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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY
ERF 324
ROOIELS

Prepared for

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERSHIP

By

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Executive summary

One silcrete flake, one quartz chunk and a thin scatter of shellfish remains were located during a baseline archaeological study of Erf 324, Rooiels, on the southern cape coast.

The proposed subdivision of Erf 324 has been undertaken mindful of proposed future development options for the site.

The study site is 23.7 ha in extent, most of it steep talus slope.

The impact of any proposed future development of the property on archaeological remains is considered to be low.

The probability of locating significant archaeological remains during proposed future development of the property is also considered to be low.

With regard to the proposed subdivision, and any future planned development of Erf 324 Rooiels, the following archaeological recommendations are made.

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

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Environmental Partnership has requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management undertake a baseline archaeological study of Erf 324 Rooiels, on the southern Cape coast.

The proposed subdivision of the property has been undertaken mindful of proposed future development options for the site.

The aim of the study is to locate, identify and map archaeological remains that may be negatively impacted by any future planned developed of the sites, and to propose measures to mitigate against the impact.

2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the archaeological study were:

1. to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance within Erf 324;
2. to identify and map any sites of archaeological significance within the above area;
3. to assess the sensitivity and conservation significance of archaeological sites potentially affected by any proposed future development;
4. to assess the significance of any impacts resulting from any proposed future development, and
5. to identify mitigatory measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist within the site.

3.0 THE STUDY SITE

The study site for the proposed development is illustrated in Figure 1. The property is 23.7 ha in extent, most of it steep talus slope. A small portion of the property comprises coastline, which is all rocky beach. The study site is well vegetated.

4.0 STUDY APPROACH AND DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The approach used in the archaeological study entailed a detailed ground survey of the property.

A desktop study was also undertaken.

4.1 Archaeological context of the study area

According to the records of the South African Museum Archaeological Data Recording Centre (ADRDC), no archaeological sites have been recorded in the immediate study area.

More than 100 sites have, however, been recorded all the way from Rooiels to the mouth of the Palmiet River near Kleinmond (Kaplan 1993). The majority of sites are shell middens (ancient rubbish heaps), but some cave sites also occur such as Rooiels Cave (Smith 1981).

5.0 CRITERIA USED IN THE EVALUATION OF HERITAGE SITES

The criteria used in evaluating the importance of archaeological and heritage sites in the study area include the following:

- the state of preservation of the site;
- the range and density of cultural material present on the site;
- the type of site; for example cave, shell midden, graves/burials
- the approximate age of the site;
- rarity of occurrence; and
- regional, national and international importance

6.0 LEGISLATION

Archaeological sites and human burial remains 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, alter, 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).

7.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

One Later Stone Age¹ (LSA) site was located during the baseline archaeological study of Erf 324

ROOIELS 1. GPS reading S° 34 18.715 E° 18 49.195

The site is located in the extreme south-east portion of the property and comprises one silcrete flake, one quartz flake and thin scatter of bleached shellfish remains among an outcropping of sandstone rock (Figure 2).

Significance of finds: **low**

Suggested mitigation: **none required**

¹ A term referring to the last 20 000 years of precolonial history in southern Africa.

8.0 IMPACT STATEMENT

The impact of any proposed future development of Erf 324 on archaeological sites is considered to be low.

The probability of locating any significant archaeological sites during proposed future development of the site is also considered to be low.

9.0 CONCLUDING STATEMENT

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

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed subdivision, and any future planned development of Erf 324 Rooiels, the following archaeological recommendations are made.

