

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE MELKSPRUIT-
RIEBEEK 132KV POWERLINE PROJECT**

FOR ESKOM HOLDINGS PTY (LTD)

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INTRODUCTION

Eskom Holdings Pty (Ltd) intends to construct a 132kV line from the Riebeek substation to the Melkspruit substation, E. Cape. The project will include line construction and upgrading of the substations. The line is ~48km long and is situated between Aliwal North and Lady Grey in the Eastern Cape (figures 1 – 3). The line options have been chosen and this report deals with the final option. All of the pylon positions have been given.

The pylons will be single pole constructions of which some will have stays.

The original Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken by eThembeni Cultural Heritage (2012) and no heritage sites were noted to occur in the various corridor options. SAHRA (2012) objected to the report stating that it was a scoping report, and they require a Phase 1 Heritage Assessment. Umlando was contracted to undertake the Archaeological Impact Assessment, while Metsi Metseng will undertake the palaeontological survey.

The desktop study revealed that some heritage sites occur near the line and substations, while a few archaeological and heritage surveys have occurred in the general area. The field survey was undertaken over three days in February 2013. The survey recorded ten sites of which some will be affected by the transmission line. No re-alignments of the existing line will be required; however, certain areas will have restrictions, especially AN010 that is a rock art site.

Fig. 1 General Location Of The Melkspruit-Riebeeck 132kv Powerline

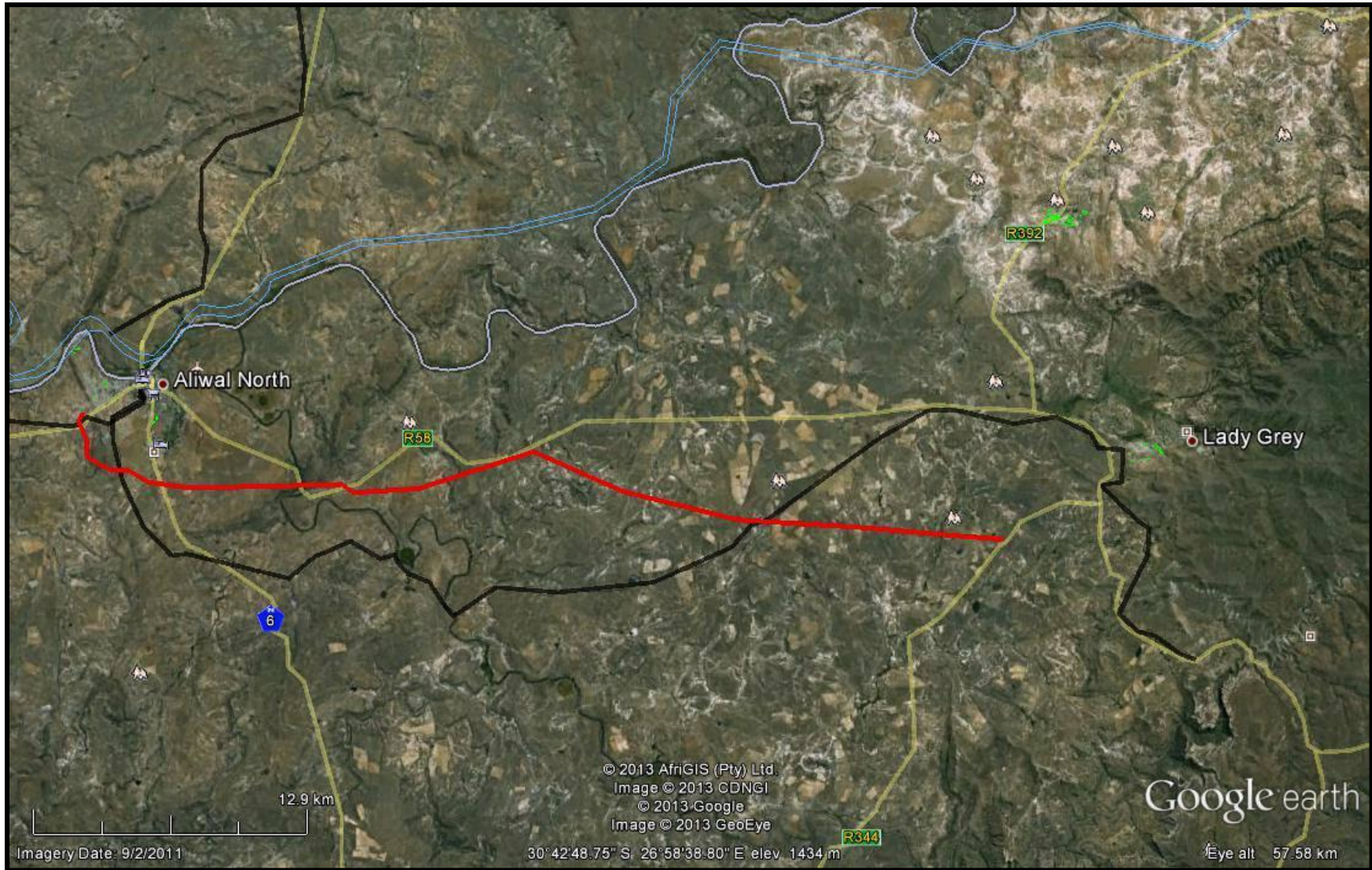


Fig. 2a: Western Aerial Overview Of The Melkspruit-Riebeeck 132kv Powerline

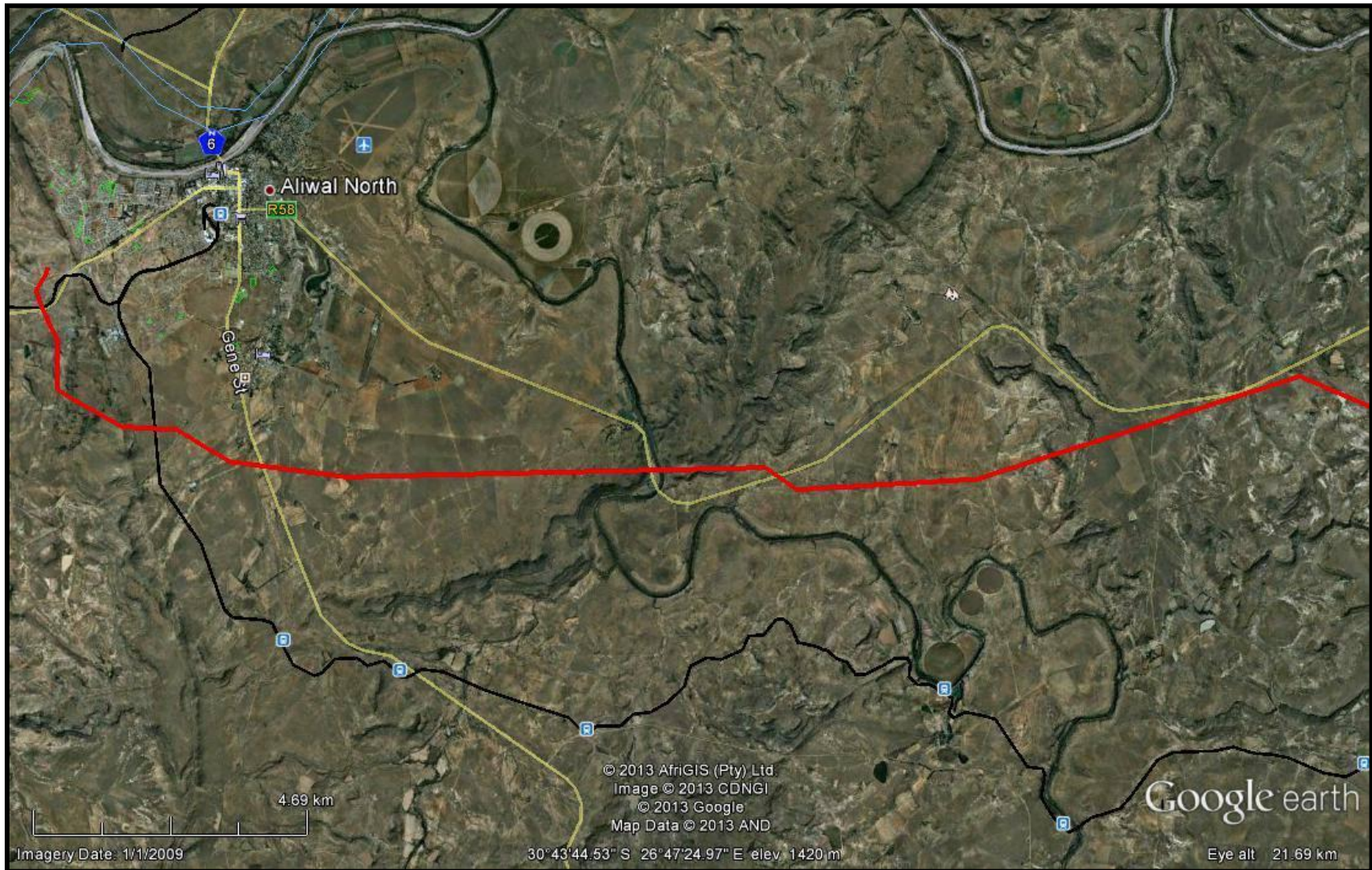


Fig. 2b: Eastern Aerial Overview Of The Melkspruit-Riebeeck 132kv Powerline

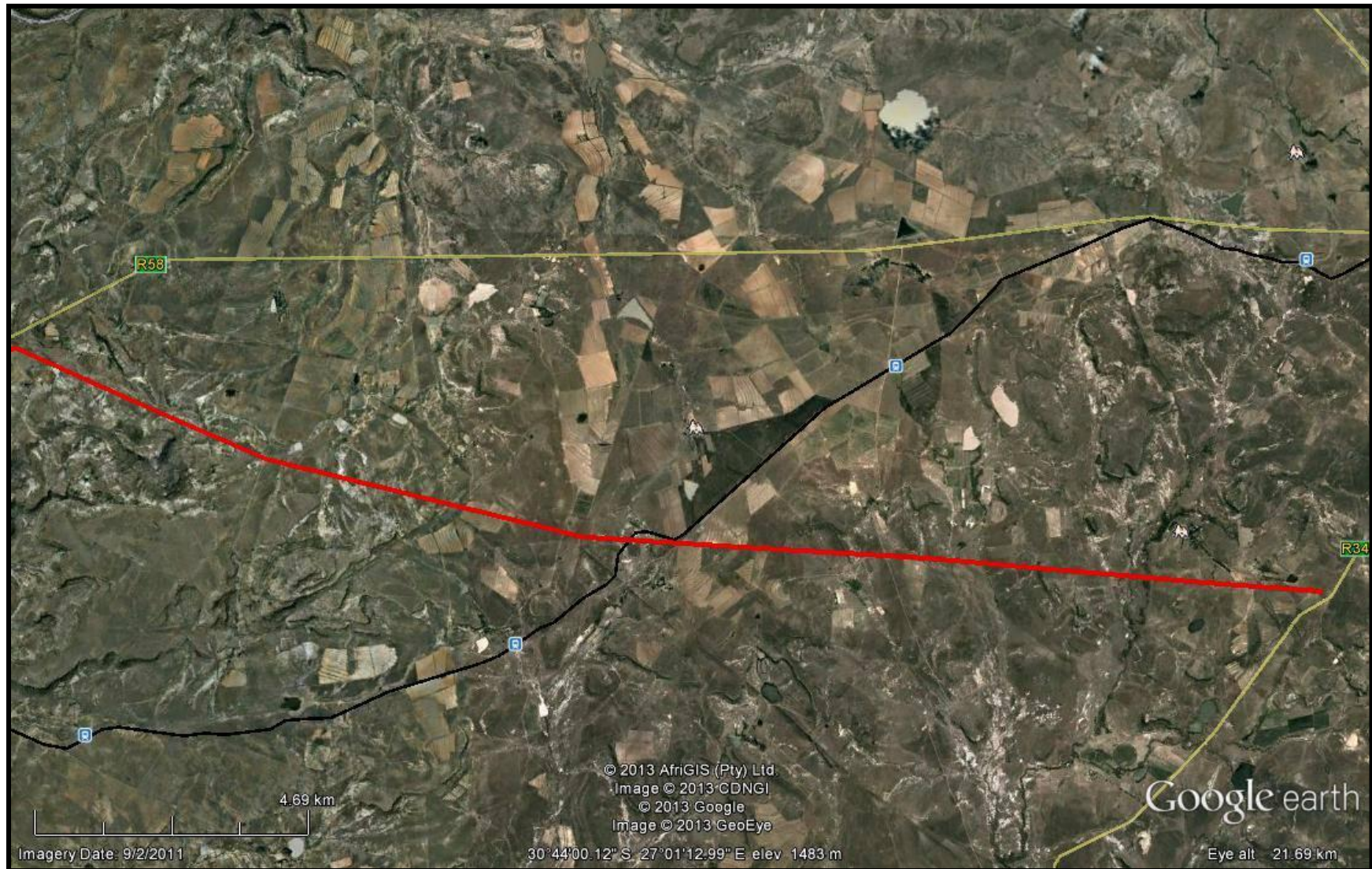


Fig. 3a: Western Topographical Map Of The Melkspruit-Riebeeck 132kv Powerline

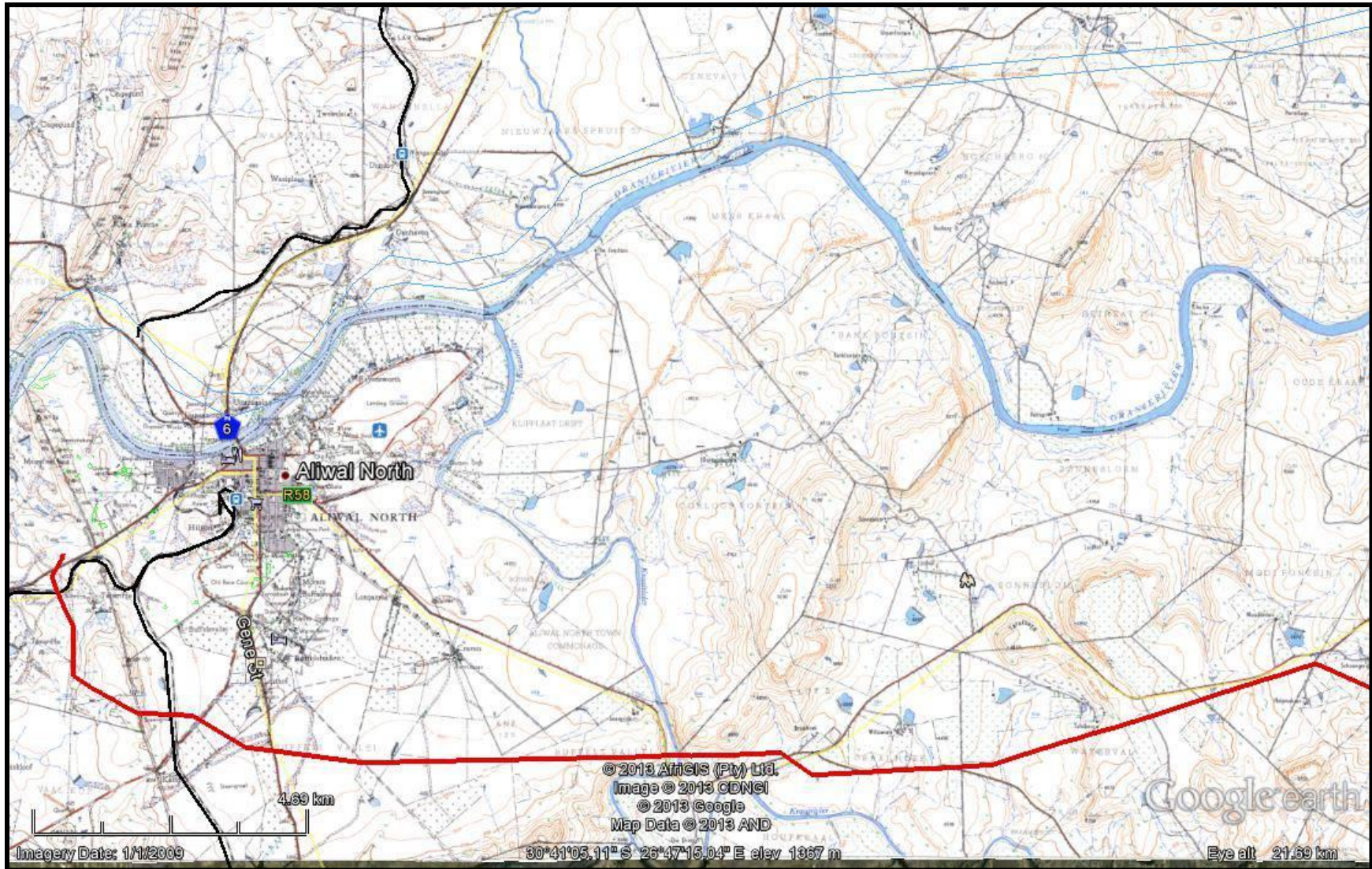
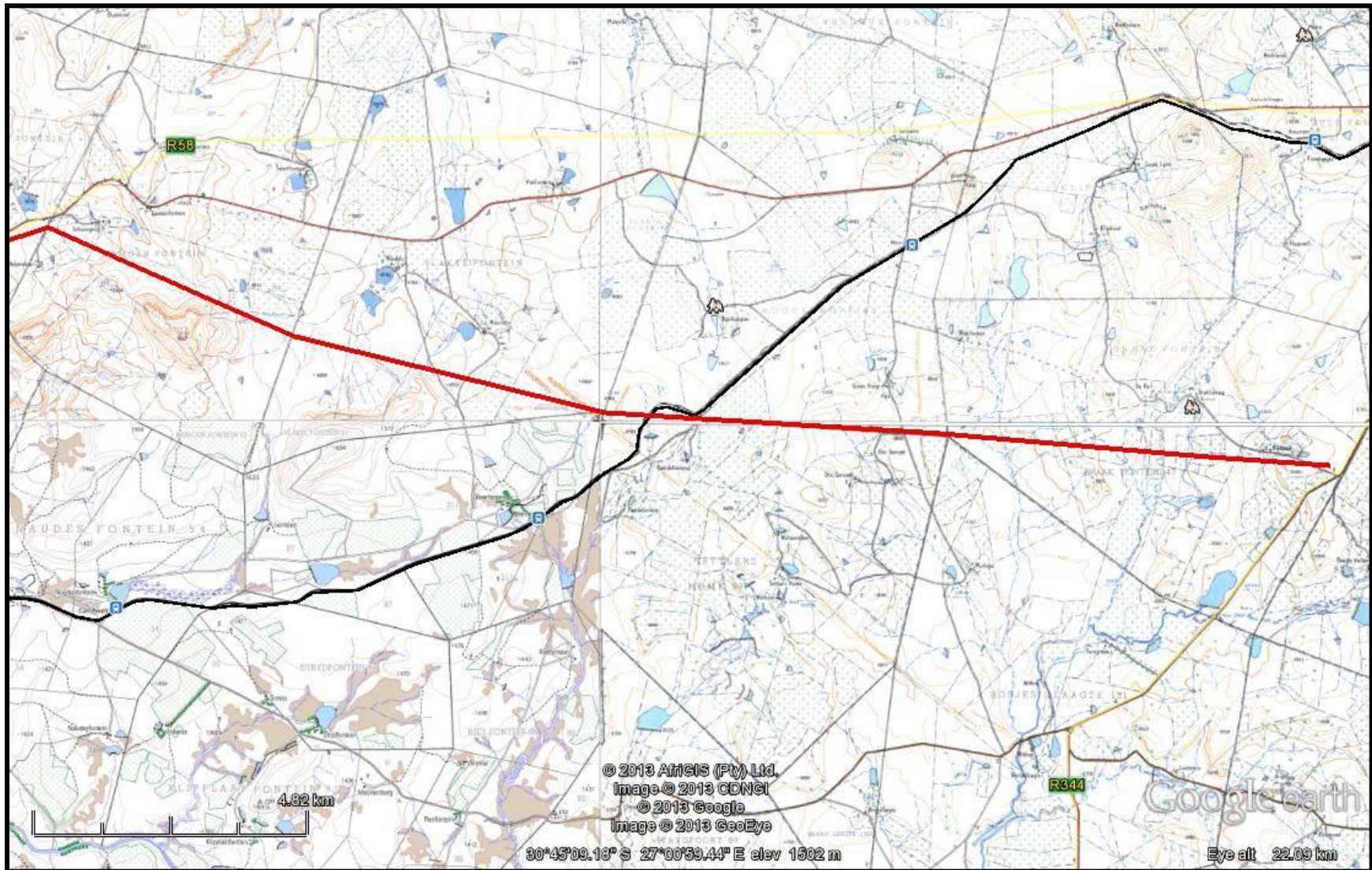


