PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 9 (WOUTERSPAN), PORTION 14 (STOFDRAAI) AND PORTION 16 (A PORTION OF PORTION 9) OF THE FARM LANYON VALE 376, ON THE ORANGE RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF DOUGLAS, KAROO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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The purpose of this study was to establish if any heritage sites were present on the Remainder of Portion 9 (Wouterspan), Portion 14 (Stofdraai), and Portion 16 (a portion of Portion 9) of the farm Lanyon Vale 376, on the northern flank of the Orange River over 50 km WSW of Douglas, in the Karoo District Municipality of the Northern Cape. A foot survey of over 13 hours on Tuesday 7 August and Thursday 20 September 2007 of the 3980 ha covered by these portions revealed that large areas were covered by a sparse lithic scatter largely ascribable to the ESA, but nowhere did I see any archaeological sites, palaeontological bones or graves older than 60 years. It is consequently considered that the examined terrain has no heritage significance, and that ongoing drilling there to determine the extent of Older Gravel reserves, as also the mining of viable portions for diamonds, will have no impact on the heritage resources of the Northern Cape.

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#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Over the past century and more the diamond – bearing gravels along the lower Vaal River have been largely mined away, thereby forcing inveterate diggers to move increasingly to the middle Orange River, where there are still very extensive deposits, particularly of the Older Gravels (Fig. 1).

This study is part of an EMP upgrade that is being prepared by Roelien Oosthuizen of the Lanyon Vale 376 holdings of HC van Wyk Diamonds, acting on behalf of the holding company Rockwell Diamonds, headed by J Bristow, formerly of De Beers.

# **REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

There is said to be a handaxe site on a gravel exposure bordering an Orange River<sup>#</sup> meander not far upstream of Prieska, some 50 km to the SW, and handaxes were long ago recovered from the spring at Griquatown, a similar distance to the north (e.g. Goodwin & van Riet Lowe 1929).

# **PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

The three inspected portions of Lanyon Vale 376 flank the Orange River at a point over 50 km WSW of Douglas in the Karoo District Municipality of the Northern Cape (Figs. 2 – 6). The terrain, extensively covered by thickets of *Acacia mellifera*, slopes down to the river at ~935 m from higher ground to the north – west at over 1020 m, as shown on the appended 1:50 000 map 2923AC Kalkkrans (Fig. 2). Over 13 hours was spent walking over random portions of the properties on Tuesday 7 August and on Thursday 20 September 2007, in the company of Annemarie van Heerden (McGregor Museum) and George Stevens (Rockwell) on the first visit, but with Ms van Heerden only on the second, when conditions were more arduous (up to 35°C).

# SUPERFICIAL GEOLOGY

Systematic sediment coring over much of southern Portion 9, by way of drill - holes

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at 50 m intervals, in lines 100 m apart, shows that normal Karoo shale bedrock there is overlain by calcified Older Gravels, that are up to ~10 m deep in old buried channelways. Typically capping those fluvial sediments are a ~ 1 m accumulation of Rooikoppie deposits, comprising rounded clasts in an unconsolidated matrix of red sand, followed, in place, by red aeolian Hutton Sands, which were nowhere seen to be more than a metre thick. Further upslope, at the northern end of Portions 9 & 14, small exposures of dolomite were seen at the crest of low hills, indicating that bedrock there belonged to the southern extremities of the Ghaap Plateau Dolomite Formation (Kent 1980).

