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# PHASE 1 & PHASE 2 REPORT MAKAPAN VALLEY PROJECT

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## INTRODUCTION

Heritage and Archaeological Resource Development (HARD) was contracted by SAHRA, Limpopo, to undertake a Phase I scoping, and Phase II mitigation or rescue of 'features' washing out along the proposed tourist path en route to Historic Cave.

The Phase I included:

- Surveying paths to Ficus, Katzenjammer, and Peppercorn, to make suggestions about access and best placement of 'pole-gate'.
- Survey road and paths to Cave of Hearths, Historic Cave and the Research House. Plot presence of artefacts and investigate the source of the artefacts. Make suggestions regarding further investigation or excavation.
- Examine areas to be covered by the boardwalks at the entrance of both sides of Historic Cave. make recommendations to ensure deposit and artefacts in the designated area are not affected.

Phase II:

Excavation of a possible furnace along the proposed tourist path to Historic Cave

The permit for excavation was issued by SAHRA on the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2003 (NO. 80/03/09/014/51).

## 1 PHASE I

### 1.1 DESKTOP STUDY

The purpose of this study is to:

- determine the range of cultural and oral material pertaining to the Valley in order to establish a scale of significance for the archaeology of the Valley.
- establish what other information is known about the 'affected' area, e.g. geological and other reports.

#### 1.1.1 General

##### 1.1.1.1 Archaeology

Makapan is best known in archaeological circles for its hominid-bearing fossil deposits, and for the Cave of Hearths (COH) which is regarded as one of the most deeply stratified archaeological sites in the country. The latter yielding the remains of *Homo Heidelbergensis*, archaeological material from the later Acheulean, the Middle Stone Age (Pietersburg

complex) and the Later Stone Age (Smithfield and Albany cultures) and finally the Early, Middle and Later Iron Age (Mason 1988).

It has become equally renowned for the palaeo-environmental and palaeo-climatic data captured within speleothems and palaeosols of the various caves.

More popularly known is Makapansgat (Historic Cave/ Cave of Gwasa), so called after Chief Makapan and members of his Kekana chiefdom took refuge in the cave in 1854, following an attack on a party of Trekboers, which left 26 of them dead. The subsequent siege of the cave, which lasted a month, ended in the death and surrender of its occupants and their dispersal among Boer farms.

No Stone Age research was conducted in the Valley between 1954 and the 1997s when the University of Liverpool set up the Makapansgat Middle Pleistocene Research Project. This multifaceted project aimed to survey the area for open Early and Middle Stone Age sites, re-assess Mason's excavation of the COH, carryout palaeo-climatic studies and excavate further sites.

The reanalysis archaeological material from Mason's excavation indicated that the majority of the material was being transported to the cave from elsewhere. In some instances raw material was being brought in, in others completed tools. Based on this the researchers considered it unlikely that the archaeological deposits in the COH were the only extant evidence of hominid activity in the area (Quinney & Sinclair n.d : 8). At the time of writing this report I could not find the results of their full survey of the Valley. This is key information as Stone Age open sites are few and far between and not easily recognised by the untrained eye.

Quinney and Sinclair (n.d.: 8) also argued that intact deposit still existed around the COH complex. This was tested through excavation but once again I could not find the documented outcomes. This information could be influence the placement of boardwalks and movement of people around the COH complex.

Of the sites that they excavated; McNabb's Gate (MKL001), at the mouth of the Makapan Cave Valley, yielded significant Earlier and Middle Stone Age Stone Age assemblages. An analysis of the sedimentary history of the site indicated that the site lay within a low-energy depositional environment, so that the spatial arrangement had undergone very little change since deposited by hominids (Quinney & Sinclair n.d:10). The majority of tools were made from quartzites that presumably had washed down the river. While Grand Canyon (ZKL001/002) located on the west side of the Zwartkrans valley produced an Iron Age assemblage.

