

## APPENDIX 1

### SCHOONSPRUIT: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION



Fig. 1: L.M. Schoonspruit Farming Pty. Ltd., is situated on *portion 3 of the farm Vyeboom 414JU*, and is a commercial farming concern.



Fig. 2: The entire farm is planted with various crops such as banana (above), dragonfruit, sugarcane and mangoes.

## OPTION A



Fig. 3: A general view of Option A. This section is situated in a drainage line mixed with open tree savanna with a moderately developed shrub layer and a dense herbaceous layer.



Fig. 4: Visibility was restricted, although open sections in the study area were scrutinized for any signs of an archaeological nature.





Fig. 5: Option A is the preferred option for the construction of a dam. The area consists of natural vegetation, as well as disturbed sections which is planted with commercial crops. Roads and paths throughout the study area, also connect the various fields. The ESKOM line to the south of Option A, is clearly visible.



Fig. 6: Another view of Option A which is included in the study area. Visibility in the disturbed sections was excellent.





Fig. 7: Sections along the drainage lines are partly natural and partly disturbed which are covered with invasive vegetation (Sickle bush – *Dichrostachys cinerea*). A road network as well as crops (in this case dragonfruit), further disturb the study area.



Fig. 8: Invasive vegetation (in this case Sickle bush – *Dichrostachys cinerea*) show previous disturbances in some “natural” sections.





Fig. 9: Another example in Option A of dense invasive vegetation (Sickle bush – *Dichrostachys cinerea*).



Fig. 10: All disturbed areas were investigated for any signs of archaeological deposits. This one is in the section for option A.



**OPTION B:**



Fig. 11: A general view of Option B show the drainage line (where the green trees are) as well as a previously disturbed section (in front).



Fig. 12: Dense riverine vegetation occurs in the drainage line, with wetlands (section B).





Fig. 13: Farm workers plant vegetables along the drainage line and perennial stream.



Fig. 14: Farm infrastructure is visible in some sections.





Fig. 15: Visibility in section B was also restricted in terms of a dense vegetation cover.



Fig. 16: The southern side of the study area includes access roads and cultivated lands (mango trees).  
Option B has large established trees along the drainage line.





Fig. 17: The northern section of option B borders the agricultural fields. Invasive vegetation (Sickle bush – *Dichrostachys cinerea*) is visible which is a sign of previous disturbance.



Fig. 18: Another disturbed section which was investigated for any signs of archaeological remains in the section for Option B. The soil type is typical of the Letaba formation basalts of the Karoo supergroup which consist of red clayey soils.



**OPTION C:**



Fig. 19: Option C also covers disturbed as well as natural sections in the study area. The centre of the drainage line consist of a large wetland (to the right), and banana plantation (left).



Fig. 20: The northern part of the study area for Option C. The stream is situated at the large trees. Disturbed sections are visible such as the access roads and banana plantation.





Fig. 21: The perennial stream in Option C.



Fig. 22: Another view of Option C to the north west with the natural section on the right.





Fig. 23: The north-western section of Option C also includes an existing dam (to the left).