Fig. 3b: Eastern Topographical Map Of The Melkspruit-Riebeek 132kv Powerline



NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT OF 1999

The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (pp 12-14) protects a variety of heritage resources. These resources are defined as follows:

1. “For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
2. Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include—
 - 2.1. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
 - 2.2. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 2.3. Historical settlements and townscapes;
 - 2.4. Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
 - 2.5. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
 - 2.6. Archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - 2.7. Graves and burial grounds, including—
 - 2.7.1. Ancestral graves;
 - 2.7.2. Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - 2.7.3. Graves of victims of conflict;
 - 2.7.4. Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - 2.7.5. Historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - 2.7.6. Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
3. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
 - 3.1. Movable objects, including—

4. Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - 4.1. Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 4.2. Ethnographic art and objects;
 - 4.3. Military objects;
 - 4.4. objects of decorative or fine art;
 - 4.5. Objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - 4.6. books, records, documents, photographic 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).
5. Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—
 - 5.1. Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
 - 5.2. Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.3. Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.4. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
 - 5.5. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - 5.6. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - 5.7. Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - 5.8. Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and

5.9. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa”

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the database that has been collated by Umlando. This databases contains archaeological site locations and basic information from several provinces (information from Umlando surveys and some colleagues), most of the national and provincial monuments and battlefields in Southern Africa (<http://www.vuvuzela.com/googleearth/monuments.html>) and cemeteries in southern Africa (information supplied by the Genealogical Society of Southern Africa). We use 1st and 2nd edition 1:50 000 topographical and 1937 aerial photographs where available, to assist in general location and dating of buildings and/or graves. The database is in Google Earth format and thus used as a quick reference when undertaking desktop studies. Where required we would consult with a local data recording centre, however these tend to be fragmented between different institutions and areas and thus difficult to access at times. We also consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary.

The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium, and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and these sites tend to be sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips, and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone, and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually

occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features.

Defining significance

Heritage sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

- 1.1. Organic remains:
 - 1.1.1. Faunal
 - 1.1.2. Botanical
- 1.2. Rock art
- 1.3. Walling
- 1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit
- 1.5. Features:
 - 1.5.1. Ash Features
 - 1.5.2. Graves
 - 1.5.3. Middens
 - 1.5.4. Cattle byres
 - 1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

- 2.1. Internal housing arrangements
- 2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns
- 2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?

3.2. Is it a type site?

3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

4.1. Providing information on current research projects

4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?

5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

7. Educational:

7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?

7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?

7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

8. Other Heritage Significance:

8.1. Palaeontological sites

8.2. Historical buildings

8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites

8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries

8.5. Living Heritage Sites

8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

Table 1: SAHRA Grading For Heritage Sites

SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
High Significance	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade 3A / 3B	
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A		Site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B		Site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C		On-site sampling monitoring or no archaeological mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

RESULTS

DESKTOP STUDY

The desktop study consisted of analysing various maps for evidence of prior habitation in the study area, as well as for previous archaeological surveys. Several archaeological and heritage surveys have occurred in the general area. Dreyer, C. (2005, 2006, 2007a-h) has noted scatters of Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA), and Late Stone Age (LSA) artefacts along the banks of the Orange River, as well as isolated Anglo-Boer War artefacts. He notes that the scatters occur over the general area and are mostly in a secondary context. Henderson, et al (2008) note the occurrence of ESA, MSA and LSA artefact scatters. In addition to this they note the occurrence of stone walling that could be related to the Anglo-Boer War and Khoekhoe pastoralists. Van Schalkwyk (20011) noted the occurrence of historical buildings and memorials in Aliwal North. eThembeni (2012) did not note any heritage sites during their scoping phase for the route options.

The desktop also look at maps and known historical buildings and monuments. The 1st edition topographical maps (3026DA 1947; 3026DB 1957; 3027CA 1957; 3027CC 1963) noted that there were seven labourers houses, three buildings within 150m of the line (fig. 5). The J.W. Sauer¹ Bridge is a declared national monument ([9/2/006/0010](#)) in 1980. The sandstone bridge was built in 1881 and consists of four arches. It is situated next to another national monument The Toll Inn Guest Farm that has historical buildings and an outspan.

An analysis of the Google Earth aerial photographs indicate that there were several sensitive areas relating to rock art along the route, as well as stone walled kraals.

¹ See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobus_Wilhelmus_Sauer for more information

Fig. 4: Location Of Known Heritage Sites Along The Melkspruit-Riebeeck 132kv Powerline²

