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**FIRST PHASE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND MINING ACTIVITIES
AT THE FARM TEVREDENHEID / FARM 81, BARKLY WEST,
NORTHERN CAPE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Milnex 189 BK of Schweizer Reneke on behalf of A.D.V. Havenga is planning diamond prospecting and mining at the farm Tevredenheid / Farm 81, outside Barkly West, Northern Cape Province. The farm covers an area of 1713ha.

Tevredenheid is located about 82km from the rich Late Stone Age (Acheulian) area at Kathu, with the notable archaeological site at Wonderwerk Cave about 35km to the north west. Other archaeological sites include Blinkklipkop, Doornfontein, Burchell's Shelter and cave shelters at Dikbosch and Lime Rock to the east and along the Ghaap Escarpment.

A general scatter of small black chert and agate, flaked cores and core flakes represents the archaeological material at Tevredenheid. The collection does not have characteristics specimens of a specific stone tool industry.

Old farm buildings occur at the site, but it is located outside the proposed development area.

The flake scatter is considered as of minor significance and I accept that the prospecting will have no impact on the cultural heritage and historical environment at Tevredeneid.

Further planning of the proposed project may continue and no mitigation measures are needed.

INTRODUCTION & DESCRIPTION

Scope and Limitations

Milnex 189 BK of Schweizer Reneke on behalf of A.D.V. Havenga is planning diamond prospecting and mining at the farm Tevredenheid / Farm 81, outside Barkly West, Northern Cape Province. The farm covers an area of 1713ha.

The investigation provided the opportunity to examine the site. Calcrete and dolomite outcrops occur all over the site, which is also covered by a dense stand of thorny shrubs. The vegetation hampered easy movement across the land and we were restricted to clearances along the fences and farm tracks.

Methodology

1. Standard archaeological survey and recording methods applied.
2. Survey of previous HIA reports.
3. Site inspection on foot and by vehicle.
4. Layout of the area and features plotted by GPS.
5. Surroundings and features recorded on camera.
6. Preparation of maps & literature.
7. Research on the history, archaeology & heritage remains.
8. Prepare map coordinates transferred to Google Earth.

INVESTIGATION

Milnex 189 BK of Schweizer Reneke on behalf of A.D.V. Havenga is planning diamond prospecting and mining at the farm Tevredenheid / Farm 81, outside Barkly West, Northern Cape Province. The farm covers an area of 1713ha.

The current heritage investigation provided the opportunity to examine the land proposed for prospecting and mining activities. The site visit took place on 28 January 2015. An official from Milnex 189 BK of Schweizer Reneke gave directions to the site and at the farm, the owner Mr Boet Havenga and his son-in-law Rikus Meintjes accompanied us.

The study aims to locate and evaluate the significance of cultural heritage sites, archaeological material, manmade structures older than 60 years, and sites associated with oral histories and graves that might be affected by the proposed developments. In many cases, planted and self-sown trees and other types of vegetation represent a major part of the historical environment of human settlements in villages and towns, on farmyards or even deserted places in the open veld. These features are considered during any cultural investigation.

The land was examined for possible archaeological and historical material, and to establish the potential impact on any cultural material that might be found. The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), (25 of 1999) and under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act. 108 of 1998).

From previous archaeological investigations at Kathu, researchers are aware that stone hand axes and pointed flakes of exceptional technological skills dating from the later phase of the Early Stone Age occur in the red sand deposits of the area. The distribution of these artefacts could be fairly general and widespread in the surroundings of Kathu, Olifantshoek, Groblershoop, Postmasburg and Koopmansfontein (Beaumont 1990, 2007; Dreyer 2006, 2008, 2010, 2014) and it might be possible that lithic material could also appear at other sites in the area.

After several seasons of excavations at Kathu Pan and elsewhere near Kathu, Beaumont (1990) established the importance of the Early Stone Age lithic material. Investigations at Kathu cemetery (Beaumont 1990, 2007) and at Hartnolls (Dreyer 2006) and Bestwood 459RD (Dreyer 2008, 2010), produced proof of a wider distribution of these Early Stone Age hand axes and pointed flakes in great numbers. Mechanical test trenches at Bestwood did not deliver any artefacts, but tools were collected in an old sand borrow pit from a layer about 2m below the surface level (Dreyer 2008, 2010).

While exhilarating finds were made in the red sand deposits with significant stands of *Erioloba trees* around Kathu, it appears that the geology has changed rapidly in places where the deep red sand deposits transform into hills, which produce rich iron ore accumulations (Dreyer 2010).