#### HERITAGE FINDINGS

My protracted search indicated an absence of artefacts in or on the Hutton Sands, but showed that hillside rubbles, as also calcrete and Rooikoppie surfaces, were all covered by a low density of lithics. These varied from fresh to lightly smoothed, and are largely based on banded ironstone and jaspilite (Fig. 7), albeit with a fair portion of quartzite in some places, perhaps due to availability differences. The most advanced forms seen, a single largish blade and occasional prepared cores (Fig. 8), are taken to suggest that much of this material predates the Fauresmith, with an inferred age of over 0.6 Myr (Beaumont & Vogel 2006). Some time was spent at two Rooikoppie exposures, one in the mining area, at 29° 19' 15.5" S, 23° 11' 06.9" E (Fig. 9) and the other further north, at 29° 18' 38.3" S, 23° 09' 47.5" E (Fig. 10). Both yielded fresh - lightly smoothed artefacts, mainly in the form of thick irregular flakes on quartzite and banded ironstone, but including, at the latter locality, a few rough prepared cores, all of which indicates a close similarity to the surface finds (Figs. 11 & 12). I also examined the riverbank vicinity and, at one spot, noted a few flakes, including a blade, of likely MSA ascription, on the surface of a beige overbank silt terrace ca. 8 m or more above water – level (Fig. 13).

# CONCLUSIONS

The inspected areas were covered by sparse stone artefact scatters, but nowhere did I see any archaeological sites, palaeontological bones, or graves of any sort. My

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clusion is therefore that envisaged further open cast mining on the specified ions of Lanyon Vale 376 will have no impact on the heritage resources of the thern Cape.

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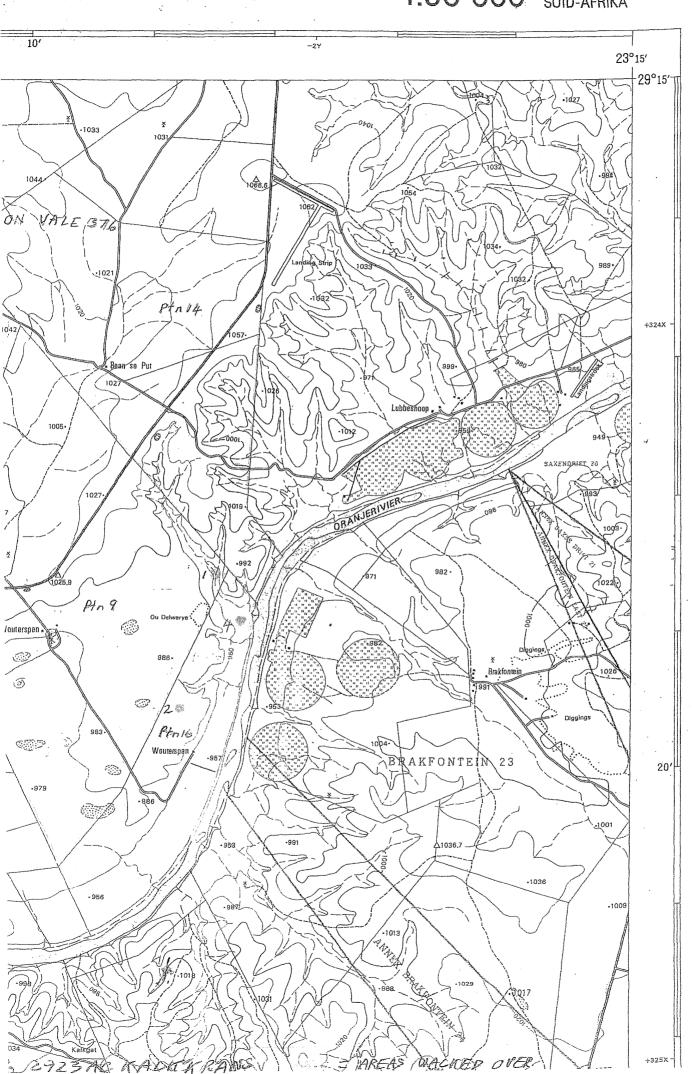


