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20 May, 2007

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Dear Ndukuyakhe

REPORT FOR APM

Please find the following report to be presented at the next APM meeting

- Phase 1 AIA proposed Overberg Gateway Development (Phase 1 and Phase 2)
Portion of Farm 858, Caledon
Report prepared for: EnviroAfrica
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Many thanks



Jonathan Kaplan



**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED OVERBERG GATEWAY DEVELOPMENT
(PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2)
PORTION OF FARM 858
CALEDON**

Prepared for

EnviroAfrica

Att: Mr Charel Bruwer
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Client:

OVERPLAN & ASSOCIATES

By

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**MAY
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Executive summary

EnviroAfrica requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed Overberg Gateway Development (Phase 1 and Phase 2), on Portion of Farm 858, Caledon.

Phase 1 of the proposed development comprises subdivision of an area of about 15.7 ha that already has an industrial zoning, to provide for 26 light industrial erven. There will be a convenience store and provision is also made for Open Space.

Phase 2 of the proposed development comprises subdivision of a portion of the property of about 19 ha from Agriculture to Industrial to allow for the development of 17 light industrial erven, Open Space and a Transport Zone.

The property is situated on the north-western side of the R43 and south of the N2, about 1 km from the town of Bot River.

The extent of the proposed development falls within the requirements for an archaeological impact assessment as required by Section 38 of the South African Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

A few of Early Stone Age tools were located during the study, but the remains occur in a highly disturbed context.

The archaeological heritage remains have been rated as having low local significance.

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the proposed Overberg Gateway Development (Phase 1 and 2) near Bot River has identified no significant impacts to pre-colonial archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior to the proposed development activities.

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of a Portion of Farm 858 Caledon, has rated the potential impacts to archaeological heritage material as being low provided that.

- Should any unmarked human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during excavations and earthworks for the proposed project, these should immediately be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Mrs Mary Leslie @ 021 462 4502), or Heritage Western Cape (Mr N. Ndlovu 021 483 9692). Burial remains should not be disturbed or removed until inspected by the archaeologist.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and brief

EnviroAfrica, on behalf of Overplan & Associates requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed Overberg Gateway Development (Phase 1 and Phase 2), on Portion of Farm 858, Caledon.

Phase 1 of the proposed development comprises subdivision of an area of about 15.7 ha that already has an industrial zoning, to provide for 26 light industrial erven. There will be a convenience store. Provision is also made for Open Space.

Phase 2 of the proposed development comprises subdivision of a portion of the property of about 19 ha, from Agriculture to Industrial, to allow for the development of 17 light industrial erven, Open Space and a Transport Zone.

The extent of the proposed development falls within the requirements for an archaeological impact assessment as required by Section 38 of the South African Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

The aim of the study is to locate and map archaeological heritage sites and remains that may be negatively impacted by the planning, construction and implementation of the proposed project, to assess the significance of the potential impacts and to propose measures to mitigate against the impacts.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the archaeological study were:

- to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance within the proposed site;
- to identify and map any sites of archaeological significance within the proposed site;
- to assess the sensitivity and conservation significance of archaeological sites within the proposed site;
- to assess the status and significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed development, and
- to identify mitigatory measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist within the proposed site.

3. THE STUDY SITE

A locality map is illustrated in Figure 1.

An aerial photograph of the study site is illustrated in Figure 2.

The property (S° 34 14 233 E° 19 11 831 on map datum wgs 84) is situated on the north-western side of the R43 and south of the N2, about 1 km from Bot River.

Portion of Farm 858 Caledon (**Phase 1**) comprises mainly agricultural lands (grazing) (Figures 3-8). Some light industry (pallet manufacturing and warehousing) currently occurs on the property. A Victorian house, with additions made to it, is located in the far south western corner of the property, alongside the light industry node (Figure 9). According to the applicant (Mr Etienne Louw), the house will be retained and will not be affected by the proposed development. A small, labourer type of dwelling also occurs on the property (Figure 10) but this building has no architectural value. Several gravel roads access the site from the R43 and intersect the remainder of the property. Phase 1 is a severely degraded and transformed landscape.

