PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
ADJACENT KAKAMAS SOUTH FARMS 1740, 1830, 2125 AND 2149
IN THE SIYANDA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OF THE NORTHERN
CAPE PROVINCE.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to establish if any heritage sites were present on the 350 ha extent of four abutting properties situated some 7 km south – east of Kakamas in the Siyanda District Municipality of the Northern Cape. A 4.5 hour – long inspection of sparsely vegetated red sand flats broken by low hills produced no stone artefacts, fossil bones or graves of any age. It is consequently considered that this terrain has no heritage potential and that its proposed use for the growing of grapefruit / pomelos will have no impact on the heritage resources of the Northern Cape.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Karsten Boerdery is a sophisticated and successful Northern Cape – based farming operation that is focused on the production of table grapes for the European market. They have latterly decided to establish a separate enterprise, Mosplaas Citrus, to grow grapefruit on land that adjoins their Kromhout farm near Kakamas. It is anticipated that these trees will, if drip – fed with an optimal nutrient mix eight times a day, be bearing within a mere 3-4 years.

This report is part of an EIA that is being prepared by M Geldenhuys of MEG Environmental Impact Studies on behalf of Mosplaas Citrus (Pty.) Ltd.

LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Just west of Kakamas is Renosterkop, a hill with Older Gravel vestiges, as also a number of herder localities, that were examined by D Morris and the author in the 1990's. And ~40 km to the east, on the farm Zoovoorby 458, there are specularite workings and a nearby cave that Andy Smith investigated in 1980 (Beaumont, Smith & Vogel 1995).

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Abutting Kakamas Suid farms 1740, 1830, 2125 and 2149 lie about 7 km south — east of Kakamas in the Siyanda District Municipality of the Northern Cape (Figs. 1 & 2). Their 350 ha extent is dominated by red sand flats that are broken by low hills from which shallow drainage channels run northwards to the Orange River (Figs. 3 & 4). I spent 4.5 hrs inspecting the full extent of this terrain, by driving and walking over it on the morning of Wednesday 10 October 2007 with Francois Reyneke of Mosplaas Citrus.

SUPERFICIAL GEOLOGY

Pits dug by Mosplaas Citrus show that Precambrian schist bedrock is generally overlain by 1-2 m of reddish sand. In one section, near a hillside, two sand accumulations were separated by a zone largely made of schist fragments. A 3 m – deep dune banked up against a hillside is taken to show that the sands are of aeolian origin (Fig. $\frac{2}{5}$).

HERITAGE FINDINGS

A search of pit sections, channelway rims, and hillside edges produced no stone tools, nor did I see any fossil bones, or graves of any age. The nearest we got was a recent artefact – an old Chev or Buick, sans chassis or engine (Fig. §).

CONCLUSIONS

My conclusion is that the inspected area is bereft of heritage material and that its use for grapefruit production will have no effect on the heritage resources of the Northern Cape.

REFERENCES

Beaumont, P.B., Smith A.B. & Vogel, J.C. 1995. *Before the Einiqua: The Archaeology of the Frontier Zone*. In A.B. Smith (ed.) *Einiqualand*, pp. 236 – 264. Rondebosch: UCT Press.