FIGI. NEWLY-ASSEMBLED GIANT KOMATSU PIGGER

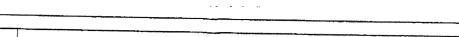
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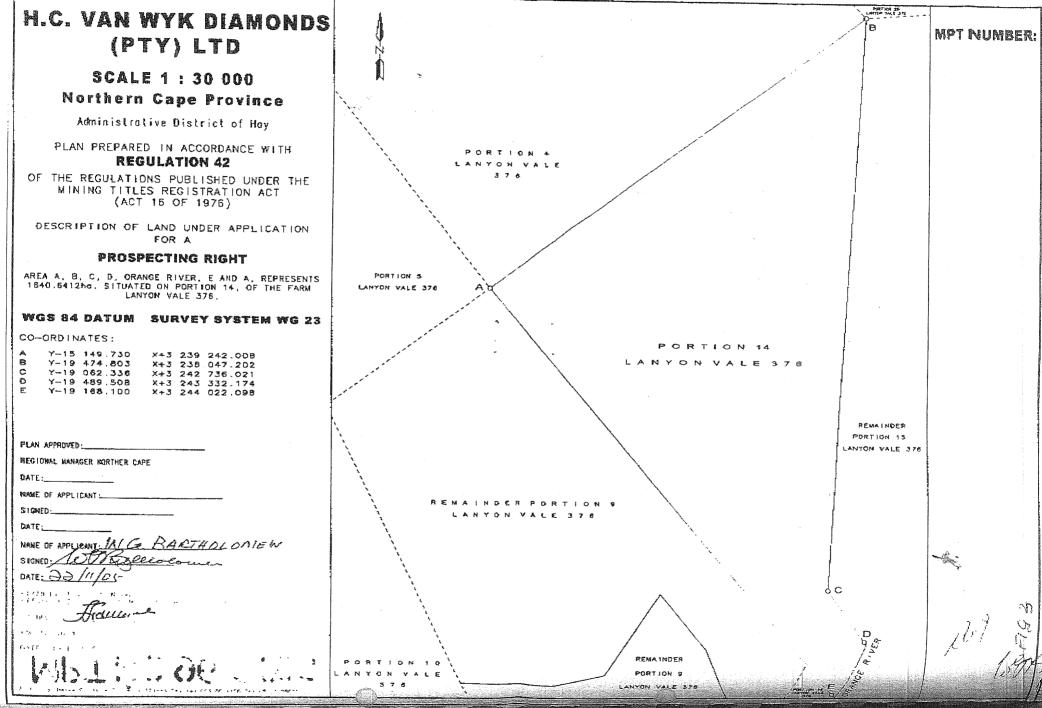