Quinney excavated the Grand Canyon – ZKL001/002. The stratigraphic profile of Trench II presented three phases. Phase II was an undisturbed stratified Iron Age deposit from which large diagnostic fragments of ceramic shards were discovered (Quinney & Sinclair n.d.) These were identified as Eiland, but some of these shards have recently been reclassified as Doornkop (AD 750 - 950). This site may go a long way to resolve the early dates that Moore (1981) obtained for his earliest cultural component. Unfortunately, dates were never obtained for Grand Canyon's Phase II.

Other Iron Age studies carried out in the Valley include: an excavation in Ficus Cave by Partridge in 1966 (see 1.3.1.1), and a survey and excavation carried out by Moore during 1980/1. Moore (1981) surveyed the entire Valley before excavating at Ficus. He identified 18 potential sites on the floor and hill slopes and in the caves of the Valley. He then chose to excavate, Ficus, in the saddle between the dolomite cliff and the rocky outcrop. The aim of the excavation was to set up a culture-history sequence for the area that could be linked to the Rooiberg and Pietersberg (Moore 1981: 1). He identified four different cultural sequences dated to between AD 550 – 1900 (discussed in more detail in 1.3.1.1).

To facilitate development various sites on paths and roads have been excavated by R & R consulting. Unfortunately, final reports were not available at the time of writing this report.

### 1.1.1.2 Oral

The oral record for the Limpopo area is fairly rich and can give some idea of the different polities that occupied or took refuge in the Makapan Valley. In doing so they provide a greater understanding of the politics and people behind the material culture.

The oral traditions, pertaining to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, provide a somewhat confusing political history that focuses on the origins, migration and fission of dominant lineages (Delius 1983:12). Nineteenth century missionary documents and oral traditions provide only a slightly more lucid record of the movement and fission of various chiefdoms. They document the fluid nature of these polities as they absorb, become absorbed, split, moved or set up alliances with other polities. These archives also provide indications of the nature of relationships between different chiefdoms<sup>1</sup>, and hint at trade relations (human, ivory, guns and metal) with, amongst others, the Arabs<sup>2</sup>, the missionaries and the Boers.

<sup>1</sup> For example, the Bapedi Chief Thulare paid tribute, in the form of thatching grass and poles, to the Ba-Mongatane a group who they recognized as their superiors (Hunt 193: 277), yet repeatedly raided groups like the Amandebele for cattle (*Ibid.*: 283). The Langa Ndebele also procured medicated pumpkin for the first fruits festival from the Kekana at Molellane thereby acknowledging the seniority of the Kekana's lineage (Jackson n.d.:5).

<sup>2</sup> Hunt (1931) notes that the Bapedi speak of the Mapalakata who were armed with muskets and dressed in long white dresses. The Mapalakata are mentioned in a praise song to Thulare who died around 1820.

The Makapan Valley features in a number of the Northern Ndebele oral records. It is also clear from these records that there is constant interaction with Sotho/Tswana speaking people, like the Pedi.

The Langa and Pedi oral tradition both make mention of the Pedi Chief Thulare who through 'superb' military manoeuvring became, 'the undisputed paramount chief of the country and ...the greatest and most renowned chief of the Bapedi' (Hunt1931: 283). Thulare's authority, between 1810 and 1822<sup>3</sup>, was by all accounts extensive (Winter 1913: 96), and it is probable that he exacted tribute from as far a field as the Zoutpansberg and the Drakensberg<sup>4</sup>. Raids against the 'Amandebele' of Moletlane are mentioned (Hunt 1931: 283) and it is possible that these raiders are the 'Pedi' referred to by Jackson's informant that caused Makapan to retreat into Historic Cave at least three times prior to 1854 (Jackson n.d. :17).