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE POSTMASBURG DISTRICT

Postmasburg is located 170km east of Upington, 67km north of Griquatown and 58km south west of Daniëlskuil in the Northern Cape Province. The settlement originated as a station of the London Missionary Society called *Sibiling* and as such became a Griqua village called Blinkklip. Postmasburg was proclaimed a town in 1892 and it achieved municipal status in 1936. The town was named after the Reverend Dirk Postma (1818-1890), a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Koopmansfontein is a nearby village on the R31, 61km north west of Barkly West, 115km east of Postmasburg, was named after a Griqua chief called Koopman, who lived at the fountain.

Since the initial geological exploration in the Northern Cape Province in 1867 and the first surveying of the farms Beeshoek, Doornfontein, Driehoekspan and Paling in 1876, it took until 1907 for developers to realise the extensive potential of manganese deposits around Postmasburg and Black Rock. Substantial and rapid developments started from 1928 and 1929, with the Postmasburg railway line to follow in 1930. By 1934 and 1935, new mining companies came into production in 1936, and extending operations to Black Rock in 1940. A need for ore-bearing land came up in the 1950's,

leading to prospecting options on N'Chwaning, Belgravia, Santoy and Gloria in the Kalahari. Eskom electricity supply reached Beeshoek and Gloucester in 1962, and modern industrial machinery replacing old mining methods. A new mine opened at N'Chwaning in 1975. By the 1980s, mechanization had become the norm throughout the mining industry, bringing specialised technology and high capital investment. Loading facilities were upgraded, while mechanical power shovels and bulk tipper trucks were brought in. Scattered quarries were consolidated into open cast pits. Production at Beeshoek mine was discontinued in 1981 following the recession and the political aftermath of the Soweto uprisings. New mines opened on Bruce, King and Mokaning farms.

In 2001, Assmang restructured its operations concentrating N'Chwaning, Gloria and Cato Ridge Works on manganese and iron ore production at Khumani and Beeshoek. December 2005 saw the first phase of a project to establish a new massive export mine. Transnet committed to expand the Sishen Orex export rail line. The second development phase came in, parallel with the first phase in 2007 to increase the export mass to an even more impressive height from 2009.

At present, manganese mining in the Northern Cape bears little resemblance to the small companies that originally started work on the manganese fields in 1935. The operating mines benefit from the modern mining infrastructure and technologies (Samangan 1977).

In reality, there is an ever-increasing impact on the environment as well as on the cultural and historical heritage of the area. This is likewise a challenging situation, where a dynamic balance between development and preservation should be implemented and maintained.

HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT

Several of the ancient Batswana tribes, including the different Thlaping and Tlharo sections as well as other smaller groups, take their 18th and 19th century roots back to a particular part of the Northern Cape. This region includes the districts around Postmasburg, Olifantshoek, the Langeberg (Majeng) and Korannaberg ranges to the west, including the districts of Pilansberg, Marico, Lichtenburg, Wolmaransstad, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg and Klerksdorp (Van Warmelo 1935, Massie 1905, Breutz 1953-1955, 1957, 1959, 1963).

Since about 1911, European stock farmers gradually ventured into parts of the Northern Cape, where certain areas had previously been inhabited by the Batswana. After Britain annexed Bechuanaland in 1885, the land belonging to the indigenous inhabitants had been consolidated into a number of reserves. In 1895, when British Bechuanaland became incorporated into the Cape Colony, these reserves remained the property of the Batswana people. By proclamation, these reserves could only be alienated by consent

of the Secretary of State of the Cape Colonial authority. Tswana resistance to White colonisation led to the Langeberg Rebellion of 1896-97 and permission for alienation followed soon afterwards. Farms in the confiscated reserves were surveyed and made available to White farmers. Chief Toto for one was upset about the White families who settled in the area on farms such as Skaapkloof, Steenbokkloof and Gasikoa, which the Batswana considered as their best cattle posts at natural water springs. The neglect by Surveyor Theal to demarcate the western border of the Reserve, allowed Toto to claim the land further west stretching up to the Griqualand West border. To resolve this uncertainty, Surveyor J.C. Wessels was sent out to mark the western border of the reserve (Dalgerty 1898).

The territory between the Vaal and the Molopo rivers played an important role in the settlement and lives of the southern Tswana tribes, particularly the Batlharo of Mankurwane and Barolong of Montshiwa. Shortly after 1881 when the Transvaal Republic (ZAR) gained its independence from Britain, full-scale hostilities broke out between the Boers and the Tshidi-Barolong of Montshiwa. Both these parties obtained the assistance of different groups of mercenaries to fight for them. One of these hired adventurers turned out to be the notorious Scotty Smith, renowned cattle and horse thief, diamond smuggler, gunrunner, elephant hunter and hired soldier (Edgecombe 1979).

