

- Research methodology: Palaeolithic Survey Grid (**PSG**).
- GPS coordinate system: UTM WGS84 (used in this report).
- Specific area of survey: **PSG G12** (centred on E50.969828 N24.887780).
- Mode of survey: 4x4 vehicle and on foot.
- Duration of survey: 4 hours.
- Team members: Julie Scott-Jackson, William Scott-Jackson, Óskar Gísli Sveinbjarnarson.

### **Objectives:**

The aim of this field survey (16<sup>th</sup> November 2010), was to investigate areas of Palaeolithic potential in Palaeolithic Grid Square **PSG G12** to the South of Highway 5 (Salwa Rd).

### **Route:**

Leaving Highway 5, we turned South along Highway 59 (Figure 1) where there are several tracks to West towards **PSG G12**. The Southern extent of **PSG G12** is constrained by a large military firing area which is surrounded by a bank (Figures 1 and 2). Entrances on the Eastern edge are wired off with warning signs (in Arabic), but the Northern entrances are open. We did not enter this restricted area or explore the Southern or Eastern banks. We travelled West to investigate the area North of the bank in **PSG G12**.

We subsequently exited the area at E50.947153:N24.897379 through a small gap in the camel fencing which borders the Southern carriageway of Highway 5 (towards Doha).

**PSG G12** (centred on GPS reference E50.969828 N24.887780).

Description (Topography, landmarks, vegetation, cultural features)

The Northern area of **PSG12** comprises a plateau which gives way to extensive ridges overlooking a valley to the West. Other ridges are visible to the far West (Figure 1).

Very little vegetation was noted. In the vicinity of Kapel's site V (Figure 2), there are some small trees. A camel farm was noted to the Southeast of the ridges.

Geology, Geomorphology (wadis, erosion features etc)

On the plateau in **PSG12** (Figure 1), low mounds were observed that were covered with small black clasts in a sandy matrix (Figure 4).

On the highest part of a ridge (E51.964190:N24.896322), an area of gravel, overlaying orange brick-like banded deposits (possibly mudstone) (Figure 5) was noted.

Outcrops of large blocks of knappable flint/chert were seen at E50.959434:N24.900260 (Figure 6).

Below the main ridges in **PSG12**, in an area of heavily eroded small limestone hillocks with outcrops of flint/chert, is the recorded position of Kapel's (1967) site V (Figure 2).

Archaeology, Finds (location, condition, orientation etc)

1 flake found in **PSG G12** at E50.963684:N24.897433 (now with QNHER).

Recommendations

It is recommended that permission be sought from the appropriate authorities to survey within the restricted military area in **PSG G12** (as shown in Figure 1).

**Reference:**

Kapel. H. (1967) Atlas of the Stone-Age Cultures of Qatar. *Reports of the Danish Archaeological expedition to the Arabian Gulf – Volume One*. Aarhus University Press, Denmark

