

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL (INCL HERITAGE) IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
PROPOSED PROSPECTING ON PORTION 2 AND REMAINDER PORTION
OF THE FARM ZANDKOPSDRIFT 537, GARIES, NORTHERN CAPE.**

(Assessment conducted under Section 38 (8) of the
National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeology Contracts Office at the University of Cape Town was appointed by Sedex Minerals (Pty) Ltd, holder of Prospecting Right No. 869/2007(PR), to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment on the farm Zandkopsdrift 537 (Zandskopdrift according to the SG diagram 385/1843), approximately 30 km south of Garies on the border of the Northern Cape Province.

A literature survey indicated that very little was known of the archaeology and history of the area. A field survey was conducted by Lita Webley and David Halkett on 1 October 2010. We concentrated on a kopje named Swartkop which is the target of prospecting for rare earth elements. We are confident that we have identified the most important issues on the site.

Prospecting on the farm will involve drilling a series of holes on Swartkop and adjoining hills. The survey revealed numerous scatters of Middle Stone Age implements across most of the kopje and down the base of the slope. The MSA implements appear to represent the debris from the manufacture of artefacts on the hill and suggest that the kopje functioned as a factory site in prehistoric times. Many of the artefacts are made of a fine-grained black rock, possibly of igneous origin. It appears that this rock occurs as an intrusion in the kopje and that it was targeted by prehistoric populations. The MSA distributions are particularly significant as not much is known of the Middle Stone Age in Namaqualand. An analysis of the stone artefacts will assist in the understanding of the development and spread of the MSA. It may also contribute to our understanding of MSA trading networks across the region.

The farm buildings at Panvlei, Noupoot and Sandkopdrift on the farm were investigated to determine their heritage significance. However, apart from an historic cemetery close to the Swartdoring River, there are no heritage issues. In all cases, the drill areas are a considerable distance from the farm buildings and graveyards and they are not threatened in any way.

There are no significant issues which would prevent prospecting using conventional drilling operations on this farm. However, any pit prospecting should be pre-checked for archaeological remains. We advise that prospecting work should cease if any of the following are uncovered:

- Human remains/graves
- Concentrations of stone tools or faunal remains
- Stone walling or any sub-surface structures
- Fossils

If any of the above is uncovered, SAHRA should be notified so that an archaeologist/palaeontologist can investigate further.

Recommendations if Prospecting leads to Mining:

In view of the density of Middle Stone Age implements on the kopje, and the likelihood that the kopje functioned as a factory site, providing raw material for implements which have been recovered from the Namaqualand coast some 40 km to the west, we would recommend that a surface sampling programme is undertaken *prior to mining operations*.

GLOSSARY

ESA:	Early Stone Age – The archaeology of the Stone Age between 700 000 and 2500 000 years ago.
Khoekhoen:	Pastoralist groups, with cattle, sheep and pottery who settled in southern Africa around 2000 years ago.
Khoisan:	Collective term relating to both the Khoekhoen and the San.
LSA:	Later Stone Age – The archaeology of the last 20 000 years associated with fully modern people.
MSA:	Middle Stone Age - The archaeology of the Stone Age between 300 000 – 20 000 years ago associated with early modern humans.
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999.
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
San:	Indigenous hunter-gatherer groups who lived in small bands spread across a wide area of southern Africa.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Archaeology Contracts Office at the University of Cape Town was appointed by Sedex Minerals (Pty) Ltd, holder of Prospecting Right No. 869/2007(PR) to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment on the farm Zandkopsdrift 537 (Zandskopdrift according to SG diagram 385/1843), approximately 30 km south of Garies just within the borders of the Northern Cape Province (Figure 1). The Department of Minerals and Energy in Kimberley advised that in terms of the legislation a Heritage Impact Assessment would be required.

2. BACKGROUND TO PROSPECTING

The client, Sedex Minerals (Pty) Ltd intends to conduct a series of drilling programmes to prospect for rare earth elements, concentrating on the kopje called Swartkop (Figure 2). The diameter of the drill holes is 160mm. It may be necessary to excavate larger pit areas to test the quality and depth of deposit.

3. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The ACO undertook to undertake a baseline investigation including the following:

- Identification of archaeological and heritage sites through a desk top survey and site visit
- Rating of significance of heritage sites on the farm
- Assessment of the impact of prospecting on the archaeology and heritage of the farm
- Recommendations for mitigation.

4. LEGISLATION

The basis for all heritage impact assessment is the National Heritage Resources Act 25 (NHRA) of 1999, which in turn prescribes the manner in which heritage is assessed and managed. The National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 has defined certain kinds of heritage as being worthy of protection, by either specific or general protection mechanisms. In South Africa the law is directed towards the protection of human made heritage, although places and objects of scientific importance are covered. The National Heritage Resources Act also protects intangible heritage such as traditional activities, oral histories and places where significant events happened. Generally protected heritage which must be considered in any heritage assessment includes:

- Cultural landscapes
- Buildings and structures (greater than 60 years of age)
- Archaeological sites (greater than 100 years of age)
- Palaeontological sites and specimens
- Shipwrecks and aircraft wrecks
- Graves and grave yards.