The oral records relating to the early 1800's also help to place the Northern Ndebele in a broader context of shifting authority, acquisition and loss of power, and control of resources. Oral traditions shared by the Ledwaba and Gegana (Kekana), as recorded by Ziervogel (1959: 185), indicate that these two groups shared ancestors until Gegana and Lidwaba, the sons of Madidzi, divided the Chiefdom. The Gegana moved to Muledlana (Zebediela) and the Lidwaba to Maxashula (the farm Goedehoop). The Gegana lineage was again disrupted two generations later when, on the death of Tjhumana, his sons Kxumbha and Kxhaba fought. Kxhaba was apparently defeated and settled just outside of Potgietersrus (Ibid.: 8). It was the Kxhaba line that eventually gave rise to Mugombhane II or Makapan<sup>5</sup>, who achieved notoriety for his involvement in the 1854 attack of the Boers, and consequent retreat into Historic Cave. By counting back the generations one can arrive at a rough estimation of when these splits occurred. The Lidwaba-Gegana split possibly the mid to late 1600 while the Kxhaba-Kxumbha split somewhere around the early to mid 1700s. Makapan was probably chief from around 1800 to 1855.

The Langa Ndebele underwent a similar process. Chief Podile is thought to have arrived in the Mokopane area around 1690<sup>6</sup>. Three generations later a succession dispute arose on the death of chief Seritarita, causing the chiefdom to split into three under Mapela, Mamaala (Makgenene) and Mosoge (Jackson n.d.: 8-9). Mapele remained at Moumong-wa-Matswake (farm Zuid Holland 773-LR) while Mamaala's group moved around from place to place. They settled for short periods at Tsotsodi (Farm Planknek 43-KS) and at Segondini (farm Makapansgat-39-KS) (Ibid. : 9). Mapela was chief between 1795 and 1825. At the time of his becoming chief the Langa had already incorporated a number of people from a range of other

<sup>3</sup> Thulare is said to have died on the day of the March 14<sup>th</sup> solar eclipse (Rasmussen 1978: 35).

<sup>4</sup> Hunt (1931: 283-4) notes that 'Thulare made his greatest expedition, passing Mapoch's and Maleeuskop he went far into the Waterberg and Zoutpansberg Districts and then back over the Drakensberg reducing the whole country to his rule.'

<sup>5</sup> He also features in various records as: Setswamadi, and Mokopane .

groups<sup>6</sup> by means of conquest and assimilation. Mapela moved his headquarters to Fothane Hill (Moordkoppie) before he died. Mankopane became the next significant chief who ruled between 1836 and 1877 (Jackson n.d.: 10-11). He too became known for his alliance with Makapan and his involvement in the murder of the Boer leader Hermanus Potgieter that led to the siege of 1854.

Finally regarding the later stages of occupation, Moore (1981:5) records locals comment that sometime after the rinderpest epidemics of the 1890s, impoverished Shangaan-Tsonga people moved down from the lowveld into the area resulting in a mix of Pedi, Ndebele, and Shangaan -Tsonga. In 1905 the Ndebele chief Johannes Kekana moved in to the Valley from Zebediela and in 1926 first white farmers began to settle using the residents as labour.

## 1.2 COMMENTS

- The Valley has a rich and complex archaeological record.
- It provides a unique opportunity to investigate Earlier and Middle Stone Age Sites
  - attention needs to be given to identifying Stone Age open sites, as these are few and far between and not easily recognised by the untrained eye.
- Little research has been carried out on the Later Stone Age in the Valley
  - the Valley may provide a unique opportunity to investigate the interface/interaction between LSA and Early Iron Age.
- The culture-history of the Iron Age is still not resolved and warrants further research
- Occupation of the Valley overlaps with oral histories.

## 1.3 AFFECTED AREAS

### 1.3.1.1 Ficus

Ficus, lies 4km east of the junction of the Makapan Valley and Polokwane road. It comprises an open site in a saddle between u-shaped kranz of dolomitic limestone and a rocky outcrop (Fig.1.) (Moore 1981: 14 & Partridge 1966: 125) and a series of caverns and caves that have formed in the dolomite.

