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ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT
~~HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT~~
PROPOSED VOËLVLEI TO GLEN
GARRY TRANSFER SCHEME

Prepared for

CROWTHER CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES

By

Agency for Cultural Resource Management
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**SEPTEMBER
2001**

Executive summary

Stone Age artefacts were located during a heritage impact assessment of the proposed Voëlville to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme.

The proposed project is a bulk transfer scheme, which will be used to convey water between the Voëlville water main and the CMC Administration's Glen Garry Reservoir, in Durbanville.

A very small collection of Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age tools were found on a sheet washed terrace on the farm Spes Bona, site of the proposed transfer reservoir.

The tools were found in a severely disturbed context and are not considered to be of scientific value.

No heritage remains were located on the farm Rondebossieberg, nor at Glen Garry, the proposed pump station sites.

No heritage remains were located in the proposed pipeline route, which follows property boundaries, existing servitudes and road reserves.

The receiving environment is not considered to be archaeologically or historically sensitive, vulnerable or threatened.

The overall impact of the proposed Voëlville to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme on heritage remains is considered to be low to negligible.

The probability of locating significant heritage remains during implementation of the project is also considered to be low.

With regard to the proposed Voëlville to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme, the following heritage recommendations are made.

- No mitigation is required.
- No further detailed studies are required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Crowther Campbell & Associates have requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management undertake a heritage impact assessment (HIA) of the proposed Voëlvei to Glen Garry Transfer scheme.

The proposed project is a bulk transfer scheme, which will be used to convey water between the Voëlvei water main and the CMC Administration's Glen Garry Reservoir in Durbanville.

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

2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the HIA were:

1. to describe the archaeology of the study area affected by the proposed scheme in relation to the surrounding area;
2. to determine whether there are any sites of archaeological importance in the study area;
3. to identify and map any sites of archaeological significance;
4. to assess the significance of potential archaeological impacts resulting from the proposed development;
5. to identify mitigation measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist.

3.0 THE STUDY SITE

The study site and proposed activities is illustrated in Figure 1.

4.0 LEGISLATION

Archaeological sites are protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999). The Act came into effect on 01 April 2000, and replaces the National Monuments Act (No. 28 of 1969).

It is an offence to destroy, damage, excavate, or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object, without a permit issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

5.0 STUDY APPROACH AND DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The approach used in the HIA entailed a ground and vehicle survey of the proposed transfer reservoir, pump stations and pipeline route. Fieldwork was undertaken over one day on the 28-08-2001.

A desktop study was also undertaken.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

The archaeology of the study area is not well known. Little research has been done in the surrounding area, and almost all information is generated from archaeological or heritage impact assessments.

Archaeological visibility in the surrounding area is generally very low. This is largely the result of residential and associated development, as well as large scale mechanised agricultural practices, which have destroyed many sites that were probably once visible in the landscape.

Early Stone Age¹ (ESA) tools are fairly common, however, and are found throughout the Swartland and the Berg River valley (Hart 1989 & personal observation). These artefacts are mostly found associated with ancient river gravels, in ploughed and fallow fields, sheet washed slopes, road reserves, borrow pits, quarries, dongas and catchments.

Middle Stone Age² (MSA) and Later Stone Age³ (LSA) artefacts are less common in the surrounding area, but do occur in a less disturbed context (Kaplan 2001a, b & personal observation).

When the Dutch colonists arrived to set up a replenishment station at the Cape in 1652, they encountered several Khoekhoen groups. Some of these groups lived for part of the year on the Cape Peninsula as part of their seasonal round, while the larger

¹ A term referring to the period between 200 000 and 2 million years ago.

² A term referring to the period between 200 000 and 20 000 years ago.

³ A term referring to the last 20 000 years of precolonial history in southern Africa.

groups grazed herds of sheep and cattle in the Tygerberg Hills, Cape Flats and further afield.

7.0 RESULTS OF THE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Proposed transfer reservoir

The site is located on the farm Spes Bona.

A thin scatter of ESA, MSA and a few LSA tools were located on a sheet washed gravel terrace on the proposed site. The ESA and MSA tools in quartzite comprise two cores and some crude flakes and chunks, while LSA tools in silcrete comprise one core, one chunk and two flakes (Figure 2).