When facing starvation during the hostilities, Montshiwa had to surrender to the Boers in 1882. The establishment of the Republics of Goosen (1882) and Stellaland (1883) by the European colonists, followed shortly afterwards. At the same time, the Tlhaping of chief Mankurwane aroused hostilities by an attack on a Taaibosch-Korana settlement of David Massouw at Mamusa near Schweizer-Reneke (Van den Berg 1996.). In 1883, a large British force under General Sir Charles Warren was sent to put an end to the Republics of Stellaland and Goosen. An area, which included the two Republics, was annexed to Britain in 1885 as the crown Colony of British Bechuanaland. This had been followed in 1895 by a transfer of the land under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Cape Colony, placing Mankurwane and Montshiwa under direct British rule.

The Batlhaping and Batlharo, southern branches of the Batswana, reached Majeng (Langeberg), Tsantsabane (Postmasburg) and Tlhaka le Tlou (Olifantshoek), with the largest Tlhaping settlement at Nokaneng (Nokanna). The Tlharo occupied the Langeberg, and more specifically between Olifantshoek (Ditlou) and Dibeng. After clashes with the Korana, who came into the area in about 1770, the Tlhaping and Tlharo had to leave Nokaneng and the Langeberg region by 1790. The Tlhaping moved to Dithakong, while the Tlharo settled north and north west of the Tlhaping. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Tlhaping joined Robert Moffat's mission station near Kuruman. The Tlharo settled between Kuruman and the Langeberg, reaching the Kuruman River and the Korannaberg by 1820. The hostile conduct of the Bergenaars (a vagabond group of outcast Griekwa, Korana, Namakwa and other people of mixed descent) left the Langeberg relatively unoccupied during the early decades of the 19th century. From about the 1840s the situation stabilised sufficiently to allow the Tlharo, under chief Makgolokwe to stay in the Langeberg. Their main settlement was on the

farms Pudahush and Toto, with outposts at Ditlou, Gamanyana and Gamasep. Other tribe members spread to Gatlhose, Maremane, Dibeng and Kathu. By 1859, the London Missionary Society was already active amongst the Batlharo and by 1862, a school existed at Pudahush (Maingard 1933, Snyman 1986).

To secure the previously unmarked western border, Griqualand West was annexed by Britain in 1871, placing the boundary line only about 30km south of Olifantshoek. This action resulted in a serious revolt by the Black occupants of Griqualand West in 1878. The unrest also affected British Bechuanaland, with a section of the Langeberg Batlharo under Sampie, the son of Makgolokwe (and half brother of Toto from the second hut, Breutz 1963), who decided to join the rebels gathered around Ditlou and Pudahush. In 1897, a task force under General Sir Charles Warren marched on the Langeberg, where the rebels had been defeated in a series of skirmishes. To keep an eye on the situation, Warren remained in the area for some time, placing his command centre at Ditlou, with another section of his force at Gamasep. After this, peace had been restored in the whole of Bechuanaland and a general pardon was proclaimed. Throughout these hostilities, Makgolokwe and his son Toto (Totwe) remained quiet and loyal at Dibeng and were allowed to return to Pudahush after the war. By 1881, the total border police force had been withdrawn from Bechuanaland, allowing a state of disorder to develop in the area. Afterwards, Makgolokwe passed away in 1881 and was succeeded by his son Toto (Snyman 1986).

Toto Makgolokwe became the paramount chief of the Batlharo tribe. After defeating the British military force in 1897, he became the hero of the Langeberg Rebellion. The British subsequently brought in reinforcements which conquered the Batlharo and captured both Toto Makgolokwe and Kgosi Galeshewe. Toto was convicted for protecting and sheltering Galeshewe, while his eldest son Phemelo Toto was also arrested and taken with him to Robben Island where Toto eventually died.

Kgosi Galeshewe became chief of the Tlhaping tribe in South Africa. Following an attack on Cornforth Hill near Taung in 1878, a raid in which Francis Thompson and his nephew were savagely murdered, Galeshewe was captured and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for his part in the uprising. In 1897, during a rinderpest outbreak, he again clashed with the police and military forces at Phokwane near Hartswater. As a result, he was imprisoned for his part in the Langeberg Rebellion. He died at Magogong, near Hartswater in 1927. The Kimberley township of Galeshewe is named after him.

Shortly after annexation by the Cape Colony, rebellion erupted in the former Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland. Joining forces in the Langeberg Mountains, the Tlhaping and Tlharo clans resisted a large government force for nearly eight months. The origins of the rebellion derive from the long-standing grievances of the Tlhaping and Tlharo, mainly out of competition for land. Frustration caused by the white administration, meant taxes, police interference and new laws, for the chiefs, the responsibility of a new legal system together with the arrival of Christianity and a decrease of authority of the chiefs. On the other hand, there had been the white man's own mounting frustration. The annexation of the territory by the Cape Colonial

Government seems to have stimulated a demand for more available land. Amongst the Tlhaping and Tlharo, new grievances and pressures became acute shortly before the rebellion. These included a serious distrust of the Cape Colonial government, further fears of loss of land and concern about threats to their growing involvement in a market economy. Finally, the consequences of a rinderpest epidemic coupled with dynastic politics appear to have tipped the scales in favour of rebellion (Saker & Aldridge 1971).