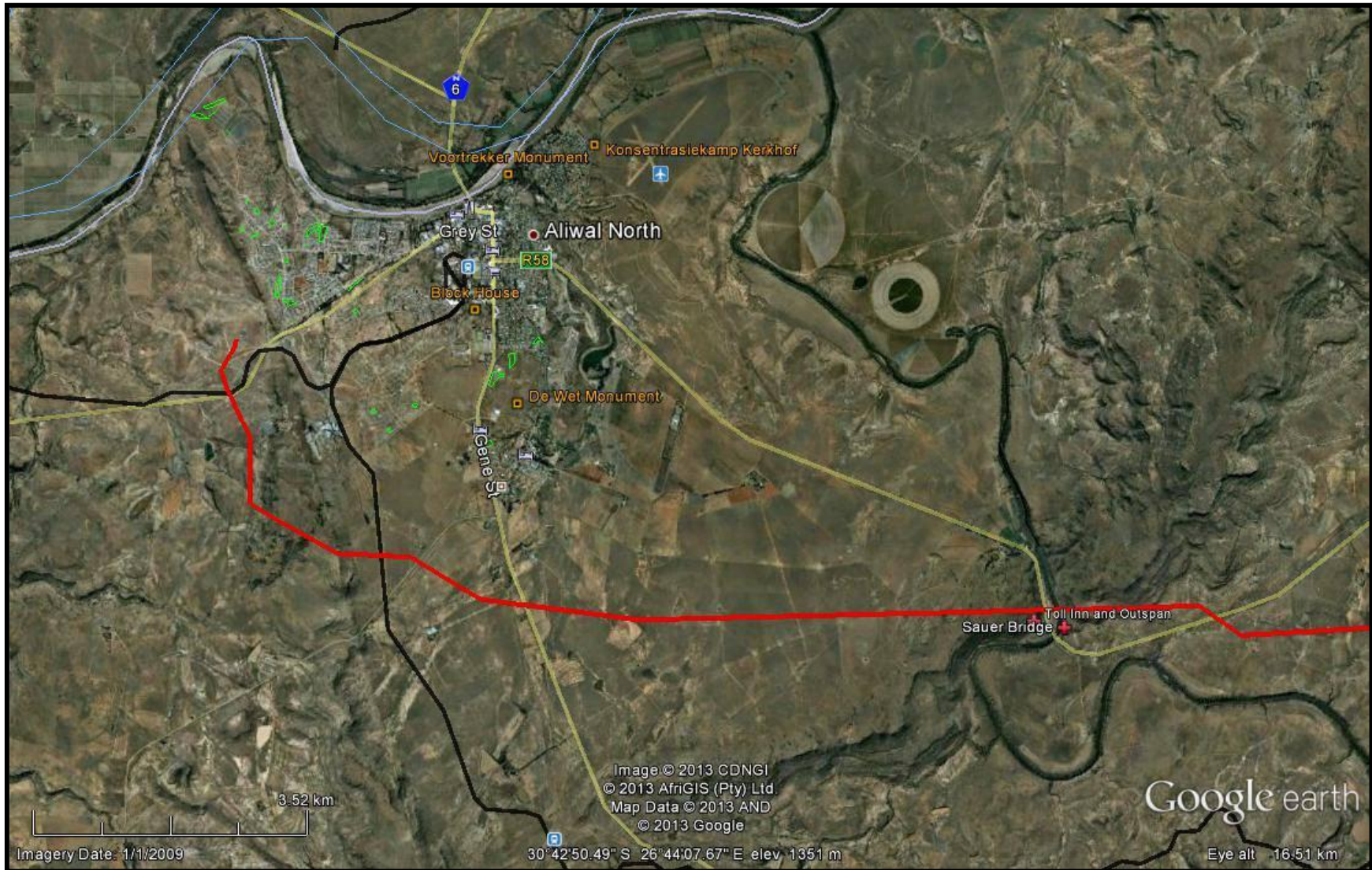
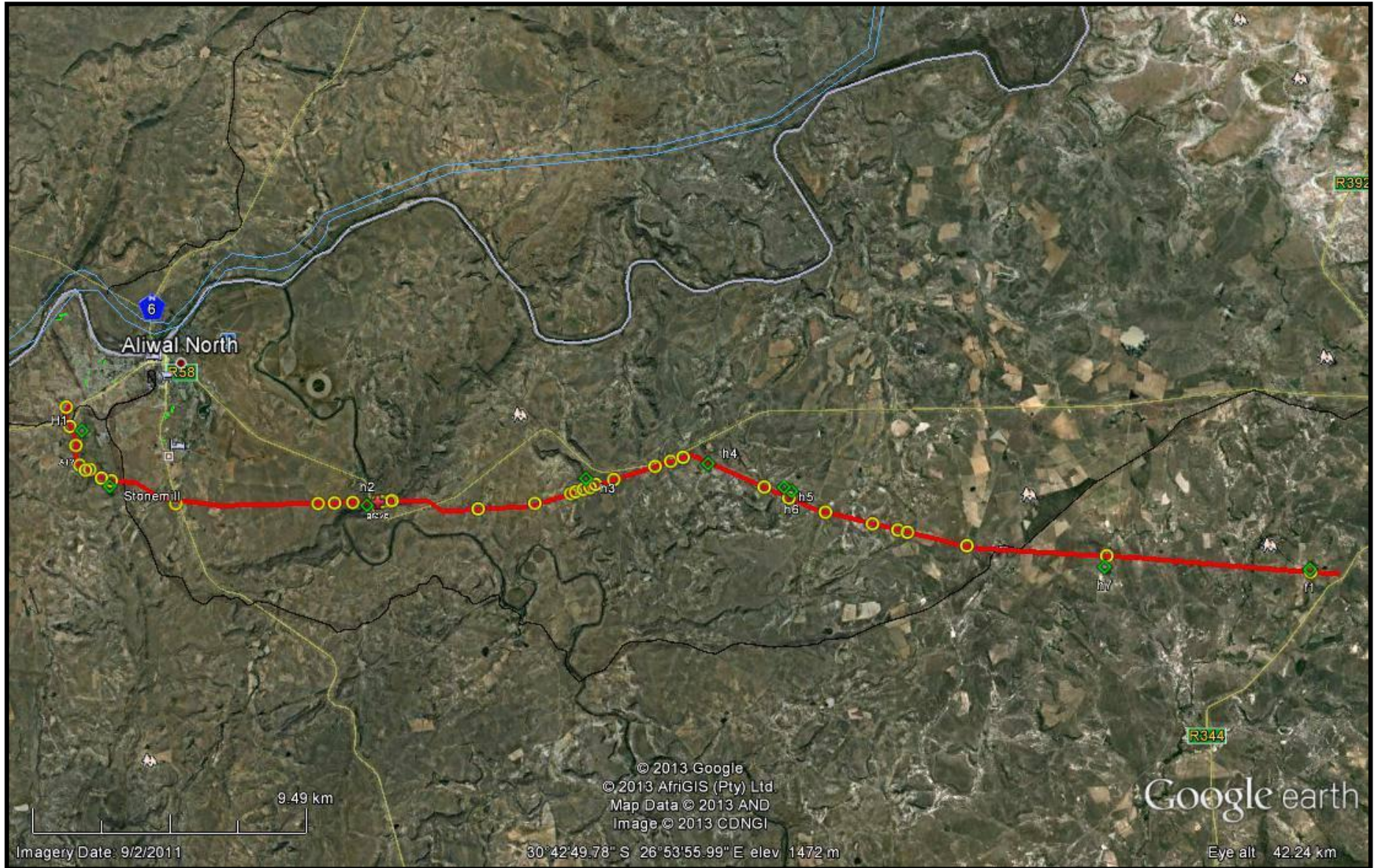


Fig. 5: Location Of (Possible) Sites From Desktop Study



FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was undertaken over three days in February 2013. Table 1 summarises the results while Figure 6a-b shows the locations of the finds. A total of 10 sites were noted as well as several scatters of stone tools. Stone tools are scattered along the entire line, and it would not have been feasible to record every tool. I have thus only recorded those scatters where there are 10+ stone tools in a defined area, or if there is a high concentration of tools over a large area.

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Distance Form Line (Meters)	Distance From Nearest Pylon
AN01	30.7192740	26.6764660	LSA scatter	0	91
AN02	30.7262970	26.6869360	MSA & LSA scatter	0 - 20	0
AN03	30.7266830	26.6895050	LSA and historical scatter	55	111
ANS04	30.7314270	26.6911410	Building	450	470
AN05	30.7256050	26.6896750	Stone Mill buildings	174	205
ANS06	30.7342290	26.7755260	MSA and LSA site	0 - 50	0
AN07	30.7342920	26.7867320	Stone walling	50	63
AN08	30.7355600	26.7878531	LSA site	190	200
AN09	30.7298004	26.8604214	Original Farm Building	0 - 42	51
AN09a	30.7281470	26.8612350	Grave (1915)	191	195
AN09b	30.7273110	26.8614210	Labourer's houses	280	275
AN010	30.7292800	26.8621040	Rock art shelter	50 - 80	50
Hammer stone	30.7229700	26.6799070	Stone tool scatter	9	9
MSA Point	30.7338380	26.7871230	MSA tool	0	6
MSA/LSA Scatter 1	30.7514240	27.0486290	Stone tool scatter	0 - 50	35
ANS011: Wall End	30.7340190	26.7793910	Low stone wall	15	54
ANS011: Wall Start	30.7338420	26.7792270	Low stone wall	4	72
MSA/LSA scatter 2	30.7268121	26.9179568	Stone tool scatter	0 - 160	70

Fig. 6A: Locations Of Recorded Sites Along The Eastern Melkspruit-Riebeek 132kv Powerline