The stone tools are not unlike those found in similar disturbed contexts throughout the Swartland and the Berg River valley (Hart 1989, Kaplan 1998, 1999, 2000a, b, Kaplan 2001a & personal observation).

Significance of finds: **low**

Conservation rating: **low**

Suggested mitigation: **none required**

7.2 Proposed pump stations

Two sites are proposed, Rondebossieberg farm and Glen Garry (Figure 1).

Apart from one large, snapped ESA flake found on the way to the proposed Rondebosieberg site, no heritage remains were located. The proposed site is located in the middle of some wheat fields.

No heritage remains were located at the proposed Glen Garry site, which is severely degraded.

7.3 Proposed pipeline route

No heritage remains were located during a sample search of the proposed pipeline route. The route follows mainly property boundaries, existing servitude's and road reserves, till it reaches the Glen Garry Reservoir in Durbanville (Figure 1).

8.0 IMPACT STATEMENT

The impact of the proposed Voelvllei to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme on heritage sites/remains is considered to be low to negligible.

The probability of locating significant archaeological remains during implementation of the project is also considered to be low.

9.0 IMPACT DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

A summary of the significance of the archaeological impacts is presented in Table 1. The archaeological assessment has shown that the proposed Voëlvlei to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme will have no significantly high negative impacts.

Table 1: Assessment of archaeological impacts of the proposed Voëlvlei to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme.

CRITERIA	IMPACT	
	WITHOUT MITIGATION	WITH MITIGATION
Extent	On site	No mitigation applicable
Duration	Short-term	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Improbable	
Significance	Low	
Status	Negative	
Confidence	High	

10.0 CONCLUDING STATEMENT

In general, the receiving environment is not considered to be archaeologically or historically sensitive, vulnerable or threatened.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed Voëlvlei to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme, the following heritage management recommendations are made.

1. No mitigation is required.
2. No further detailed studies are required.

The above recommendations are subject to the approval of the South African Heritage Resource Agency.

12.0 REFERENCES

- Hart, T. 1987. Porteville survey. In Parkington, J. & Hall, M. (eds). Papers in the prehistory of the Western Cape, South Africa. Oxford: BAR International Series 332:404-423.
- Kaplan, J. 1998. Archaeological study, portion 5 of the farm Boontjiesrivier No. 262, Tulbach. Report prepared for Mr E. Spiers.

- Kaplan, J. 1999. Archaeological study, proposed low cost housing project, Kalbaskraal. Report prepared for CK Rumboll & Associates.
- Kaplan, J. 2000a. Archaeological and historical study, Sout River catchment management plan. Report prepared for Steffen Robertson and Kirsten.
- Kaplan, J. 2000b. Archaeological study, portions 9, 10 and 11 of the farm Uitkamp No. 189, Durbanville. Report prepared for First Plan Town and Regional Planners.
- Kaplan, J. 20001a. Heritage Impact Assessment, proposed development, Glen Rosa Country Estate, Paarl. Report prepared for Doug Jeffery Environmental Consultants.
- Kaplan, J. 2001b. Heritage Impact Assessment, portion 12 of the farm 214 Brackenfell. Report prepared for Diane Erasmus Environmental Services.
- Kaplan, J. 2001c. Heritage Impact Assessment, farm 1367 Brackenfell South. Report prepared for Diane Erasmus Environmental Services.