From 1882 a noticeable shift of Batlharo tribe members to the Langeberg, caused a rapid increase in the followers of Tlharo. This movement followed struggles between the Tlharo and the Tlhaping, Korana, Rolong and their White allied freebooters. By 1884, the Tlharo tribe was still prepared to acknowledge British rule over their territory, but after several raids by Mankurwane and his Tlhaping, the Batlharo of Toto were preparing for self-defence.

The report of the Land Commission of 1886 added the Langeberg, Deben, Kathu, Gathose and Maremane region to the territory of the Batlharo. These land grants did not bring any notable change to the security situation for Toto's territory remained a haven for stock thieves. During 1889 to 1890, the land surveyor M.W. Theal was assigned to measure and layout the farms in the area around Toto's reserve. After the annexation of Bechuanaland, the first group of traders moved into the area to settle at Bishops Wood (1886), Mapedi (Lynputs) from 1888, Gamagara (1889), Magoloring (Aarkop) and Mount Temple in 1888.

In the former Langeberg Reserve, a need arose from 1910 onwards for a centre to serve the growing farming community. This led to the laying out of residential stands at Olifantshoek in 1911 and resulted in the establishment of a village management board in 1917 (Snyman 1987).

It is accepted that the farms such as Inglesby, Lukin, Gamanyana, Pudukush, Toto, Luka and Hopkins, had been named after major role players in the Langberg Rebellion. A study which is aimed to understand the historical background and heritage resources of the area, did not produce any proof or references confirming these farms as the original and actual living sites of the different Batswana tribes (Dreyer 2014).

The inspection did likewise not produce any archaeological or historical remains of earlier tribal occupations at the farm Tevredenheid either.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A number of heritage investigations reported Stone Age material from the Postmasburg area (Groenewald 2013). Pelsler & Lombard (2013) mentions graves and lithic material at a site 15km north of Postmasburg and close to the Beeshoek mine on rocky ridges and on the flood plain along the river. Rock engravings are also mentioned from both Beeshoek Mine and Paling farm (Van Riet Lowe 1956). The Paling site is probably associated with a cave shown on a map dating from 1881.

Beaumont and Boshier (1974) describe ancient specularite mines around Postmasburg and Beeshoek and refer particularly to finds at Doornfontein, 16km north west of Postmasburg. The farm Paling is also mentioned to have Stone Age material from all phases, mentioning artefacts such as core flakes, blades, segments and scrapers made out of Silcrete, jasper, quartzite, horn fells and banded iron stone (Thackeray et al. 1983).

Dreyer (2014) found a small collection of Middle Stone Age chert flakes and flaked cores along the edge of a depression at the farm Darleston 204 near Koopmansfontein. The collection is relatively small, but the bright specimens of stone artefacts appear as a thin scatter in the specific area. The single collection is too small for closer investigation.

LATER IRON AGE

Dramatic climate changes resulted in a rapid population growth along the east coast of South Africa. Increased pressure on the natural resources and attempts to control trade routes during the early 19th century brought the emergence of powerful leaders in the coastal area. Subsequent power struggles developed into a period of instability on the central Highveld. This time of strife or wars of devastation, known as “difaqane” (Sotho/Tswana) or “Mfecane” (Nguni), affected many of the Black tribes in the interior. Attacks from east of the escarpment initiated by the AmaZulu impis of Chaka in about 1822, were sustained by the AmaNdebele of Mzilikazi and the AmaNgwane of Matiwane into the Free State, North West Province and Northern Cape, thus uprooting among others, the Batlokwa of Sekonyela and Mantatise and various smaller Sotho/Tswana tribes further inland. On their turn, the Batlokwa drove off the Bafokeng of Sebetoane from Kurutlele near Senekal in the Free State, who, in their effort to escape the pursuit by the AmaNdebele forces, eventually landed up in the Caprivi (Dreyer & Kilby 2003). This period of unrest directly affected the peoples of the interior, resulting in the displacement of scores of tribesmen, women and children. The stronger tribal groups, such as the AmaNdebele of Mzilikazi, assimilated many of these Batswana refugees.

The Later Iron Age phase brought people who cultivated crops, kept livestock, produced an abundance of pottery in a variety of shapes and sizes and smelted metals. Extensive stone-walled enclosures characterise their permanent settlements. These living places are known from the prominent Sotho/Tswana settlements along the Renoster and Vals Rivers near Kroonstad and Bothaville, at Klerksdorp, Rustenburg and in the Magaliesberg.