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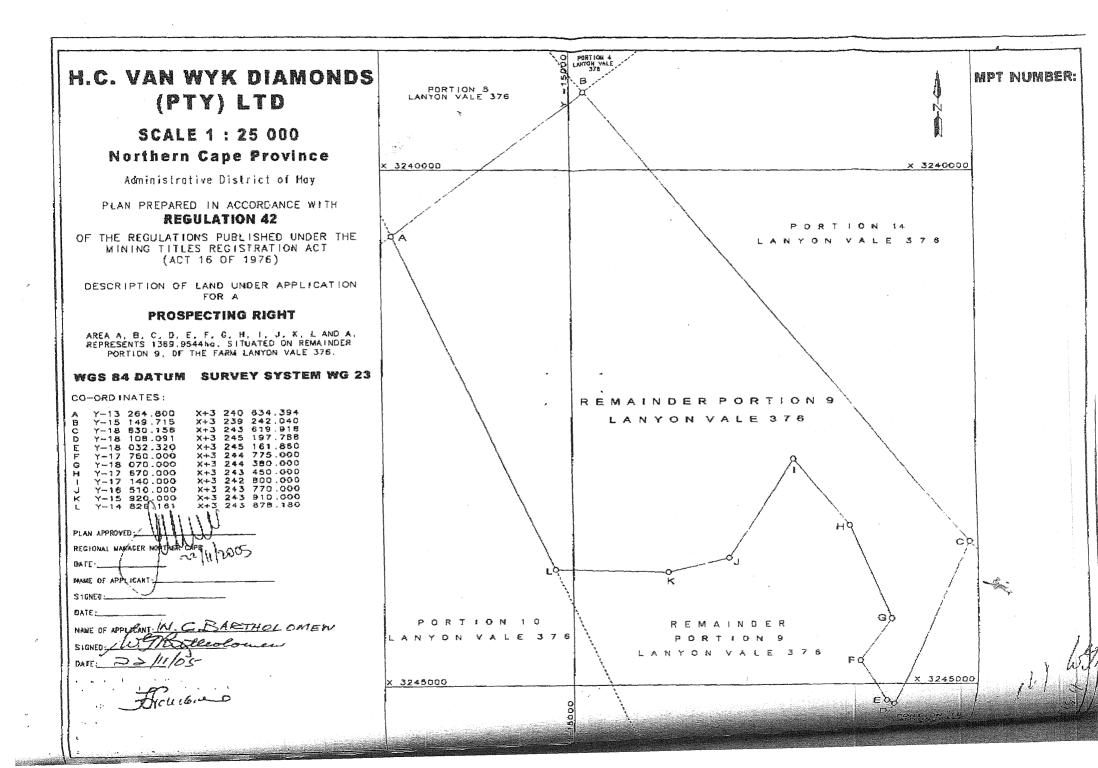
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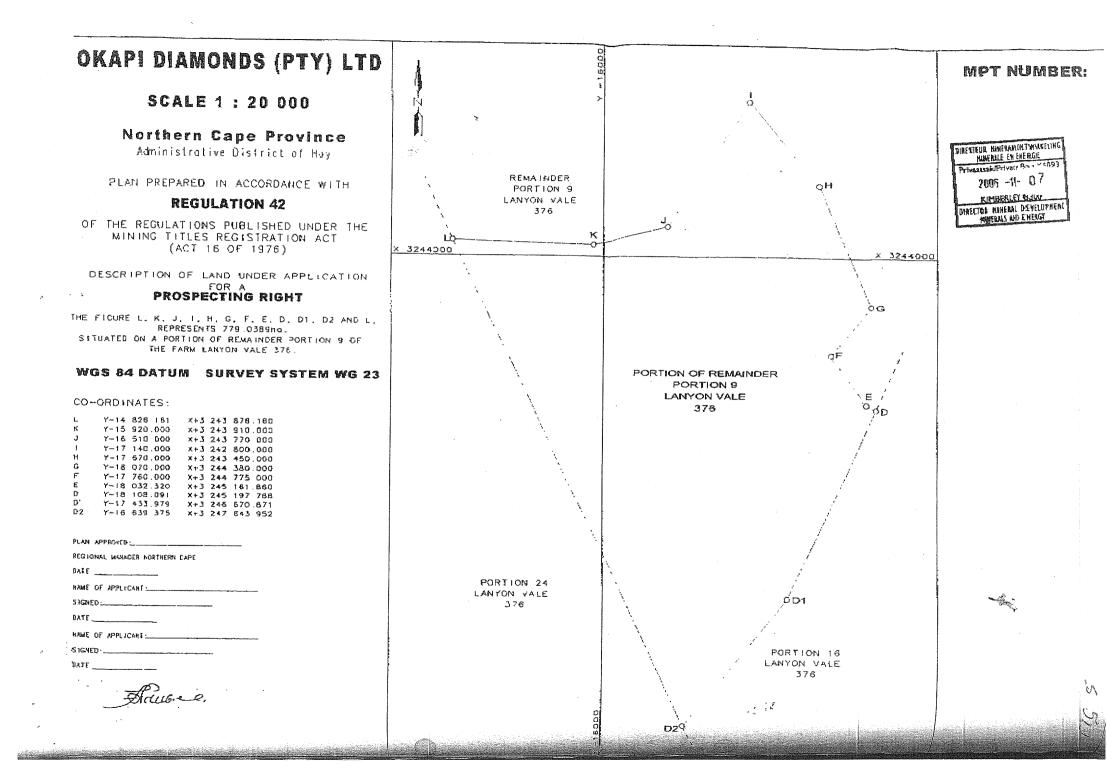