Section 38 of the NHRA requires that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA's) are required for certain kinds of development such as rezoning of land greater than 10 000 sq m in extent or

exceeding 3 or more sub-divisions, or for any activity that will alter the character or landscape of a site greater than 5000 sq m.

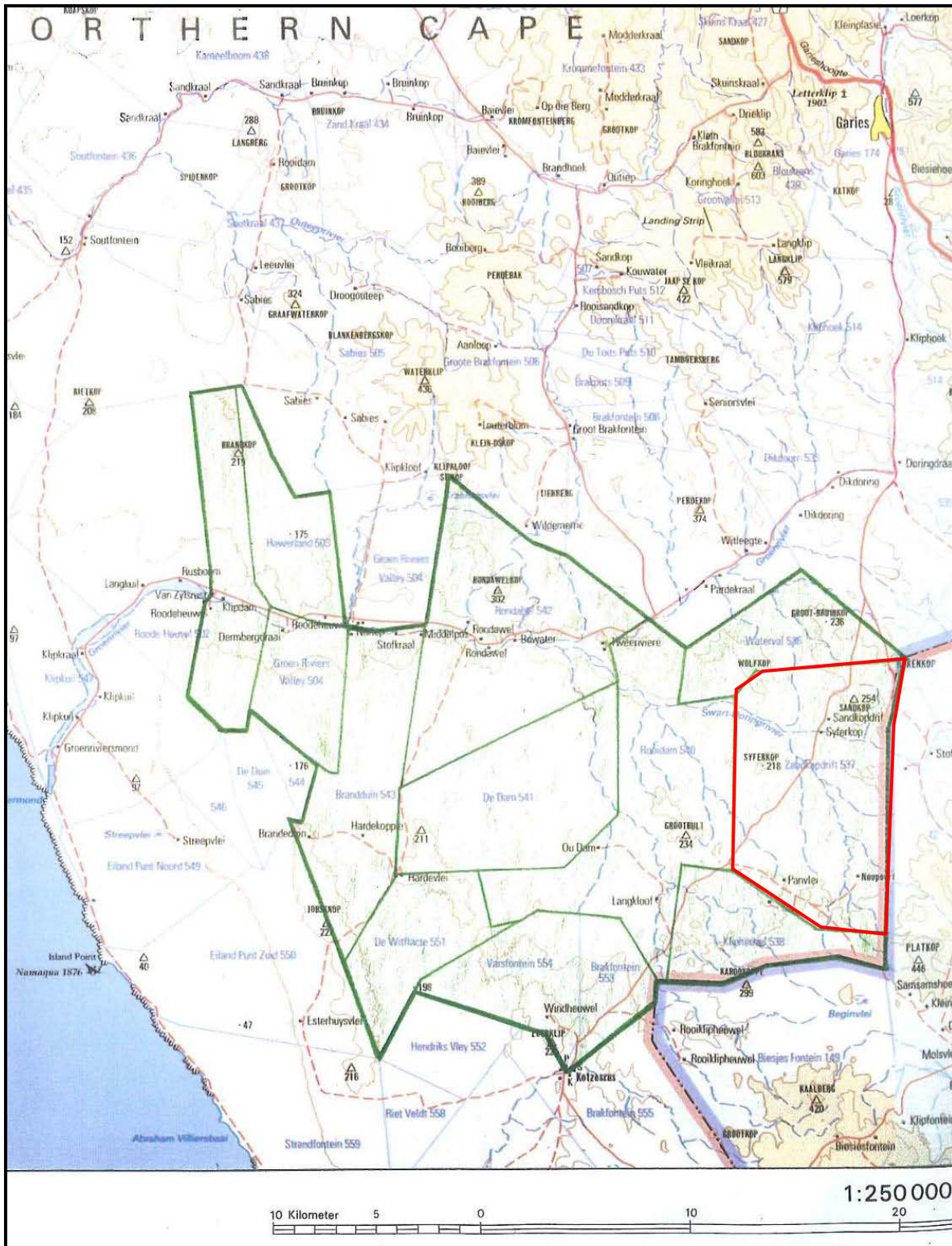


Figure 1: The farm Zandkopsdrift 537 is located to the south of Garies, Northern Cape Province.

