

APPENDIX 7

Done 11

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF
PORTION 1 AND THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM
TREKOSSEN KRAAL NO. 104
VREDENBURG
CAPE WEST COAST**

Report prepared for

WITHERS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

By

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Executive Summary

Archaeological visibility on the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, near Vredenburg on the Cape West coast is high. The archaeological remains are mainly confined to the immediate coastal zone, both above and below the Admiralty Zone, which runs along the entire coastline of the property.

Severe alteration of the coastal zone has occurred, due to the siting of a number of informal caravan sites and to numerous 4x4 tracks and roads made by the public. Further inland, relatively large portions of the property have been cleared for agricultural purposes.

The archaeological remains on the farm have been severely disturbed and damaged by these and other processes, including trampling by domestic animals (cattle) in the northern portion of the property.

However, despite the widespread disturbance of archaeological remains on the property, some coherent and well-preserved sites occur, both among the coastal sand dunes and on the rocky shoreline.

The results of the archaeological assessment will be used to compile an Environmental Constraints Plan to guide proposed development of the property.

Three development scenarios are being considered. These include:

1. Low, medium and dense residential erven, commercial sites, hotel, public open space, caravan parks, and private nature reserve;
2. Residential housing and resort development, with private nature reserve.
3. Resort development with private nature reserve.

A large shell midden and the presence of limestone caves at Hoëbank, in the extreme northern portion of the farm, particularly, have been assigned a high significance rating. Limestone caves with associated shell midden deposits are considered extremely rare finds..

Archaeological sites and remains of sites were also located along the rocky shoreline and dune systems at Noordwesbaai, Klein Noordwesbaai, Duminypunt, Sandbaai, Kreefgat, and Perlemoen Punt. Most of these sites are located below the Admiralty zone

Middle Stone Age tools were found on the calcareous ridge, which borders onto the coastal foredunes around Noordwesbaai, Klein Noordwesbaai and Duminypunt.

Hoëbank is considered to be a 'No Go' area and no development should be allowed to take place here.

'Red Flag' areas are the low terrace dunes and steep barrier dunes at Noordwesbaai, the large frontal dunes overlooking the car park at Noordwesbaai, the parallel dunes south of the frontal dunes at Noordwesbaai, and the dune hummocks at Klein Noordwesbaai.

Development of these areas of the farm should be proceeded by some form of mitigation and management of the archaeological resources.

The original Trekoskraal homestead, dated 1921, is also located on the property. Although some alterations to the homestead have occurred, the building still retains its original Victorian form. A number of outbuildings, plus labourer's cottages are also located within the farm complex.

The archaeological assessment has revealed that the dune system and rocky shoreline on the property is a highly sensitive, vulnerable and threatened archaeological environment.

The direct and anticipated secondary impacts of the proposed development on archaeological remains at Trekossen Kraal No. 104 will likely be high.

The probability of locating significant archaeological remains during implementation of the project is also considered to be high.

Human burials and buried shell middens may be uncovered or exposed during earthworks and construction.

With regard to the proposed development of Portion 1 and the remainder of the Farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg, the following archaeological recommendations are made.

- INSENSE
- A phase 1 archaeological study of the farm must be undertaken once the final development plan has been approved.
 - No development should be allowed to take place at Hoëbank.
 - Unless people can be directed away from the potentially important archaeological sites at Hoëbank, these sites should be sampled.
 - Some sampling of the archaeological remains among the low terrace dunes at Noordwesbaai may be required. Trampling by domestic animals has already impacted heavily on these sites.
 - Domestic animals (cattle) should not be allowed on the dune systems of the property, as they continue to impact negatively on archaeological sites/remains.
 - Some sampling/collection of the archaeological remains on the steep barrier dunes at Noordwesbaai may be required, particularly if the dune system are to be impacted by increased human visitation.
 - Some sampling of the archaeological remains on the high dunes overlooking the car park at Noordwesbaai may be required.
 - Some sampling of the archaeological remains among the parallel dunes south of the high frontal dunes at Noordwesbaai may be required.
 - Some sampling of the archaeological remains among the dune hummocks at Klein Noordwesbaai may be required.
 - Information/story boards could be erected on the dunes and along the rocky shoreline indicating the presence of archaeological sites. Such sites will need to be managed to prevent pilfering and collecting by residents and visitors.
 - Contractors, staff and plant operators should be briefed what to look out for, particularly during the construction phase of the project.

Should any archaeological remains be uncovered during earthworks, these should be brought to the attention of the ECO (Environment Control Officer) and/or consulting archaeologist.

- Heritage remains uncovered or disturbed during earthworks should not be disturbed until inspected and verified by a professional archaeologist.
- Should any human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during earthworks, these should immediately be reported to a professional archaeologist, or the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Burial remains should be treated sensitively at all times. Human remains should not be removed until inspected by a professional archaeologist.

- Monitoring the status of the archaeological remains in the dune system and on the rocky shoreline should be undertaken during the construction and operational phase of the proposed project.
- An educational/awareness programme should be implemented in order to sensitise workers and contractors as to the importance of archaeological sites. This should be undertaken as part of the EMS (Environmental Management System) for the construction and operational phases of the proposed development.
- The Trekoskraal buildings could be renovated, restored and converted into a luxury guest lodge, guest houses and restaurant.
- The farm complex should be assessed by a building conservation specialist

Any plans to renovate, restore or alter the Trekoskraal buildings must first be approved by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

The buildings are protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and may not be altered in any way without a permit issued by SAHRA.

Note: The above recommendations apply to all three proposed development scenarios, and can be fine-tuned once the final development plan has been approved.

The above recommendations are subject to the approval of the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and brief

Withers Environmental Consultants have requested the Agency for Cultural Resource Management to undertake an archaeological assessment of Portion 1, and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, in Vredenburg, on the Cape West coast.

Three development proposals are being considered for the property. These include:

1. Low, medium and dense residential erven, commercial sites, hotel, public open space, caravan parks, and private nature reserve;
2. Residential housing and resort development, with private nature reserve.
3. Resort development with private nature reserve.

The aim of the study is to locate, identify and map archaeological sites that may be negatively impacted by the planning of the proposed development, to propose measures to mitigate against the impact, and to help guide the development process.

The results of the archaeological assessment will, together with the botanical, biophysical and visual assessment of the property, be used to compile an Environmental Constraints Plan to guide the proposed development.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the archaeological assessment were:

1. to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites;
2. to identify and map any sites of archaeological significance;
3. to assess the sensitivity and conservation significance of archaeological sites;
4. to assess the status and significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed development, and
5. to identify mitigatory measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist.

3. THE STUDY SITE

The study site for the proposed development is illustrated in Figure 1.

Trekoskraal is located about 15 kms due west of Vredenburg, on the Cape West coast.

Archaeological visibility on the property is high. The archaeological remains are mainly confined to the immediate coastal zone, both above and below the Admiralty Zone, which runs along the entire coastline of the property.

Archaeological research has shown that there is a direct correlation between site distribution and the physical environment. Land forms in the coastal zone such as rocky shorelines and dune systems, acted as foci that attracted Later Stone Age¹ (LSA) people as they offered greater opportunities for the exploitation of marine food, particularly shellfish (Kaplan 1992).

Severe disturbance of archaeological sites in the coastal zone at Trekoskraal has occurred, due to the siting of a number of informal caravan sites and to numerous 4x4 tracks and roads made by the public. Further inland, large portions of the property have been cleared for agricultural purposes.

Most, but not all, of the archaeological remains on the farm have been severely disturbed and damaged by these processes, including trampling by domestic animals (cattle) in the northern portion of the property.

4. APPROACH TO THE STUDY AND DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The approach used in the archaeological assessment entailed a foot and vehicle survey of the property. Sites have been plotted using Geographical Positioning System (GPS), mapped and photographed, where necessary.

¹ A term referring to the last 20 000 years of precolonial history in southern Africa.

5. RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT

The archaeological remains located during the study are mapped in Figure 2.