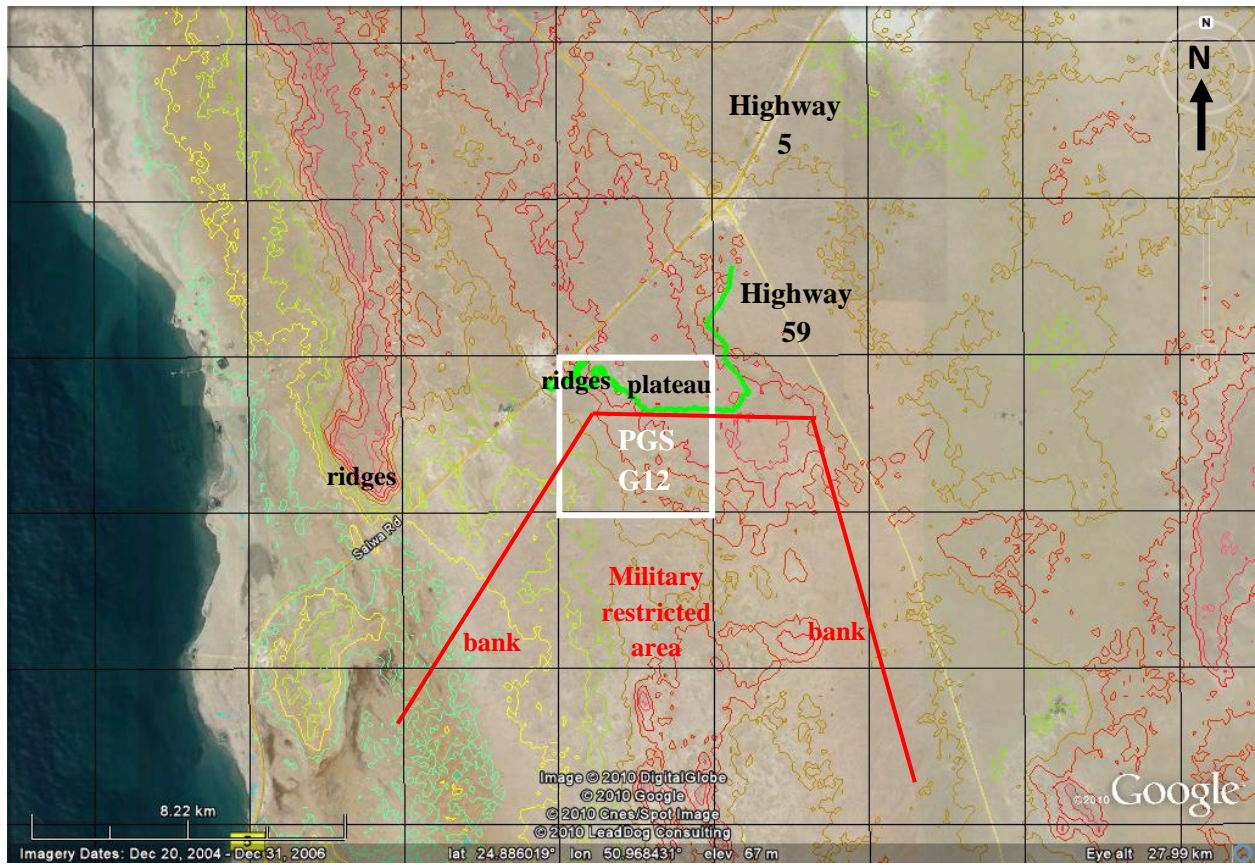


Fig 1: Palaeolithic Grid Square **PGS G12** GPS Ref (UTM WGS84) centred on E50.969828 N24.887780 (tracking shown in green).

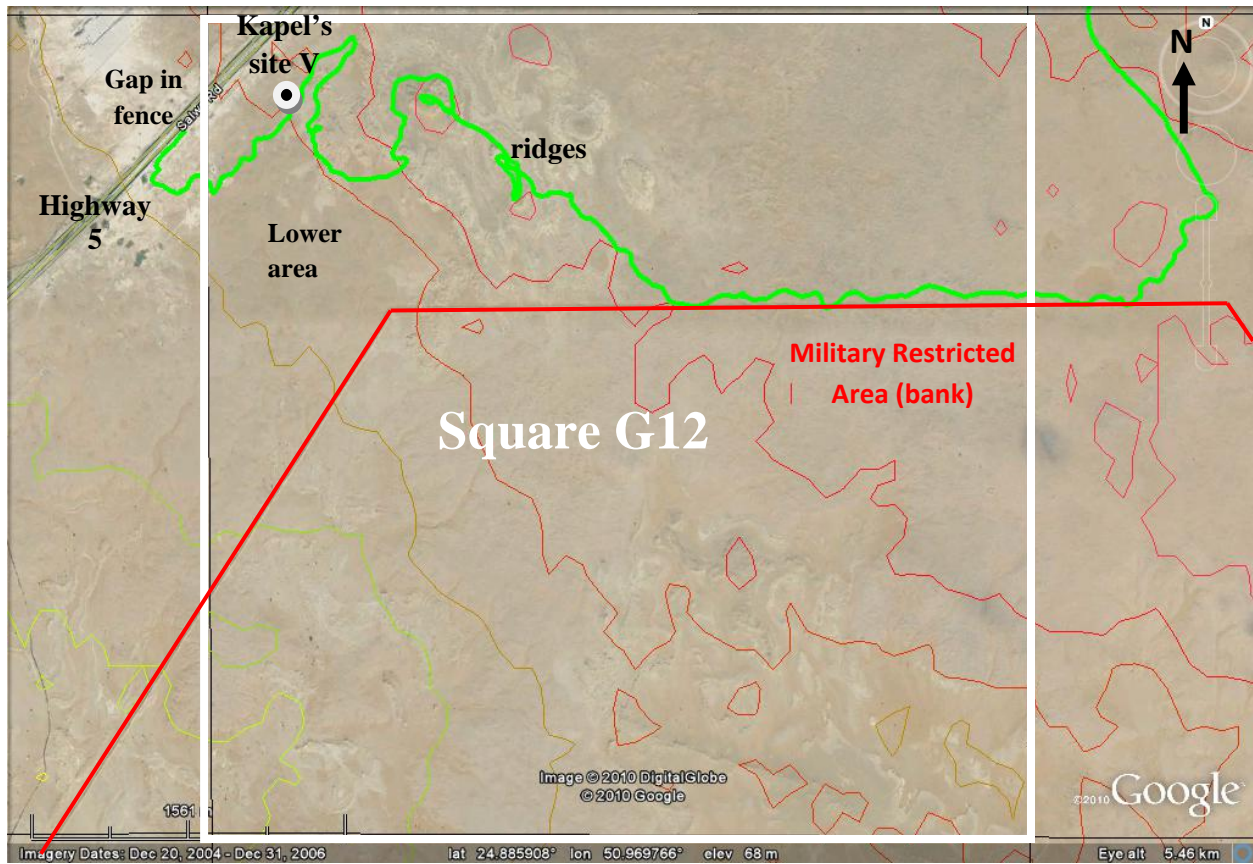


Fig 2: Palaeolithic Grid Square **PGS G12** GPS Ref (UTM WGS84) centred on E50.969828 N24.887780 (tracking shown in green).



Fig 3: **PSG G12.** View from ridge across valley towards ridges in the far West.



Fig 4: **PSG G12.** View of low mounds, covered with small black clasts in a sandy matrix, and the ridges to the West.



Fig 5: **PSG G12.** View of gravel area, overlaying orange brick-like banded deposits (possibly mudstone).



Fig 6: **PSG G12.** Outcrop of large block of knappable flint/chert