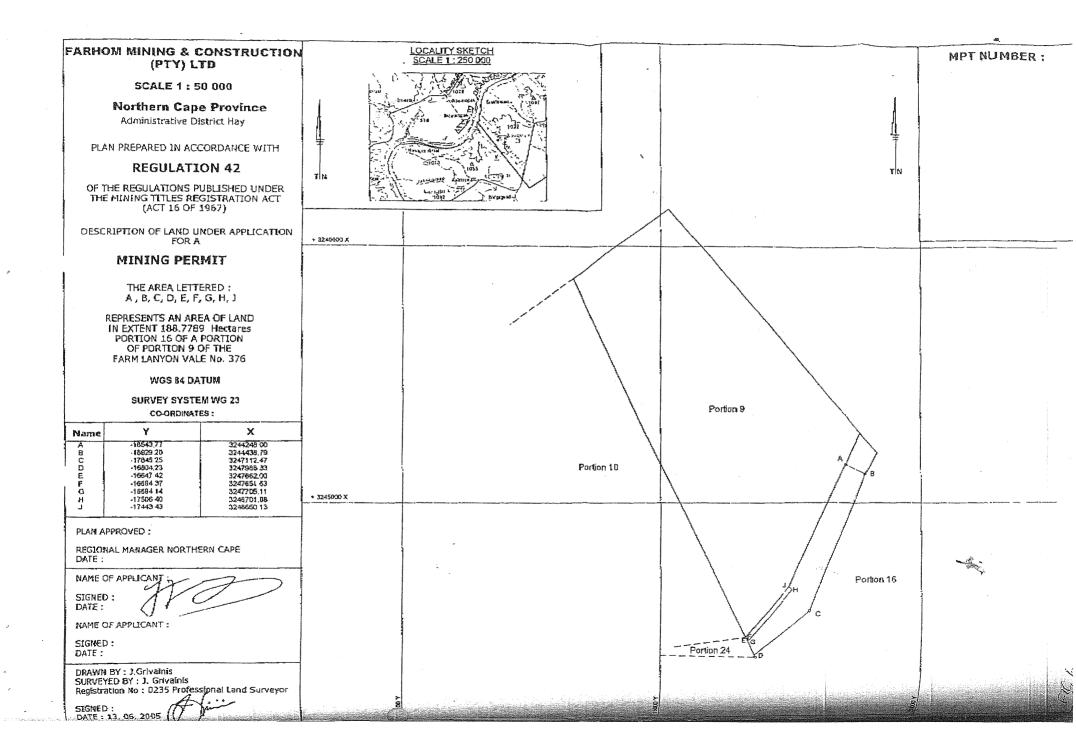
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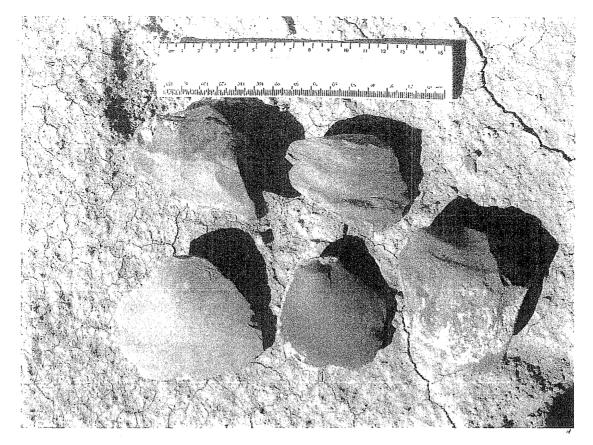




