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## GEORGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT GEORGE COUNTRY CLUB AND GOLF ESTATE

Prepared for

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#### Executive summary

No archaeological remains were located during an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of the proposed George Country Club and Golf Estate in George.

The proposed project envisages a residential and golf estate development

Current development on the property comprises a few modern buildings and kennels of the George SPCA.

An old pump station and reservoir are also located on the site

portion of the property is infested with alien vegetation. The bulk of the mainly vacant site comprises old, disturbed agricultural fields. A large

be low to negligible. The impact of the proposed development on archaeological sites/remains is considered to

the project is also considered to be low The probability of locating important archaeological sites/remains during implementation of

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

With regard to the proposed George Country Club and Golf Estate in George, the following recommendations are made

- 1. No archaeological mitigation is required
- Ņ Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999), and may not be demolished without a permit issued may be older than 60 years, and is therefore protected under the National Heritage approved by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). The Any plans to demolish the sewerage tank at the entrance to the site must first be structure

For an assessment of the structure, call Ms Joanna Marks of SAHRA on 021 462 4502

 $\omega$ No further detailed archaeological studies are required

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background and brief

Club and Golf Estate, in George, in the southern Cape undertake an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of the proposed Hilland Associates have requested the Agency for Cultural Resource George Management to Country

The proposed project envisages a residential and golf estate development

negatively impacted by the proposed project, and to propose measures to mitigate against The aim of the study is to locate, identify and map archaeological remains that may be

# 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the AIA study were

- the proposed site; to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance on
- N to identify and map any sites of archaeological significance on the proposed site
- ω Ö assess the sensitivity and significance of archaeological sites on the proposed site;
- 4. Ö development, and assess the status and significance 今 any impacts resulting from the proposed
- S to identify mitigatory measures sites that may exist ð protect and maintain any valuable archaeologica

#### 3. THE STUDY SITE

The study site for the proposed development is illustrated in Figure 1.

western boundary. The property is bounded by residential development on the northern boundary, by Golf Course on the eastern boundary and by the Fancourt Golf Course 9

Current development on the property comprises the George SPCA. a few modern buildings Kennels ್ತ

near the An old pump station (now converted into entrance Ö # () site ω labourers cottage) and reservoir also occur

portion of the property is infested with alien vegetation bulk of the mainly vacant site comprises old, disturbed agricultural fields. D large

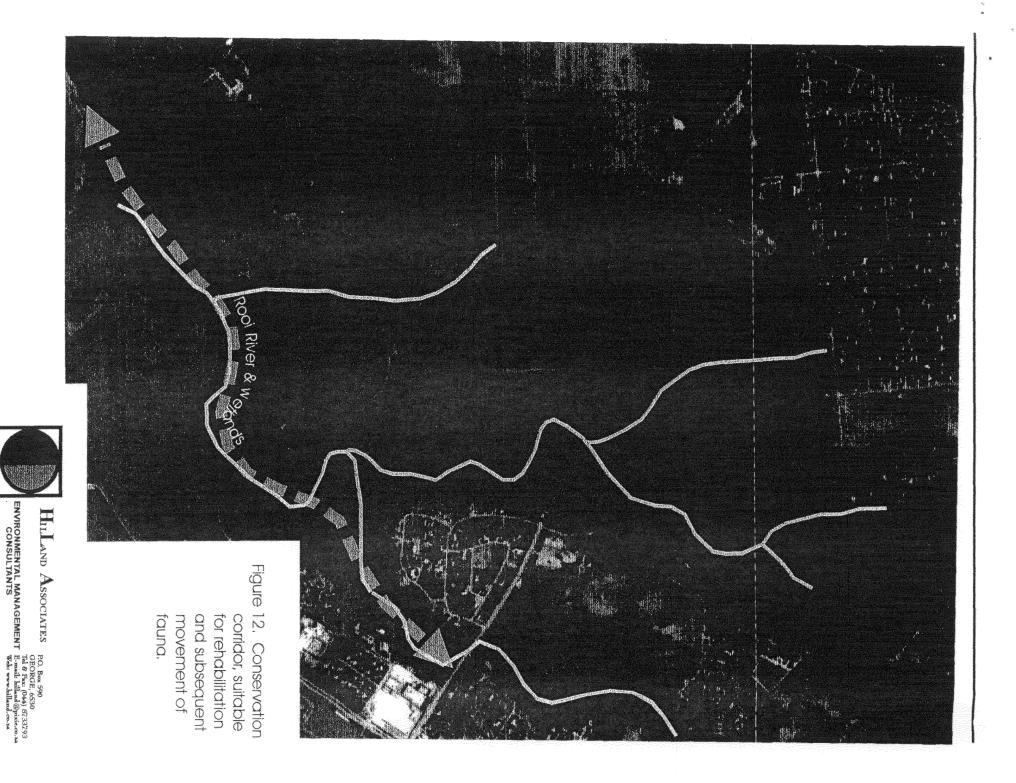


Figure 1. Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed development, George Country Club and Golf Estate. Aerial photograph of the site.

### 4. STUDY APPROACH

The approach used in the archaeological study entailed a vehicle and foot survey of the

# 5. RESULTS OF THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

No archaeological remains were located on the site.

#### 5.1 Other finds

therefore protected under the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999). to be historically significant. However, these structures may be older than 60 years and The pump station and reservoir (Figure 2) near the entrance to the site are not considered

Resources Agency (SAHRA) Plans to demolish the structures must first be approved by the South African Heritage

## **6. IMPACT STATEMENT**

be low to negligible The impact of the proposed development on archaeological sites/remains is considered

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

# 7. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

# 7.1 The South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 29 of 1999)

# 7.1.1 Structures (Section 34 (1))

No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 authority years without a permit issued by the SAHRA, or the responsible provincial resources

# 7.2 Application requirements and procedure

Permit applications must be made on the official form:

structure 60 years old or more, as protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). Application to destroy, damage, deface, subdivide or change the planning status of a Provincial Heritage excavate, alter, remove from its original position, Site or demolish a

Permit application forms are available from SAHRA or any provincial heritage resources authority

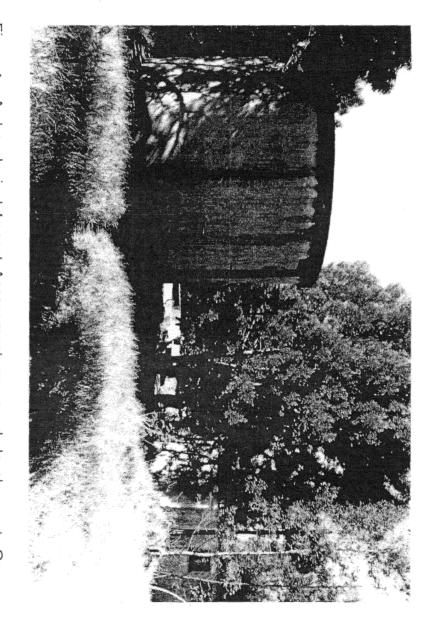


Figure & Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed development, George Country Club and Golf Estate. Reservoir and pump station.

# 8. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

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

## 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

recommendations are made. With regard to the proposed George Country Club and Golf Estate in George, the following

- No archaeological mitigation is required.
- N may be older than 60 years, and is therefore protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999), and may not be demolished without a permit issued Any plans to demolish the reservoir must first be approved by SAHRA. The structure

For an assessment of the structure, call Ms Joanna Marks of SAHRA on 021 462 4502

3. No further detailed archaeological studies are required