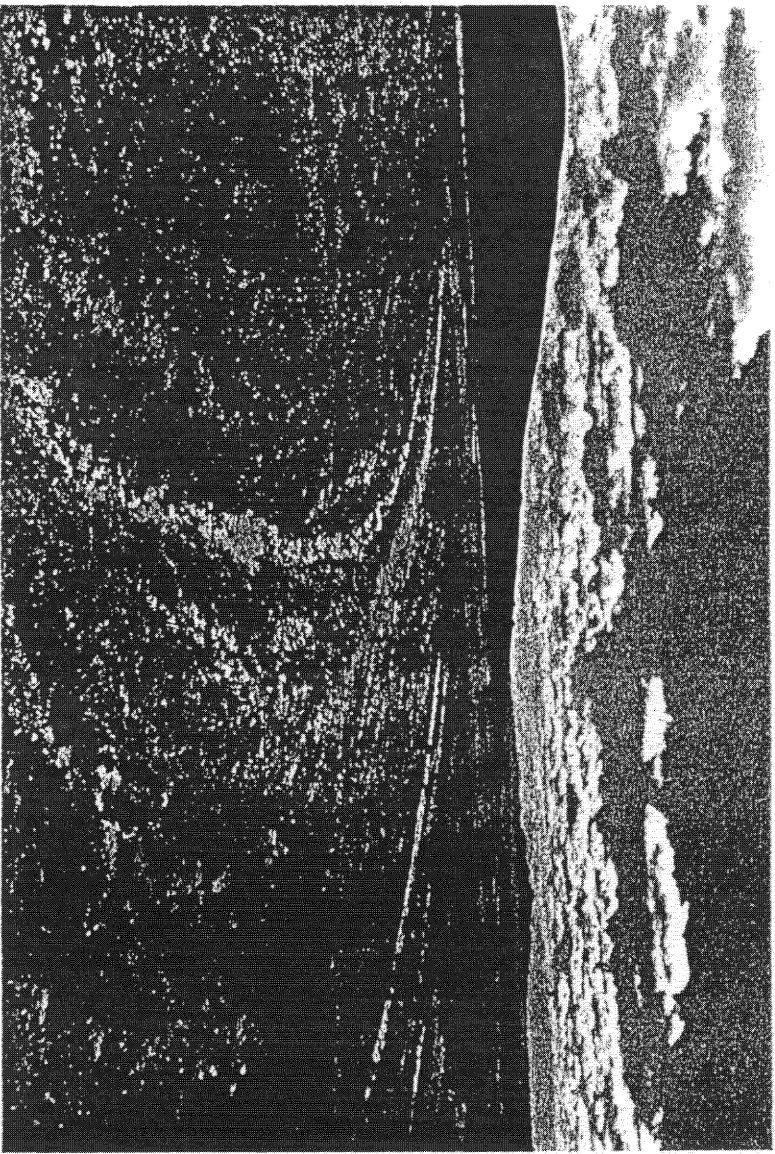


Figure 2. Heritage Impact Assessment, proposed Voelvllei to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme: proposed reservoir site.