TK 1 No GPS reading taken

A large shell midden occurs at Hoëbank in the extreme northern portion of the property. Situated on a large wave cut terrace overlooking the rocky headland, the midden is capped and reasonably well protected by short coastal vegetation (Figure 3). Patches of fragmented shellfish remains occur in open spaces on the flat terrace. Black mussel dominates the shellfish remains, with some limpet also occurring. Pottery, some ostrich eggshell and a few stone flakes were also found in the open patches.

Large amounts of fragmented shellfish remains are also exposed in a 4x4 road cutting and in the road, below the wave cut terrace, which leads down to the rocky shoreline and the beach (Figure 4). The cutting is more than about 10 meters below the terrace, suggesting that the vegetation caps a substantial amount of shell midden material.

A number of 4x4 tracks and roads above the headland and on the large dunes leading down to the beach at Hoëbank, have exposed and disturbed large amounts of shell midden remains in the roads and cuttings, which continue to erode away.

A series of limestone caves/shelters also occur above a steep dune slope about 10 metres above the rocky shoreline and the beach (Figure 5). The caves have partially collapsed, but the deposit inside the cave appears to be substantial and capped by a layer of aeolian sand. The caves are accessible and extend about three-four metres to the back wall from the entrance, and may be deeper in parts.

Large amounts of shellfish remains are scattered about a steep talus slope immediately in front of the caves. Limestone caves with potential Middle Stone Age² (MSA) deposits and associated shellfish remains are considered to be extremely rare finds on the South African coastline and are of international significance.

Archaeological occurrences in the limestone (calcareous) formations and associated deposits in the Vredenburg – Saldanha Bay area, for example, are valuable sources of information on the development of modern human behaviour during the Middle Stone Age (Avery 1997).

² A term referring to the period between 20 000 and 250 000 years ago.

The recovery of human remains in limestone deposit at Sea Harvest, in Saldanha Bay, has also provided some of the earliest evidence we have in the world for the human exploitation of coastal resources, more than 100 000 years ago (Grine & Klein 1993; Volman 1978). Beside evidence of well preserved bone, ostrich eggshell, ochre and MSA stone implements, the Hoedjiespunt limestone sediments in Saldanha Bay also contains evidence of early modern human about 125 000 years ago (Berger & Parkington 1995).

Significance of finds: **potentially high**

Conservation rating: **high**

Suggested mitigation: **no development should take place in this area**

TK 2-5 GPS readings between S 32° 52 369 E 17° 53 050 and S 32° 52 431 E 17° 53 032

A series of four surface sites, comprising thin scatters of fragmented and whole shellfish remains, and variable amounts of stone flakes and tools, (including backed tools, cores, and hammerstones) in silcrete and quartz, as well as ostrich eggshell fragments, were located behind the low terrace dunes at Noordwesbaai in the northern portion of the property (Figures 5A & 5B).

Thin, incidental, scatters and patches of fragmented shellfish remains occur along the dune terrace, but the remains have been heavily trampled by cattle.

Small portions of some of the sites remain intact.

Significance of finds: **medium-low**

Suggested mitigation: **some collection/sampling of the archaeological remains may be required**

TK 6 GPS reading S 32° 52 497 E 17° 52 594

The site comprises relatively large numbers of whole and split quartzite cobbles, large numbers of burnt calcrete pieces and chunks, and some ostrich eggshell, scattered on a deflated sand patch behind the steep eroding barrier dunes overlooking the beach at Noordwesbaai (Figure 6). Fragmented shellfish remains (black mussel and limpet), including some large whole limpet, are scattered about. No stone tools were found.

Significance of finds: **medium-low**

Suggested mitigation: **none required**

TK 7-9 GPS reading S 32° 53 009 E 17° 52 519

TK 7-9 comprises a series of small, discreet surface patches of crushed and fragmented shellfish remains (black mussel, white mussel and limpet), a few stone flakes in hornfels and silcrete, some ostrich eggshell (including one bead) and several pieces of pottery, located in open spaces on the crest and on the west-facing slopes of the high barrier dunes immediately north of the car park at Noordwesbaai. The remains have been partially disturbed by trampling.

Significance of finds: **medium-low**

Suggested mitigation: **some sampling/collection of the archaeological remains may be required**

TK 10 GPS reading S 32° 53 112 E 17° 52 427

Substantial shellfish remains were located in large open patches on the high vegetated frontal dunes overlooking the car park at Noordwesbaai (Figure 7). The extensive scatter of shellfish remains are dominated by fragmented black mussel, with some limpet and white mussel also occurring.

Manuports (stone brought onto the site), a few stone flakes and chunks, two hammerstones, one white mussel scraper, two pieces of pottery and several pieces of ostrich eggshell were found scattered about the shell-covered slopes of the dunes.

The shellfish remains have been fairly heavily disturbed as a result of trampling and erosion, but although the sites have been damaged, portions of the site remain intact.

A series of 4x4 tracks and roads made by the public behind the large frontal dunes and leading down to the beach, have also exposed large amounts of shell midden remains, both in the road and in the road cuttings (Figure 8).

Significance of finds: **medium-high**

Suggested mitigation: **some sampling of the archaeological remains may be required**

TK 11 GPS reading S 32° 53 139 E 17° 52 402

A relatively large scatter of whole and fragmented shellfish remains were located behind the large frontal dunes where two informal tracks meet, leading down to the beach. Black mussel dominates the remains, with some limpet also occurring. The midden has been damaged by road works (shellfish remains are

present in the cutting and road leading down to the beach), but a relatively large portion of the site remains intact in open patches on the east-facing slopes of the vegetated dunes (Figure 9).

Significance of finds: **medium-high**

Suggested mitigation: **some sampling of the archaeological remains may be required**

TK 12 GPS reading S 32° 53 187 E 17° 52 427

A thin scatter of shellfish remains, a few stone flakes (including a grindstone and hammer stone), two white mussel scrapers, and some ostrich eggshell, were located in a wind blown deflated patch of sand on the parallel dunes about 300 m south of TK 10 (Figure 10).

Significance of finds: **medium-low**

Suggested mitigation: **some sampling/collection of the archaeological remains may be required**

TK 13 GPS reading S 32° 53 213 E 17° 52 430

A fairly wide scatter of thinly dispersed fragmented and whole shellfish remains occur in a large open sandy patch, on a flat dune about 175 metres south of TK 12 (Figure 11). Black mussel, with some limpet and white mussel also occurring dominate the shellfish. Several pieces of ostrich eggshell, a few stone flakes and chunks were also found on the site. Because of its location, set back behind the road, the site is relatively undisturbed.

Significance of finds: **medium-low**

Suggested mitigation: **some sampling/collection of the archaeological remains may be required**

TK 14 GPS reading S 32° 53 151 E 17° 52 241

Shellfish remains were located in small open spaces among the low vegetated dune hummocks at Klein Noordwesbaai. The midden remains have been severely damaged and disturbed by construction of the caravan park, trampling, roadworks and footpaths made by the public (Figure 12). Dune mole rat activity is fairly extensive across some of the sites. Shellfish remains are also visible in some of the footpath cuttings leading down to the sandy beach.

The midden remains comprise mainly crushed and fragmented shellfish remains, dominated by black mussel and some limpet. A few stone flakes and some pottery were also located among the dunes.

Significance of finds: **medium-low**

Suggested mitigation: **some sampling of the archaeological remains may be required**

TK 15 No GPS reading taken

The Trekoskraal farm complex is located at the entrance to the property (Figure 13). The complex is dominated by the Trekoskraal homestead, dated 1921 (Figure 14). Although some alterations to the homestead have taken place, the building still retains its original Victorian form. Most of the original sash windows have been replaced, and an enclosed front stoep has been added onto the building. Some minor alterations have also taken place at the back of the homestead.

A number of outbuildings, including labourers cottages are also located in the farm complex (Figure 15), including a building reputed to have been built prior to the 1921 homestead (Figure 16).

Significance of complex: **high**

Suggested mitigation: **a building conservation specialist should assess the farm complex**

the buildings are protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and may not be altered without a permit issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency

5.1 Other finds

Archaeological remains were also located south of Klein Noordwesbaai, along the rocky coastline, at Duminypunt, Sandbaai, Kreefgat, and Perlemoen Punt. The remains comprise mainly remnant shell middens, which have been severely disturbed by 4x4 tracks and roads, and the siting of informal caravan sites, and braai sites. These remains are mostly located below the Admiralty Zone (see Figure 2).