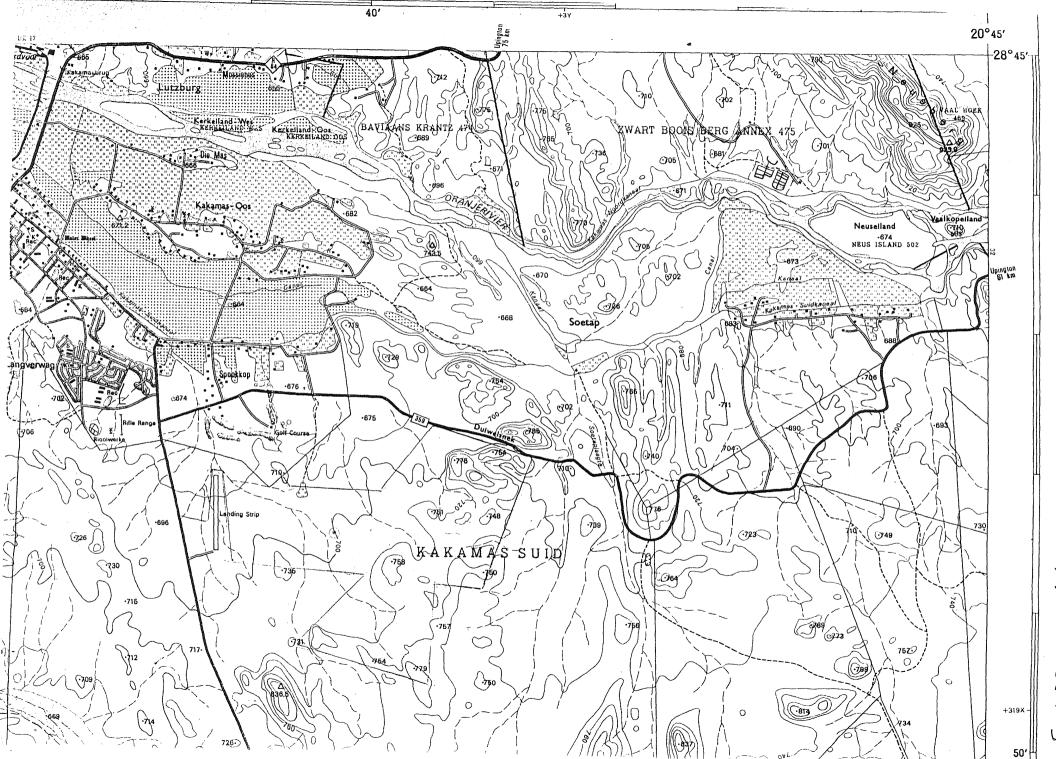
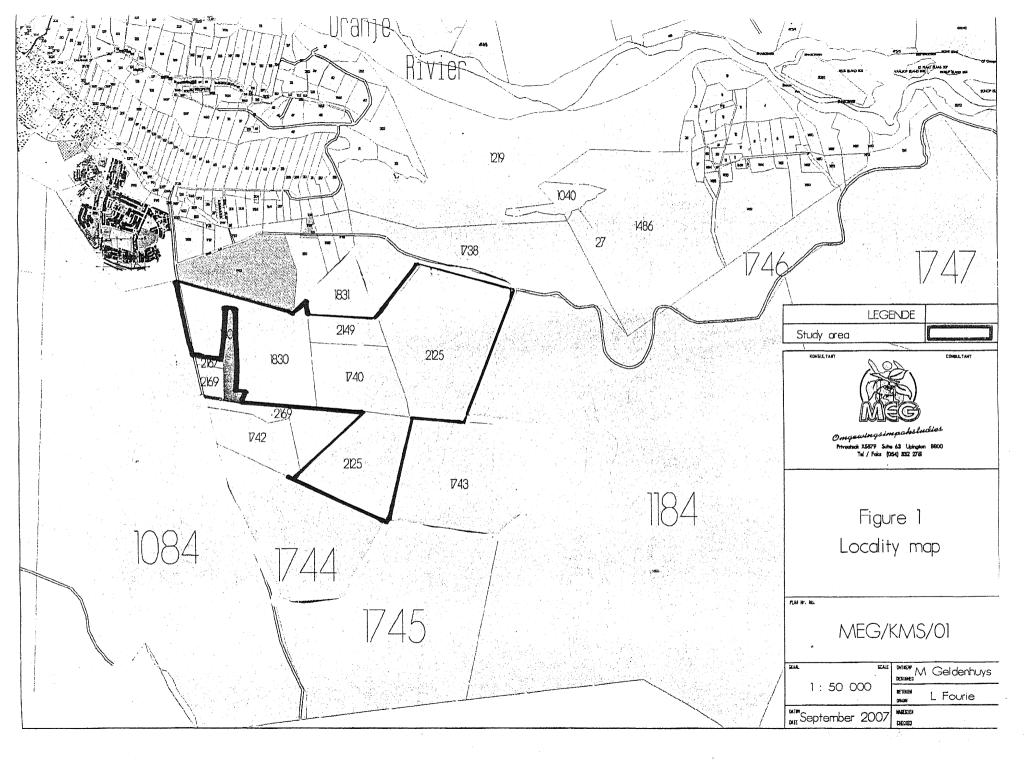
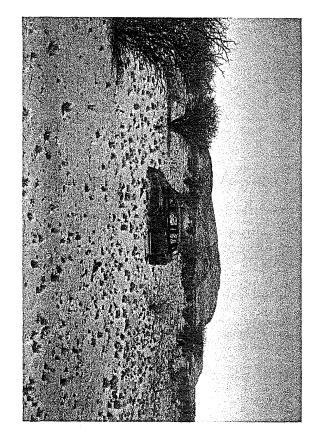
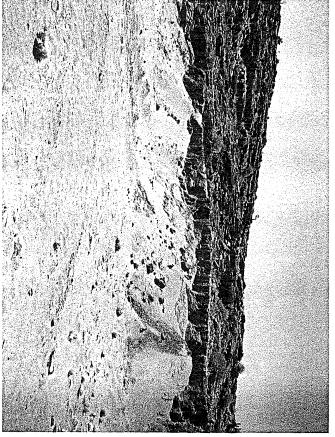
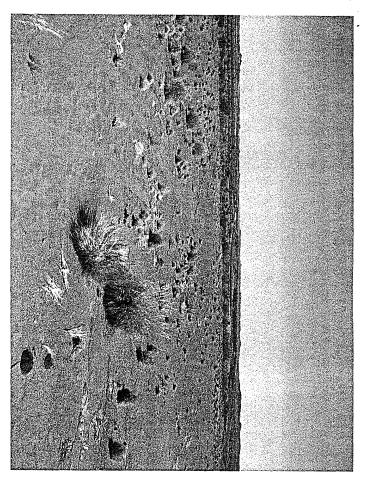


Fig 1.2820 DC. Kakama









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