- Saddle Site

Moore (1981: 14) excavated in the saddle after members of the Bernard Price Institute of Palaeontology reported that the slope to the west of the saddle was heavily terraced and

<sup>6</sup> Jackson (Ibid: 10) lists the following as having being subject to the Mapela Langa: Tshaloga Kwēna of headman Tšhaba, the Kwēna of headman Lelaka, Phalane Mareng of headman Mabuēla, the Pedi of headman Matlou, Kwēna of headman Ramorulane and the Hurutshe of headman Molokomme.

artefacts were scattered all over the surface. In response students and staff of the Archaeology Department made a collection of pottery and slag from the site in 1979, after which he excavated nine trenches and four test pits that ranged in size from 1 – 30 square metres. Four cultural components were identified:

Component I - AD 550±40

Component II - AD870±40 /AD830±50

Component III - AD1490±50/AD1560±50 and,

Component IV - more recent.

Moore (1981: 43) also noted the presence of Shangaan graves in the Ficus, one fairly close to Peppercorn cave and the other set back in the saddle.

- Cave Sites

**Ficus** and **Peppercorn Cave** are situated at the base of the dolomite kranz, both having developed at the intersection of two geological faults. Both of these caves extend to the water-table (Partridge 1966: 126), and are bat hibernacula. Peppercorn has both archaeo- and palaeo-deposits. Ficus has a fairly extensive Iron Age deposit.

An excavation was carried out by Partridge in 1966 in Ficus Cave.

A large sample of Late Iron Age artefacts were retrieved from a five foot square pit excavated to a depth of 54 inches adjacent to the north wall of the chamber. From this excavation he concluded that the occupational deposit was related to the 1854 siege event. The presence of a perennial water supply making it an ideal stronghold during the siege (Partridge 1966:131).

Bats appear to roost in Ficus throughout the year, on a daily basis and in high concentrations during the maternity season (Gamble 1988: 9). They don't necessarily inhabit the same part of the cave throughout the year as they look for conditions that best suited to immediate metabolic requirements. Bats are particularly sensitive to light and sound during hibernation (Gamble 1988:14). The bat presently resident in Ficus Cave is Shriber's Longfingered bat Buchanan pers. com.).

Shriber's in Ficus

(Photo: M. Buchanan)



After an extensive study of Ficus Cave, Gamble listed the following hazards (summarised from Gamble 1988: 18):

- Instability. There are loose rocks and slippery surfaces caused by bat guano and moon milk<sup>7</sup>
- It is possible to get lost
- Cave disease or histoplasmosis is known to occur within Ficus Cave
- Consumption of the water may cause problems. If the water is swallowed it can in some cases cause Leptospirosis, which affects the liver, and there have been cases of Sporotrichosis - a skin infection caused through contact with decaying organic matter.

**Katzenjammer** Cave, also referred to as Herrie's Hole (Quinney & Sinclair n.d.) is said to contain a paleo-fill of one of the longest palaeoenvironmental sequences in the region (*ibid.*12). the cave is considered highly unstable.

**Two Skulls** Cave - contains the remains of at least three different individuals - two adults and a child. More skeletons were reported to have been in this cave but have disappeared due to cave collapse. Today the cave remains fairly undisturbed because the entrance is concealed. However, the skulls are not in their original context as they have been removed in the past - photographs exist of them outside the entrance of the cave (CROSA Bulletin 1987 no. 4)

A flow blue printed sherd found together with the skulls, is consistent with the 1854 siege. Dr Jane Close provided the following information:

The flow blue printed sherd fits a c.1854 date - this type of decoration was first invented / produced in Britain the 1820s and was very popular export ware especially to USA in the 1820s-40s - never popular in Britain. Popular in the American market from c.1835 to first quarter 20th C. (later wares were American manufactured). Flow blue (from Britain) appears on Cape sites in the 2nd quarter to mid 19th C. and then in lesser amounts throughout the rest of the century.