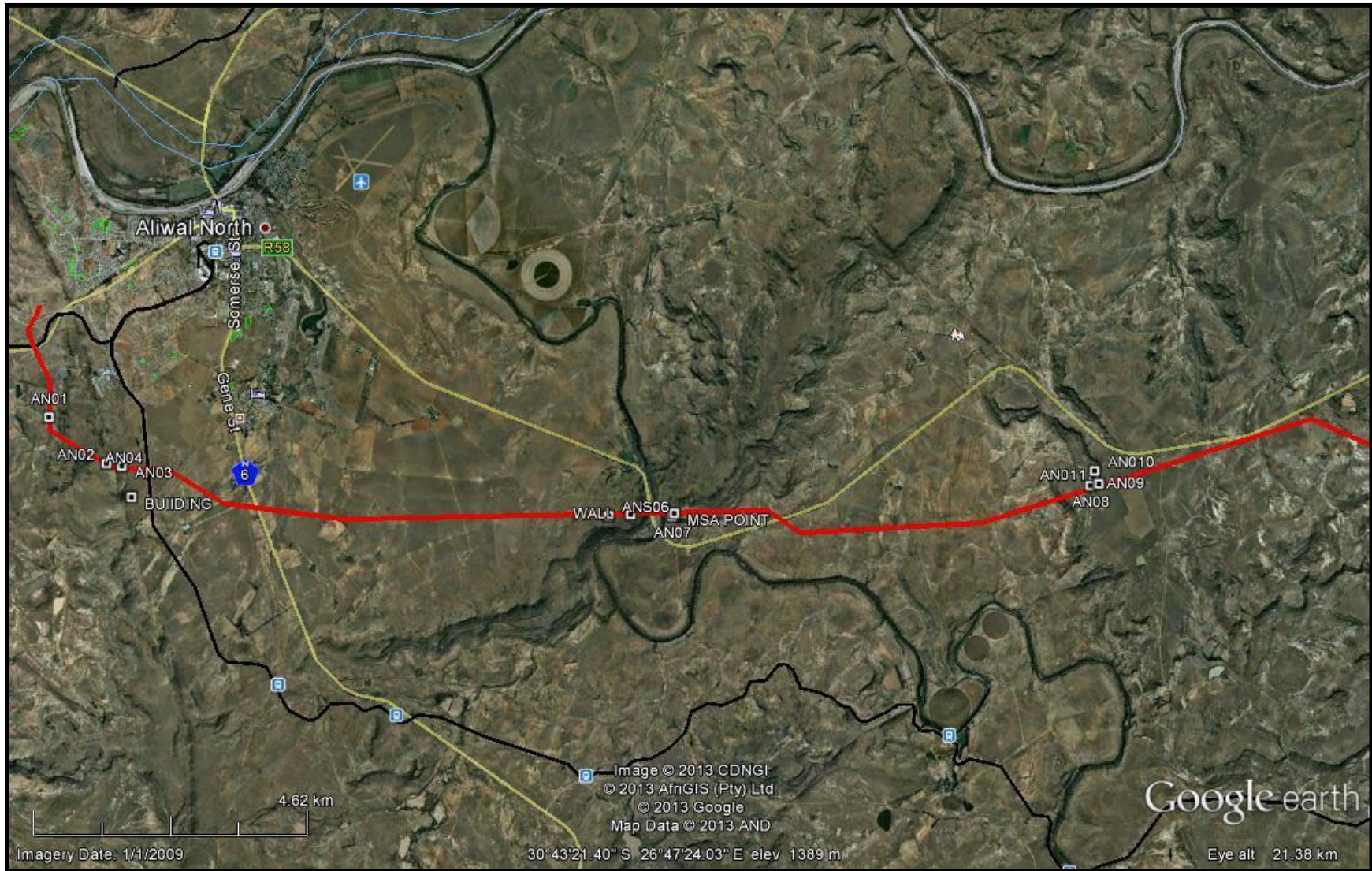
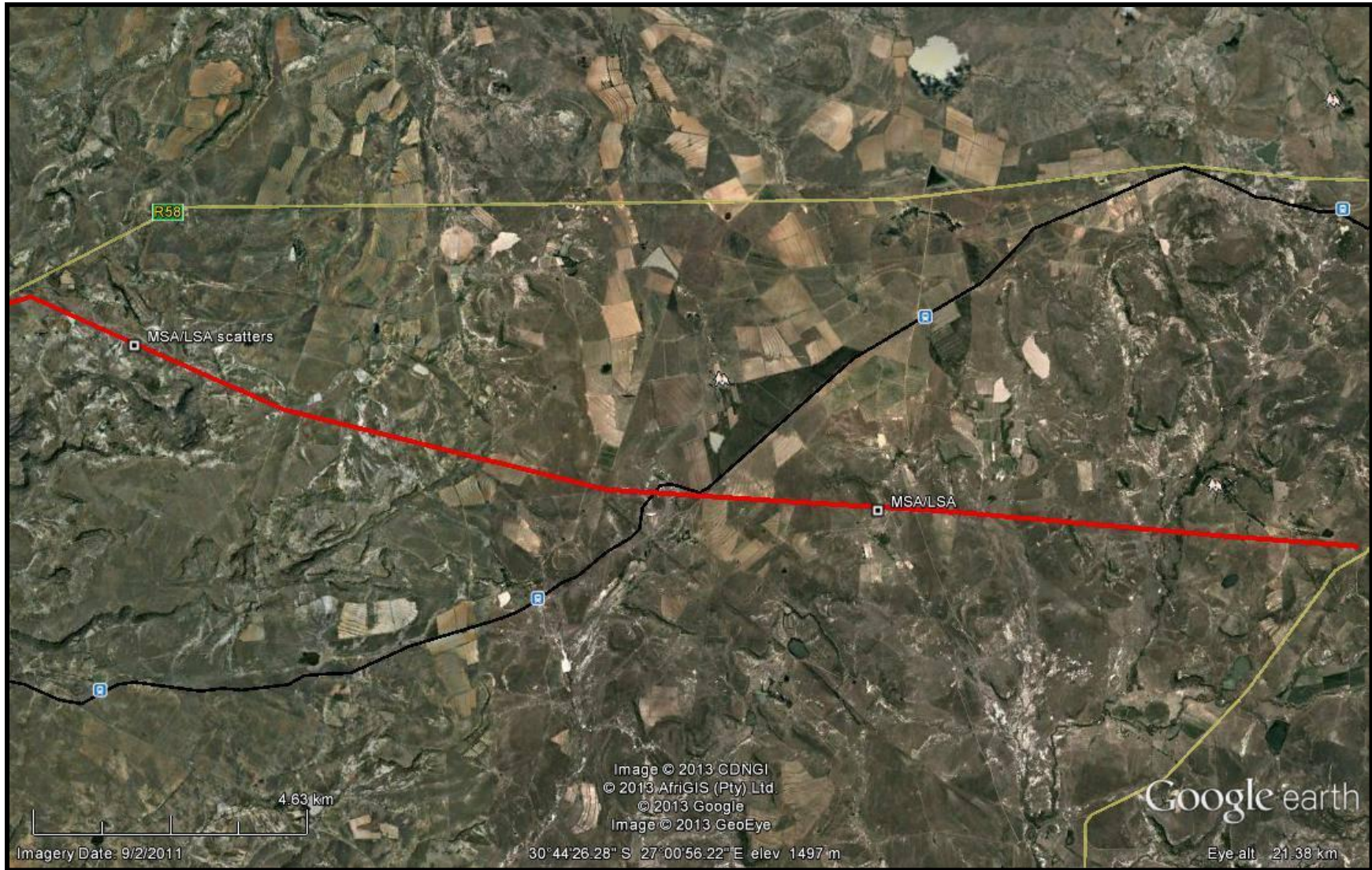


Fig. 6B: Locations Of Recorded Sites Along The Western Melkspruit-Riebeeck 132kv Powerline



AN01

AN01 is located in and around an erosion gully between Pylons 11 and 12... Stone tools probably occur along this entire section of the line, but they are all in a secondary context. The site consists of a scatter of Middle/Late Stone Age tools (fig. 7) that have washed down the hill and erosion gully. The tools are mostly flakes and some show evidence of utilisation. A single hammer stone was noted.

Significance: The site is of low significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 7: Stone Tools at AN01



AN02

AN02 is located at the top of a hill overlooking agricultural fields. The site is located between pylons 17 and 18. The site is an extensive scatter of stone tools that have been gradually washed down the slope from the top of the hill. I noted several sandstone koppies on the top of the hill that would have been used for settlements. The tools are thus in a secondary context. The tools consist of MSA flakes on quartzite, and LSA (utilised) flakes on CCS and quartzite. A fragmented upper grinding stone was observed.

Significance: The site is of low significance as the tools are in a secondary context.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

AN03

AN03 is located at the base of the hill above AN02 and between pylons 18 and 19. The stone tools are probably part of the general scatter from the hill above, but have concentrated in this area due to boulders and large rocks “catching” the artefacts. This scatter probably occurs along the entire side of the hill. The artefacts include (fig. 9):

- MSA (utilised) flakes on quartzite
- LSA (utilised) flakes on quartzite
- Quartz chunks
- Ochre
- Lower grinding stone
- 20th century ceramics
- Bullet casings with R1 M3Z A79 7.7 (dates 1980-1981)

Significance: The site is of low significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.
SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 8: Stone Tools At AN02



Fig. 9: Artefacts at AN03



AN04

AN04 is located at the base of the hill, south of AN03. The site consists of two buildings, and two platforms related to the old stone mill that occurs on the 1947 topographical map. The buildings appear to be single office or storage blocks (fig. 10).

The transmission line will not affect the buildings

Significance: The site is of low significance, but would require an historical architect assessment if it was to be affected in any manner.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required. Needs assessment by an architect historian if affected

SAHRA Rating: N/A

Fig. 10: Building and Platform at AN04



AN05

AN05 is located at the base of a hill ~130m north of AN03. The site consists of a circular stone wall that is ~15m in diameter (fig. 11) The walling is very low, suggesting that it is not recent. There is a rectangular secondary wall along the northern side of the wall that is ~15m x 3m in size. The pylon will not affect the wall.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 11: Stone walling at AN05



AN06

AN06 is located on top of a koppie between pylons 53 - 56. The scatter extends for ~600m x 200m, and is probably concentrated here as it is in a shallow 'deflation in places where stone tools have accumulated over time. The site consists of a small scatter of Middle and Late Stone Age tools (fig. 12) that include:

- Flakes
- Utilised flakes
- Adze
- Medium and small end scrapers
- Irregular and bipolar cores

These tools are made on CCS, silcrete, hornfels, quarts and quartzite

Fig. 12: Stone Tools at AN06



On top of this koppie, and about 380m south of the GPS reading for AN06, or 55m west from pylon 56, is a single low stone wall (fig. 13). The wall runs in a NW-SE orientation and is 25m long. The walling is not related to an erosion break, or a defensive structure a used in the Anglo-Boer War, and has no recognisable function, apart from being the remnants of a kraal.

