



COBUS DREYER

Pr. Archaeologist/Heritage Resource Specialist

**P.O. Box 12910
BRANDHOF 9324
Bloemfontein
dreyerj@telkomsa.net**

**Tel: 051-444 1187
Fax: 051-444 4395
Cell: 083 357 7982**

21 JULY 2006

**FIRST PHASE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED FEEDLOT DEVELOPMENTS
AT GELUKSFONTEIN 355, ZASTRON, FREE STATE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New feedlot developments are planned on the farm Geluksfontein 355, Zastron, Free State.

The area selected for the developments contains a natural grass cover and has never been cultivated. No archaeological or cultural remains occurred on these sites.

I recommend that the planning of the feedlot could proceed without any delay.

INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION

INVESTIGATION

The site proposed for the development of a cattle feedlot at the farm Geluksfontein 355, Zastron, Free State, was visited on 10 July 2006. Elbi Bredenkamp from Enviroworks Environmental Consultants, Bloemfontein, took me to the site. At the farm, the owner, Mr Diekie Klopper and his son, Pieter, accompanied us. Mr Bennie Welgemoed, representative of Karan Beef, Heidelberg, was also present.

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 farm Geluksfontein 355 is situated about 8km south west of Zastron on the Felicia Road, adjacent to the Klip Spruit (Map 1).

The farm lies between Koesberg in the west (Fig.9) and Aasvogelberg in the east (Fig.8).

The proposed infrastructure will act as a halfway station for the transport of cattle to the Karan Beef feedlot at Heidelberg, Gauteng Province.

The following GPS coordinates (Cape scale) were taken (3027AA): The position of the different points is indicated on Map 3.

Point 1	30°14'59"S. 027°01'00"E Altitude 1608m (Fig.1).
Point 2	30°14'56"S. 027°00'53"E Altitude 1592m (Fig.2).
Point 3	30°15'03"S. 027°00'470"E Altitude 1598m (Fig.4).
Point 4	30°15'11"S. 027°01'02"E Altitude 1611m (Fig.5).
Point 5	30°15'05"S. 027°01'08"E Altitude 1616m (Fig.6).
Stone-walls	30°15'07"S. 027°01'11"E Altitude 1628m (Fig.7).
Bore hole	30°15'07"S. 027°01'09"E Altitude 1624m (Fig.8).

RESULTS

The land proposed for cattle feedlot developments at Geluksfontein 355, Zastron, is part of the natural veld with Themeda grass cover and has never been cultivated.

No indication of any archaeological, cultural or historical material was found at the site.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed feedlot developments at Geluksfontein 355, Zastron, will have no impact on any archaeological or cultural heritage remains of the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are no obvious reasons to delay the commencement of further planning and development of the site and I recommend that the proposed developments at Geluksfontein 355, Zastron, should be allowed to proceed.

MITIGATION

Concerning the area for the proposed developments, no mitigation measures will be required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Elbi Bredenkamp from Enviroworks Environmental Consultants, Bloemfontein, 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.

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

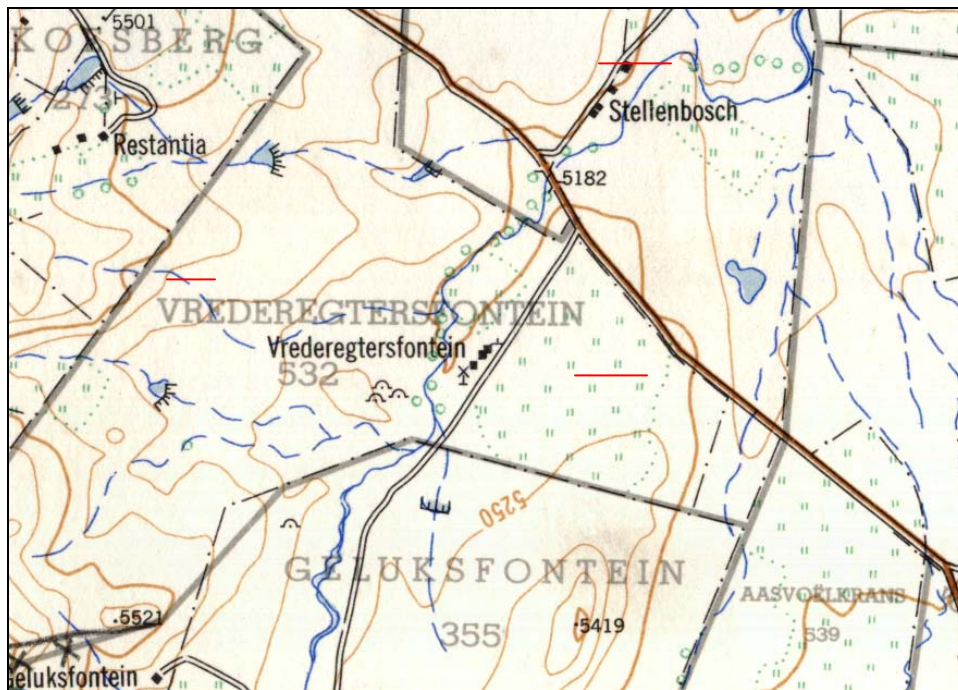
PRINSLOO, A. 1955. Die geskiedenis van Smithfield en die Caledonrivierdistrik 1819-1952. Bloemfontein: NG Sendingpers.

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

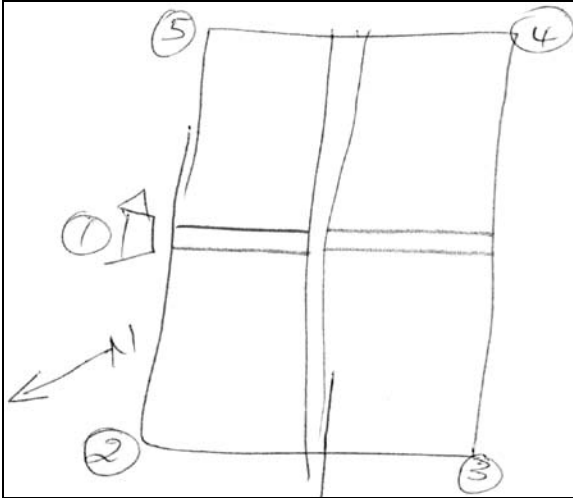
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



Map 1 Locality of Zastron in relation to Rouxville, Wepener and Lesotho.



Map 2 Locality of the farm Geluksfontein 355 in the Zastron district (3027AA).



Map 3 Layout of the developments at Geluksfontein 355, Zastron indicating the GPS points.



Fig.1 Point 1 at the main loading bay.



Fig.2 View from point 2 facing north towards point 1.



Fig.3 View from point 2 facing east towards point 3.



Fig.4 View from point 3 facing north east towards point 4.



Fig.5 View from point 4 facing towards point 3.



Fig.6 View from point 5 facing west towards point 1.



Fig.7 Hill north of the developments with probably Later Iron Age stone-walling.



Fig.8 New bore hole near the feedlot facing Aasvogelberg in the distance.



Fig.9 View at Koesberg facing west.