

**APPENDIX 13**

**PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

Colin Campbell

March 1998

Archaeological Preliminary Report  
Project: Longlands Farm - Stellenbosch district  
Client: Environmental Design Partnership

### 1. Introduction

I was requested to visit the farm with the aim of establishing whether there could be remains of archaeological/historical importance. In particular, I was requested to examine the "retreat" and "village" areas (refer to the site plan) on the site of the proposed residential development. The site was visited on March 29 1998. This report is not intended to be a phase 1 report and should not be read as such.

### 3. Methodology

I was given a copy of the 1:5 000 site plan showing the boundaries of the site and the "retreat" and "village" areas.

A series of traverses were walked across the two areas site to identify any archaeological or historical remains. An area slightly larger than the areas demarcated on the site plan was covered.

### 4. Results and Discussion

The "retreat" area is largely covered by trees and, in places, dense undergrowth. There is also a great deal of ground cover from dead pine needles and leaves. Considerable earthmoving activity has occurred in this area including the construction of an earth walled dam. A rubbish dump has also been established here. Outside the wooded area, the uncultivated areas were mainly covered in grass and other ground cover. No significant archaeological remains were found.

The "village" area consists trapezoid area bounded by a road on the north and east sides and a school on the southern side. The terrain comprised fallow or disused fields and various dwellings and other structures. Again there was a fair amount of ground cover.

On the south side of this area there is a group of farm labourers' dwellings. I did not enter this area because of a noisy altercation amongst the inhabitants. No significant archaeological remains were found in this area either.

In between the "village" area and the homestead (refer to site plan), there is another building complex. This consists a few labourer's houses, a large structure constructed concrete blocks and a house with a date of 1917 on the gable.

### 5 Significance

Before the arrival of European colonists, the western Cape was inhabited by Khoisan foragers and, from at least 2000 years ago, by herders. Evidence of these occupants is to be found in the archaeological record in the form of sheep (and later cattle) bones, pottery, ostrich eggshell beads and stone tools (Boonzaier et al 1996). Following the arrival of Dutch colonists in 1652, the original inhabitants were gradually displaced.

After the first grants of land in the Liesbeeck valley to burghers in 1657, colonial expansion was rapid. By 1679 farmers had reached the Hottentots Holland mountains.

By 1680 there were nine families established in the part of the Eerste valley where

Stellenbosch stands today (Walton 1965). The farm Longlands is therefore located in the heart of a rich archaeological and historical tapestry.

No significant archaeological remains were identified. Given the ground cover, undergrowth and test basis of the survey, it cannot be concluded that no significant archaeological remains are to be found on the site. If the site is developed, then the possibility that significant archaeological remains could be uncovered must be considered.

There is at least one building apparently dates to 1917. Any structure which is older than 50 years is protected by the National Monuments Act. Consequently a permit is required from the National Monuments Council before any such building can be modified or demolished.

#### 7 Recommendation

Before development proceeds, a phase one archaeological survey for the entire farm should be conducted. Once this survey has been completed, a mitigation strategy, if required, can be formulated. During the course of development, the possibility that significant archaeological remains could be uncovered must be communicated to the contractors. They should be given sufficient information to allow the persons on site to inform the relevant authorities of any discoveries.

#### 8 References cited

Boonzaier, E; C Malherbe; P Behrens and A Smith 1996. The Cape Herders. David Phillip.  
Walton, J 1965. Homesteads and villages of South Africa. JL van Schaik Ltd.