Portion of Farm 858 Caledon (**Phase 2**) is infested with alien vegetation and natural veld. It is clear that some agricultural activity has taken place in the past, but the veld has mostly recovered in large parts (Figures 11-16).

There are no significant landscape features occurring on the property, and the surrounding land-use is mainly vacant land, smallholdings and light industry.

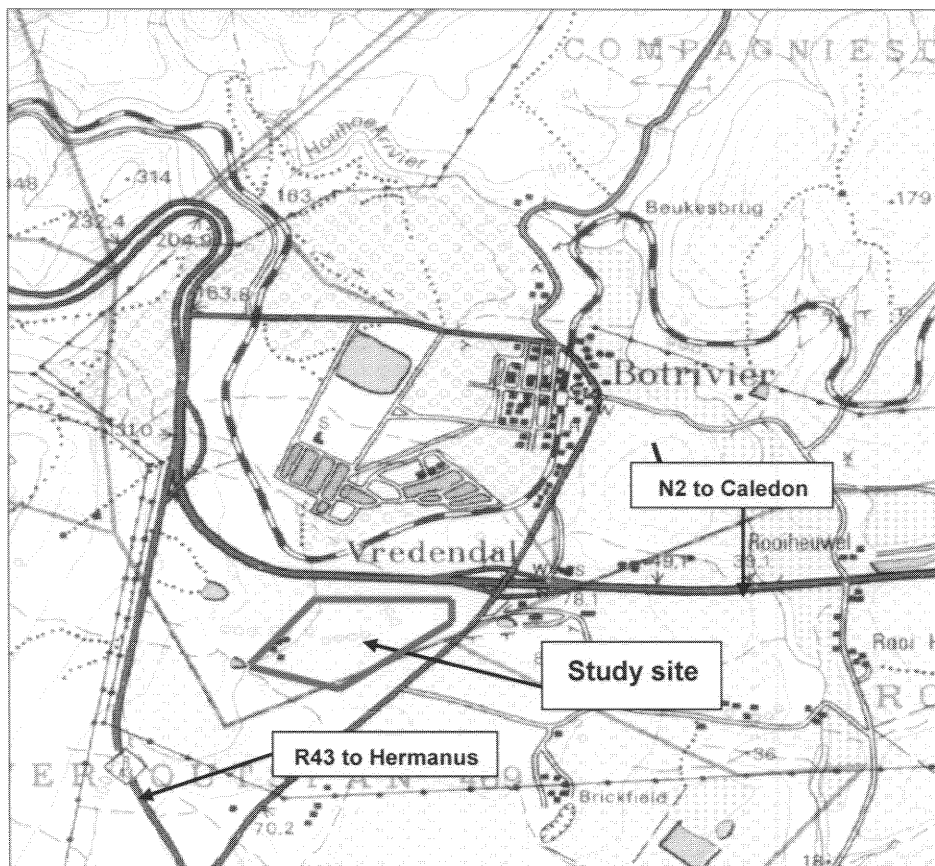


Figure 1. Locality Map (3419 AB Caledon)