A number of Taaibos Korana and Griqua groups, remnants of the Later Stone Age peoples, managed to survive the assimilation by Sotho/Tswana tribes at Mamusa near Schweizer Reneke (Van den Berg 1996).

Early European missionaries and travellers ventured into the central parts of the country during the 19th century and the Rev James Archbell established the missionary at Thaba Nchu by 1834. These marauding hordes affected the lives of the Batswana people living at Dithakong near the mission station of Robert and Mary Moffat near Kuruman.

The Iron Age archaeology of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West Province is characterised by a wide distribution of stone walled sites on the flat-topped ridges and hills. There is detail and consistency in the arrangement and design of these structures. People's expression of culture has left its imprint on the material environment. The settlement patterns display human perceptions with regard to social clustering, economic system and political organisation. Patterns culminate in the arrangement of huts, byres and middens in a particular order and in relation to one another. Spatial organisation in general is characterised by the central position of stock enclosures and the placing of the main dwelling area on the perimeter of the settlement. Although a variety of different classes and types of settlements have been defined, these are all variations of the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP), a specific model for the organisation and use of space in Zulu and Sotho/Tswana settlements.

The classification of sites is based on the assumption that settlement layout is bound and prescribed by cultural perceptions. The identification of different ethnic groups is thus possible from the way in which these traditional peoples organised their different living places in terms of space and time. The result was directed by cultural preference (choice) and function. The significance of livestock, personal status, kinship, social organisation and the diverse roles of men, women and offspring have always been important in the understanding of settlement patterns.

The Later Iron Age classification of settlement patterns formulated by Maggs (1976) and Mason (1986), produced a standardised archaeological framework for the ordering of structures and sites characterised respectively by stock enclosures with connecting walls, in certain cases including corbelled huts (Type V), surrounding walls (Type N) and huts with bilobial courtyards (Type Z). Associated pottery assemblages with different decoration styles confirm the classification of sites based on layout (Maggs 1976:290). Different settlement patterns also produced huts of different materials in different styles (Dreyer 1996).

Type Z sites are normally associated with Batswana settlement and the settlement pattern show up as a ring of scalloped stone walls surrounding several stock enclosures. From this, it is concluded that these dwellings consisted of a cone on cylinder hut with stone walled courtyards at both front and rear, forming a bilobial layout. The huts are arranged around a cluster of central cattle byres. Raw materials have been substituted at different localities, resulting in a variation in settlement pattern where clay walls replaced stone-walling of the front lobe as at Bothaville (Maggs 1976) and at the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve on the Sand River, near Ventersburg (Dreyer 1997). The occupation of the sites with bilobial dwellings is ascribed to Batswana (e.g. Thlaping

and Rolong) groups. It is also possible to link Kubung people to every known site of this kind (Maggs 1976).

Pottery decorations associated with Type Z settlements are characterised by shallow line incisions in bands and triangles below the rim and on the shoulder, combined with straight or curved lines and areas of red ochre burnish on the body of clay vessels (Maggs 1976).

According to radiocarbon dating and oral tradition, Type Z sites were occupied from the 16th and 17th to early 19th century at Ventersburg, and 18th to early 19th century at Bothaville. A single bone sample from Jansfontein in the Doringberg, near Ventersburg, produced a calibrated date of 1670, which is slightly later than the Ventersburg date (Dreyer 1992). Taylor's Group II sites produced a date between AD 1650 and 1800 with the settlements at Askoppies around late 1670s, early 1680s and early 1800 (Pelser 2005).

LOCALITY

The farm Tevredenheid / Farm 81 is situated 30km north east of Koopmansfontein at a turn-of from the R31 from Barkly West to Postmasburg (Map 1). The site is located 23km north east of Daniëlskuil and 74km from Postmasburg in the Northern Cape (Maps 2&3).

The Thorn Veld vegetation covers the coarse stony soil deposit with calcrete and dolomite outcrops. Vegetation consists mainly of a few Swarthaak (*Acacia mellifera*), Vaalbos (*Tachonanthus camphorathus*), Olienhout (*Olea africana*) and Haak-en-Steek (Umbrella Thorn = *Acacia tortilis*) bushes, here and there, with Suurkaree (*Searsia tridactyla*), Rosyntjebos (*Grewia flava*) and Soetdoring (*Acacia karoo*). Grass cover consists mainly of Terpentyngras (*Cymbopogon pospishiilli*), Tampansgras (*Eragrostis superba*) and Rooigras (*Themeda triandra*) to name a few.

The following GPS coordinates (Cape scale) were taken (Maps 4&5).

