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PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PALM VALLEY FARM NO 1294, PAARL DISTRICT

PREPARED FOR Marius Nieuwoudt, Omniplan 10 September 2002

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INTRODUCTION

significance of the sites and the impact of development on them, and recommend mitigatory measures. application for rezoning farm no 1294 Palmvalley for development as an aerodrome-gholf resort. The brief was to survey the area (Figure 1) and record the position of the archaeological sites, assess the Nieuwoudt of Omniplan, Belville to conduct a Phase 1 archaeological assessment of Palm Valley Farm, owned by Mr Warner, PO Box 808, Durbanville. The archaeological survey has to do with an The Centre for Geographical Analysis of the University of Stellenbosch was requested by Marius The archaeological survey has to do with an

undertaken. material located was recorded on the plan (Figure 2) provided by Omniplan. No test excavations were The study area *(see end of paragraph for GPS positions) was searched on foot and any archaeological

- <u>D</u>: 33°45.40' S 18°45.79' E <u>E</u>: 33°45.43' S 18°45.25' E <u>C</u>: 33°46.34' S; 18°45.15' E <u>D</u>: 33°45.40' S 18°45.79' E

BACKGROUND

case the Berg River, made these artefacts. Further it is known that Middle Stone Age (350 000 - 22 000 humans, such as Homo ergaster and Homo heidelbergensis who lived close to ancient rivers, in this 350 000 years old in the study area. The Stellenbosch area gained international fame in the early 20th Early Stone Age Acheulian occurrences. The Acheulian dates to between 1.4 million and 350 000 years ago in Africa (Deacon & Deacon 1999), but is estimated to be in the order of between 700 000 to artefacts were made by modern peoples. year ago) and Later Stone Age (22 000 - 300 years ago) artefacts occur in the general area. Such Stellenbosch culture, showed that Palaeolithic culture was as old in South Africa as in Europe. Early century as the type area of the handaxe in South Africa. Handaxes and associated artefacts, named the districts of Paarl, Stellenbosch and Bellville in the vicinity of Palm Valley are well known for The Acheulian dates to between 1.4 million and 350 000

FINDINGS

One site, and four ephemeral scatters were located in the study area

GPS location: 33°46.04" S 18°45.03' E

some of the artefacts show plough damage. Thus the context of the site has been destroyed approximately 25 m² and consists of some forty artefacts, including 3 cores, chunks and undiagnostic Middle Stone Age artefacts were located beneath a telephone line (Figure 2). The occurrence measures this scatter may originally have been a workshop. However, the scatter occurs in the plough zone and flakes in silcrete. There is a silcrete outcrop close to the site, and as many of the flakes retain cortex,

Importance: Low to medium

Impacts: Development will disturb and destroy the site further

Mitigation: None required

GPS location: 33°46.08' S 18°45.05' E
One formal MSA Il point, two cores and one chunk found in an area of approximately 10m²

Importance: Low

Impact: Development will disturb and destroy the site

Mitigation: None required

Scatter PV 3

GPS location: 33°46.28' S 18°44.98' E

In the immediate vicinity of a koppie, approximately 80 metres from a dirt road, an ephemeral scatter have been dumped there with non-artefactual stone Renosterveld, but a weathered handaxe and some weathered Acheulian flakes in sandstone seem to of undiagnostic silcrete flakes occur in the plough zone. The koppie is densely vegetated with

Importance: Low

Impact: Development will further disturb and destroy the site.

Mitigation: None required

4.3. Scatter PV4

GPS location: 33°45.65' S 18°45.79' E

weathered sandstone, four silcrete MSA cores, and two undiagnostic silcrete flakes were found On a ploughed field, in an area of approximately 500 m², one complete and one partial handaxe in

Importance: Low

Impact: Development will agggravate the disturbance.

Mitigation: None required.

4.3 Scatter PV5

GPS location: 33°45.57' S 18°45.96' E

Age blade sections in silcrete and sandstone were found. In the proposed conservation area, which preserve dense Renosterveld, several weathered Middle Stone

Importance: Low

Impact: None foreseen

Mitigation: None required.

CONCLUSION

plough zone (apart from PV5) and thus severely disturbed. Therefore they have very little research potential and no mitigation is required. Acheulian and Middle Stone Age materials were found in the study area, but all the sites are in the

RECOMMENDATIONS

particular the areas where the runway is planned and the conservation area (A & B as marked on Figure 2), should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist at the time of development Parts of the study area are covered with grass and trees that compromise visibility. These areas, in

REFERENCES:

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Stone Age. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers

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