

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION LOWS CREEK 2022

STUDY AREA 1:



Fig. 1: Study area 1: The general study area facing north. The dam is to the left and the hostel is indicated with the white oval.



Fig. 2: The western section was overgrown, but also infested with Sickle Bush.



Fig. 3: A dam forms the southern boundary in the western section.



Fig. 4: Sickle bush has taken over large areas in the western section.



Fig. 5: View from west towards the central section. Note the grey Sickle bush. This area leads to more hostel houses.



Fig. 6: The Central section was overgrown with indigenous as well as alien vegetation.



Fig. 7: A long concrete water canal forms the southern boundary of study area 1.



Fig. 8: Area of an old cultivated field, bordering the canal in the south, where the foundations of a shed can be found.



Fig. 9: A large hostel was present on the farm, but was recently demolished by the owner.



Fig. 10: The hostel / compound area is of a recent nature and is of no significance.



Fig. 11: Stone foundations towards the east, indicate where more compound / hostel houses were, before they were demolished. It is currently covered with alien vegetation.



Fig. 12: A pit toilet is still visible near the hostel, and close to the southern border.



Fig. 13: The central section was overgrown. Paths were cleared to give access to various parts in this section.



Fig. 14: A view of the central section towards the east.



Fig. 15: A single clay potsherd was observed within a disturbed road section.



Fig. 16: A general view of the eastern section, in study area 1.



Fig. 17: A large powerline cuts through this section.



Fig. 18: A concrete foundation was observed in the eastern section, a few meters from the water canal, but the previous or current owners did not know what the use of this structure was.

STUDY AREA 2



Fig. 19: Study area 2 is indicated by the red oval (Photo taken by Rhengu Environmental services).



Fig. 20: A general view of study area 2. Apart from large disturbances in this section (google images & aerial maps), the vegetation was dense and visibility was difficult.



Fig. 21: Concrete / brick water tanks were observed in the eastern section of the study area. Water for the Clinic, was supplied from here in the past.



Fig. 22: Detail of the round concrete / brick stand.



Fig. 23: A general view of the state of the vegetation at these concrete stands during the survey. The arrows point out the features.



Fig. 24: A gravel pit was observed in the north eastern section of the study area. This pit is still in use today.



Fig. 25: This gravel pit is stretching to the northern border of the study area.



Fig. 26: A large overgrown quarry was observed in the south-eastern section of the study area.
This quarry is no longer in use.



Fig. 27: The road through study area 2.

STUDY AREA 3



Fig. 28: Study area 3 is indicated by the red oval (Photo taken by Rhengu Environmental services).



Fig. 29: The study area is bordering a fallow agricultural land in the west. Study area 3 is indicated by the red oval.



Fig. 30: The general state of the vegetation in study area 3. Some sections were burnt, which made visibility excellent. This was the old access road to a sawmill at the top of the hill. Photo was taken from the eastern border of the study area.



Fig. 31: The overgrown state of the study area in the west.



Fig. 32: Sickle bush has infested large sections in the northern section. Bush clearing has taken place along the railway line and access road.



Fig. 33: A large section has burnt recently which made visibility excellent.



Fig. 34: A section at the top of the study area, which has recently burnt.



Fig. 35: The foundations of an old sawmill, which burnt down in the 1980's.



Fig. 36: Visible evidence of iron remains which were used at the sawmill.



Fig. 37: Domestic items which indicate habitation.



Fig. 38: More domestic items on the site.



Fig. 39: Areas which were levelled for the rondavels where people stayed, who worked at the sawmill.

STUDY AREA 4



Fig. 40: General view of the study area 4, which has already been cleared from the indigenous bush cover. This is the view from the east, towards west.



Fig. 41: A concrete water canal cuts through this section in the east. View towards the eastern boundary.



Fig. 42: Another view of the concrete water canal.



Fig. 43: View of the middle section of study area 4. View from west towards east.



Fig. 44: View towards the hill in the south. (Photo taken by Rhengu Environmental services).



Fig. 45: The western section was historically a citrus orchard, and was previously disturbed.