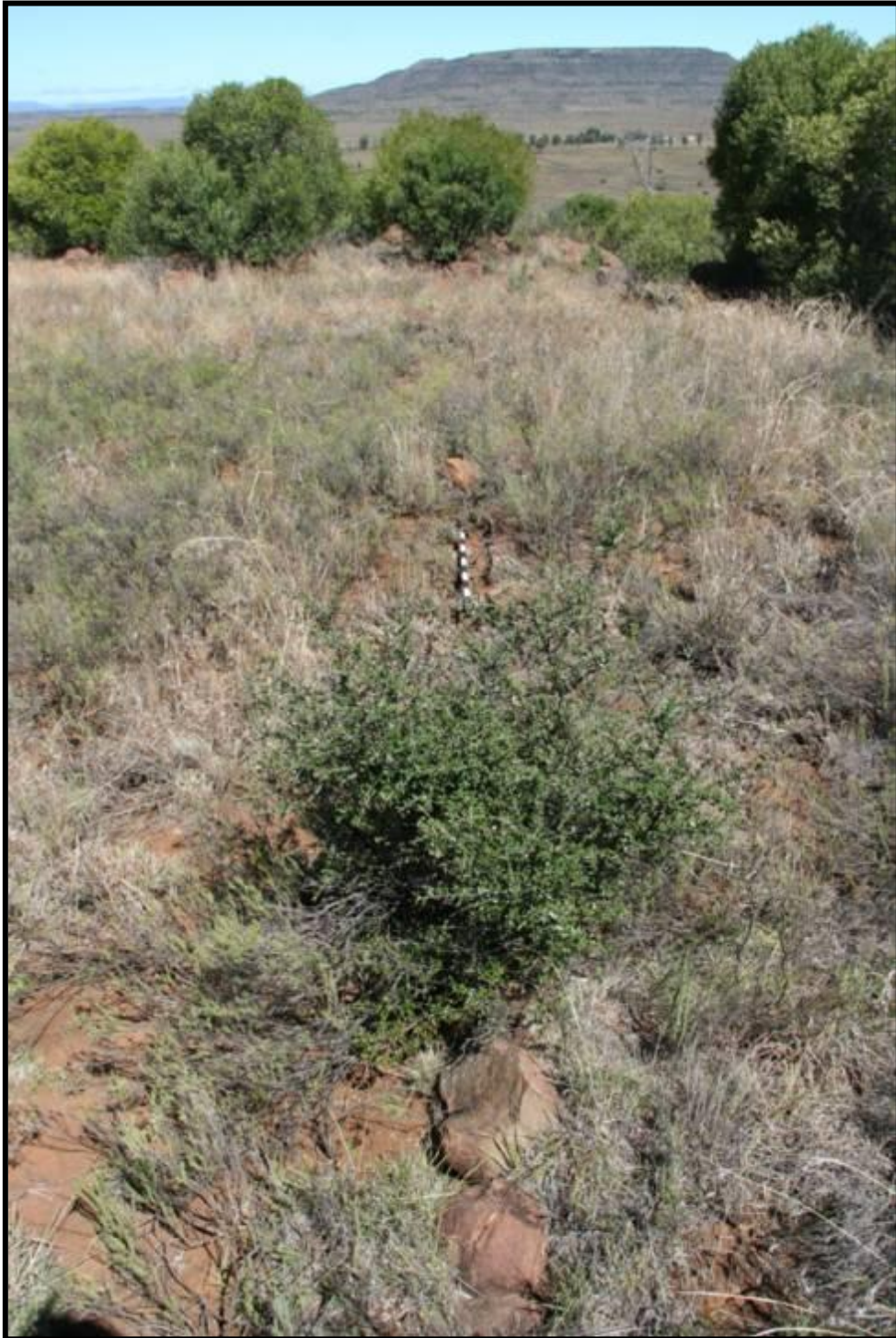
The transmission line will not directly affect the wall.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 13: Walling at AN06



N07

AN07 is located on a little plateau half way up the koppie overlooking the Kraai River. It is ~65m southwest of Pylon 58. The site consists of a large boulder with some stones on the top. There are two circular stone structures from the west and north of the boulder. The western structure is 5m x 3m in size. The northern structure is a secondary walling that abuts the western wall and it is 7m x 5m in size. The east and west views of the structure are shown in fig. 14.

The stone walling has been recently used as a sheep kraal; however, the lichen on the rocks indicates that the structure was built some time ago. AN07 overlooks the Kraai River and Sauer Bridge. This Bridge would have been a main access road to Aliwal North in the 2nd Anglo Boer War (2ABW), and the structure may be related to a defensive outpost of the 2ABW (se fig. 15). Henderson et al. (2008) reported similar structures.

Significance: The site is of medium significance if it is related to the 2ABW.

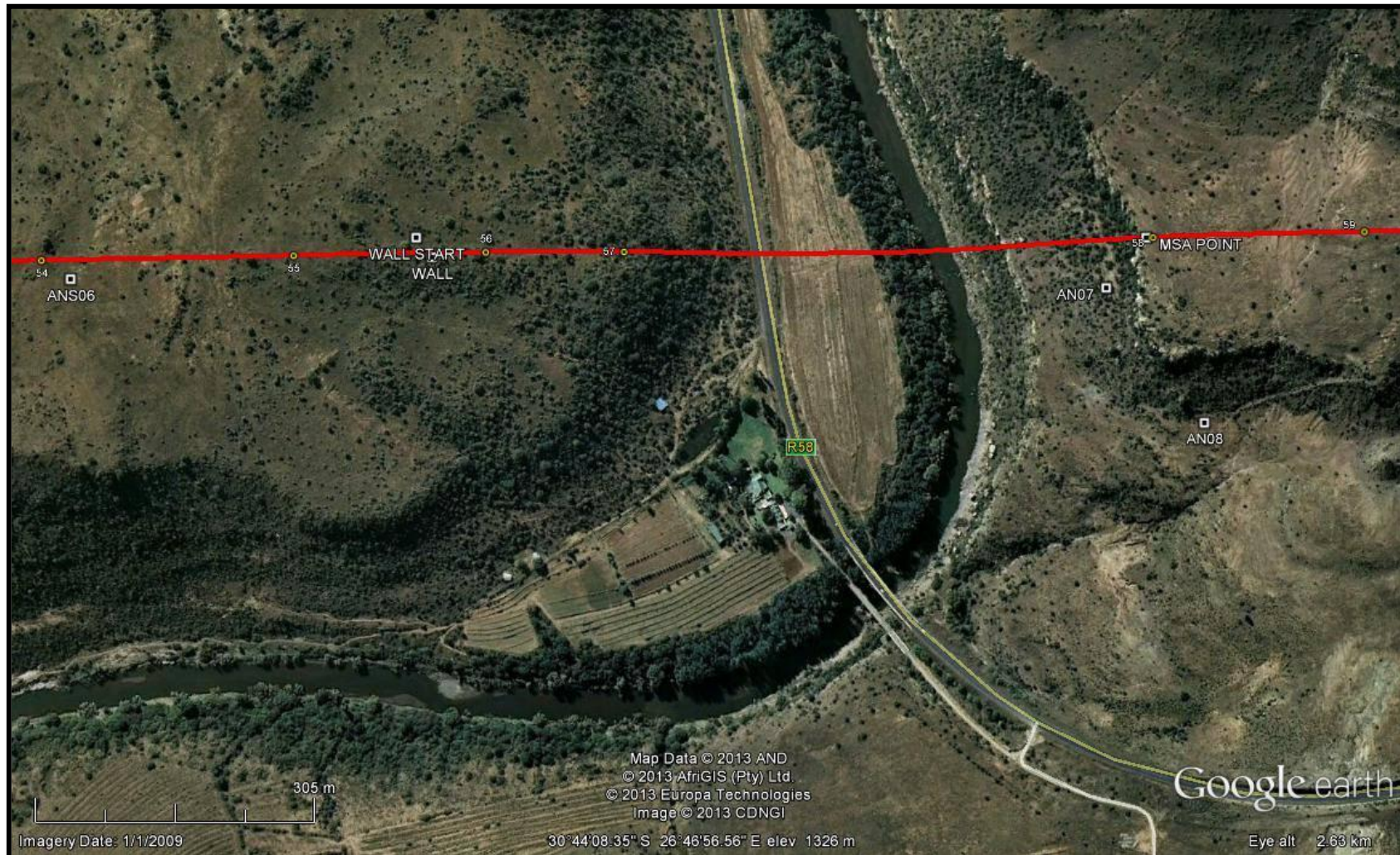
Mitigation: the line itself will not affect the site. Construction activity may affect the site depending how the line span is made. If a helicopter does the span between pylons, 55 and 56 then there will be no impact. If the span is done manually then the site is along an access path that will be used for construction team. If this is the case then feature needs to be clearly demarcated with a 5m buffer between the walling and the demarcation.

SAHRA Rating: 3B

Fig. 14: Walling at AN07: West and East View



Fig. 15: Location of AN07 and AN08



AN08

AN08 is located on the same plateau as AN07 and ~170m to the southeast. The access road to the top of the koppie (which would be used by Eskom) is on the eastern border of the site. The site is an open site and the artefacts have not rolled downhill from the small shelters above (see fig. 15). I surveyed uphill from the site and found no artefacts, and this suggests that this platform is the living area. There is a thin sandy deposit that would contain archaeological material; however, I believe this to be a lag deposit. The raw materials include CCS, hornfels and quartzite. The tools include both MSA and LSA material, although the LSA material appears to be more abundant (fig. 16).

The stone tools include:

- (Broken) MSA points and flakes
- Small end scraper
- Adze
- irregular cores
- chunks
- manuports
- (Utilised) flakes.

Significance: The site is of low significance as the stone tools are representative of all the Stone Age scatters in the area.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

SAHRA Rating: 3C

Fig. 16: Plateau At AN08 And Some Of The Stone Tools



AN09

AN09 is the original farm Tafelberg on the Erf Waterval 55. The historical part of the site consists of the farmhouse (AN09), a grave (AN09a), and three labourers' houses (AN09b) see fig. 17. There is a farmyard and a more recent house within the general farm area. The farmhouse is mostly in ruins (fig. 18) and the transmission line will pass over the southern walling of the farm. The pylon will occur ~65m to the southwest of the walling.

