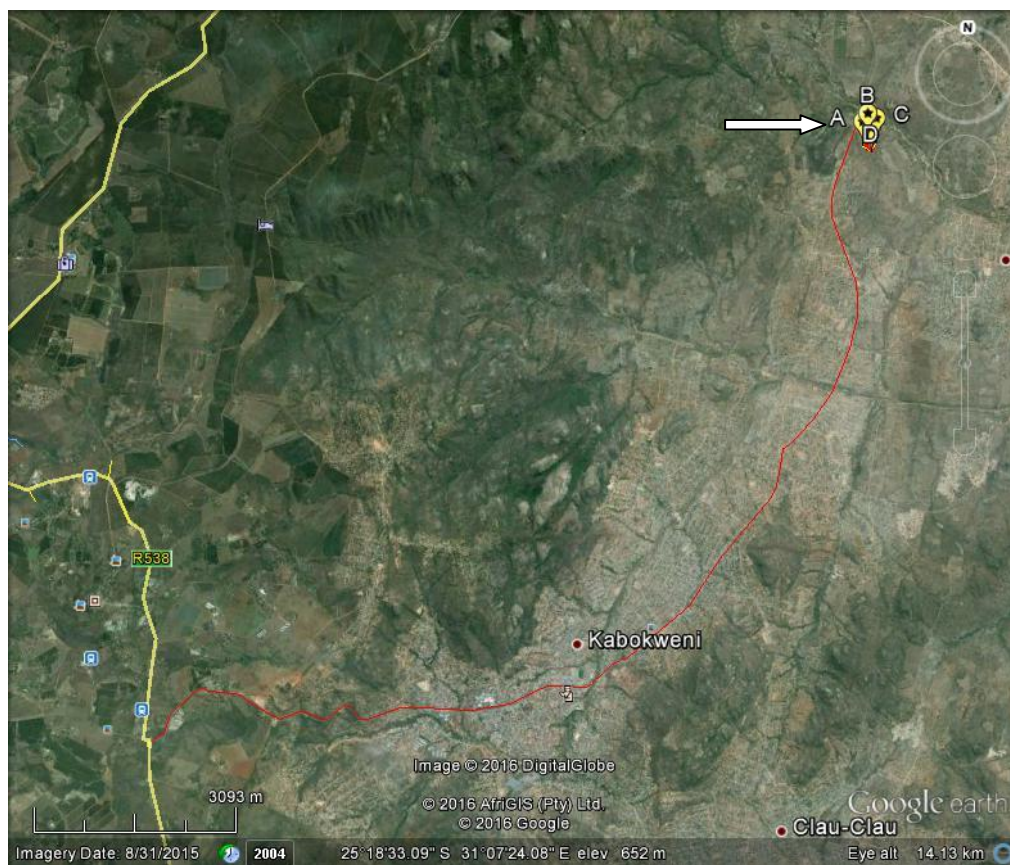


LOCALITY

The proposed position for the new Gutshwa substation is situated on an area which is indicated as Government Land, in Gutshwa, near Kabokweni (Mpumalanga Province), on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531AC *WITRIVIER*, which is in the Mpumalanga Province. This area falls under the jurisdiction of the Mbombela Local Municipality, and the Ehlanzeni District Municipality.

This study is an amendment of an ROD to relocate the substation from the previously approved positions for the Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa power line project.^{37 38} The study area is approximately 150m x 150m in extend (2.25ha). WANDIMA in co-operation with the client (ESKOM) is requesting the investigation for the proposed new substation which will be relocated on an approved corridor for the proposed power line.³⁹ See GPS co-ordinates, below:

The site is accessed from the R538 near White River towards Kabokweni. Follow this road for approximately 18km in a northerly direction. The road to the proposed new Gutshwa substation is approximately 26m from the tarred road, in an easterly direction (See Map 6).



MAP 6: Google image (2016) of the wider area which show White River to the south-west. Gutshwa is indicated by the arrow.

³⁷ WANDIMA, Final Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa Power Line & Substation, p. 6.

³⁸ A. Van Vollenhoven, A Report on a basic assessment relating to Cultural Heritage resources for the proposed Eskom Gutshwa Project, August 2012.

³⁹ M. Gama, Wandima, Personal communication, E-mail: 2016-07-04.

GPS co-ordinates (see Maps 3 & 4, Google images of study area):

GPS Co-ordinates			
Study area	South	East	Elevation
A	S 25° 15' 55.29"	E 31° 10' 25.39"	573m
B	S 25° 15' 50.80"	E 31° 10' 27.77"	560m
C	S 25° 15' 53.00"	E 31° 10' 32.54"	559m
D	S 25° 15' 57.49"	E 31° 10' 30.19"	570m

FINDS

No archaeological sites, material or graves were found during the survey. The disturbed area in the sand quarry and erosion ditches were also investigated for any archaeological material but none was found. In general it would appear that it is unlikely that any archaeological or heritage remains of any value will be found. The proposed development will have no impact on the cultural or historical environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The impact which will result from the new 2.25ha Gutshwa substation development on archaeological or historical heritage resources is considered to be of no significance. There are no compelling reasons to stop the proposed development from a heritage perspective.

MITIGATIONS

Archaeological material or graves are not always visible during a field survey and therefore some significant material may only be revealed during construction activities of the proposed development. It is therefore recommended that the developers be made aware of this possibility and when human remains, clay or ceramic pottery etc. are observed, a qualified archaeologist must be notified and an assessment be done. Further research might be necessary in this regard for which the developer is responsible.

REFERENCES

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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PERSONAL INFORMATION

- M. Gama, WANDIMA, 0796512670, 2016-07-04.

MISCELLANEOUS

- WANDIMA, Final Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Eskom Legogote – Gutshwa Power Line & Substation, p. 6.
- Van Vollenhoven, A Report on a basic assessment relating to Cultural Heritage resources for the proposed Eskom Gutshwa Project, August 2012.

APPENDIX 1:

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION: NEW GUTSHWA SUBSTATION LOCATION



Fig. 1: A general view of the wider area taken from point B at the sand quarry.



Fig. 2: Point A is located in natural woodland vegetation.



Fig. 3: Point B is at the entrance to the study area from the access road.



Fig. 4: Some sections in the study area was disturbed previously as can be seen at Point C.



Fig. 5: The area at Point D is open and accessible.



Fig. 6: The sand quarry in the north-western section.



Fig. 7: Domestic waste is dumped in the study area especially at the sand quarry.



Fig. 8: A general view in the middle of the study area. Grass cover was low due to the dry winter season, and visibility was good.