A relatively well preserved, and extensive, shell midden occurs in the southern portion of the property, south of Perlemoenbaai. The remains are associated with what is probably a Holocene raised beach. The midden is located below the Admiralty Zone (see Figure 2).

Occasional MSA tools were also located on the calcareous ridge, which border onto the coastal fore dunes around Noordwesbaai, Klein Noordwesbaai and Duminypunt.

6. 'NO GO' AND 'RED FLAG' AREAS

A 'No Go' area for proposed development is the rocky headland at Hoëbank.

'Red Flag' areas are the low terrace dunes and steep barrier dunes at Noordwesbaai, the large frontal dunes overlooking the car park at Noordwesbaai, the parallel dunes south of the barrier dunes at Noordwesbaai, and the dune hummocks at Klein Noordwesbaai.

7. IMPACT STATEMENT

The archaeological remains at Trekoskraal have already been severely negatively impacted on.

The direct impact of the proposed development will likely be high and damage and disturb sites even further. The majority of sites are located in the immediate coastal zone, where the impact of the proposed development will be highest.

Secondary such as the expected increase in visitors, residents and tourists to the farm will further impact adversely on the non-renewable archaeological remains.

The probability of locating significant archaeological remains during implementation of the project is also considered to be high.

Human burials and buried shell middens may be uncovered or exposed during earthworks and construction.

8. CRITERIA USED IN THE EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The criteria used in the evaluating the importance of the Trekoskraal archaeological sites includes the following:

- the state of preservation of the site;
- the range and density of cultural material present on the site;
- the type of site; for example cave, shell midden, open air site;
- the approximate age of the site;
- rarity of occurrence; and
- regional, national and international importance.

9. LEGISLATION

Archaeological sites and human burial remains are protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

It is an offence to destroy, damage, excavate, alter, or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object, without a permit issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

It is also an offence to destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority.

10. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The Trekossen Kraal archaeological assessment has shown that the dune system and rocky shoreline on the property is a highly sensitive, vulnerable and threatened archaeological environment.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed development of Portion 1 and the remainder of the Farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg, the following archaeological recommendations are made.

- A phase 1 archaeological study of the farm must be undertaken once the final development plan has been approved.
- No development should be allowed to take place at Hoëbank.
- Unless people can be directed away from the potentially important shell midden and limestone caves at Hoëbank, the site (TK 1) should be sampled.
- Some sampling of the archaeological remains (TK 2-5) at Noordwesbaai may be required. Trampling by domestic animals has already impacted heavily on these sites.
- Domestic animals (cattle) should not be allowed access on the dune system of the property, as they continue to impact negatively on archaeological sites/remains.
- Some sampling/collection of the archaeological remains at Noordwesbaai (TK 7-9) may be required, particularly if the dune system are to be impacted by increased human visitation.
- Some sampling of the archaeological remains (TK 10) on the high dunes overlooking the car park at Noordwesbaai may be required.
- Some sampling of the archaeological remains (TK 11-13) among the vegetated parallel dunes south of TK 10 may be required.
- Some sampling of the archaeological remains (TK 14) at Klein Noordwesbaai may be required.
- Information/story boards could be erected on the dunes and rocky shoreline indicating the presence of archaeological sites. Such sites will need to be managed to prevent pilfering and collecting by residents and visitors.
- Contractors, staff and plant operators should also be briefed what to look out for, particularly during the construction phase of the project.

Should any archaeological remains be uncovered during earthworks, these should be brought to the attention of the ECO (Environment Control Officer) and/or consulting archaeologist.

- Heritage remains uncovered or disturbed during earthworks should not be disturbed until inspected and verified by a professional archaeologist.
- Should any human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during earthworks, these should immediately be reported to a professional archaeologist, or the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Burial remains should be treated sensitively at all times. Human remains should not be removed until inspected by a professional archaeologist.

- Monitoring the status of the archaeological remains in the dune system and on the rocky shoreline should be undertaken during the construction and operational phase of the proposed project.
- An educational/awareness programme should be developed/implemented in order to sensitise workers and contractors as to the importance of archaeological sites. This should be undertaken as part of the EMS (Environmental Management System) for the construction and operational phases of the proposed development.
- The Trekoskraal complex of buildings (TK 15) could be renovated and restored and converted into a luxury guest lodge, guest houses and restaurant.
- A building conservation specialist should assess the farm complex.

Any plans to renovate, restore or alter the Trekoskraal buildings must first be approved by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

The buildings are protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and may not be altered in any way without a permit issued by SAHRA

Note: The above recommendations apply to all three proposed development scenarios, and can be fine-tuned once the final development plan has been approved.

The above recommendations are subject to the approval of the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

12. REFERENCES

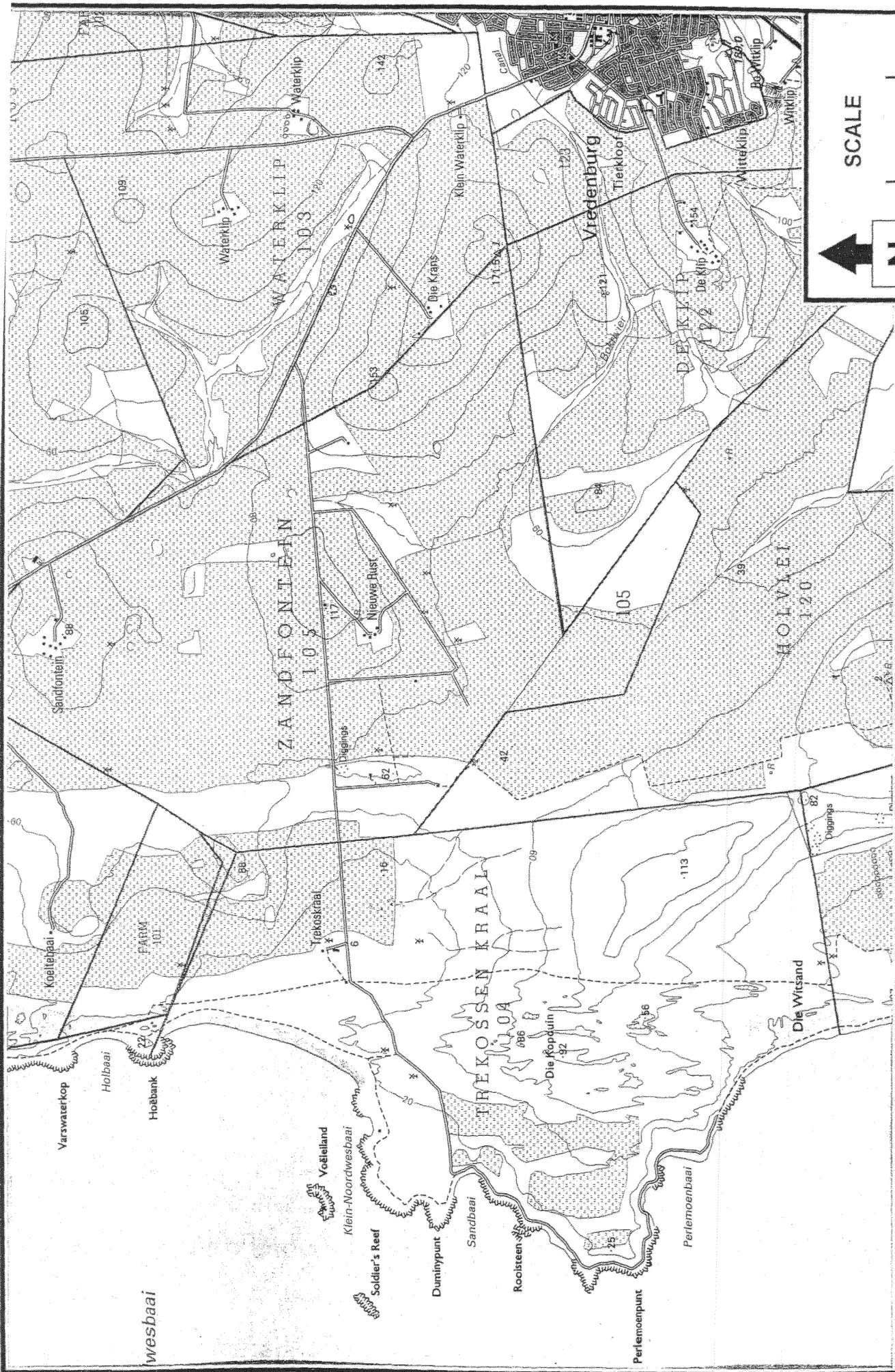
Avery, G. 1997. Alpha Saldanha Cement Project: archaeological potential of limestone and other calcareous deposits. Report prepared for Mark Wood Consultants.