The grave is that of __aas Lourens Breytenbach who passed away in 1915 (fig. 19). There is a dead tree near the grave, and this tends to be a traditional way of demarcating family cemeteries on farms. The date on the graves implies that the farm buildings would predate 1915.

The labourers' houses are located 60m – 100m to the north of the grave. They consist of three individual two-room houses (fig. 20).

There are scatters of MSA and LSA stone tools between the houses and the base of the koppie.

Significance: The significance of the buildings would need to be assessed by an architect historian if the line (construction) will affect the buildings. Currently, the line does affect the southern buildings, by going over them.

Mitigation: The line and pylon should be moved a few meters to the south to avoid the house, and thus additional specialist work. If pylons 90 and 91 are moved southwards, then these will also decrease potential impact on AN010. The construction team should not use this area as a camp as there will be historical middens and structures. If stays are used, then they should be at least 20m from the buildings. The farm is abandoned and thus there will be no immediate visual impact beyond that which is already there from an existing transmission line.

SAHRA Rating: 3B

Fig. 17: Farm buildings at ANO09



Fig. 18: Original Farm Buildings at Tafelberg (AN09)



Fig. 19: Grave at ANO09a



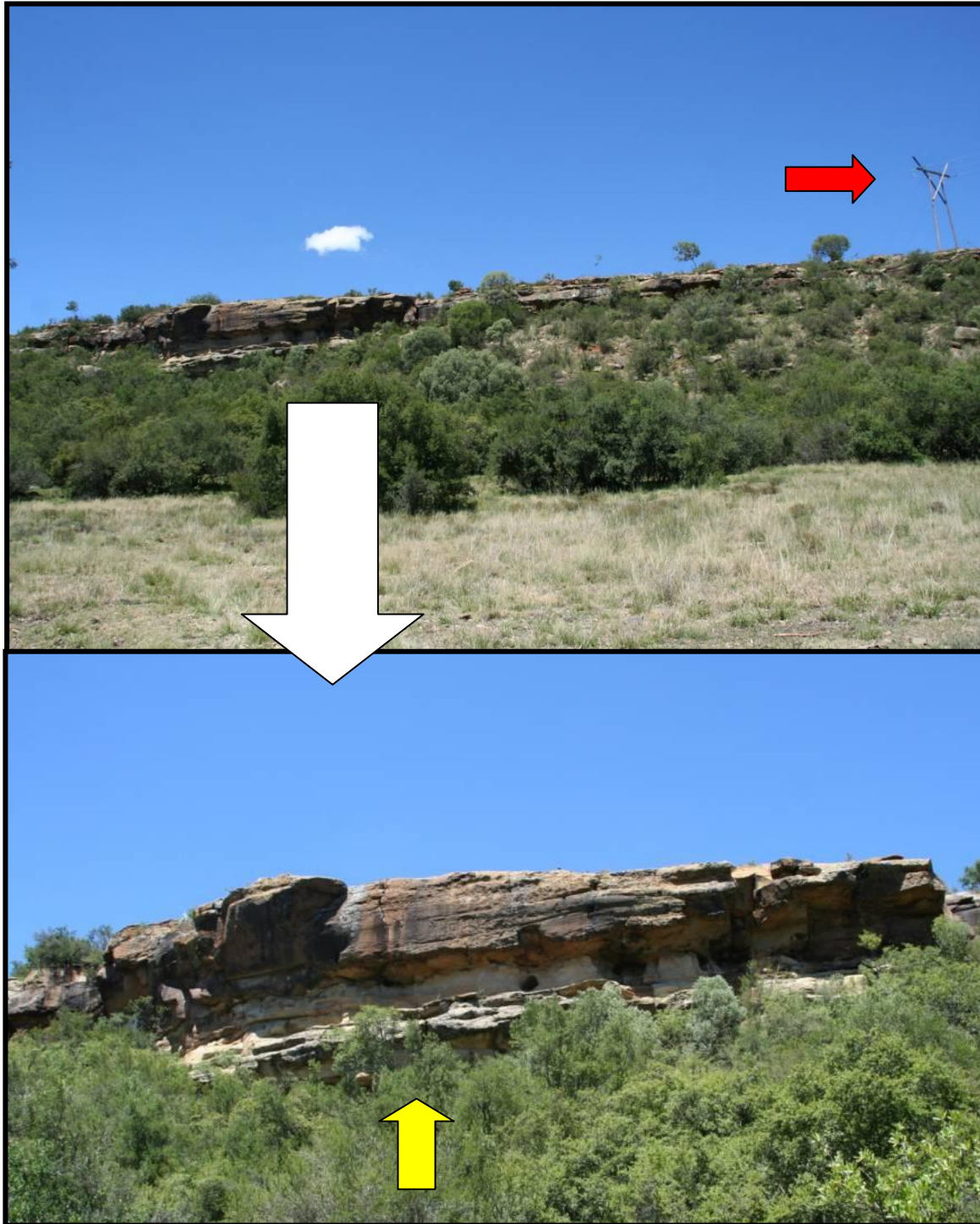
Fig. 20: Labourer's Houses at AN09b



AN010

AN0 is located halfway up the hill along the lower sandstone ridge (fig. 21). The shelter is 35m wide, 1m – 3m deep, and 0.5m – 3m high (fig. 22). There is very little deposit in the shelter although a few flakes, an upper grinding stone and a hammer stone were observed. The flakes are on CCs and quartz. Pylons 91 occur ~45m – 50m south of the shelter and on the top of the hill (see fig. 17). There are several rock art images in the shelter, and most of these occur along the northern half of the shelter.

Fig. 21: Location of the Shelter At AN010³



³ Red arrow = location of existing line; yellow arrow = location of the art

Fig. 22: North And South Views Of The Shelter at AN010



The images can be divided into 6 different panels.

Panel 1

The panel consists of a group of people (mostly males) in a running activity scene. The panel can be divided into three times of painting, with the 2nd and 3rd period re-using the same theme from the previous paintings. The oldest freeze is a group of thirteen humans in red monochrome. Three are males and I assume the rest are males as well. The males are in a dancing and running posture to the right, with their heads looking back to the left. The central figure is holding a stick with a bulbous object at the end closest to his head. This is the only human that has hands and fingers drawn in. Many of these humans have been defaced in recent times.

The second period of the painting is the addition of two humans painted in black. There are other faded black images on the freeze, but are not easily identifiable. The human on the left faces the group of red humans, and has one hand on the hip and a *knobkerrie* in the other hand. The second black human is probably a male, and is in a running posture. He also has a knobkerrie in his hand. This human is superimposed over the red human. These black humans are also stylistically different to the red humans.

The last period of the painting consists of an isolated orange figure with a bow and arrow facing the red humans. This human is not in the fineline tradition of the red humans. The human has also been severely scratched.

Fig. 22: Panel 1 At AN010



Panel 2

This panel is located in a small alcove and consists of several sets of images in the fineline and non-fineline tradition. There are several sets of images in this alcove of which some do not appear to be related to each other. They are as follows

1. Faded orange antelope facing left superimposed on one of two red antelope
2. Two humans facing left and right. The right figure may be a therianthrope
3. Three red humans sitting with legs arched in front of them. One human is placed below the two humans
4. Group of five faded humans below
5. Single human running to the left and looking to the right with a bichromatic antelope below. There are several indeterminate red images in association with these two images.
6. Below are two black non-fineline image humans facing each other. They appear to be holding stick(s) or bows.
7. Above and to the right are two bichromatic antelope in red (and now missing) white. Below this are two red females with steatopygia walking to the left. To the right is a running human in black facing left. It is superimposed on the one female. There are areas of indeterminate paint to the right

The antelope and humans in red belong to the fineline tradition, while the humans in black occur after the fineline tradition, but are NOT finger-painted.

Fig. 23: Panel 2 At AN010



Panel 3

Panel 3 occurs in the next alcove and the images occur on all three sides of the alcove and are isolated groups of images. They are as follow:

1. Double row of four finger dots (fig. 24)
2. Monochromatic orange antelope and human, and orange paint to the right (fig. 25)
3. Red paint on left and black paint on right – these could be faded humans
4. A cheetah single (a leopard) (fig. 26)

Fig. 24: Double Row of Finger dots at AN010



Figure 25: Images on Panel 3 At AN010



Fig. 26: Cheetah At Panel 3



Panel 4:

Panel 4 is located along a flat area of the shelter. It consists of:

1. A single Bichromatic eland (fig. 27)
2. Human and baboon in black with faded black paint around (fig.'s 27 – 28). These are in similar style to other images in black at the site.

Fig. 27: Panel 4



Fig. 28: Human and Baboon at Panel 4



Panel 5

The panel consist of two sets of paintings (fig. 29):

1. Row of three bichromatic antelope. One faces right and two faces left. The left two antelope have horns painted in white (fig. 30). These have been scratched
2. Large bichromatic eland facing left with a smaller bichromatic eland underneath it (fig. 31)

Fig. 29: Panel 5 At AN010



Fig. 30: Antelope With White Horns At Panel 5



Figure 31: Two Eland at Panel 5



Panel 6

Panel 6 occurs along the middle of the shelter (fig. 32). There are two styles of painting. The images are:

- Five monochrome red antelope – possibly hartebeest
- Red finger painted antelope

The art appears to belong to three different stylistic traditions. The fineline images are associated with San hunter-gatherers and these are the majority of images at the site. These images probably predate 1700 years ago; although fine line tradition appears to “end” only at about 1000 years (see Anderson 1997 for a list of papers regarding authorship of the art). The images in black paint appear to be stylistically different to the fineline images, and these may be related to KhoeKhoe pastoralists (see Henderson *et al.* 2008). This is especially the case where the finger dots occur. The one orange human in Panel 1 may also be attributed to this style. The lone finger painted antelope in Panel 6 is appears to be of the late finger painting style. Many of the images have been defaced. There are probably many more rock art sites along this ridge of the hill.