It is a British industrial ware - usually a relatively high-fired white-bodied refined earthenware (whiteware), underglaze transfer printed and purposely 'blurred' by the addition of lime or ammonium chloride during firing. The addition of lime or chloride of ammonia into the protective shell of the fire-clay saggar surrounding the wares while firing produced the desired "flowing" effect' (Snyder, J. B. 1994, Historic Flow Blue. Schiffer Publishing Ltd: Atglen USA).



A cavern by the name of **Colin's II** is also mentioned in the literature but it is unclear whether this is Two skull's cave or not.

<sup>7</sup> moonmilk - "the material derived from the breakdown of cave formations into a fine, white powder" it occurs in the deep cave zone in Ficus as a slippery white deposit (Gamble 1988: 15) .



#### 1.4 COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RE: A SUITABLE TOURIST ROUTE

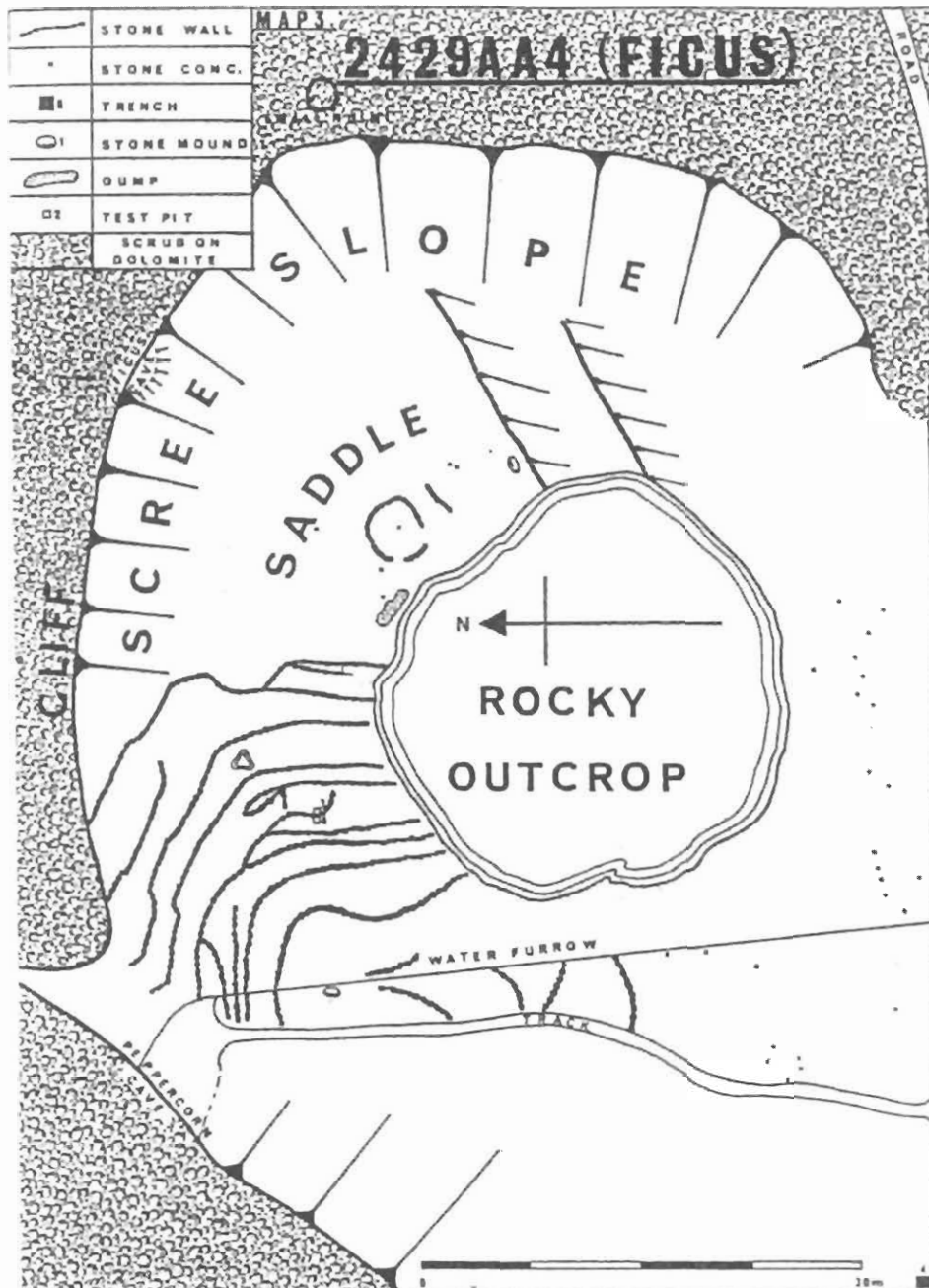
Based on the desktop study and a foot survey of the area it is clear that this area is archaeologically important and sensitive. It still contains intact archaeological deposit that may help resolve many of questions around the EIA/LIA record and transition. We thus recommend the following with regards to a tourist or visitors route.

