

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE GOLF COURSE AT KLEINZEE

Prepared for

**De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd  
Namaqualand Mines**

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Prepared by

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Recent heavy rains in Namaqualand and subsequent flooding of the Buffels River, was responsible for damage to the existing golf course. Modifications to replace the damaged sections of the course are proposed and new sections will be on the inland side of the course away from the floodline of the river. These new fairways are to be located in an area that has not previously been subjected to mining or development of infrastructure although some degradation is present in the form of *ad hoc* tracks and dumping of rubble. The location of the extensions is shown on Figure 1.

## 2. METHOD

Being a small area, an investigation was conducted as part of the schedule during a recent visit to Kleinsee. A foot survey of the area to be developed was undertaken and sites that were located were assessed for content, age and significance and GPS readings were assigned.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Three archaeological sites dating to the Late Stone Age were located and these are documented below. I have continued the numbering system that was established during a much larger survey of sites conducted in 1991 (Halkett and Hart, 1997)<sup>1</sup>. The approximate positions are marked on Figure 2.

### 3.1 KZ 39

29°40.7641S 17°03.6508E (100 averages)

The site consists of a dispersed, and possibly partially disturbed open shell scatter some 12 meters in diameter. Limpet species represented include *P. argenvillei* (dominant), *P. granatina* and *P. barbara*. Other artefactual material includes lobster mandibles, quartz, quartzite and ccs flakes. Three ccs thumbnail scrapers were also observed. No indigenous pottery was seen.

**Importance:** medium - low

**Impact:** The site is likely to be destroyed

**Mitigation:** No mitigation is suggested

### 3.2 KZ 40

29°40.7000S 17°03.6116E (100 averages)

The site consists of a small mound of shell midden in a deflated area. The diameter of the shell scatter is in the order of 5 meters diameter. Limpet species represented include *P. argenvillei*, *P. granatina* and *P. granularis* in apparently even quantities. No other artefactual material was observed. The absence of indigenous ceramics and the presence of the limpet *P. argenvillei* suggests that the site could predate 2000BP.

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<sup>1</sup> Halkett, D. and Hart, T. 1997. An archaeological assessment of the coastal strip, and a proposed heritage management plan for De Beers Namaqualand Mines. Unpublished report prepared for De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., Namaqualand Mines. Archaeology Contracts Office, University of Cape Town.



**Importance:** low

**Impact:** The site is likely to be destroyed

**Mitigation:** No mitigation is suggested

### 3.3 KZ 41

29°40.6022S 17°03.6501E (100 averages)

The site consists of 2 small shell mounds and surrounding scatter covering an area of some 10 meters diameter. Limpet species represented include *P. argenvillei*, *P. granatina* and *P. granularis*. Several fragments of Ostrich eggshell and indigenous pottery were observed. Numerous quartz and quartzite flakes were present as well as a small number of ccs fragments.

**Importance:** low

**Impact:** The site is likely to be destroyed

**Mitigation:** No mitigation is suggested

## 4. DISCUSSION

The site KZ39 does not contain any indigenous ceramics and along with the stone component, dominant shell species and lobster mandibles is likely to be oldest of the three sites, dating to between 2000 and 4000 BP. The site KZ40 has no diagnostic articles and is difficult to age. The site KZ41 by virtue of the quantity of indigenous ceramics present on it is likely to date within the last 2000 years.

None of the three sites contains assemblages which are considered worthy of further study. Their positions have been recorded and form part of the growing database from the De Beers area.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

No further action is necessary.

## 6. REPORT

Fieldwork and report preparation

Dave Halkett



