

## APPENDIX 4:

### PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OF LANGVERWACHT



Fig. 1: General view of the study area. The view is from south to north with the wattle plantation visible towards the east. The lowest point is the wetland.

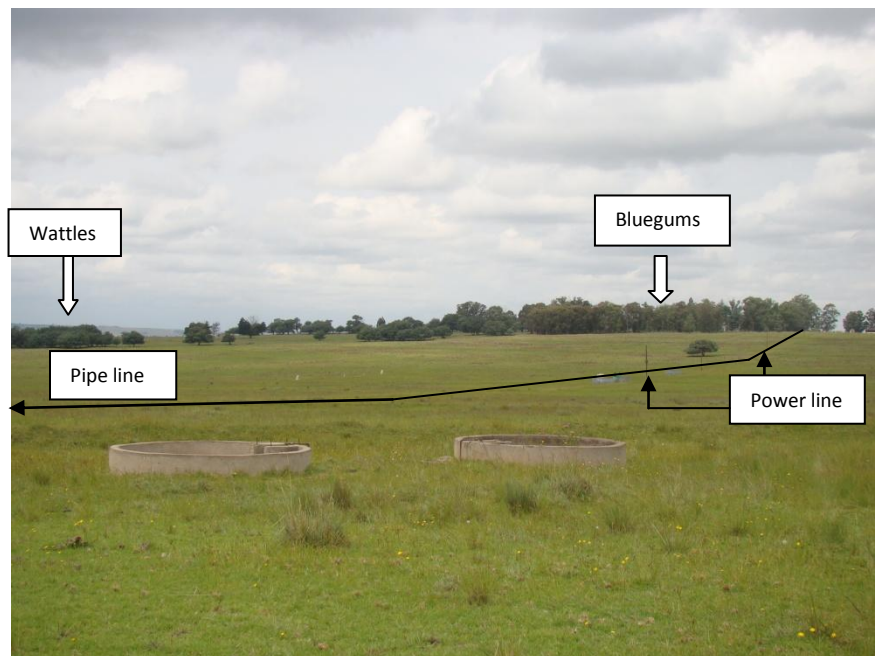


Fig. 2: A pipeline runs parallel with the southern border (see Appendix 1). A power line is also visible. Recent concrete dams are also situated on the property.



Fig. 3: General view from south to the western corner. Line indicates the southern boundary, south-western corner and western boundary. Fallow lands are visible as well as the Kikuyu grass with clumps of natural grass in between. The wetland is at the lowest section, indicated by arrows.



Fig. 4: Large contours were made to control erosion for the agricultural lands. The Kikuyu grass covers most of the farm and was planted for grazing.



Fig. 5: The drainage line and wetland is visible with one of the catchment dams in the centre of the study area. This area of approximately 70ha (south to north), will be kept as a Public Open Space. See Appendix 1.



Fig. 6: General view of the farm from north north-west to south. The line at the top indicates the eastern boundary. The cattle, horse and rider are in the wetland (lowest point of the farm). The wattle plantation is visible as well as a current crop cultivated with beans (indicated with arrows).





Fig. 7: General view from the north towards the south. The bean crop is visible in the foreground, the wattles in the background. The wetland is indicated with a black line.



Fig. 8: General view of the study area from the N-W corner towards the south. Wattle plantation is visible on the left.



Fig. 9: Contour lines are visible throughout the study area. The entire area was previous agricultural lands, which are now mostly fallow (see Appendix 3).



Fig. 10: General view from west to east. The buildings are outside the study area. The eastern border is indicated by the line. The wetland is indicated by arrows.



Fig. 11: Ruin of farmhouse. The original structure was built with local stone and later new additions, with fired bricks, were added on.



Fig. 12: Detail of a wall with the local stone clearly visible.





Fig. 13: Three unmarked graves were identified by Mr. Joseph Madonsela. The graves are of his family and are regularly visited (see report). They are situated in the wattle plantation.