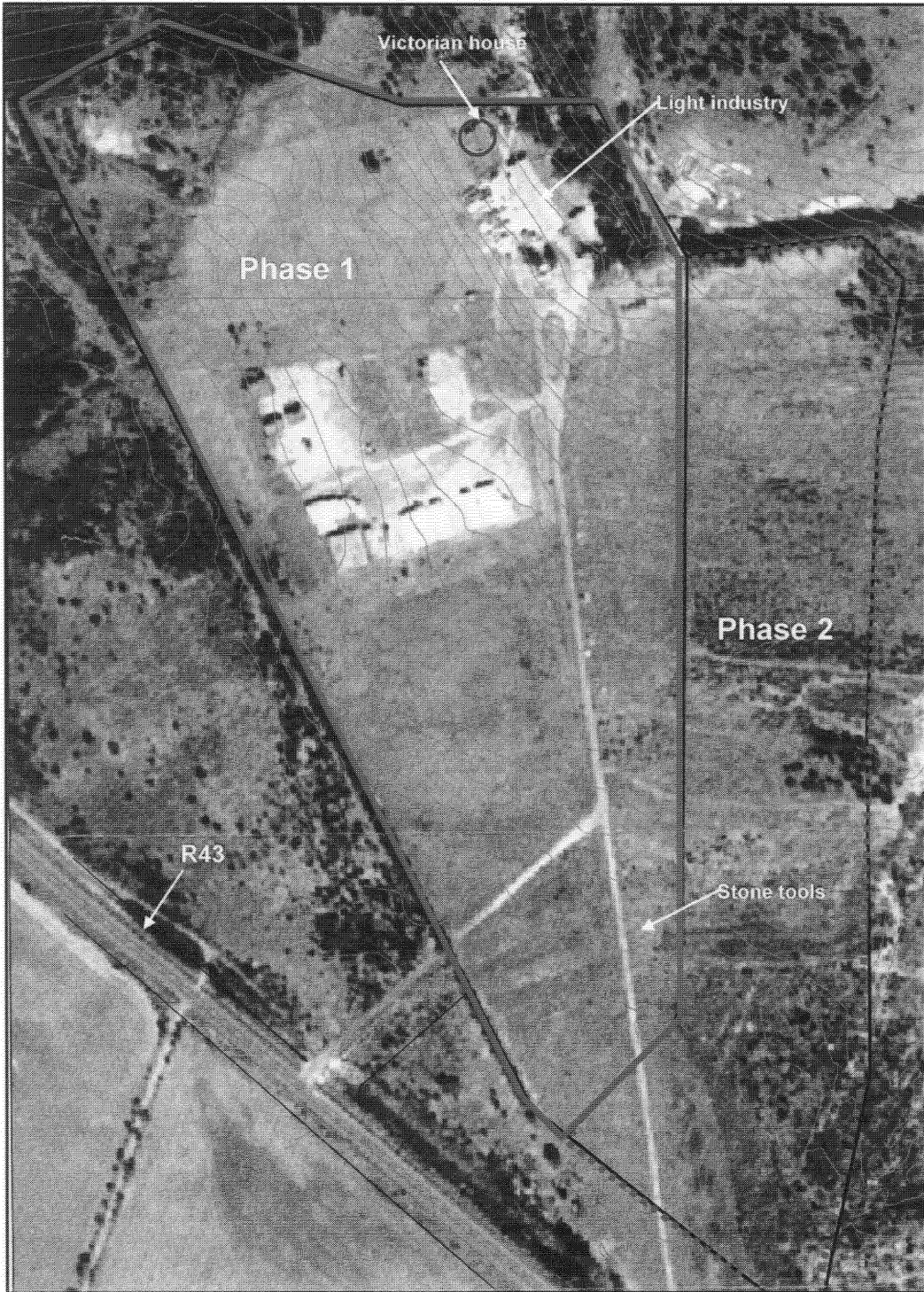


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the study site

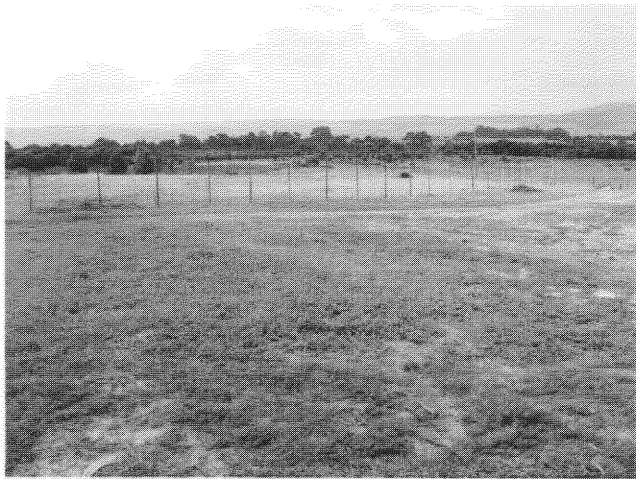


Figure 4. Phase 1. View of the site facing north east



Figure 7. Phase 1. View of the site facing north east

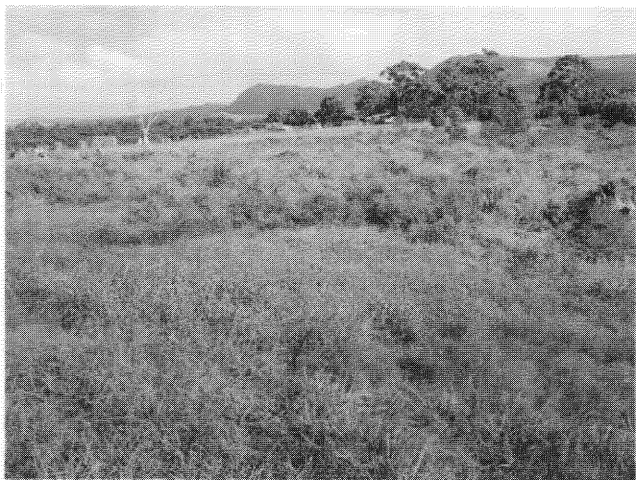


Figure 5. Phase 1. View of the site facing south west



Figure 8. Phase 1. View of the site facing south west



Figure 6. Phase 1. View of the site facing south west



Figure 9. Phase 1. Victorian home

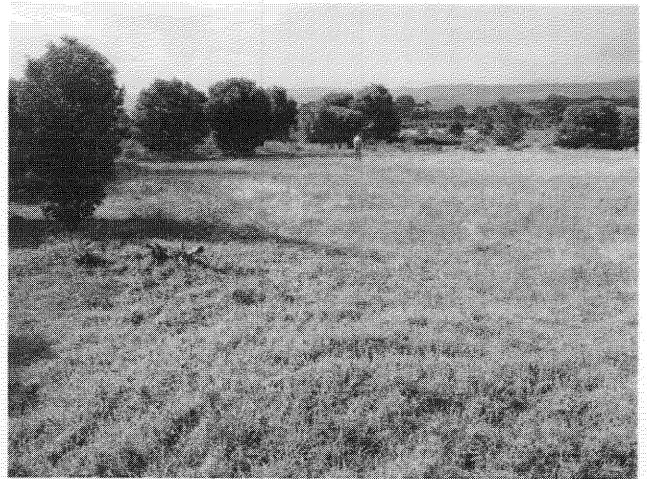


Figure 12. Phase 2. View of the site facing east



