

9/2/80/44

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY
PORTION OF PORTION 33 OF THE FARM
KROMMERIVIER 175, STELLENBOSCH**

Prepared for

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By

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**FEBRUARY
1998**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Relatively large numbers of Early Stone Age artefacts were located during a baseline study of a portion of portion 33 of the farm Krommerivier 175, Stellenbosch.

All of the tools were located in severely disturbed contexts such as old slope washed gravels, gravel roads, vineyards, steep vegetated slopes, eroded river and banks, and prepared/levelled light industrial sites in the lowermost portion of the study site.

The impact of the proposed development on archaeological sites in the study area is high, but the significance of the finds is considered to be low to negligible. As a result, no archaeological mitigation is required.

The probability of locating sites of archaeological significance during implementation of the proposed project is considered to be low. As a result, no further in depth studies are required.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and brief

The Agency for Cultural Resource Management has been requested by Steffen Robertson and Kirsten to undertake a baseline archaeological study of a portion of portion 33 of the farm Krommerivier 175, Stellenbosch.

The aim of the archaeological study is to locate, identify and map archaeological remains that may be negatively impacted by the planning, construction and implementation of the proposed development and to propose measures to minimise against the impact.

A number of different land use options have been proposed, for the site. These include a variety of residential, commercial and industrial combinations. A "no go" option has also been proposed.

2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the archaeological study were:

1. to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites in the study area;
2. to identify and map any sites of archaeological interest that may exist in the study area;
3. to assess the status and significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed development; and
4. to identify measures to maintain any valuable sites that may exist in the study area.

3. THE STUDY SITE

The study site for the proposed development is illustrated in Figure 1.

The study site is situated on the eastern slopes of Papegaiberg and is partly surrounded by the Papegaiberg Nature Reserve on the southern and western sides. The site is bordered by Kayamandi to the north, the newly established Papegaiberg Industrial Park to the north east, and the existing Plankenbrug industrial development to the east.

The study site is largely covered by a mix of alien vegetation (mainly pine) and some indigenous grass and bush, resulting in low archaeological visibility.

4. STUDY APPROACH AND DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

4.1 Method of survey

The approach used in the archaeological study entailed a detailed foot survey of study area.

In addition to the field study an examination of the existing records in the South African Museum was also undertaken. According to the records of the Archaeological Data Recording Centre at the South African Museum, Early Stone Age (ESA) artefacts older than 500 000 years have been recorded and collected in numerous locations in the Stellenbosch area.

And according to Dr Hilary Deacon of the Department of Archaeology, University of Stellenbosch, ESA artefacts and occurrences have been recorded and mapped in the Veldwagtersrivier catchment, and on the backward portion of the Papegaaiberg, as well as the backward portion of Kayamandi (Dr Hilary Deacon, pers. comm.). These tools were located in the catchment of the Veldwagtersrivier, and are also very common in old colluvial gravels of roads. Numerous tools were also found in the vineyard in the area. According to Dr Deacon (pers. comm.), the finds are not considered significant.

5. RESULTS OF THE PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT.

Large numbers of Early Stone Age artefacts were located during the baseline study of a portion of portion 33 of the farm Krommerivier 175, Stellenbosch.

All of the tools were located in severely disturbed contexts such as old slope washes, gravel roads, vineyards, steep vegetated slopes, eroded river and slope banks, and prepared/levelled light industrial sites in the lowermost portion of the study site.

The artefacts comprised mostly large cleavers, choppers, cores, flakes, flaked chunks and cobbles. A few handaxes were also located. The artefacts are mainly in sandstone, but a few in quartzite and a darker ironstone were also found

Significance of finds: low

Impact of development of archaeological sites: high

Suggested mitigation: none required

6. IMPACT STATEMENT

The proposed development of a portion of Portion 33 of the farm Krommerivier 175, Stellenbosch will impact negatively on archaeological occurrences in the area. All the artefacts, however, were located in severely disturbed contexts. Although the impact

of the proposed development is considered to be high, the cultural and scientific significance is considered to be low.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed development of a portion of portion 33 of the farm Krommerivier 175, Stellenbosch, the following archaeological recommendations are made.

1. No archaeological mitigation is required.
2. No further in depth studies are required.