Berger, L.R. & Parkington, J. 1995. A new Pleistocene hominid-bearing locality at Hoedjiespunt, South Africa. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 98:601-609.

Grine, F.E. & Klein, R.G. 1993. Late Pleistocene human remains from the Sea Harvest site, Saldanha Bay, South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* 89:145-152

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Volman, T.P. 1978. Early archaeological evidence for shellfish collecting. *Science* 201:911-913.



SCALE

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0 ————— 1km

FIGURE 1

LOCALITY PLAN OF THE FARM TREKROSSEN KRAAL No. 104, WEST COAST
WITHERS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

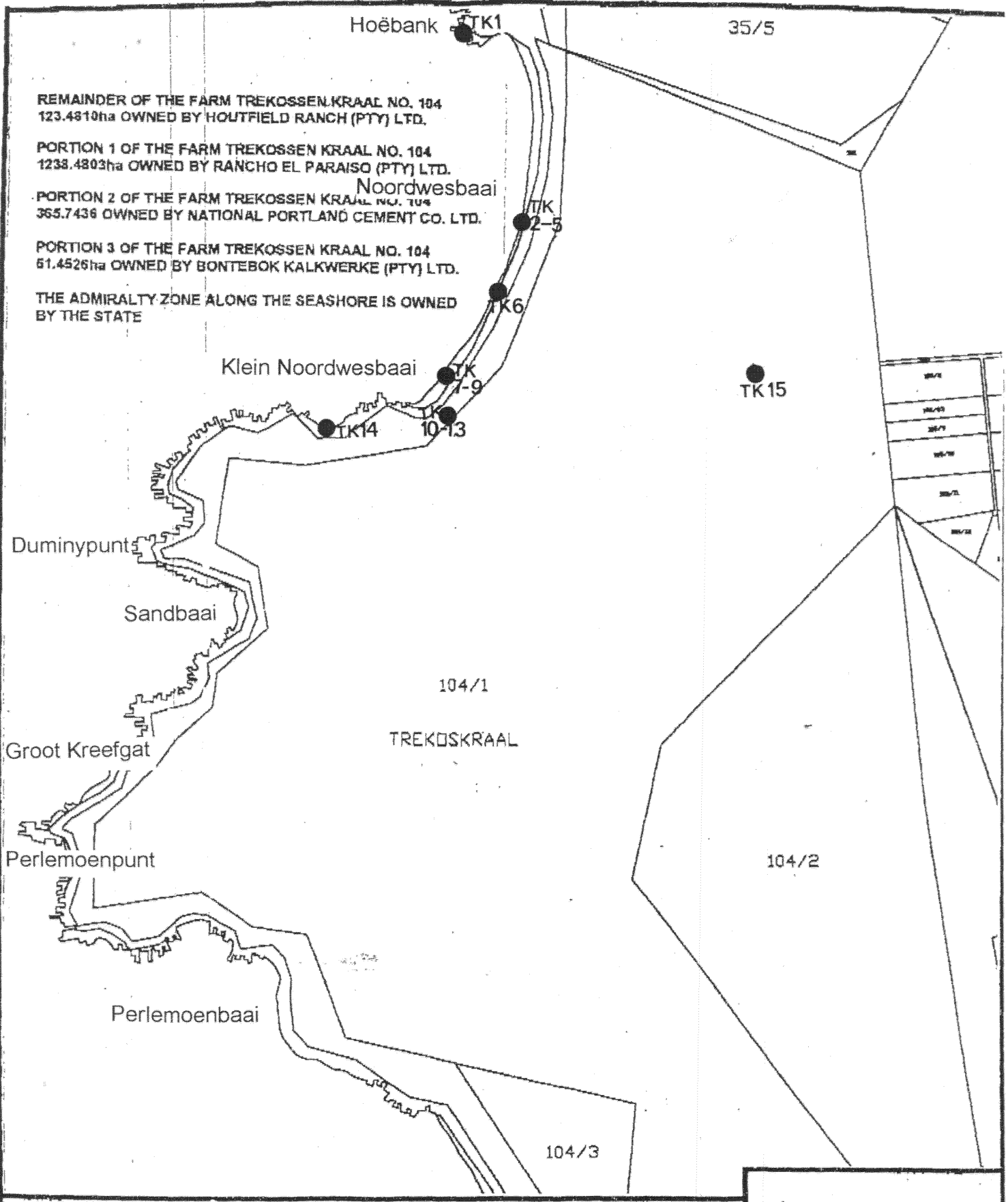


Figure 2. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: Map of the farm showing the location of archaeological sites described in the report.

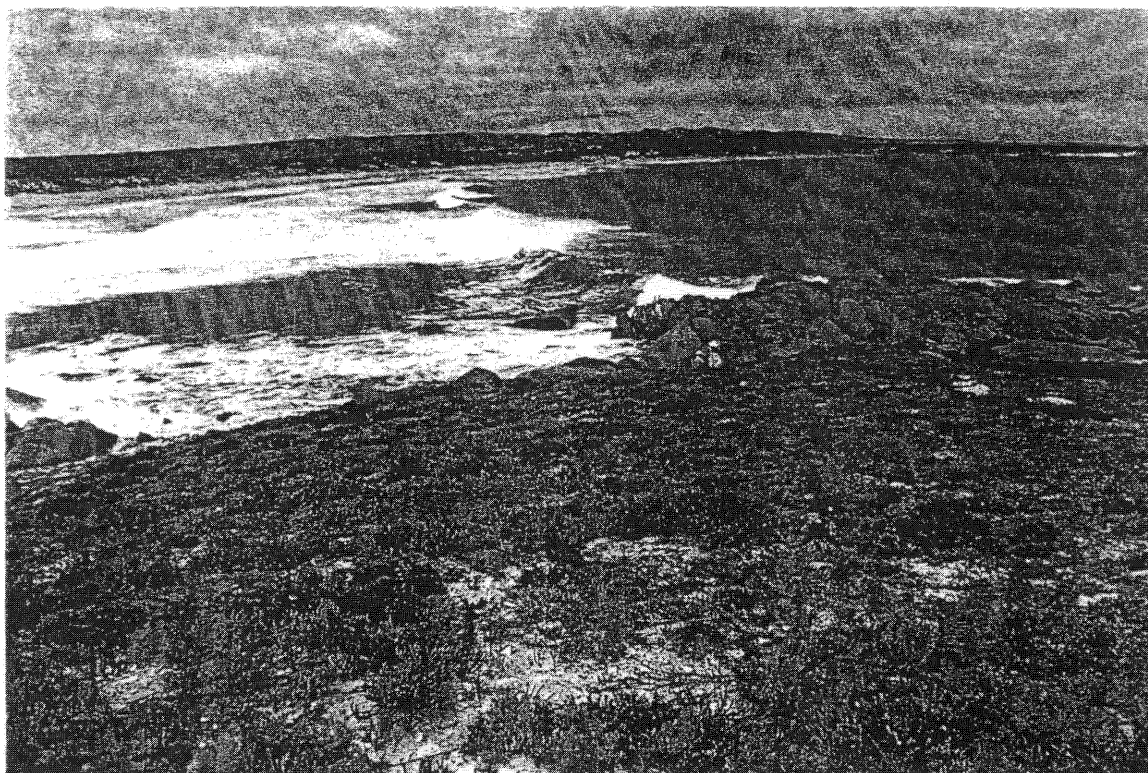


Figure 3. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm
Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 1