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| A | 28°01'16"S. 024°08'41"E Altitude 1377m (Figs.1&2). |
| B | 27°59'10"S. 024°10'06"E Altitude 1370m (Figs.8&9). |
| C | 28°00'13"S. 024°12'04"E Altitude 1352m (Fig.12). |
| Ca | 28°00'13"S. 024°12'04"E Altitude 1352m (Fig.14). |
| D | 28°01'08"S. 024°11'27"E Altitude 1343m (Figs.15&16). |
| E | 28°02'19"S. 024°10'39"E Altitude 1349m (Figs.18&19). |

F	28°00'44"S. 024°09'24"E Altitude 1361m (Figs.5-7).
H	28°00'47"S. 024°29'21"E Altitude 1358m (Fig.3).
Ca	28°01'05"S. 024°11'29"E Altitude 1349m (Fig.14).
KRAAL	28°00'14"S. 024°10'14"E Altitude 1364m (Fig.7).
MILK COOLER	28°59'53"S. 024°10'45"E Altitude 1355m (Fig.6).
Fresh water well	27°59'42"S. 024°11'06"E Altitude 1351m (Figs.10&11).
R (Streambed)	27°59'42"S. 024°11'06"E Altitude 1351m (Fig.17).

RESULTS

FINDS

The lithic finds at Tevredenheid is limited to a general scatter of small black chert and agate, flaked cores and core flakes. The collection does not have characteristic specimens of a specific stone tool industry.

The flake scatter is considered as of minor significance and I accept that the prospecting will have no impact on the cultural heritage and historical environment at Tevredenheid.

There is a very fine hunter's cabin at Point H, with old farm buildings such as a kraal (Fig.7) and milk cooler (Fig.5&6) at Point F. These buildings are located outside the proposed area and will not be affected by the developments. An interesting shallow freshwater well is found at Point W on the farm, which possibly indicates the shallow level of the natural water table in this part of the farm (Figs.10&11).

No graves or graveyards or any other cultural material were found at the farm.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The general scatter of chert flakes and flaked cores could be evaluated as insignificant.

There will be no major impact caused by the prospecting developments on any heritage resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I consider the impact resulting from the new prospecting developments on the archaeological and heritage resources to be of minor significance.

There are no obvious reasons to delay further planning of the developments at the specific site.

I recommend that the planning of the proposed prospecting developments may proceed.

MITIGATION

No mitigation measures will be required in case of the present diamond prospecting and mining developments.

