## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HARTEBEESTPORT D, BRITS

A Phase-I report prepared for Environmental Design Partnership

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Introduction

and archaeological interest Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) to examine the property for sites of historical ス conduct a limited Environmental Impact Assessment. Madden, proprietor, intends to develop a portion of Hartebeestpoort D 412JQ for He contracted Environmental Design Partnership (EDP) to help develop the plans EDP in turn commissioned

**Methods** 

boundary. Sites were located on the 1:1000 Site Plan provided by EDP and then transferred "valley of desolation," and the bushcamp area at the base of the kopje at the northwest conference centre on the northeast hill, the base of the northeast hill, an open area called the examined the southeast corner of the farm, the north ploughed field, the main lodge and to the 1:50 000 2527DA Wolhuterskop (Figure 1). One ARM staff visited the farm on 5 March 1999 in the company of Mr. Madden. They

Results

Site 1 (25.30.28S 27.40.09E)

of cores suggest that manufacturing took place here. in an old ploughed field. The material included several irregular cores, a discoidal core and Middle Stone Age (c. 200,000 to 30,000 years ago) material lay scattered on a gentle slope parallel flake. Most of these artefacts were made from quartzite river cobbles. Although these artefacts lay scattered The number

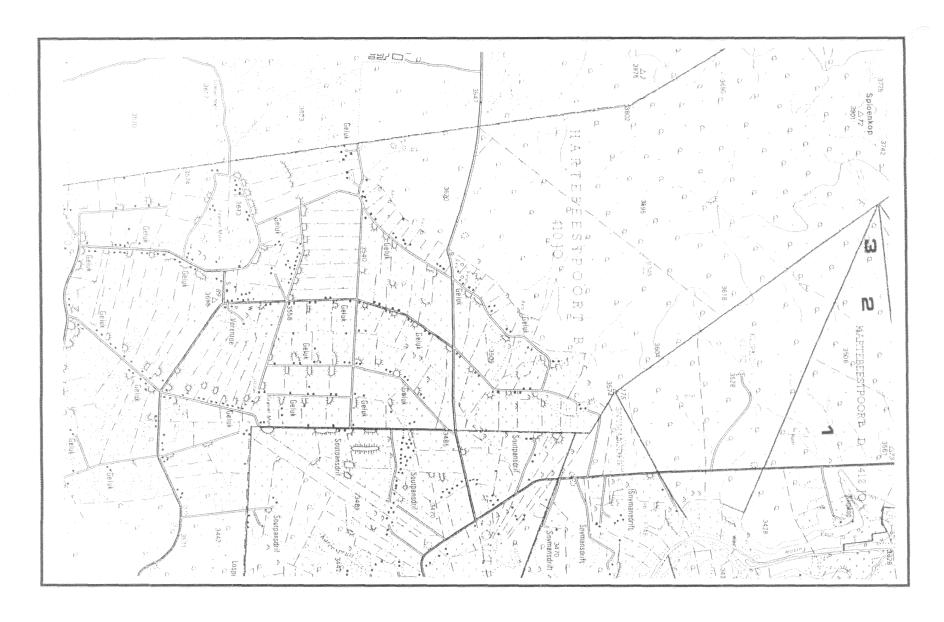


Figure 1. Location of sites on 2527DA Wolhuterskop.

over a large area, the low flat rock outcrop may have been a focal point.

Site 2 (25.30.10S 27.39.10E)

(the then the open area was a residential site stone concentrations may have been the foundations of grainbins. Olifontspoort facies of Moloko and the pottery therefore dates to the 16th century. Some Late Iron Age pottery was found next to the old watercourse and in an exposed area valley of desolation') about 100 metres away. The decoration is typical If this was their function Þ

Site 3 Complex (25.30.08S 27.38.40E)

and the unit on the hill was occupied by the headman. difaqane-about AD 1750 to 1820 stock enclosures, and inner cattle kraals. Presumably, these units were all contemporaneous, describe their precise spatial organization. itself and the remainder around the base. the base of a rock outcrop northeast of the boundary kopje, while Unit E stands on the kopje proposed bushcamp. At least 6 were noted but more could exist. Several stone-walled units are located in the Without mapping these units it is not possible to They appear to include outer walls, outer smallfar northwestern corner of the farm near the Whatever, the case, they all date to the Units A and B lay around

## Recommendations

a the main lodge and conference centre Sites 1 and 2 are not in the proposed development areas, and there are no archaeological sites

destroyed, the whole unit should be mapped before development begins sufficiently important on other part of the Site 3 complex could be endangered by the bushcamp. Unit D, but the walling can grounds to be avoided. warrant full protection. In any case Unit D is not unique nor If the Development will take walling