Figure 4. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm
Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 1

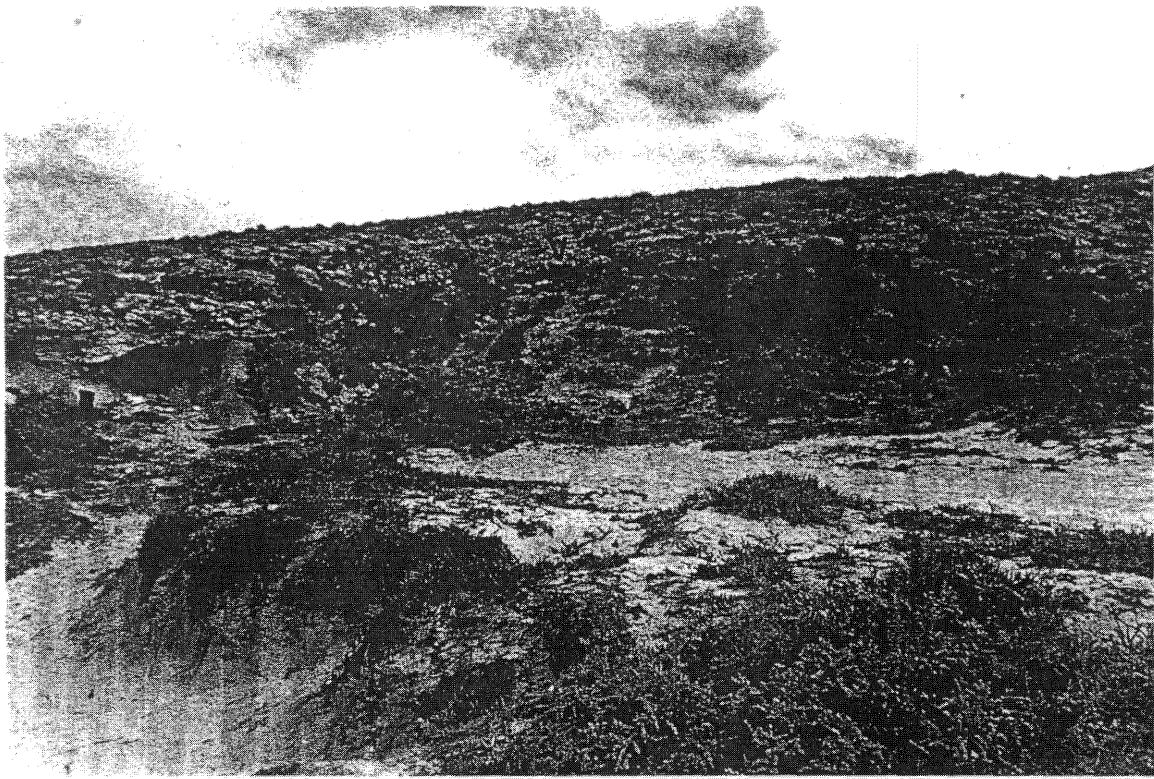


Figure 5. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 1. Arrows indicate limestone caves.

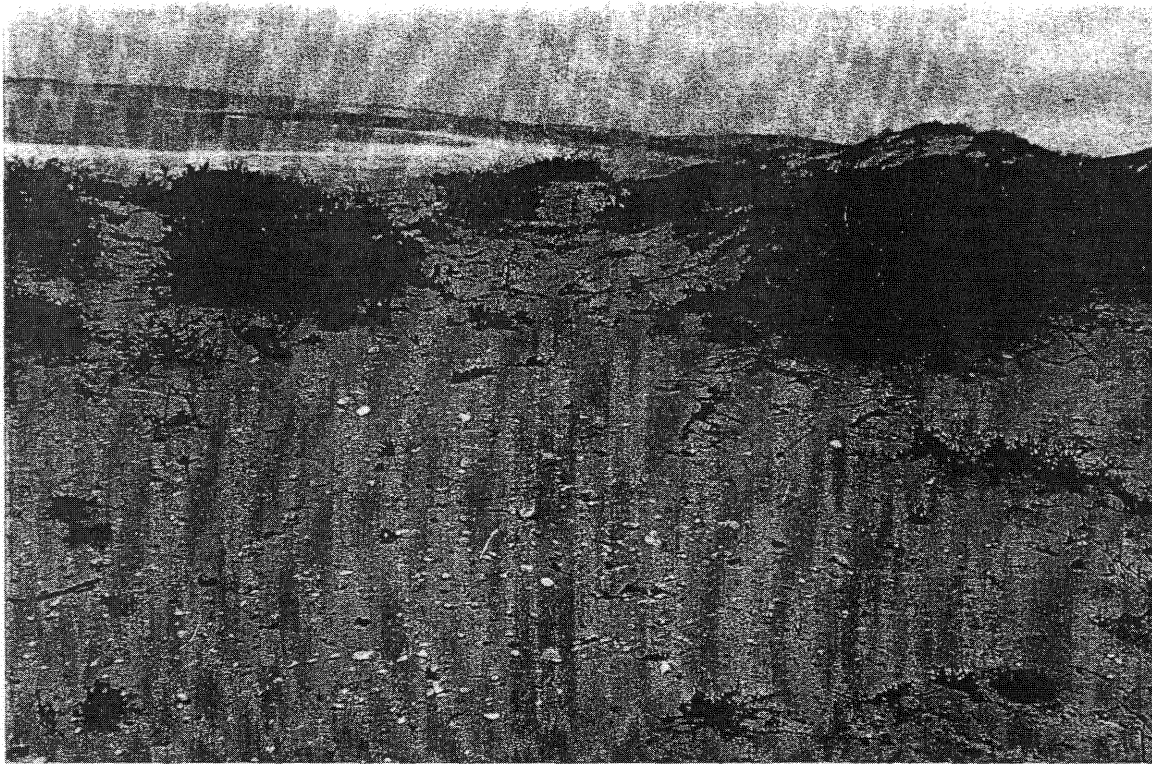


Figure 6. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 2.

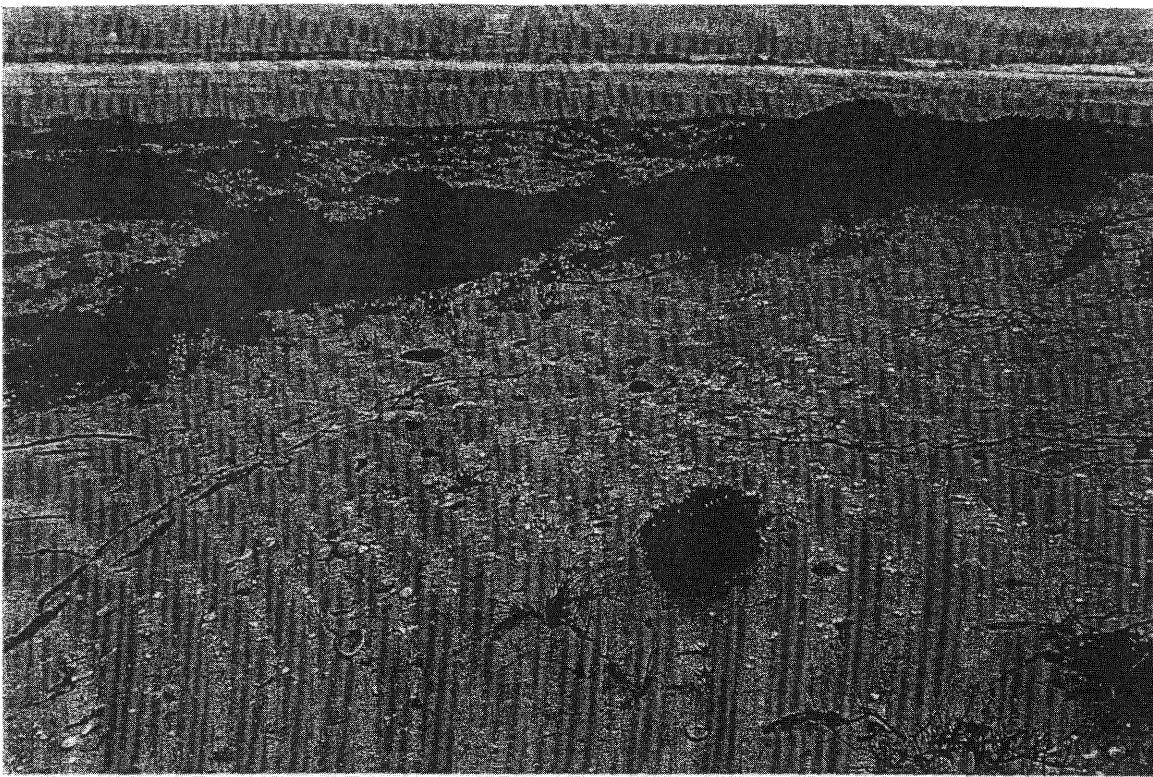


Figure 5A. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 2.