Figure 10. Phase 1. Labourer's cottage



Figure 13. Phase 2. View of the site facing north west



Figure 11. Phase 2. View of the site facing east



Figure 14. Phase 2. View of the site facing north

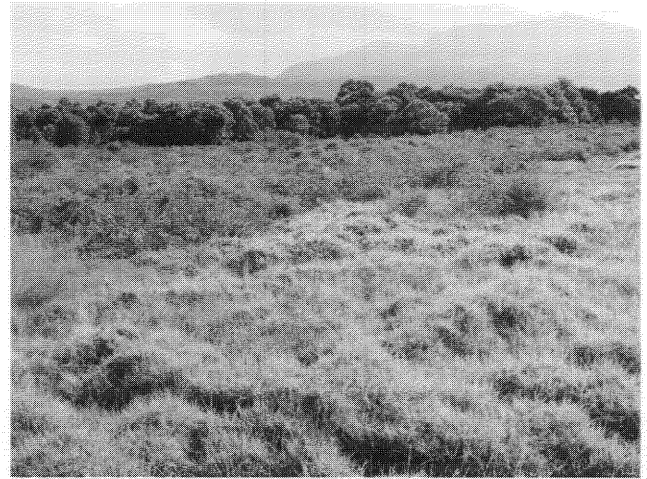


Figure 15. Phase 2. View of the site facing north west

Figure 16. Phase 2. View of the site facing north west

4. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

4.1 Method of survey

The approach followed in the archaeological heritage study entailed a foot survey of the proposed study site

A desktop study was also undertaken.