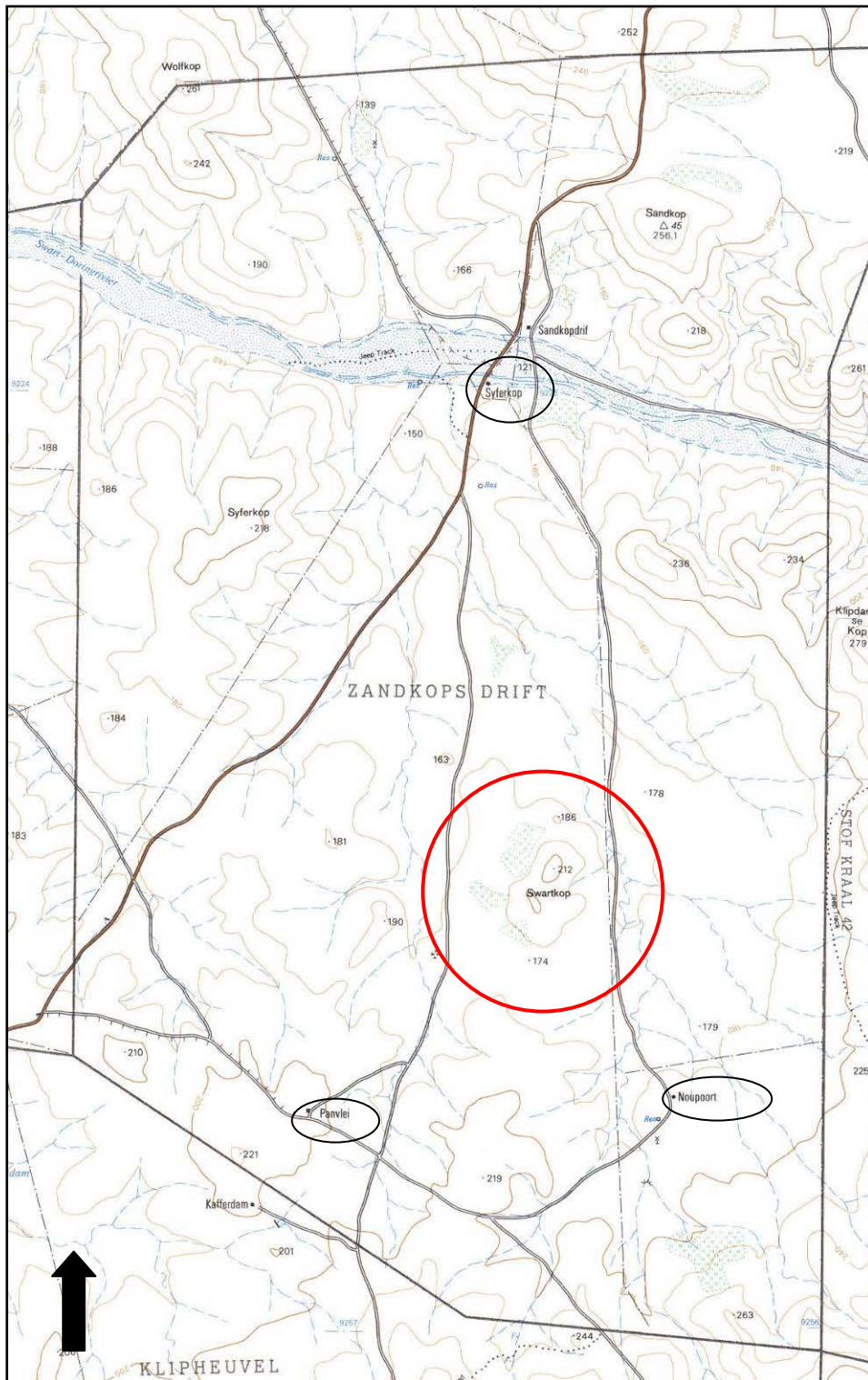


Figure 2: View of the farm Zandkopsdrift, showing the location of the drill area on Swartkop, as well as the position of the farm buildings discussed in the text.

5. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The farm is located in the Sandveld, below the foothills of the Kamiesberg Mountains in central Namaqualand. It consists of an undulating plain covered in Succulent Karoo vegetation comprising knee high scrub. There are a number of kopjes on the farm and these include Swartkop at an altitude of 212 m, Syferkop at 218 m and Sandkop at 256 m.

The farm is located on the Swartdoring River, a tributary of the Groen River. Both rivers flow only briefly after winter rains. There are a number of *Acacia* sp. trees in the river bed.



Plate 1: View of the Swartkop (two hills in the foreground) which are being targeted for prospecting.



Plate 2: View of the Swartdoring River with the farmhouse Syferkop on the northern banks.

5.1 Archaeological Background

There has been no systematic archaeological work undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the farm and this discussion is based on projects from other areas, some more than 100 km to

the north of the Study Area (Morris & Webley 2004; Webley 1992; Webley 2008). Artefacts of both the Early and Middle Stone Age are found in Namaqualand. In a survey of the Namaqua National Park (Morris & Webley 2004) which is located between Kamieskroon and the Atlantic Ocean, scatters of Early Stone Age handaxes were found amongst sand dunes on the coastal plains and around pans. Middle Stone Age artefacts have not yet been found in open contexts in this area. However, Webley (1992) discovered Howieson's Poort type implements belonging to the MSA, at Keurbos Cave some 15 km north-east of Garies. Webley (1984) also reported MSA implements from excavations at the small rock shelter of Wolfkraal close to Kharkams in the Kamiesberg.