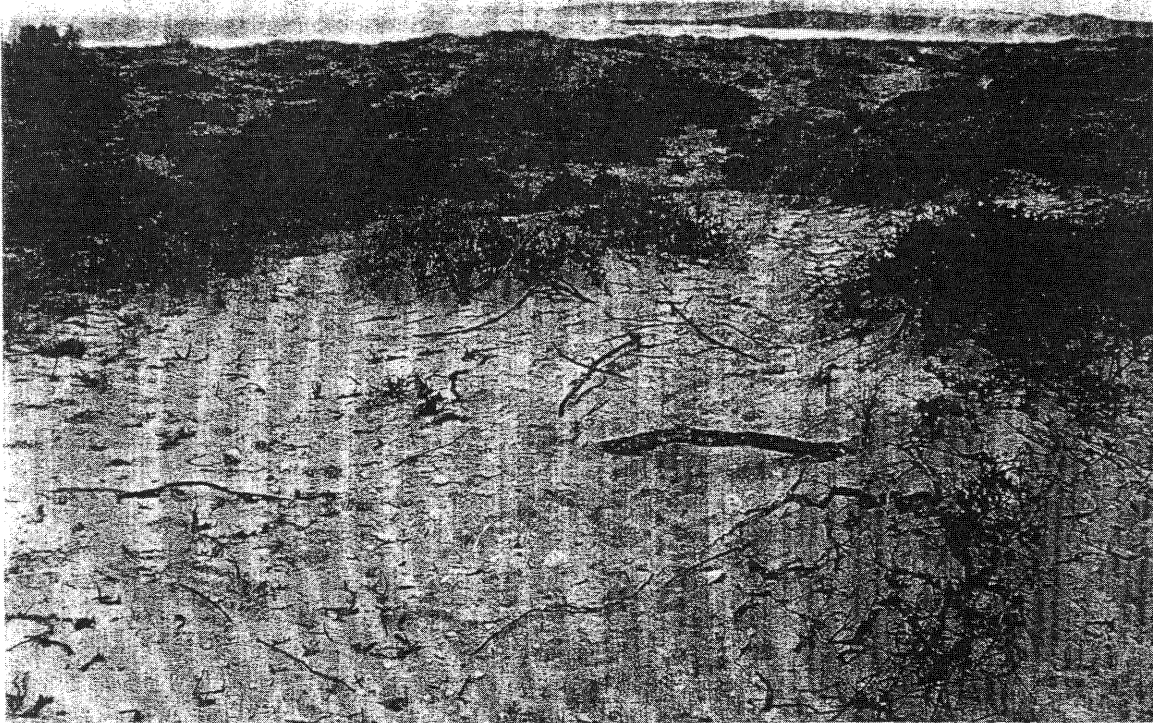


Figure 5B. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 3.

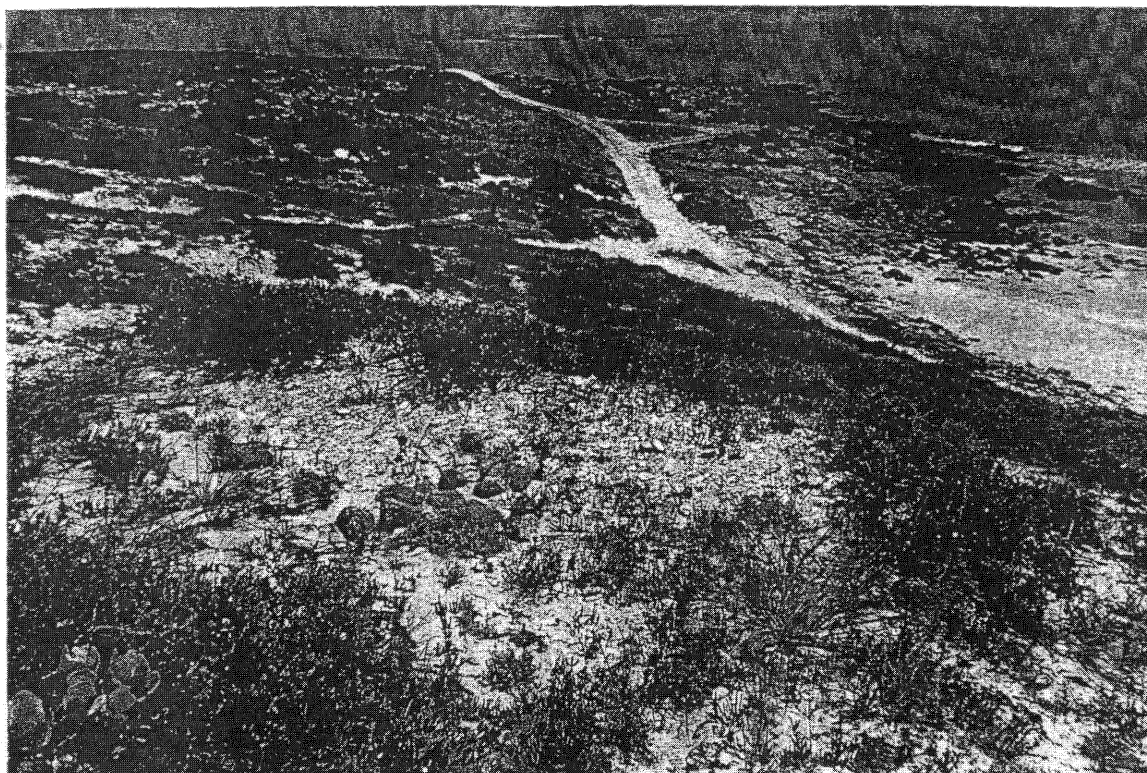


Figure 7. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: **TK 3**.



Figure 8. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: **TK 10**.