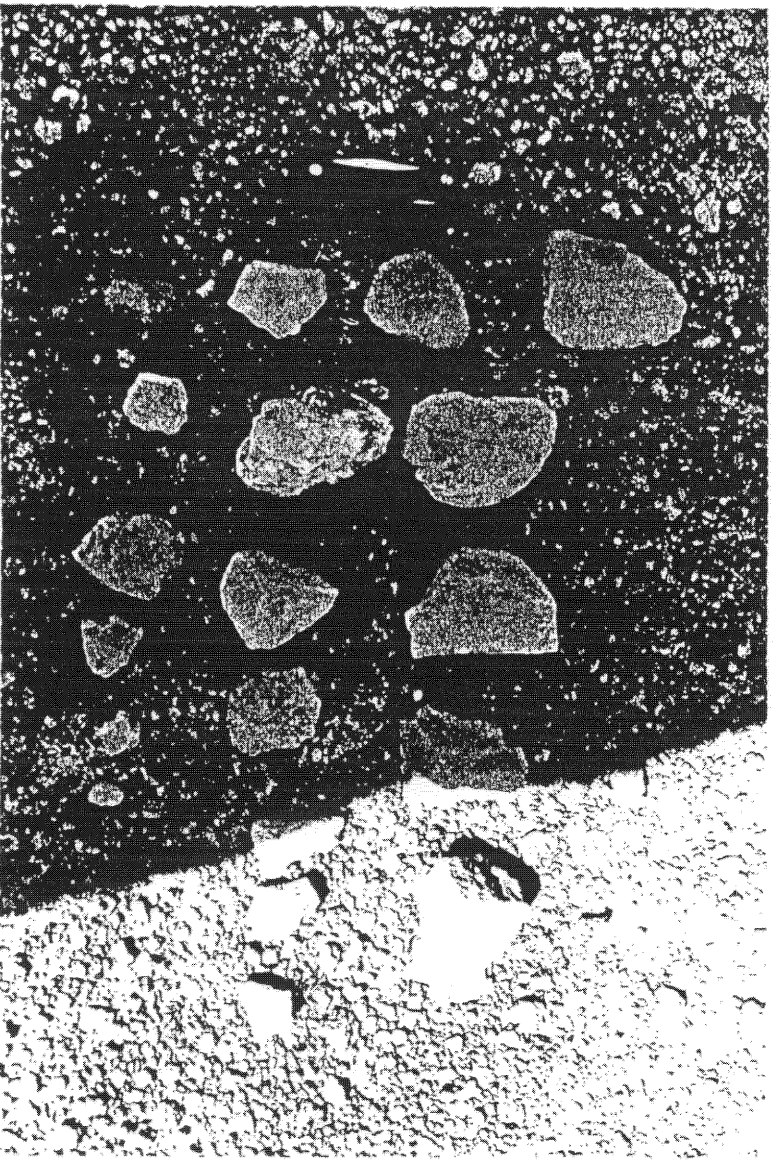


Figure 3. Heritage Impact Assessment, proposed Voelvllei to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme: collection of stone artefacts found on proposed reservoir site.

CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

**PROPOSED VOËLVLEI TO GLEN GARRY
TRANSFER SCHEME**

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

Prepared for:

City of Cape Town
CMC Administration, Water Department

Prepared by:

Crowthers Campbell & Associates

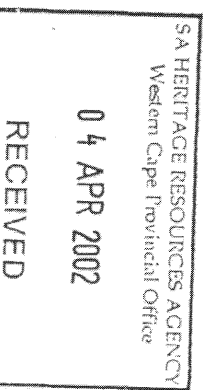
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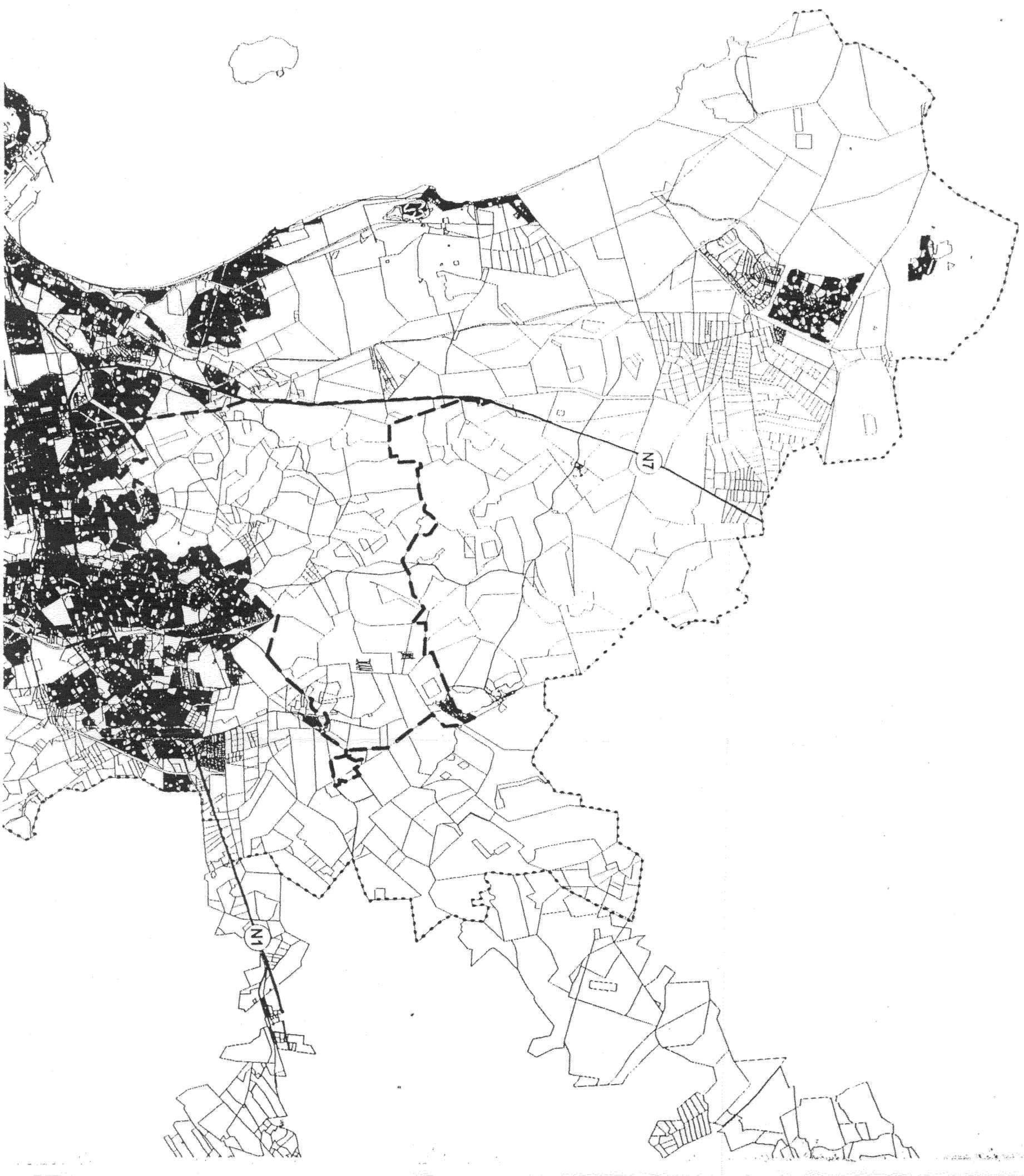