Cars are left on or near the road and people walk up to Peppercorn Cave. The front of Peppercorn offers a safe vantage point to view the cave, and the guide can discuss fossiliferous material that has recently fallen from the roof. The tourists should then proceed along the base of the ridge and climb up to Ficus Cave. We do not recommend traversing on the ridge (at the base of the dolomites) as many small caverns open up and as reported contain human skeletal remains. Ficus Cave should be viewed from the rock slab. We do not recommend that people enter Ficus Cave without special permission for the following reasons:

- the archaeological deposit is friable,
- there are reported cases of Histoplasmosis and Sporotrichosis,
- the cave is unstable
- it is easy to slip and get lost.

The tourists should return via the terraced sites, every effort should be made to use existing paths. There is still material lying on the paths that the guides can talk about. The guides need to take note of and show respect for the two graves, especially as the descendants probably still live in the Valley. One is situated fairly close to Peppercorn Cave and the other set back in the saddle (see Fig 1.).

Fig.1. Ficus (after Moore 1981)



## 1.5 HISTORIC CAVE: EASTERN ENTRANCE

- Geology

The following study of the entrance to Historic Cave was made at the request of the Archaeological Resource Development project, WITS (GEOCON Project report 2001/06/05/KARST):

- The Makapans Historical Cave entrance is formed by a highly fractured and partially shattered rock arch, and is overhung by rock slabs at least 20 m<sup>3</sup> in volume (i.e.: in the order of 40 tons in weight).
- The largest of these slabs is separated from the adjacent rock by prominent but narrow joints with relatively rough joint surfaces. The upper surface of the slab is defined by a narrow, horizontally orientated bedding plane that has been filled with a soil-like material.
- This slab exhibits very little lateral support, with the adjacent rock being highly fractured and shattered.
- A relatively thin sequence of nearly horizontally layered rock overlies the slab.
- The arch is located approximately 20 m above a steeply dipping, rubble-strewn floor, where some sites of historical and archaeological value are located. This area also forms the main entrance route to the lower reaches of the cave.

The arch of rock that forms the cave entrance is deemed to be **highly unstable**. Collapse of the arch will mobilise a large volume of material that may **seriously injure** or **kill** persons working within the upper reaches of the cave or at the entrance.

In the light of the available and observed information, it is assumed that any of the following trigger mechanisms may lead to the collapse of the rock arch that overlies the cave entrance:

- Mining-induced seismic shocks on a regular basis (blasting, etc.)
- Reduction of the cohesion of the joint fill material, due to saturation after heavy precipitation events

The height of the arch above the unstable floor prevents it from being supported from beneath, except at prohibitive cost. The relatively thin layer of rock that occurs directly above the arch slab prevents the installation of a suitable rock anchoring system (i.e.: rock bolts, etc.).

- Archaeological survey

The present boardwalk has been built onto a fairly solid rock base. Its removal will cause no damage to archaeological deposit.

The new boardwalk should be situated as far away from the rock overhang in case of collapse.