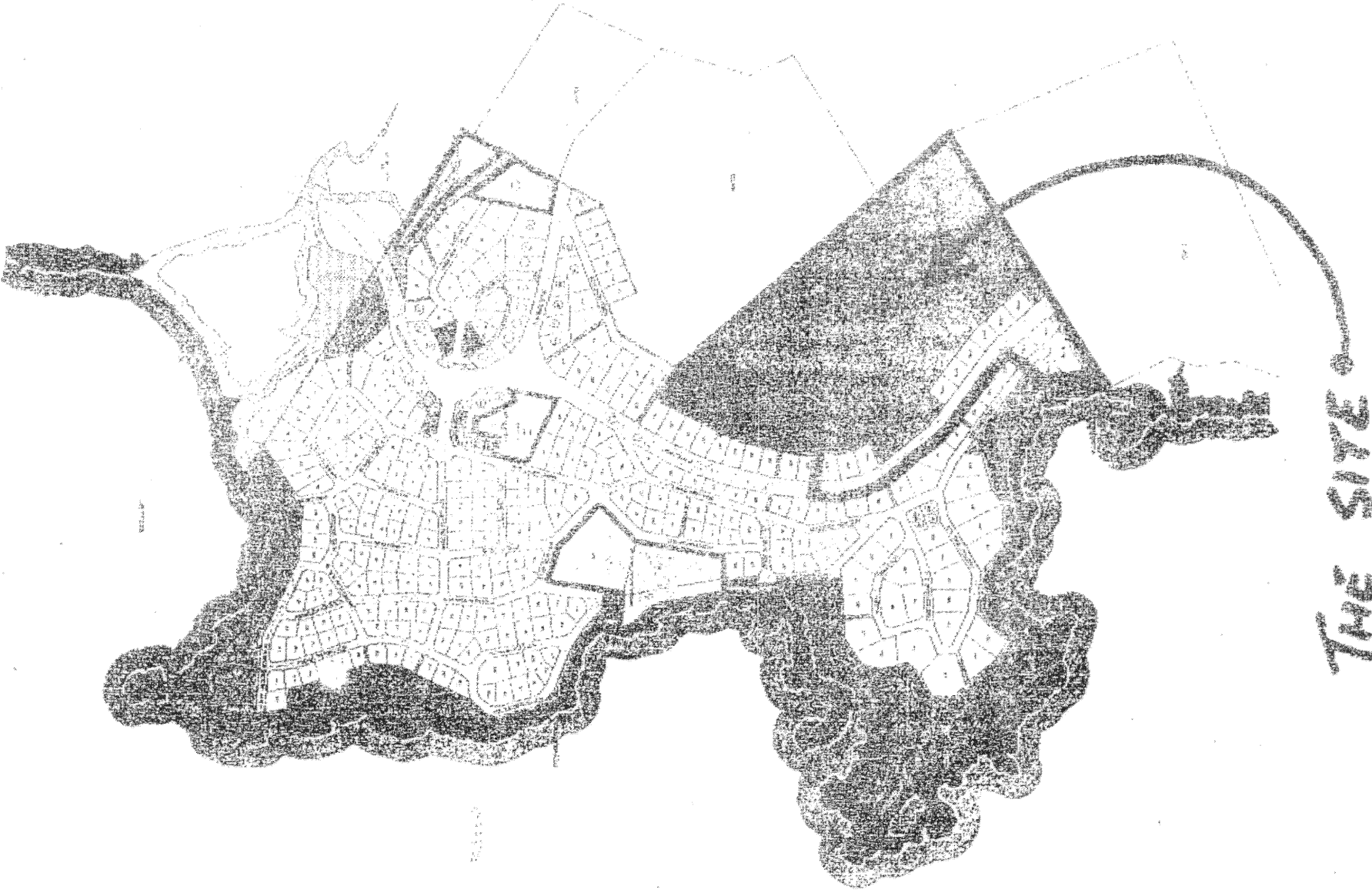
1. No archaeological mitigation is required.
2. No further detailed studies are required.

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

11.0 REFERENCES

- Kaplan, J. 1993. The state of archaeological information in the coastal zone from the Orange River to Ponto do Ouro. Report prepared for the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.
- Smith, A.B. 1981. An archaeological excavation of Holocene deposits at Rooiels Cave, south-western Cape. South African Archaeological Bulletin 36:75-83.

ZONING MAP
SONERINGSKAART



TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ZONING MAP AND ZONING BY-LAW.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ZONING MAP AND ZONING BY-LAW.