More intensive hunter-gatherer occupation of the Namaqualand started around 4000 years ago during the Later Stone Age but most of our information comes from the coastal zone (Webley 1992; Dewar 2007). Archaeological sites with pottery, post-dating 2000 years ago are reported from a number of sites in Namaqualand. These ceramic LSA sites are believed to be associated with the introduction of pastoralism to the region some 2000 years ago. Webley (2001) has dates for sheep from Spoegrivier Cave of 1900 years ago. These early dates for sheep from Namaqualand suggest that pastoralist groups may have traveled into the south-western Cape along the west coast. There is evidence for pastoralist settlement at Bethelsklip, just north of Kharkams, dating to 800 years ago (Webley 1984). Complete ceramic pots have also been recovered from a number of farms in the Kamiesberg area (Webley 1992). The archaeology supports the historic information that pastoralist groups (the ancestors of the Little Namaqua Khoekhoen) were occupying this area at the time of colonial contact.

5.2 Historical Background

Historically, we know that the interior of Namaqualand was occupied by the Little Namaqua, a Khoekhoen pastoralist group. They herded sheep and cattle and lived in temporary encampments of mat houses. They are known to have moved seasonally with their livestock and historical reports indicate that they may have followed a transhumance cycle between the Kamiesberg in the summer months and the Sandveld in the winter months (Webley 1992).

The historical reports of early travelers relating to Little Namaqua settlement in the area are summarized in Webley (1992:307-317). For example, the Governor Simon van der Stel who traveled to Namaqualand in 1685, found the first Namaqua kraals north of the Doornboschrivier, which it is believed, is a reference to the Groen River.

Since the Little Namaqua had no clearly defined territorial boundaries, it was easy for the colonial Trekboers to settle in the area. The earliest loan farms were granted after 1750 and some were located on the Groen and Doorn Rivers. The Little Namaqua eventually retreated to so-called "reserves" such as Leliefontein, Steinkopf, Kommaggas, Concordia and the Richtersveld.

The farm Zandskopdrift was surveyed and beaconed in 1843 (S.G. diagram 385/1843). The survey diagram indicates that a public Outspan existed at the crossing of the Swartdoring River (at the present Sandkopdrift and Syferkop homesteads) and that the "public road" between Namaqualand and the Olifants River crossed the property.

Surveys by Morris and Webley (2004) in central Namaqualand have shown that many of the early colonial buildings were constructed of unfired mud brick. Each farm had its own unique arrangement of farm structures. They could include: the oven, cooking shelter, the barns, horse mills, stables and wagon shed (Van der Waal-Braaksma & Ferreira 1986). The kraals were often some distance from the house. They were preferably built against a slope for drainage, with the walls of the horse and cattle kraals made of stone while the sheep and goat kraals were made of thorn bushes.

The traditional threshing floor ('dorsvloer') that was used by both the Trekboers and the inhabitants of the Namaqualand Reserves to process their wheat were constructed on a fairly level surface and had a clay surface. The farmers of Namaqualand relied on horse mills, instead of wind or water mills, to grind their wheat. The mill house was located close to the main farm house. Since the baking of bread involved building a fire and was therefore a hazard, the outside oven was usually constructed some distance from the house. Sometimes this oven formed part of the outside kitchen or cooking shelter ('kookskerm').

These early settlements were located near sources of water. The local rivers are not perennial and the inhabitants of the region had to rely on fountains, 'klipgate' and wells. The hollows in the rocks are called 'bakke' by the locals. Some of them are very big and can retain water for several months. The local Trekboers made use of this water and archaeologists often find evidence for both pre-colonial and colonial settlement around these 'bakke'.

6. METHODS

The boundaries of the site were loaded onto handheld GPS receivers (set to the WGS84 datum) to facilitate the identification of the search area during field work. Fieldwork was undertaken by Lita Webley and David Halkett on the 30 September 2010. Walk paths and site locations were recorded with GPS (Figure 3) and finds were photographed and described.

We were accompanied to the site by Mr Thomas Malgas and he indicated the extent of the prospecting area.

6.1 Limitations

There were no topographical limitations to the survey. The terrain is level and the vegetation is low. Visibility was good.

However:

- The size of the farm meant that we were unable to conduct a detailed foot survey of the entire farm. Nevertheless, we are confident that we have a good understanding of the heritage issues relating to the Swartkop kopje;
- Mr Dreyer, who farms on the northern portion of Zandkopsdrift and lives in a house on the Swartdoring River, was reluctant to allow us to survey the area around his farm house on the river. Our list of heritage resources on this portion is unfortunately brief. Nevertheless, we are confident that we have identified the most significant heritage sites.

7. RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY

Pre-colonial

There are numerous scatters of stone artefacts across the Swartkop kopje and down the slopes onto the plains. The kopje comprises two sections divided by a narrow saddle. There is also an extension of the kopje toward the east. The stone artefacts appear to be predominantly of Middle Stone Age (MSA) origins. Many of the flakes have faceted platforms and some of the prepared cores show evidence of the Levallois technique. However, some of the flakes have retouch along their margins and they may be of Later Stone Age (LSA) origin (Plate 5). The artefacts were grouped in clusters on the main hill, with some on the western slope associated with outcrops of black rock (Plates 7 & 8). While many of the artefacts were made on a fine-grained black rock, possibly of igneous origin, others were made on a brown chert, and a few quartz artefacts (Plate 10) were also recorded.

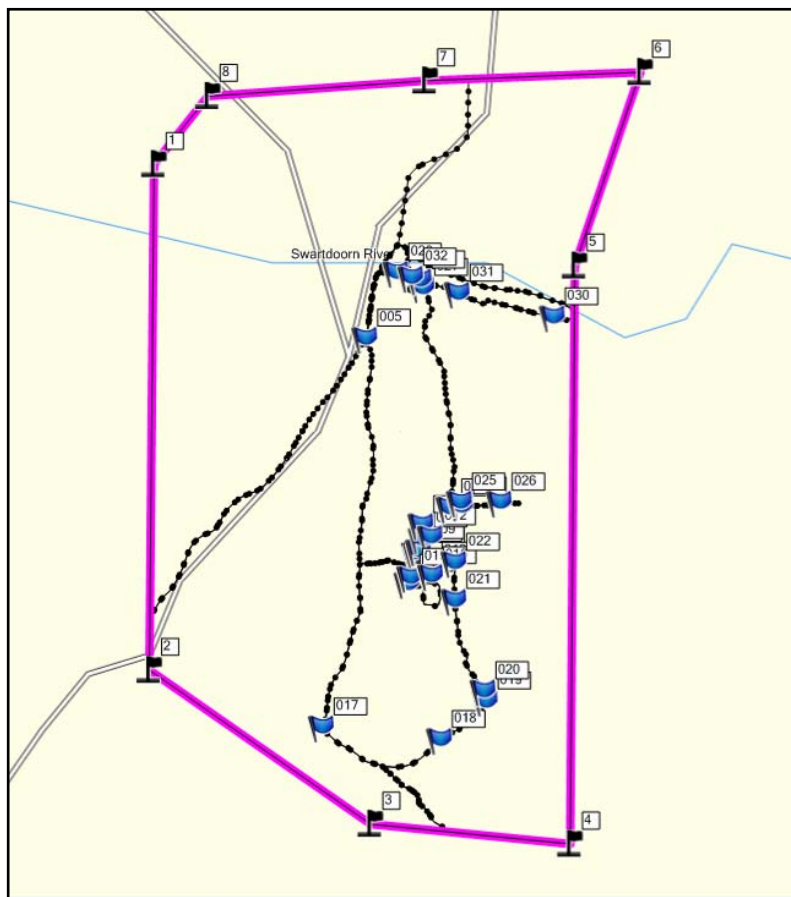


Figure 3: Map of tracks and site locations. See Table 1 for GPS co-ordinates of the sites.

Since the artefacts are primarily concentrated on Swartkop and the two adjoining kopjes and appear to be associated with outcrops of black rock, we assume that the artefacts were being manufactured on the kopje, and that the kopje functioned as a sort of factory site. Examples of the brown chert have been found on coastal sites in Namaqualand (Halkett pers comm.). There has been considerable disturbance on the kopje due to previous mining explorations in the 1970s and it does not appear that the present distribution of artefacts represents primarily knapping areas.



Plate 3: View of the top of Swartkop; **Plate 4:** Selection of stone tools from the top of the kopje



Plate 5: A retouched artefact; **Plate 6:** artefacts from the top of Swartkop.