CROWTHER CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES cc

Cmc/06/ts/DSR

March 2002





 Study area.shp
 Cadastral.shp
 City of cape town boundary.shp
 Movement systems.shp
 Class I (Freeway)

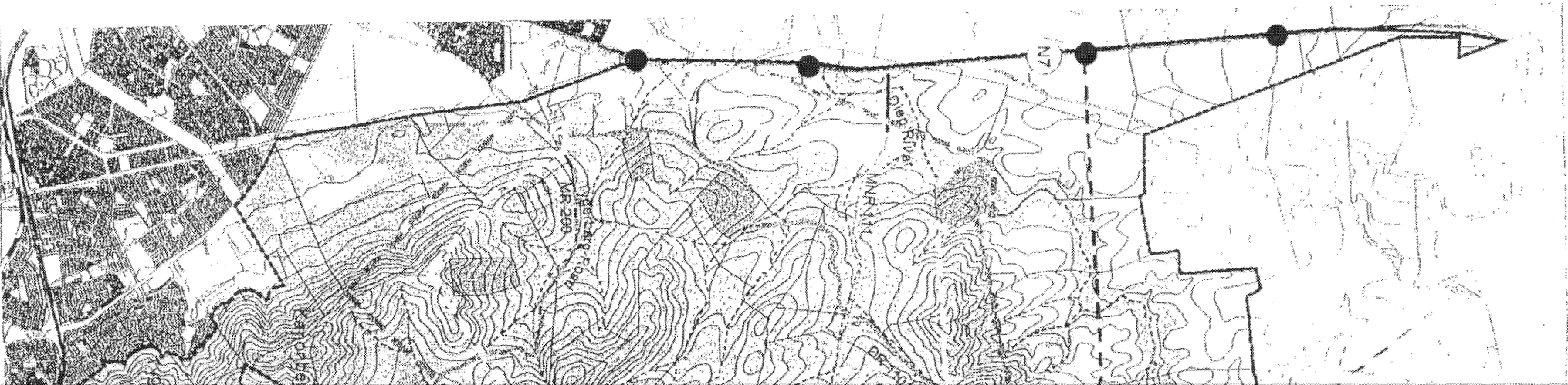
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NORTH SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
 PHASE II (RURAL HINTERLAND)

**LOCALITY of
 STUDY AREA**



Sept. 2001 1:427 058 1



- Study area.shp
- Minerals.shp
- Buffer Area
- Construction Material Extraction Zone
- Stations.shp
- Milkpunt
- Mellish
- Fisantekraal
- Movement system.shp
- Class I (Freeway)
- Class II (Primary Distributor)
- Class III (District Distributor)
- Proposed Class I (Freeway)
- Proposed Class II (Primary Distributor)
- Proposed Class III (District Distributor)
- Railway
- To be Closed
- Rivers.shp
- Contour:50.shp
- Cadastrals.shp
- Communication, Goederwaght Site
- Extensive Residential
- Extractive Industry
- Light Industry
- No Data
- Green structure.shp
- Agricultural potential.shp
- Core Viticulture Area
- Grain Area
- Mixed Farming Area
- Transitional Agricultural Area
- Proposed Intersections
- Fisantekraal Aerodrome