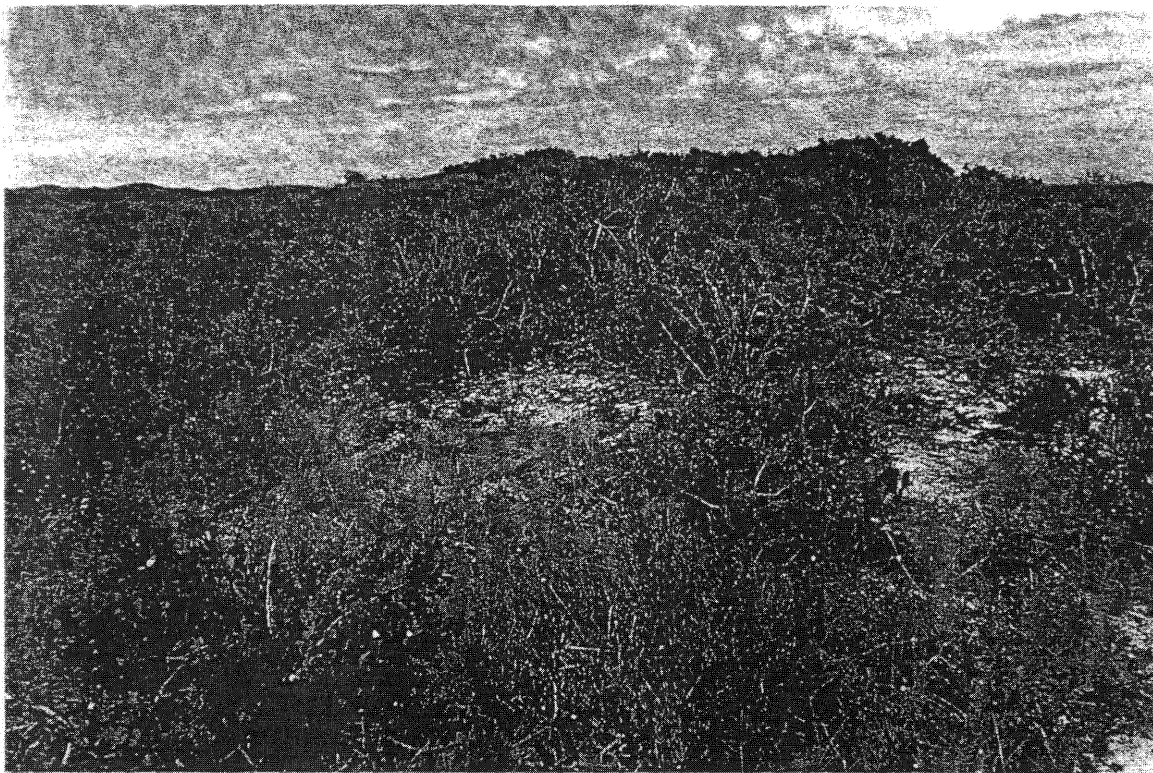


Figure 9. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 11.

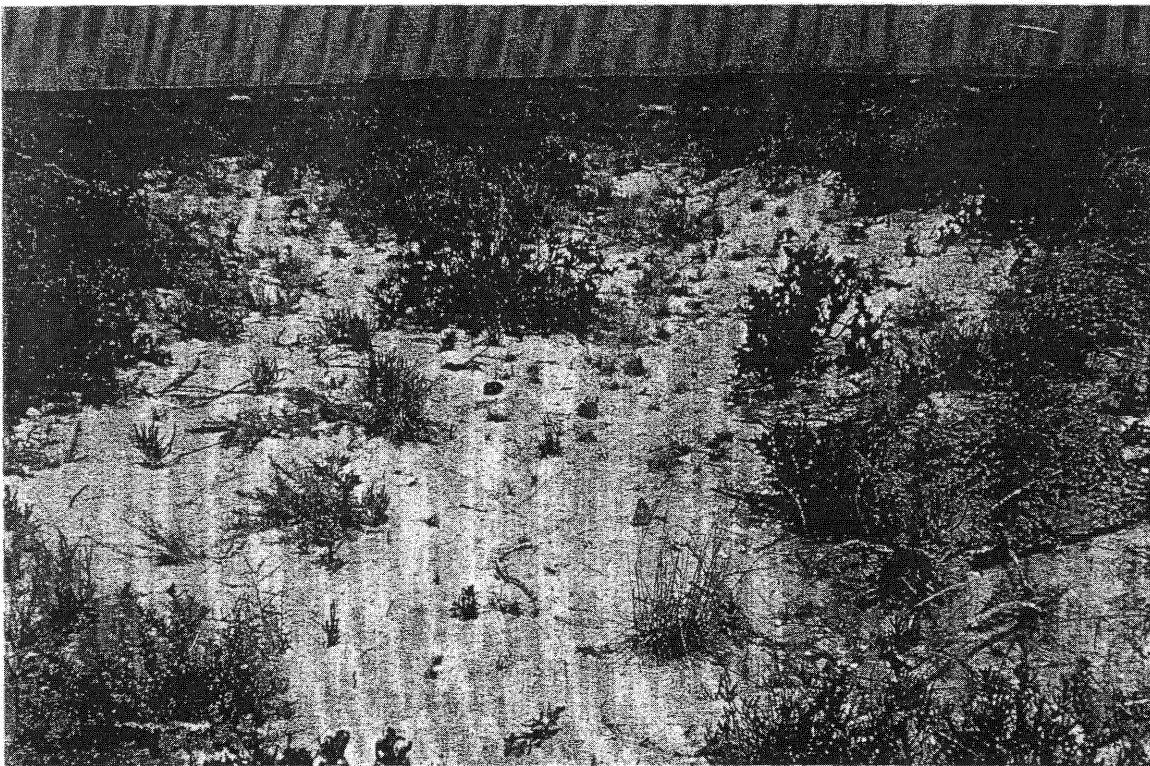


Figure 10. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 12.

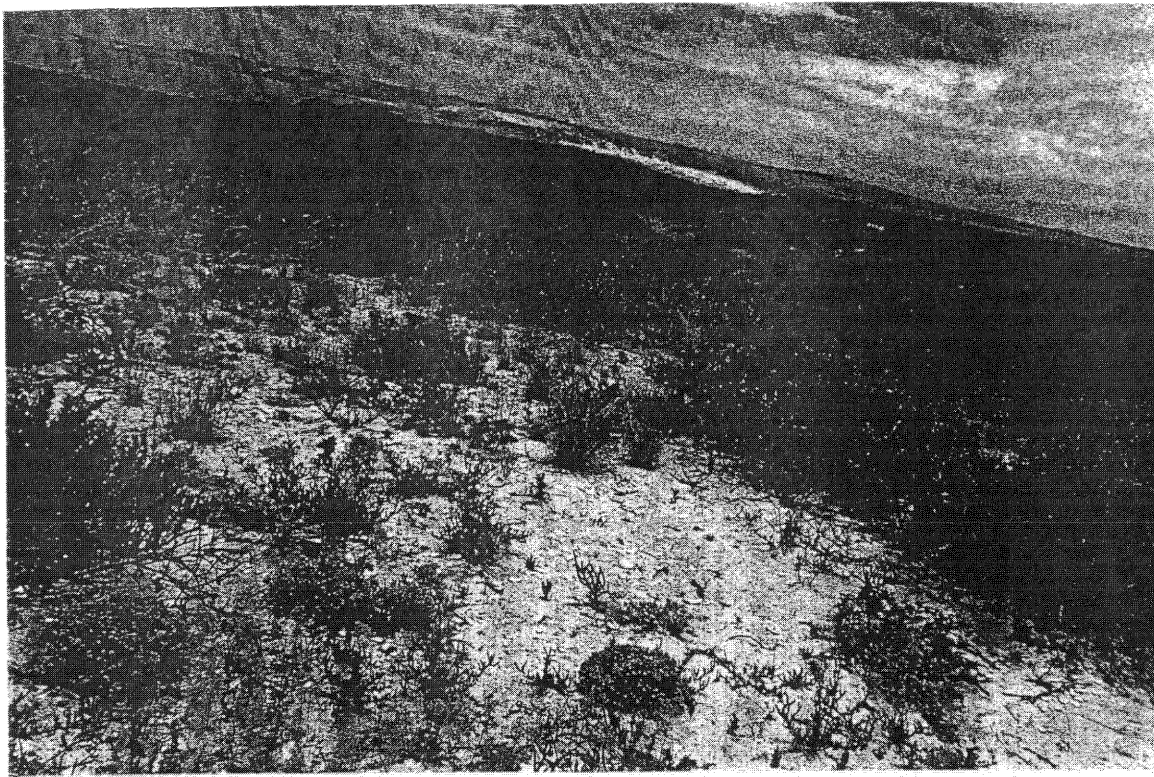


Figure 11. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm
Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: **TK 13**