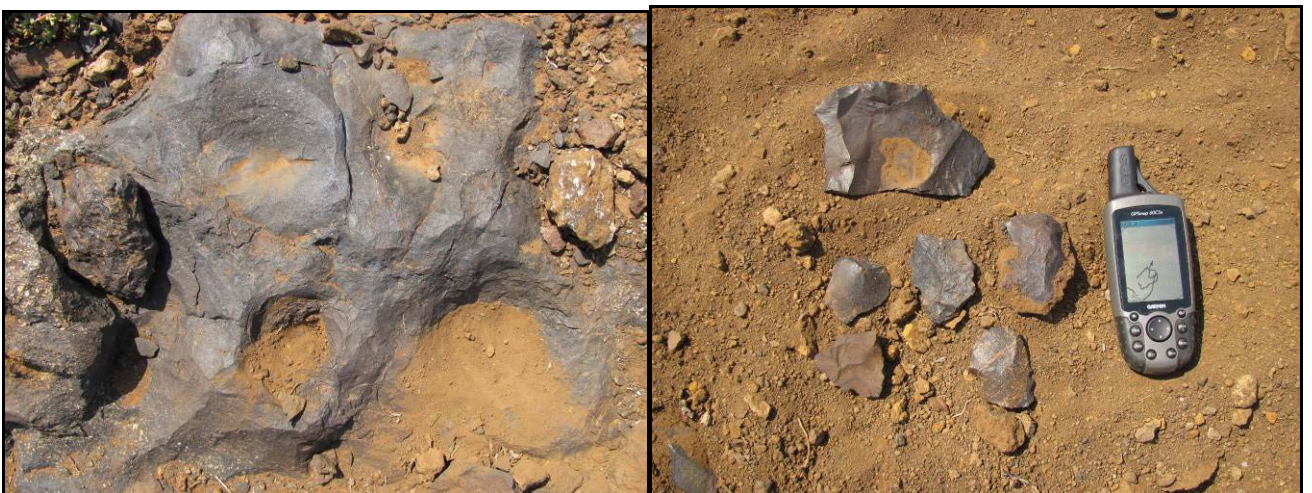


Plate 7: Pitting in the bedrock which may represent bashing of cobbles to produce flakes; **Plate 8:** Stone tools from the western side of the kopje.



Plate 9: View of southern kopje; **Plate 10:** Quartz artefact found on the kopje.



Plate 11: Rocky knoll at the foot of the Swartkop kopje; **Plate 12:** Stone artefacts found around the knoll.

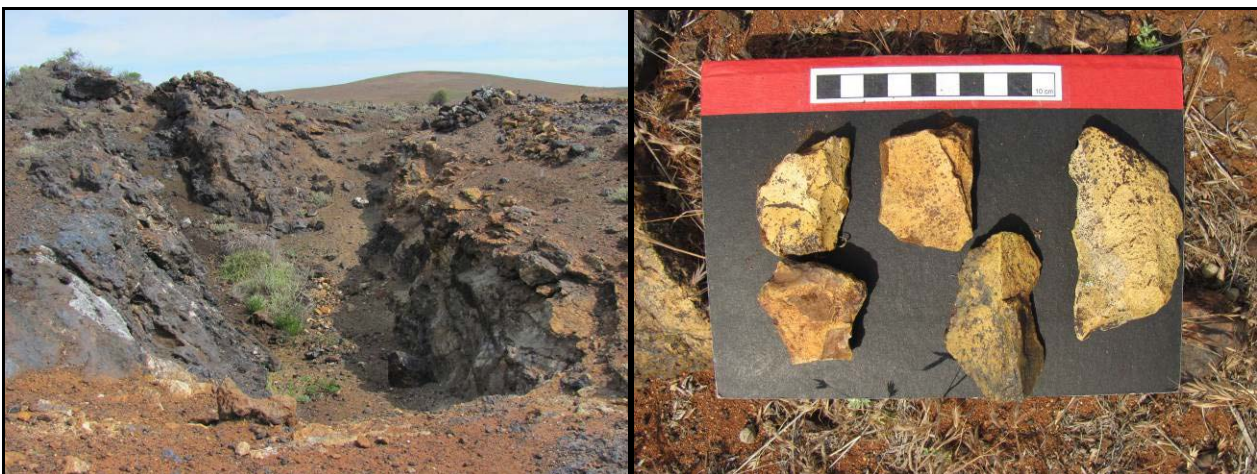


Plate 13: Eastern extension of the kopje with evidence of earlier mining operations; **Plate 14:** Yellow fine-grained implements found around the mining area.



Plate 15: Possible proto-handaxe; **Plate 16:** Biface which may indicate earlier ESA material on site.

Two implements, a possible proto-handaxe and a biface, both weathered, suggest that there may be some Early Stone Age material on site (Plates 15 & 16) but this is very ephemeral.

A very brief survey was undertaken of the banks of the Swartdoring River, although this area lies outside of the proposed prospecting area. Two archaeological sites were identified. The first (Site 30) consisted of a small scatter of material which appears to have been exposed by erosion and comprised some indeterminate stone tools, finely broken bone, ostrich eggshell fragments and some mineralized tortoise bone. It is possible that this represents a MSA site (Table 1). Of particular interest was a more substantial ceramic Later Stone Age site on a little kopje next to the river (Table 1). The site (Site 31) consisted of stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, pottery and two pieces of British refined earthenware. The pottery was about 6-7mm thick, with a coarse grained temper, and with red burnish on the outside. The earthenware was late 19th century with transfer print and spongeware. The site appears to represent a pastoralist occupation and is of some significance in view of the paucity of similar sites in Namaqualand.



Plate 17: Artefacts from the kopje on the banks of the Swartdoring River; **Plate 18:** Kopje with ceramic LSA.

Colonial

With regard the colonial heritage of the farm, all of the buildings and graves are located outside of the proposed mining area. They are listed in Table 1.

