



COBUS DREYER

Pr. Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

**P.O. Box 12910
Brandhof
9324
dreyerc.HUM@mail.uovs.ac.za**

**Tel: 051 - 444 1187
Fax: 051 - 401 2363
Cell: 083 - 357 7982**

24 November 2004

FIRST PHASE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED MOVING OF ESKOM POWER LINE AT THE GOLF ESTATE, CLARENS, FREE STATE

INVESTIGATION

The corridor for the proposed moving of the Eskom power line at the Clarens Golf Estate was visited and inspected on 26 October 2004. Dr Johan du Preez of Cebo Environmental Consultants, Bloemfontein, accompanied me to the site.

The area was examined for possible archaeological and historical material and to establish the potential impact on any cultural material that might be found. The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), (25 of 1999) and under the Environmental Conservation Act, (73 of 1989).

LOCALITY

The Eskom power line is located above the golf course. The line will deviate not to cross the proposed Golf Estate developments at Larola 511 and the Clarens Townlands 578 east of the town along the P31/1 road to Bethlehem and the P5/1 road to Fouriesburg. The existing power line will be routed through the neck by the moving of the pylons across the ridge west of Mt. Horeb to follow a new line (28°30'15"S. 028°26'09"E. Altitude 1996m).

The area contains a thick deposit of sterile sandy soil covered by an abundant growth of sour grass and scattered stands of indigenous Ouhout (*Leucosidea sericea*) clusters.

FINDS

No indication of any archaeological or historical material was found, neither was any stone tools or ceramic ware found.

The locality is likewise not ideal for the occupation by people during prehistoric times.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No obvious reasons could be found to delay the commencement of further planning and development of the site.

After examination by the archaeologist, it is recommended that the proposed developments may proceed.

MITIGATION

Concerning the area for the proposed development, no mitigation measures are needed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Dr Johan du Preez for taking me to the site.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY:

DEACON, J. 1992. Archaeology for Planners, Developers and Local Authorities. Cape Town: National Monuments Council.

DREYER, J.J.B. 1992. The Iron Age Archaeology of Doornpoort, Winburg, Orange Free State. Navorsing van die Nasionale Museum, Bloemfontein, Vol.8(7):262-390.

DREYER, J. 1996. Introduction to Free State Iron Age Archaeology. In: Guide to archaeological sites in the Free State and Lesotho. Southern African Association of Archaeologists (SA3), 14th Biennial Conference, Bloemfontein, Post-conference tour 5-8 July 1996. Bloemfontein: National Museum.

DREYER, J. 2000. Mountains and Rivers of the Free State - Manual for field research / Berge en Riviere van die Vrystaat – Handleiding vir veldnavorsing.

Bloemfontein: University of the Free State, Department of Anthropology, Occasional Paper No. 2.

HUMPHREYS, A.J.B. 1986. Searching for the past. Cape Town: David Philip.

MAGGS, T.M. 1976. Iron Age Communities of the Southern Highveld. Pietermaritzburg: Natal Museum.

MAGGS, T.M. 1976. Iron Age Communities of the Southern Highveld. Pietermaritzburg: Natal Museum.

PISTORIUS, J.C.C. 1994. Eskom Archaeological Site Identification Guide. Johannesburg: Eskom.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL O.F.S. 1973. Index of Orange Free State Farms. Bloemfontein.

VAN RENSBURG, A.P.J. 1968. Golden Gate – Die geskiedenis van twee plase wat 'n Nasionale Park geword het. Koedoe 11:83-138.