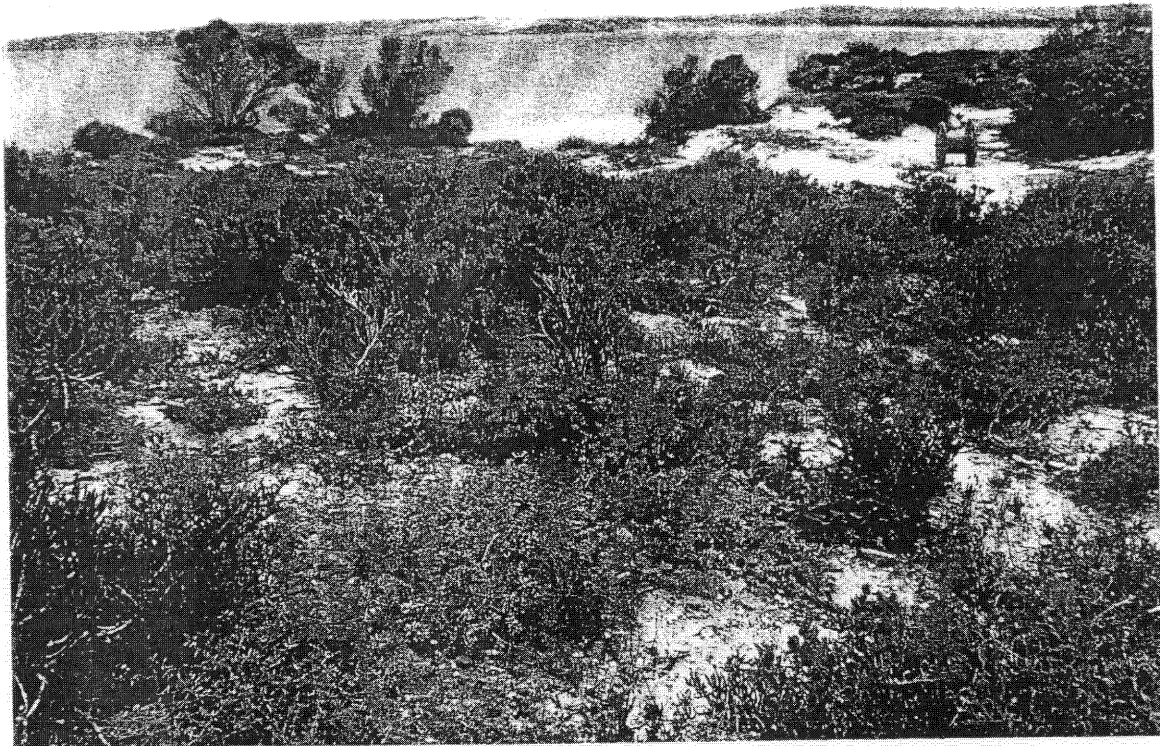


Figure 12. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm
Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: **TK 14**.

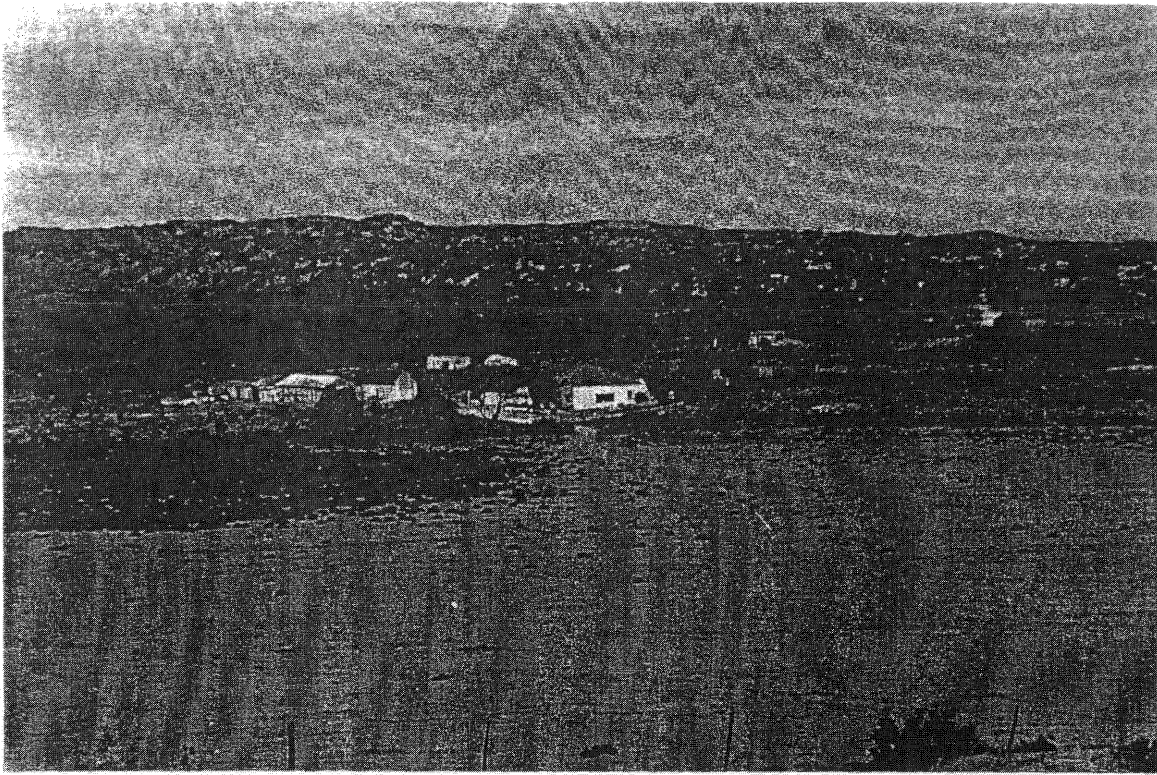


Figure 13. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 15.

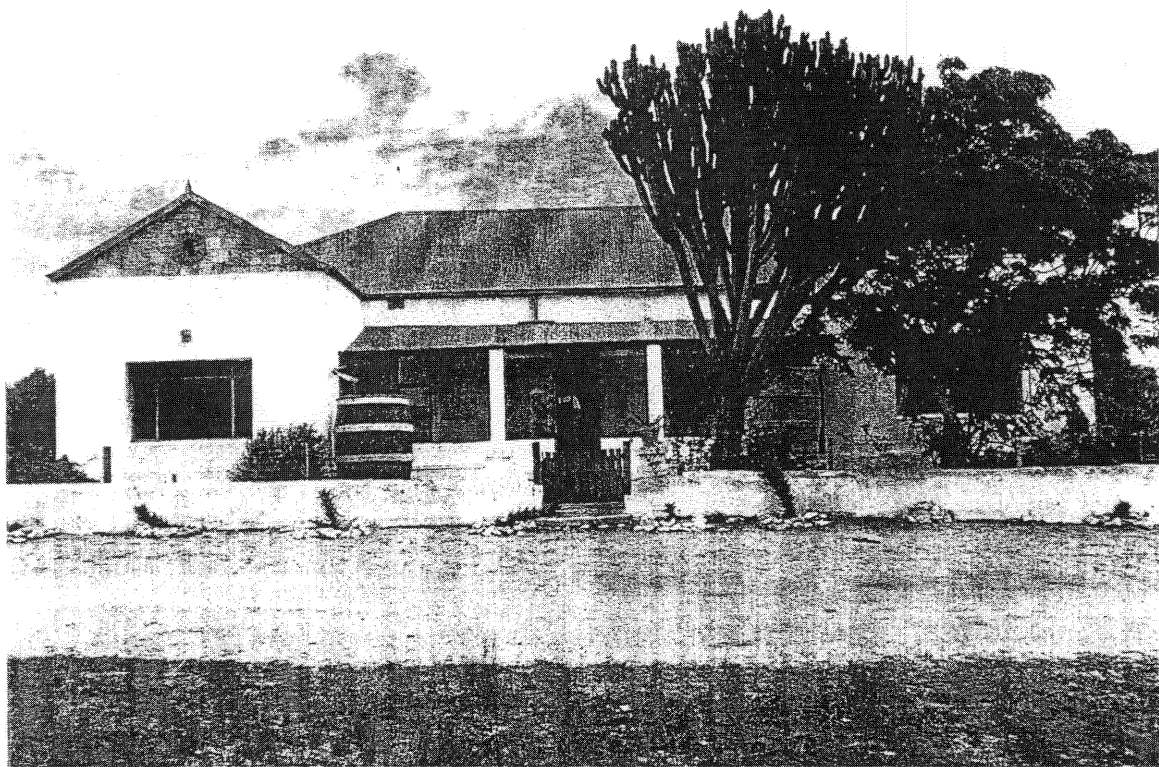


Figure 14. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: TK 15.



Figure 15. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: **TK 15**.



Figure 16. Archaeological assessment, Portion 1 and the remainder of the farm Trekossen Kraal No. 104, Vredenburg: **TK 15**.