Both Panvlei and Noupoot represent possible herder stockposts on the farm Zandkopsdrift. They consist of small rectangular buildings of recent construction and have associated kraals made of wire fencing. There is a small stone-lined well at Noupoot. Both buildings area of low heritage significance. According to the 1:50 000 topographic map of the farm Zandkopsdrift, the farmhouse to the north of the Swartdoring River is called Sandkopdrift, while the house to the south of the river is called Syferkop. We visited the house on the southern banks but according to the owner, this section of the farm is actually called Sandkopdrift. The original farmhouse (which may have dated to 1843 – according to the SG diagram) has been demolished and all that remains is the flat platform on which the house was constructed. It is covered in old farm implements. There is a small section of stone walling which may represent an earlier barn. The current farmhouse occupied by Mr Dreyer post-dates 1960.



Plate 19: View of Sandkopdrift farmhouse on the banks of the Swartdoring River; **Plate 20:** Noupoot.

Approximately 2 km from the Sandkopdrift farmhouse, on the banks of the Swartdoring River (Figure 3), is an unfenced graveyard comprising between 12-15 graves. There is only one grave with an inscribed headstone. Some of the graves have headstones of rough, unfashioned granite blocks. Some of the graves are covered in small blocks of white quartz. The inscribed headstone on black slate relates to a certain Johanna Maria Anthionetta Alida Barey who was born in 1838 and died in 1915. The current owners of the farm clearly do not relate to the graveyard as they have built their own family graveyard close to the Sandkopdrift farmhouse. It contains 3 recent graves belonging to the Dreyer family.



Plate 21: Graveyard in Swartdoring River bed.

8. SITE SIGNIFICANCE, IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION

8.1 Loss of Pre-colonial Sites

Despite the aridity of the area around Swartkop, and its distance from the Swartdoring River, it clearly formed a focus for pre-colonial populations. It appears that Middle Stone Age peoples were attracted to the kopje as a source of raw material for the manufacture of stone tools; in other words that it functioned as a factory site. This outcrop of fine-grained rocks is unique within the granite landscape of Namaqualand. It is possible that some of the rocks were carried or traded as far as the Namaqualand coast, some 40 km away. The artefacts on Swartkop are the only substantial Middle Stone Age surface scatters in the region.

Significance: Section 35 of the NHRA prohibits any person, without a permit, from destroying, damaging, excavating, altering, defacing or disturbing any archaeological sites and material, palaeontological sites and meteorites. The two flakes are of low significance. *The MSA artefacts on Swartkop are highly significant for our understanding of the distribution and development of the Middle Stone Age in the arid North-West. Its function as a factory site may also allow us to examine pre-historic trading networks.*

Mitigation: No mitigation is required with the standard drilling procedures used during prospecting. However, it is recommended that surface collections of artefacts are made prior to commencement of mining operations as it seems likely that the mining will result in the destruction of the archaeological material on the kopje.

8.2 Loss of Colonial Sites

There are no buildings or structures such as kraals or stone walls in the drill area. The farmhouse at Sandkopdrift and the shepherd's outposts at Panvlei and Noupoot were constructed within the last 60 years, while the original farmhouse was demolished by the farmer.

Significance: Section 34 of the NHRA stipulates that no person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority. *The buildings on Zandkopsdrift have low heritage significance.*

Mitigation: *No mitigation is required as the buildings will not be impacted by the prospecting or subsequent mining.*

8.3 Loss of Graves

There are no graves or stone cairns in the prospecting area. There are graves along the Swartdoring River outside the prospecting area. There is only one grave with an inscribed headstone, and this dates to the beginning of the 20th century.

Significance: Section 36 (3) (b) of the NHRA clearly stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage authority or SAHRA destroy, damage or exhume any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. *The historic cemetery has high significance.*

Mitigation: *No mitigation is required as the graveyards fall outside the prospecting and mining areas.*

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting on the farms will involve drilling holes some 160mm in diameter in the designated drill area which comprises the Swartkop. The kopje extends both to the south and east of the main hill.

The survey revealed numerous scatters of Middle Stone Age implements across most of the kopje and down the base of the slope. The MSA implements appear to represent the debris from the manufacture of artefacts on the hill and suggest that the kopje functioned as a factory site in prehistoric times. Many of the artefacts are made of a fine-grained black rock, possibly of igneous origin. It appears that this rock occurs as an intrusion in the kopje and that it was targeted by prehistoric populations. In addition, smaller numbers of Early Stone Age and Later Stone Age materials were also recovered.

The MSA distributions are particularly significant as not much is known of the Middle Stone Age in Namaqualand. An analysis of the stone artefacts will assist in the understanding of the development and spread of the MSA. It may also contribute to our understanding of MSA trading networks across the region as it appears that the kopje functioned as a factory site.

No mitigation is necessary during the prospecting phase if conventional drilling is used. However, if pit prospecting is undertaken, it is advised that pre-checking of the area is undertaken by an archaeologist.

It is important that a surface survey and collection is undertaken prior to mining operations.

The farm buildings at Panvlei, Noupoot and Sandkopdrift were investigated to determine their heritage significance. However, apart from an historic cemetery close to the Swartdoring River, no historic structures were discovered which will be impacted by the prospecting. In all cases, the drill areas are a considerable distance from the farm buildings and graveyards and they are not threatened in any way.