The rampart wall that used to run across the eastern entrance of the caves, apparently kicked down by school children (Maguire pers. com.), could be rebuilt without damaging the underlying deposit. It is lying on a fairly solid base of dolomite formed by a previous roof collapse. The wooden props for the original wall are still in place and should be retrieved for analysis and curation. It would be interesting to note what trees were being selected for building and if tree rings are present, seasonal information may be derived.

## 1.6 THE CAVE OF HEARTHS ENTRANCE TO HISTORIC CAVE

- Proposed board walk (Dassie Rock View Point)

There is no visible archaeological material lying in the area proposed for the boardwalk. However, due caution must be exercised to prevent loose rock from tumbling onto the deposit below. Steps should be taken to protect exposed deposit situated below the proposed boardwalk. The deposit should be sand bagged or covered before work on the boardwalk commences. The alien vegetation needs to be removed but the use of chemicals with organic bases should be avoided as this can affect the dating of archaeological materials. Attempts should be made to locate the results of the Quinney excavation of COH as this may affect the placement of the 'stairs' approaching the Dassie Rock View Point. (see 1.1.1.1).

## 1.7 THE PATHS

The paths around the COH complex were surveyed and the presence of cultural material noted. In each case an attempt was made to locate the source of the material (see Appendix 1). From both the survey and the excavation (see 2) there appears to be an Iron Age cultural horizon lying between 10-15 cm below the surface. The artefacts lying on the path are thus eroding out of the exposed deposits as well as from the underlying deposits.

Pottery eroding out of exposed deposit



We recommend the following:

- if the paths are not capped they will need to be monitored carefully,
- exposed deposit on the sides of the paths should be bolstered to prevent further erosion,
- if gabion or lime-paving is used precaution must be taken not to dig too far into the deposit,
- the replacement of split poles presently in use may proceed, but once again caution must be exercised if new poles are dug into the path,
- try to avoid the use of chemicals.

## 2 PHASE II - MITIGATION

### 2.1 EXCAVATION

Excavation was undertaken to rescue archaeological material exposed during a previous excavation (report unavailable) and which was being tampered with by baboons (Viney pers com.). The site is situated on the path above the Cave of Hearths between the car park and Historic Cave. A GPS reading was taken, but an accuracy greater than 6m could not be achieved - S24° 08' 458" E29°11' 956'.

We excavated within a one square metre grid, which extended over the old excavation and onto the path. An attempt was made not to excavate too much of the existing path so as not to encourage erosion.

The surface was swept and the edge of the old archaeological/baboon excavation cut back and cleaned to obtain a stratigraphic profile. From this two layers were identified and excavated accordingly. All of the deposit was sieved.

#### Summary of Finds

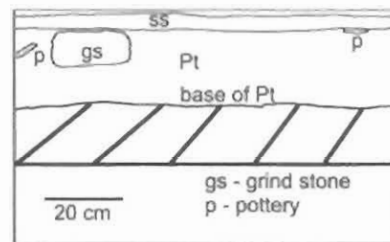
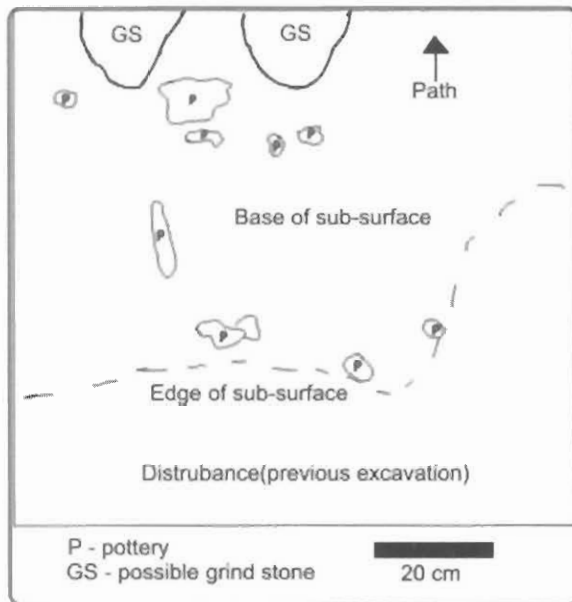
Layer	Period	Artefact Type	No.	Comment
Surface				
	MSA	Snapped blade	1	
		Flake	1	
	L IA	Undecorated pottery	16	
		Iron slag	1	
		Beads	4	blue (1), white? (1), blue & red striped (2)
		Seeds	2	marula (1) zizyphus (1)
SS	L IA	undecorated pottery	12	
Pt	MSA	Side-scraper	1	
	L IA	undecorated pottery	57	
		Beads	9	navy blue (1), turquoise blue (1), red (1), blue & red striped (5)