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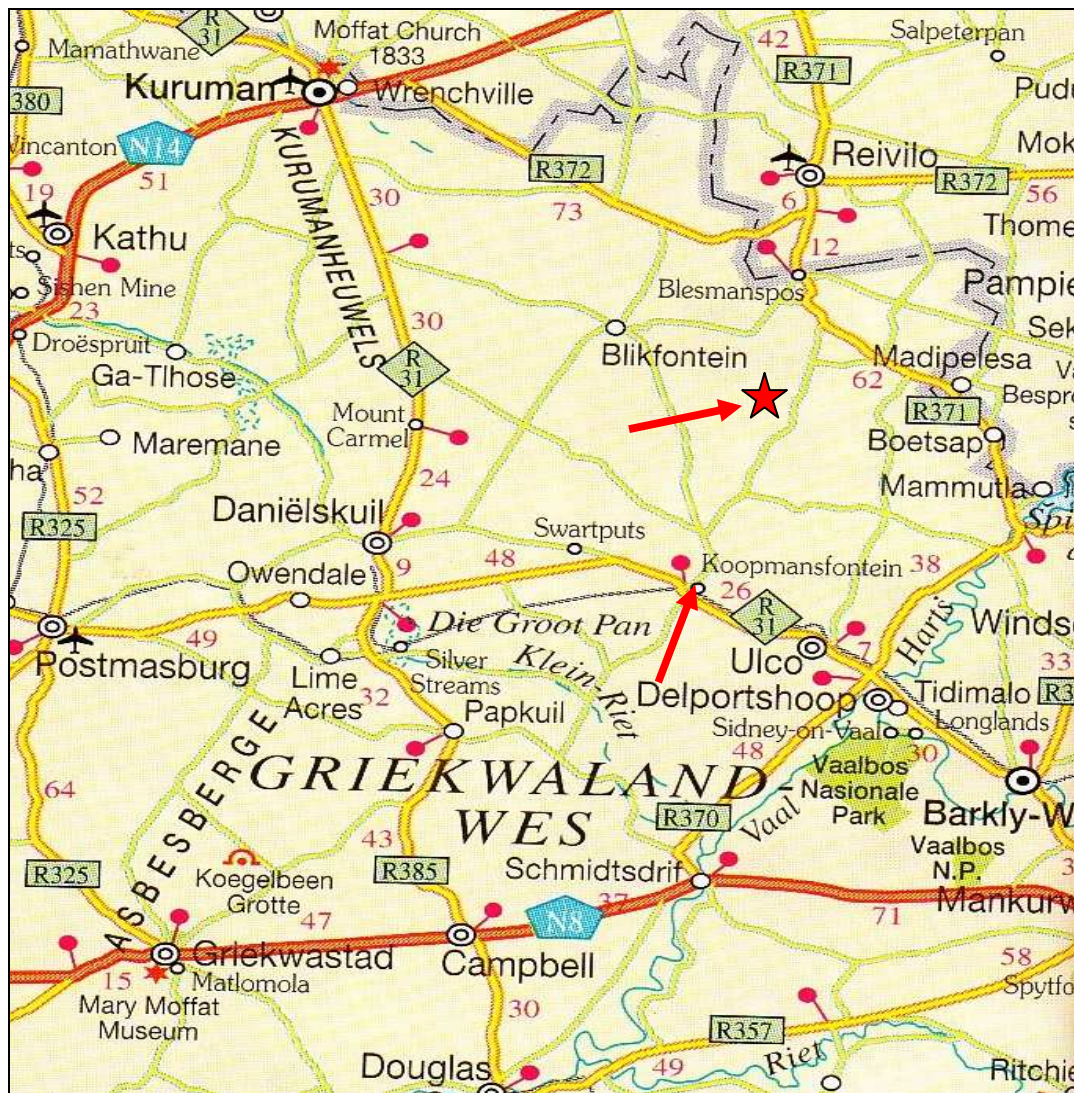
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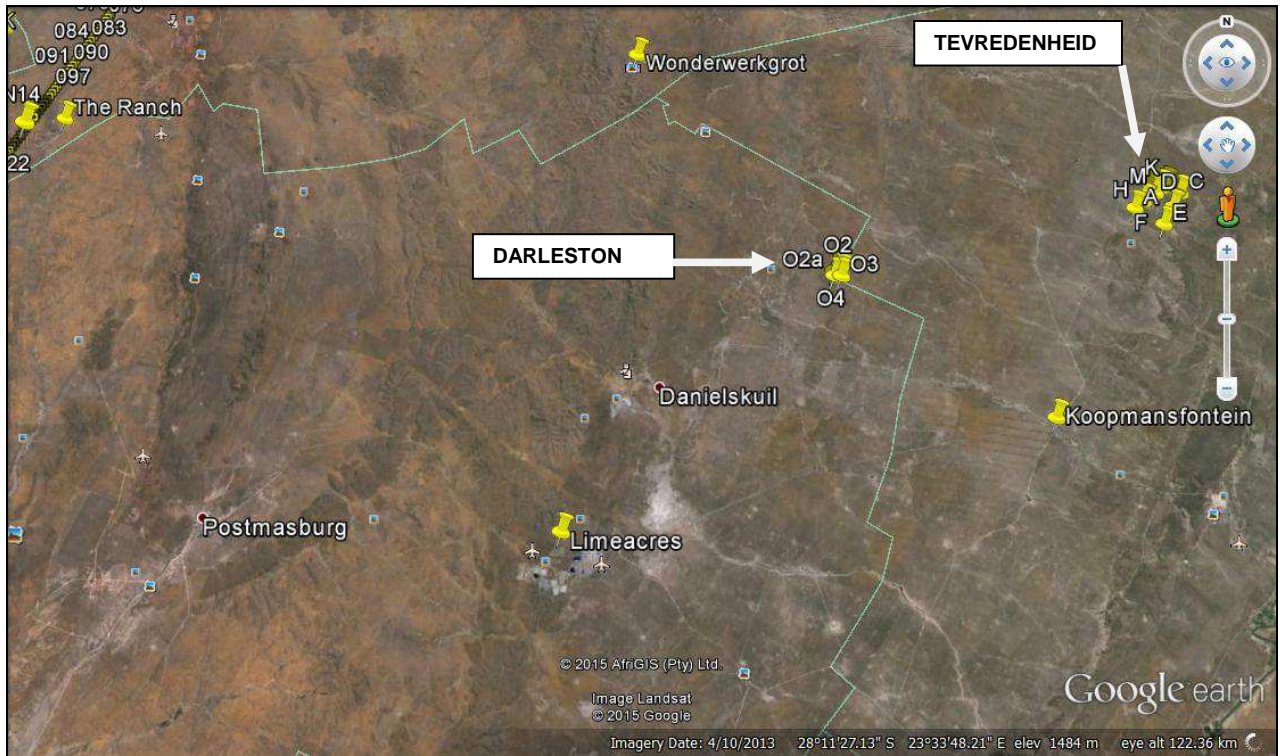
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