- RESIDENTIAL (SINGLE-FAMILY)
- RESIDENTIAL (MEDIUM-DENSITY)
- RESIDENTIAL (HIGH-DENSITY)
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- OFFICE
- RECREATION
- UNDEVELOPED
- WATER
- WETLANDS
- ROADS
- RAILROADS
- UTILITIES
- OTHER

THE ZONING MAP AND ZONING BY-LAW ARE THE INSTRUMENTS OF POLICY FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO. THEY SET THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE CITY'S DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH. THE ZONING MAP AND ZONING BY-LAW ARE THE INSTRUMENTS OF POLICY FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO. THEY SET THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE CITY'S DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH.



LOCALITY PLAN

DATE: 1998	SCALE: 1:10,000
FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO	
OF THE BOARD OF CITY PLANNING	
AND THE CITY ENGINEER	

Figure 1. Archaeological study, Erf 324 Rooiels: study site.

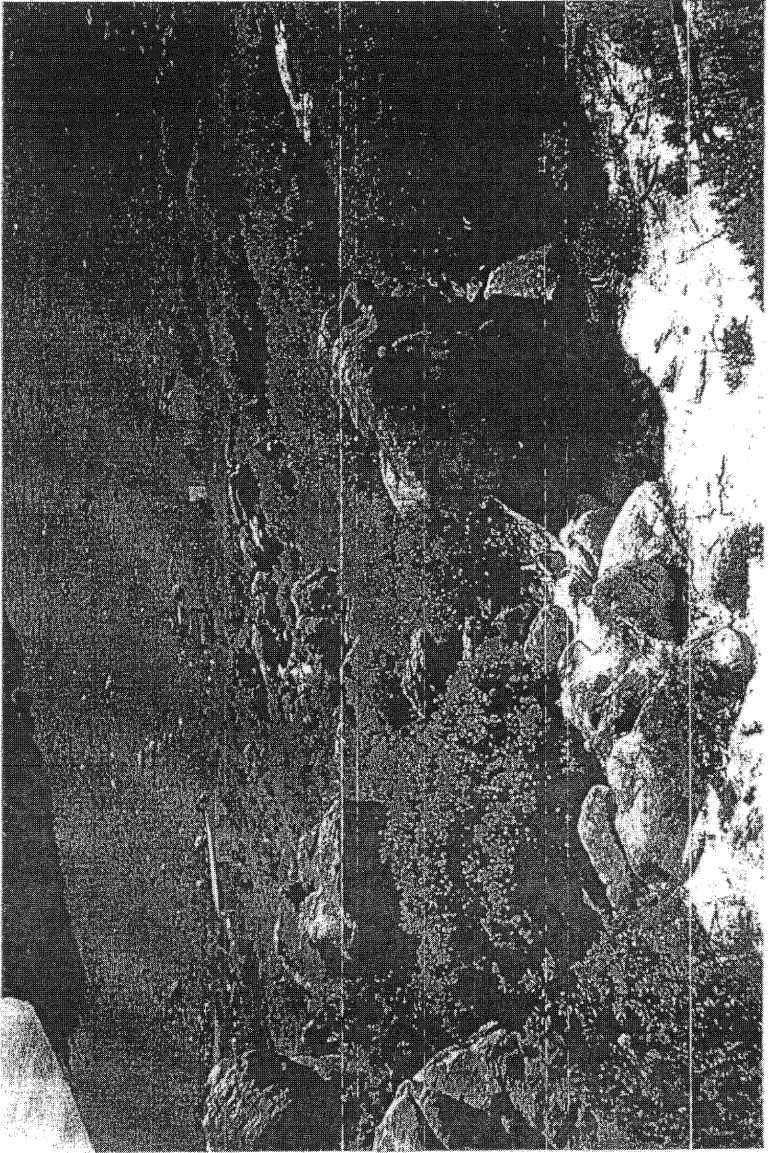


Figure 2. Archaeological study, Erf 324 Rooiels: Rooiels 1.