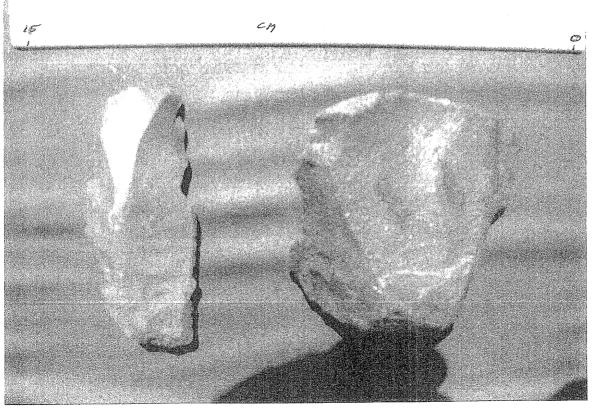




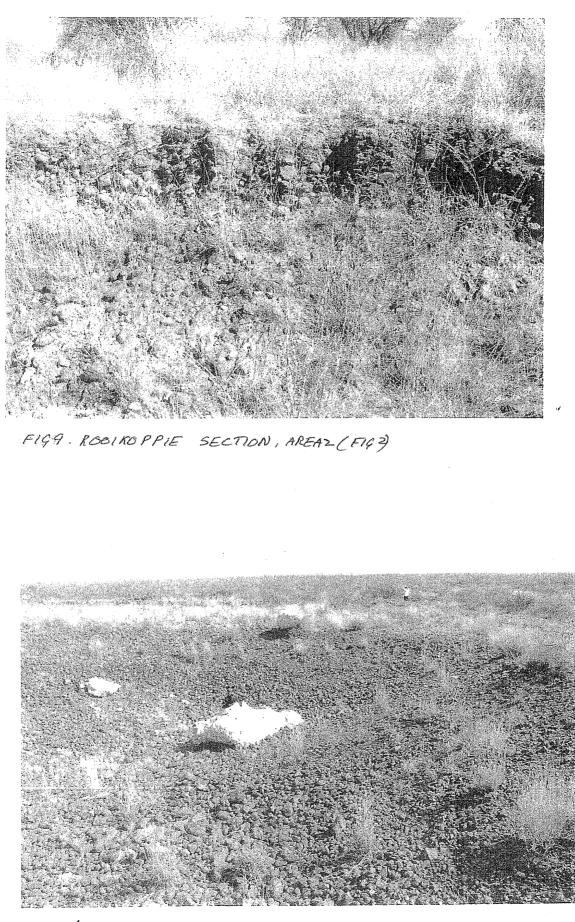




FIGT. SAMPLE FROM AREA I (FIG2)



FIGS BLADE + PREPARED CORE



FIGIO RODINOPPLE EXPOSORE, AREA 3( FIG2).

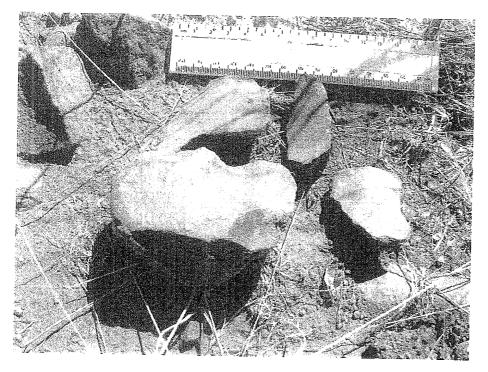
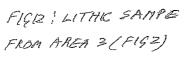
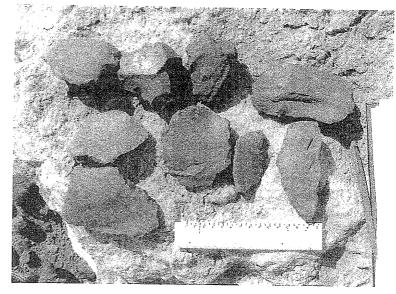


FIG11; LITHIC SAMPLE FROM AREA 2(FIG2)





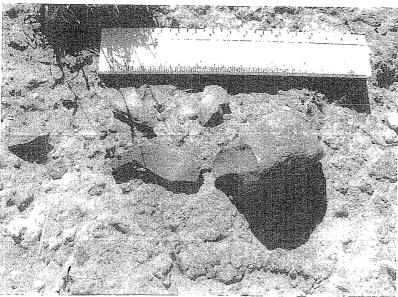


FIG 13. MSA <sup>?</sup> ARTEFACTS FROM AREA 4 (F1G2)