Although two natural layers were detected they did not define two different cultural entities or periods. The layering was created by termite and roots. There appears to be a single cultural layer between 10 – 15cm below the present surface. It is possible that all the pottery belongs together, certainly the pottery from Pt is what remains of a single pot. This cultural layer extends into the pathway, and may underlie the path in general.

The pottery was undiagnostic, however the beads provide some indication of time period. The red and blue striped beads are similar to those found at Mgungundlovu (1828-1839). The Indian red beads were not produced in India after 1600, however Wood (2003) argues that a

later series must have been produced and imported as they are very prominent in early Venda collections and date to as late as the 1900s. Thus it seems probable that the cultural layer formed between the 1820s and 1900s.

The MSA tools must have become incorporated into this layer at the time. There is no obvious evidence for reworking or re-use of the MSA tools.



Complete pot at the base of Pt

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## Appendix 1

The path from the gate at the eastern entrance to Historic cave across the top of Cave of Hearths up to the car park - The path was paced out to provide a general indication of where artefacts are lying. An attempt was made to locate the source of the artefacts.

Distance paced out	Artefact or marker	Comment
± 30 from gate	Pottery	May derive from underlying deposit
60	Pottery	
66	pottery	
92	pottery	
108 just before beacon	pottery	
117	beacon	
147 (tree marked 193)	pottery	
200 (on stair just before the stairway turns left)	pottery	Appears to be washing down onto path
212 (just under car park before final right turn)	pottery	Exposed deposit on the right has pottery 15cm below surface. The front of the deposit has washed away

Path from the gate at the eastern entrance to Historic Cave down to Cave of Hearths

Distance paced out	Artefact or marker	Comment
With 1 <sup>st</sup> 10 paces	Pottery	Possibly from underlying deposit
26 (at turn)	Pottery	
31	Pottery	Eroding from higher deposit
47 (base of step in line with marked tree 377 <i>Ozorea</i> )	Pottery	
Up to 57 (base of stairs)	Pottery	
68	Pottery	If it is washing it must be washing down the path as there is not much deposit on the sides.
73 (at gabion on left just before marked tree 287)	Pottery	Eroding from the deposit above the gabion
80 (4 stairs below tree marked 287)	Pottery	Eroding out of deposit
103 (gate to Cave of Hearths)		

## Path from Cave of Hearths up to Car park

Distance paced out	Artefact or marker	Comment
Gate (from Cave of Hearths)	Pottery	Pottery may have been discarded during earlier mining/ archaeological activities
5 <sup>th</sup> step	Pottery	Eroding out of deposit on the right
Up to 11 <sup>th</sup> step	Pottery	May need to bolster deposit on the sides to stop erosion
Up to 27 (turn)	Pottery	Pottery is eroding out on the left side of the gabion
34	Pottery	Eroding out of deposit on the right
40 (natural platform)	Pottery	Pottery lying on top of the deposit
46	Pottery	Eroding from deposit on the left
51	Pottery	Eroding from deposit on the left
56	Decorated pot sherd	Eroding from deposit on the left
63		Spit pole is broken
66	Pottery	
68	Pottery	
72 (joins top path)		