Significance: The site is of high significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context.

Mitigation: The line and pylon 91 occur ~50m from the art, and 45m from the shelter. The pylon will occur above the shelter, but will have probably have stays. While there is little chance for the drilling holes of the stays to affect the shelter, it would be best to move the pylon and stays several meters to the south. This would then elate to the movement for Pylon 90. The site should be regarded as a no-go area during construction as unmonitored site visits may lead to the damage of the art, or it being illegally removed.

SAHRA Rating: 2B

Fig. 32: Panel 6 At AN010



General Scatters

Two areas along the line are General scatters of ESA, MSA and LSA stone tools. All of these tools are in a secondary context and continue for several hindered meters. While they technically include more than ten stone tools and could be noted as a site, their dispersal is too wide to be a site per se. They are thus noted as occurrences of stone tools.

MSA/LSA scatter 1 occurs for 1.4kmin an eroded area from the top of the hill down into the valley. MSA/LSA scatter 2 is an example of stone tools scatters along the eastern part of the line. These also occur in erosion gullies. Both scatters have the common tools associated with the MSA and LSA.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Most of the line passes through extensive scatters of stone tools. Some of these were called sites as they were in confined areas, or had a higher concentration of stone tools than others had. These sites are however, of low significance there would be little value in sampling any of them. Moreover, the area of the impact is small as these are single pylon structures, of which some have stays.

The only two areas where the stays and other construction activity may affect a site are at AN09 and AN010. I suggested the pylons are moved further south to avoid the historical buildings with a buffer of at least 20m from any structure. I also suggested that the farm buildings and yards are not used for construction activity, camps or stockpiles as the buildings and potential historical middens may be damaged.

AN10 is 45-50m from the line and pylon. I suggest this pylon 91 is moved further south. The impact of drilling activity on the shelter is unknown; however, it

should be minimal. Blasting is not an option. The shelter should also be a “no-go” area during construction as increased unsupervised visits may cause the art to deteriorate. While the art is not unique, some of the images, are styles, are rare. The rarity is probably a result of a lack of systematic surveys.

It would not be feasible to move the pylons much further from their current positions, as they may then affect other rock art sites in the area. My survey went 50m – 100m from the line.

CONCLUSION

A heritage survey was undertaken for the Melkspruit-Riebeeck 132kV line. The scoping survey/report did not locate any heritage sites, and SAHRA requested a HIA field survey. The field survey, by Umlando, located 10 heritage sites, of which one should have a SAHRA rating of 2B. Most of the sites are scatters of MSA and LSA stone tools, with the occasional ESA tool. Several stone walled features were noted, and these are mostly kraals and one possible 2nd Anglo Boer War feature that has been re-used as a kraal in more recent times.

Only two sites required the line to be moved slightly to the south at pylons 90 and 91. This would be to minimise possible impacts.

The AIA survey is complete and no further mitigation is required.

I do not believe a permit for the Stone Age sites is necessary, as these are extensive scatters where there will be little, if any, impact from the transmission line.

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**APPENDIX A
SITE RECORD FOMS**

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age:
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period: x

Recorder's Site No.: AN09 a-b
Official Name: Waterfall 55
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3026 Bosberg
GPS reading: AN09 S30 43.788 E26 51.625
AN09a S30 43.689 E26 51.674 1401 m
AN09b S30 43.639 E26 51.685 1402 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Total - Aliwal North, get on Somerset Street (N6) and drive north. Turn right onto Young Street (R58). AN09 is located 19.1km from here and follow the GPS along the road. A and B forms part of the same area.
AN09 is the original farm Tafelberg on the Erf Waterval 55.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Old buildings
Merits conservation: Yes
Threats: Yes
What threats: Melkspruit- Riebeeck 132kv Power line

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:
Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 05 February 2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

The historical part of the site consist of the farm house (AN09), a grave (AN09a), and three labourers' houses (AN09b). There is a farmyard and a more recent house within the general farm area. The farmhouse is mostly in ruins and the transmission line will pass over the southern walling of the farm. The pylon will occur ~65m to the southwest of the walling. The grave is that of __aas Lourens Breytenbach who passed away in 1915. There is a dead tree near the grave, and this tends to be a traditional way of demarcating family cemeteries on farms. The date on the graves implies that the farm buildings would predate 1915. The labourers' houses are located 60m – 100m to the north of the grave. They consist of three individual two room houses. The significance of the buildings would need to be assessed by an architect historian if the line (construction) will affect the buildings. Currently, the line does affect the southern buildings, by going over them. The line and pylon should be moved a few meters to the south to avoid the house, and thus additional specialist work. If pylons 90 and 91 are moved southwards, then these will also decrease potential impact on AN010. The construction team should not use this area as a camp as there will be historical middens and structures. If stays are used, then they should be at least 20m from the buildings. The farm is abandoned and thus there will be no immediate visual impact beyond that which is already there form an existing transmission line.
SAHRA Rating: 3B

group of red humans, and has one hand on the hip and a *knopkierie* in the other hand. The second black human is probably a male, and is in a running posture. He also has a *knopkierie* in his hand. This human is superimposed over the red human. These black humans are also stylistically different to the red humans.

The last period of the painting consists of an isolated orange figure with a bow and arrow facing the red humans. This human is not in the fineline tradition of the red humans. The human has also been severely scratched.

Panel 2

This panel is located in a small alcove and consists of several sets of images in the fineline and non-fine-line tradition. There are several sets of images in this alcove of which some do not appear to be related, they are as follows

8. Faded orange antelope facing left superimposed on one of two red antelope
9. Two humans facing left and right. The right figure may be a therianthrope
10. Three red humans sitting with legs arched in front of them. One human is placed below the two humans
11. Group of five faded humans below
12. Single human running to the left and looking to the right with a bichromatic antelope below. There are several indeterminate red images in association with these two images.
13. Below are two black non-fine-line image humans facing each other. They appear to be holding stick(s) or bows.
14. Above and to the right are two bichromatic antelope in red (and now missing) white. Below this are two red females with steatopygia walking to the left. To the right is a running human in black facing left. It is superimposed on the one female. There are areas of indeterminate paint to the right

The antelope and humans in red belong to the fineline tradition, while the humans in black occur after the fineline tradition, but are NOT finger-painted.

Panel 3

Panel 3 occurs in the next alcove and the images occur on all three sides of the alcove and are isolated groups of images, they are as follow:

5. Double row of four finger dots
6. Monochromatic orange antelope and human, and orange paint to the right
7. Red paint on left and black paint on right – these could be faded humans
8. A cheetah single (a leopard)

Panel 4:

Panel 4 is located along a flat area of the shelter. It consists of:

3. A single Bichromatic eland
4. Human and baboon in black with faded black paint around. These are in similar style to other images in black at the site.

Panel 5

The panel consists of 2 sets of paintings:

3. Row of three bichromatic antelope one faces right and two faces left. The left two antelope have horns painted in white. These have been scratched

4. Large bichromatic eland facing left with a smaller bichromatic eland underneath it

Panel 6

Panel 6 occurs along the middle of the shelter. There are two styles of painting. The images are:

- Five monochrome red antelope – possibly hartebeest
- Red finger painted antelope

The art appears to belong to three different stylistic traditions. The fineline images are associated with San hunter-gatherers and these are the majority of images at the site. These images probably predate 1700 years ago; although fine line tradition appears to “end” only at about 1000 years (see Anderson 1997 for a list of papers regarding authorship of the art). The images in black paint appear to be stylistically different to the fineline images, and these may be related to KhoeKhoe pastoralists (see Henderson *et al.* 2008)). This is especially the case where the finger dots occur. The one orange human in Panel 1 may also be attributed to this style. The lone finger painted antelope in Panel 6 is appears to be of the late finger painting style. Many of the images have been defaced. There are probably many more rock art sites along this ridge of the hill.

The site is of high significance as the tools are few in number and a secondary context. The line and pylon 91 occur ~50m from the art, and 45m from the shelter. The pylon will occur above the shelter, but will have probably have stays. While there is little chance for the drilling holes of the stays to affect the shelter, it would be best to move the pylon and stays several meters to the south. This would then elate to the movement for Pylon 90. The site should be regarded as a no-go area during construction as unmonitored site visits may lead to the damage of the art, or it being illegally removed.

SAHRA Rating: 2B

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)

Stone Age: x
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: MSA/LSA Scatter 1
Official Name: Lemoen Fontein 52
Local Name:
Map Sheet:
GPS reading: S30 45.085 E27 02.918 1480 m

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From the Total - Aliwal North, get on Somerset Street (N6) and drive north. Turn right onto Young Street (R58).
Drive for 37.4km and turn right onto the Dr03228. After 5.4km, turn right. Scatter 1 is located 662m from here.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Stone tool scatter
Merits conservation: No
Threats: Yes
What threats: Melkspruit- Riebeek 132kv Power line

RECORDING:

Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: 06 February 2013
Owner:
References:

Description of site and artefactual content.

MSA/LSA scatter 1 occurs for 1.4km in an eroded area from the top of the hill down into the valley.