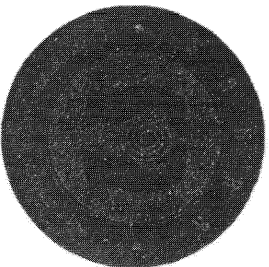
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NORTH SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
 PHASE II (RURAL HINTERLAND)

SPATIAL PROPOSALS



Sept. 2001 1:201 667



Voelvel to Glen Garry
ATTENTION: Kirstin van Tonder

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY:

File No.: 9/2/021/0023
 Date received: 10 October
 Date of comment: 10 October 2002
 Sent to peer review: No

[1] SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

111 HARRINGTON STREET, CAPE TOWN, 8001
 PO BOX 4637, CAPE TOWN, 8000
 TEL: 021 462 4502 FAX: 021 462 4599

REVIEW COMMENT ON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

BY ARCHAEOLOGIST OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

South Africa has a unique and non-renewable archaeological heritage. Archaeological sites are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) and may not be disturbed without a permit. Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) identify and assess the significance of the sites, assess the potential impact of developments upon such sites, and make recommendations concerning mitigation and management of these sites. On the basis of satisfactory specialist reports SAHRA or the relevant heritage resources agency can assess whether or not it has objection to a development and indicate the conditions upon which such development might proceed and assess whether or not to issue permission to destroy such sites.

AIAs often form part of the heritage component of an Environmental Impact Assessment. They may also form part of a Heritage Impact Assessment called for in terms of section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25, 1999. They may have other origins. In any event they should comply with basic minimum standards of reporting as indicated in SAHRA Regulations and Guidelines.

This form provides review comment from the Archaeologist of the relevant heritage resources authority for use by SAHRA Regional Managers, for example, when informing authorities that have applied to SAHRA for comment and it may be used in conjunction with Form B, which provides relevant peer review comment.

A. PROVINCE: Western Province
B. REGIONAL MANAGER : Kirstin van Tonder
C. AUTHOR(S) OF REPORT : Kaplan, J (ACRM)
DATE: June 2002

D. TITLE OF REPORT: Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of Proposed Voelvel to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme

E. Please circle as relevant: Archaeological component of EIA / HIA / CMP / Other (Specify)Phase 1 report in response to development

F. REPORT COMMISSIONED BY (CONSULTANT): Crowther Campbell & Associates

G. CONTACT DETAILS Fuad Fredericks 021 461 1118

COMMENTS: (Please find comment on separate sheet(s) attached. COMMENT ON THE REPORT ITSELF SHOULD BE SEPARATE FROM COMMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REPORT)

PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

NAME OF ARCHAEOLOGIST: Mrs Mary Leslie

SIGNATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGIST:

EMAIL: mleslie@sahra.org.za

NAME OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY: SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE COMMENT (ABOVE OR APPENDED) CONSTITUTES THE COMMENT OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGIST (AND MAY BE TAKEN ONLY AS APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE) AND THAT ANY DEVELOPMENT THAT INVOLVES DESTRUCTION OF ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IS STILL SUBJECT TO A PERMIT FOR DESTRUCTION OF SUCH SITE GIVEN TO THE DEVELOPER BY SAHRA OR THE RELEVANT HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERMIT COMMITTEE (AND THIS WILL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF THE PHASE 2 OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AS NECESSARY)

**REVIEW COMMENT ON
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Kaplan, J (ACRM) September 2002.

Phase I Archaeological Impact Assessment of Proposed Voëlvllei to Glen Garry Transfer Scheme

Please note that this is an archaeological impact assessment only but NOT (as the title on the report implies) a full Heritage Impact Assessment as defined in the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999.

The archaeologist encountered scattered stone tools of the Earlier (not Early), Middle and Later Stone Ages. As this is the last opportunity to record such artefacts, the report is actually an inadequate record. In this instance we will not require a re-visit but will be setting minimum standards about the recording of artefacts to prevent scanty reporting in the future.

Clearly the archaeologist did not encounter sites of high significance on this property so, in terms of the archaeology we, therefore, have no objection to the development proceeding. However should any archaeological remains be encountered during earthmoving operations these must (in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act) be assessed by an archaeologist.

**Mary Leslie
SAHRA Archaeologist**