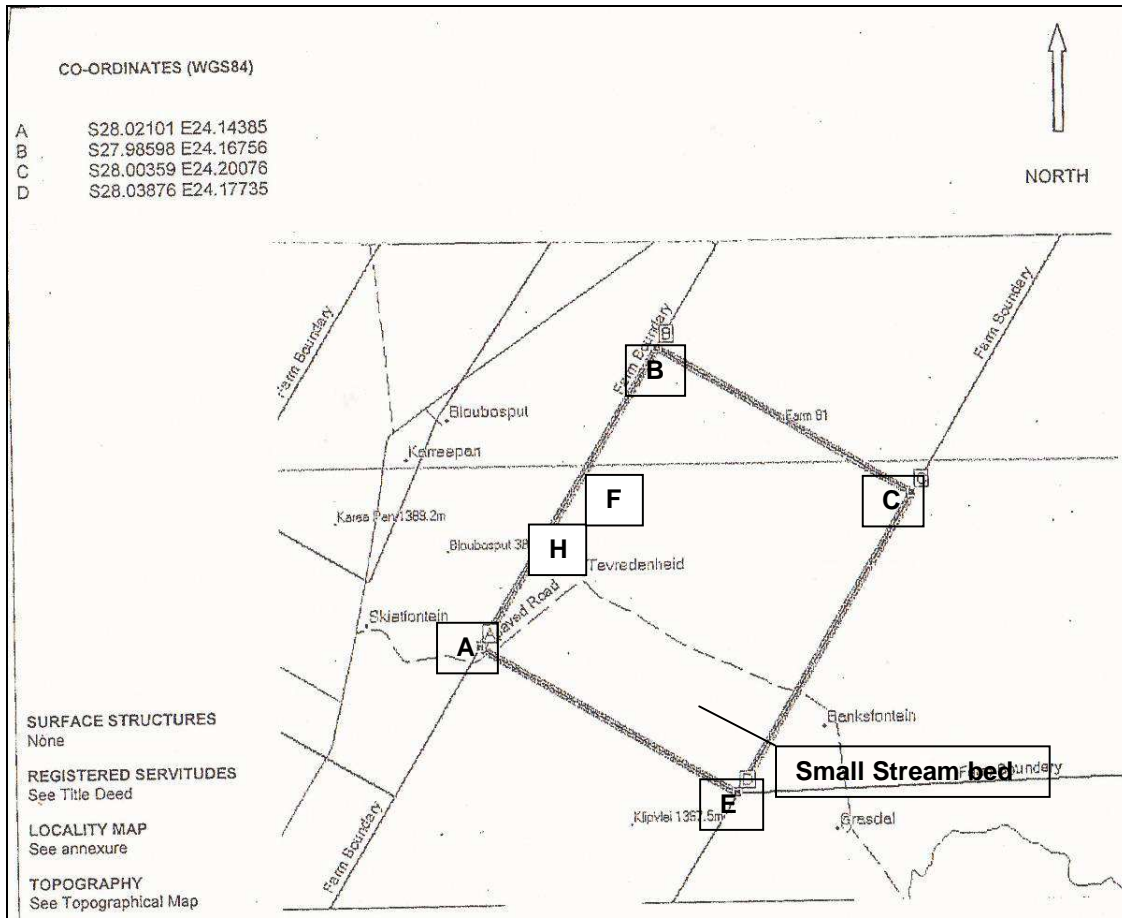
Map 1 Tevredenheid near Koopmansfontein on the R31 from Barkly West to Postmasburg.



Map 2 Tevredenheid in relation to Darleston (Site O), Koopmansfontein and Postmasburg.



Fig.1 Point A at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Map 3 Tevredenheid / Farm 81 near Barkly West with coordinate points indicated.



Fig.2 Point A at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Map 4 Tevredenheid / Farm 81 with coordinate points indicated.



Fig.3 Chert flakes at Point A, Tevredenheid near Barkly West (Pocket knife = 84mm).



Map 5 Point Wa. Underground-water course indicated by line of vegetation.



Fig.4 Hunter's Cabin, Point H at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.5 Milk cooler at Point F, Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.6 Interior of milk cooler at Point F, Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.7 Cattle kraal at Point F, Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.8 Point B at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.9 Point B at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.10 Point W at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.11 Freshwater well at Point W, Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.12 Point C at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.13 Chert flakes from Point C at Tevredenheid near Barkly West (Pocket knife = 84mm).



Fig.14 Scatter of chert flakes at Point Ca, Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.15 Point D at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.16 Point D at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.17 Flood water streambed at Point R, Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.18 Point E at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.19 Point E at Tevredenheid near Barkly West.



Fig.20 Agate & Chert cores with flakes at Point E, Tevredenheid (Pocket knife = 84mm).