The site visit and assessment took place on the 15th of May, 2007.

4.2. Constraints and limitations

Much of the Phase 2 area, and the eastern portion of Phase 1, is infested with alien vegetation and natural veld, resulting in low archaeological visibility.

4.3 Identification of potential risks

There are no archaeological risks associated with the proposed project.

4.2 Results of the desk-top study

Archaeological studies in the Bot River area have yielded mixed results.

Low-density scatters of ESA tools were located during an assessment of the Arabella Fynbos Golf Resort (Kaplan 2002). An assessment of an overhead powerline between Bot River and Hermanus yielded a handful of ESA and MSA tools in farmlands east and west of the R43 (Kaplan 2004), while a study of Benguela Cove, a housing development on the east bank of the Bot River recorded high density scatters of ESA tools, including hand axes and other formal tools (Kaplan 2003a). A rare Stone Age silcrete quarry site was also located alongside the R43, on land set aside for a proposed Equestrian and Polo Estate (Kaplan 2003b). Low-density scatters of ESA tools were also located during the same study.

A study for a proposed water pipeline from the Hermanus River to serve portions of a farm alongside the Bot River-Hermanus Road, failed to locate any archaeological heritage remains (Kaplan 2006a). Low density scatters of ESA tools and a few MSA

and LSA tools were documented during two recent studies in Bot River (Kaplan 2006b, c).

5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

5.1 The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)

...any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5 000m², or the rezoning or change of land use of a site exceeding 10 000 m², requires an archaeological impact assessment in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

The relevant sections of the Act are briefly outlined below.

5.2 Structures (Section 34 (1))

No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), or Heritage Western Cape.

5.3 Archaeology (Section 35 (4))

No person may, without a permit issued by the SAHRA or Heritage Western Cape, destroy, damage, excavate, alter or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object.

5.4 Burial grounds and graves (Section 36 (3))

No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or Heritage Western Cape, destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years, which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND DESCRIPTION

6.1 Phase 1

A few ESA tools, including a round (weathered) core, one broken flake and one chunk were located during the baseline study. The tools were found in the south eastern portion of the property, among some loose gravels and stone. The tools are in locally available quartzite and occur in a disturbed and degraded context.

The archaeological remains have been rated as having low local significance.

6.2 Phase 2

No archaeological heritage remains were documented in the Phase 2 area of the study site.

7. IMPACT STATEMENT

The impact of the proposed development on important archaeological heritage remains is likely to be very low.

The probability of locating important archaeological heritage remains during implementation of the proposed development is likely to be improbable.

It is highly unlikely, but unmarked human burials may be exposed or uncovered during bulk earthworks and excavations.

8. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment has identified no significant impacts to pre-colonial archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior to proposed development activities.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed development on Portion of Farm 858 Caledon (Phase 1 and Phase 2), the following recommendations are made.

- Should any human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during excavations and earthworks for the proposed project, these should immediately be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Mrs Mary Leslie @ 021 462 4502) or Heritage Western Cape (Mr N. Ndlovu 021 483 9692). Burial remains should not be disturbed or removed until inspected by the archaeologist.

10. REFERENCES

Kaplan, J. 2006a. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed water pipeline from the Hermanus River to serve Portions 7 & 8 of the Farm Hermanus River No. 542. Report prepared for Site Plan Consulting. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2006b. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed development of Portion 5 of the Farm Compagniesdrift No. 436, Caledon. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2006c. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed development of Portion 25 of the Farm Compagniesdrift No. 436. Report prepared for Dirisana Environmental Consultants. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2004. Archaeological scan of the proposed Houhoek to Hermanus double circuit 66Kv overhead powerline and extension to the Afdaks switching station. Report prepared for Eskom Land Development. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

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Kaplan, J. 2003b. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment. Proposed rezoning and subdivision Portion 8-10 of the Farm Afdaksrivier, No. 575 Caledon. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2002. Archaeological study, Arabella Fynbos Golf Resort. Report prepared for Dennis Moss Partnership. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.