Finally, we advise that prospecting work should cease if any of the following are uncovered:

- Human remains/graves
- Concentrations of stone tools or faunal remains
- Stone walling or any sub-surface structures
- Fossils

If any of the above is uncovered, SAHRA should be notified so that an archaeologist/palaeontologist can investigate further.

10. REFERENCES

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11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank the following individual for his assistance in the field: Mr Thomas Malgas accompanied us to the site and showed us the extent of the prospecting area.

Table 1: List of sites

Site Number	Lat/Lon°	Type	Description	Significance
005	S30.83077 E17.95726	MSA	Scatter of weathered MSA quartz artefacts across a small area near the farm gate.	Low
006	S30.86255 E17.96695	MSA	Distribution of MSA stone artefacts on top of Swartkop. Many dark fine-grained, lesser numbers of brown chert-like implements and quartz. Flakes, some retouch, also cores	High
007	S30.86239 E17.96615	MSA	Sites 7 and 8 comprise many cores (some Levallois), flakes, blades, etc found as a dense debitage scatter around outcrops of black rock (igneous) presumably quarried on site	High
008	S30.86237 E17.96643	MSA	See above Site 7	High
009	S30.86199 E17.96686	MSA	See above Site 7. Very dense	High
010	S30.86028 E17.96739	MSA	See above Site 7. Very dense scatter at rock outcrop	High
011	S30.85817 E17.96731	MSA	Kopje to north of Swartkop contains very few fine-grained stone artefacts, no rock outcrops	Low
012	S30.85994 E17.96894	MSA	Outcrop at back of kopje with debitage field, fairly dense	High
013	S30.86498 E17.96882	MSA	Little rocky knoll to east of Swartkop with spread of artefacts, quite a bit of quartz	High
014	S30.86681 E17.96482	MSA	Outcrop on hillside, occasional fine-grained raw material.	Medium
015	S30.86589 E17.96529			
016	S30.86566 E17.96902	MSA	Dense scatter of fine-grained artefacts	High
017	S30.88789 E17.94947	Indeterminate	Occasional artefact scatter of quartz, chert, etc not dense, at gate in road.	Low
018	S30.88973 E17.97063	Indeterminate	Small quartz outcrop with evidence of debitage – used as quarry	Low
019	S30.88410 E17.97881	Historic	Old well (?) lined with stone but filled with sand. Artefacts scatter around the well, on the slope around the Noupoot house	Low
020	S30.88259 E17.97843	Historic	Noupoot house, also surrounded by artefacts scatter – fairly disturbed	Low
021	S30.86929 E17.97322		Artefact scatter on eastern slopes of Swartkop, near the road. Fine-grained MSA material. See 022.	High

022	S30.86371 E17.97321	MSA	Artefact scatter on eastern slopes of Swartkop, near road. Fine-grained MSA material. Evidence for prepared blades, retouch, denticulate. Smaller numbers of quartz. Chunks of material, cores, etc.	High
023	S30.85568 E17.97234	MSA	Dark fine-grained MSA artefacts and cores on edge of eastern kopje. 1 possible biface. Flakes, blades, cores, exposed in road and to the side.	Medium
024	S30.85543 E17.97441	MSA	Hill to east of Swartkop with evidence of early mining or prospecting. More chert-like rocks but some fine-grained black rock as well. Extensive MSA collections and evidence of quarrying.	High
025	S30.85484 E17.97420	MSA	Hill to the east of Swartkop with evidence of earlier mining (1970s). Yellow chert like artefacts including flakes and large chunks which have been quarried in the area. Includes an unfinished large biface (proto-handaxe).	High
026	S30.85486 E17.98134	Indeterminate	Ephemeral dark material and quartz scatter in small deflated area, no obvious landmark features.	Low
027	S30.82332 E17.96749	Graves	About 12-15 graves, only one with inscribed headstone – date of death 1915. Other graves with granite headstones, unmarked. Graves covered with quartz blocks. There is a distribution of LSA material around the graveyard, including small thumbnail scraper	High
028	S30.82221 E17.96699	Historic	Small kraal enclosed in wire, but circular in shape – perhaps an old trapvloer which has been converted.	High
029	S30.82109 E17.96281	Grave	3 graves in small enclosed graveyard next to Sandkopdrift farmhouse – all recent	High
030	S30.82762 E17.99086	Indeterminate	Site being eroded in donga on edge of river bank. Possible ash layer, finely fragmented bone, stone tools, oes, and mineralized piece of tortoise	Medium
031	S30.82415 E17.97381	Ceramic LSA	Dense artefact scatter on top of small rocky kopje next to river. Material on talus below slope Includes LSA stone tools (grey chert, quartz, etc), pottery (6-	Medium-High

			7mm thick, red burnish, coarse temper), oes & British refined earthenware	
032	S30.82182 E17.96547	Historic	Portion of a roughly built stone wall representing the remains of a building which has been demolished.	Low