

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF A
FULL PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
HANKEY SEWER PIPELINE, HANKEY (KOUGA MUNICIPALITY).

Prepared for: Sandy Wren

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Date: July 2006

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR EXEMPTION OF A FULL PHASE
1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Status of the property

The proposed route for the pipeline was investigated on foot. The proposed pipeline will run through land already been disturbed in one way or the other and included, ploughed lands, citrus orchard, picnic site and previously developed land (road works, the treatment plant, etc.). Apart from two possible stone tools found around the disturbed land around the treatment plant no other archaeological sites/material were observed. However, two KhoiSan skeletons were found during building operations in Phillipville in recent years.

It must also be emphasized that the general area was a focus point of KhoiSan activity in historical times. The Stuurman family received land on the Kleinrivier in the early 1800's, where the present day Hankey and Phillipville is situated. During 1822 Dr John Phillips of the London Missionary Society started work in the area and also built a church (seen on the west bank of the river).

Conditions

Although it is unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains of any value will be found *in situ* or of any contextual value, there is always a possibility that human remains and/or other archaeological and historical material may be uncovered during the development. Such material must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist or to the South African Heritage Resources Agency if exposed (see general remarks and conditions below).

Letter of recommendation

The proposed development of the Hankey sewer pipeline in Hankey (Kouga Municipality), is exempted from a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment. The proposed area for development is of very low cultural sensitivity and it is believed that it is unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains will be found on the property previously used for agricultural purposes.

Note: This letter of recommendation **only** exempt the proposed development from a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment, but **not** for other heritage impact assessments.

It must also be clear that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which should give a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35) requires a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in order that all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetics, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual linguistic or technological value or significance are protected. Thus any assessment should make provision for the protection of all these heritage components, including archaeology, shipwrecks, battlefields, graves, and structures older than 60 years, living heritage, historical settlements, landscapes, geological sites, palaeontological sites and objects

Community consultation

Consultation with the Gamatkwa KhoiSan First Nation, was conducted with Mr K. Reichert as required by the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 38(3e). Mr K. Reichert will communicate their recommendations to Public Process Consultants, Greenacres.

GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

It must be emphasised that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment is based on the visibility of archaeological sites/material and may not therefore, reflect the true state of affairs. Sites and material may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the unlikely event of such finds being uncovered, (during any phase of construction work), archaeologists must be informed immediately so that they can investigate the importance of the sites and excavate or collect material before it is destroyed (see attached list of possible archaeological sites and material). The *onus* is on the developer to ensure that this agreement is honoured in accordance with the National Heritage Act No. 25 of 1999.

APPENDIX: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM INLAND AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers

1. Caves and shelters

Often these features were inhabited by people in the past, such as the San and KhoiSan, and contain valuable archaeological deposits. These deposits and the remains such as stone artefacts, bone, pot shards and ornaments are protected by legislation and must not be damaged by digging or may artefacts be collected. Contact the nearest archaeologist for information and advise regarding the protection and conservation of these features.

2. Rock art

Rock paintings are often found in caves, rock shelters and also in the open on boulders. They are and easy to recognized and must be treated with care. No water or any other substances must be apply to the paintings. Contact the nearest archaeologist to provide information and advise regarding the protection and conservation of rock art.

3. Human Skeletal material

Human remains, whether the complete remains of an individual buried during the past, or scattered human remains resulting from disturbance of the grave, should be reported. In general the remains are buried in a flexed position on their sides, but are also found buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping and developers are requested to be on the alert for this.

4. Stone artefacts

These are difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which do not appear to have been distributed naturally, should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified

5. Fossil bone

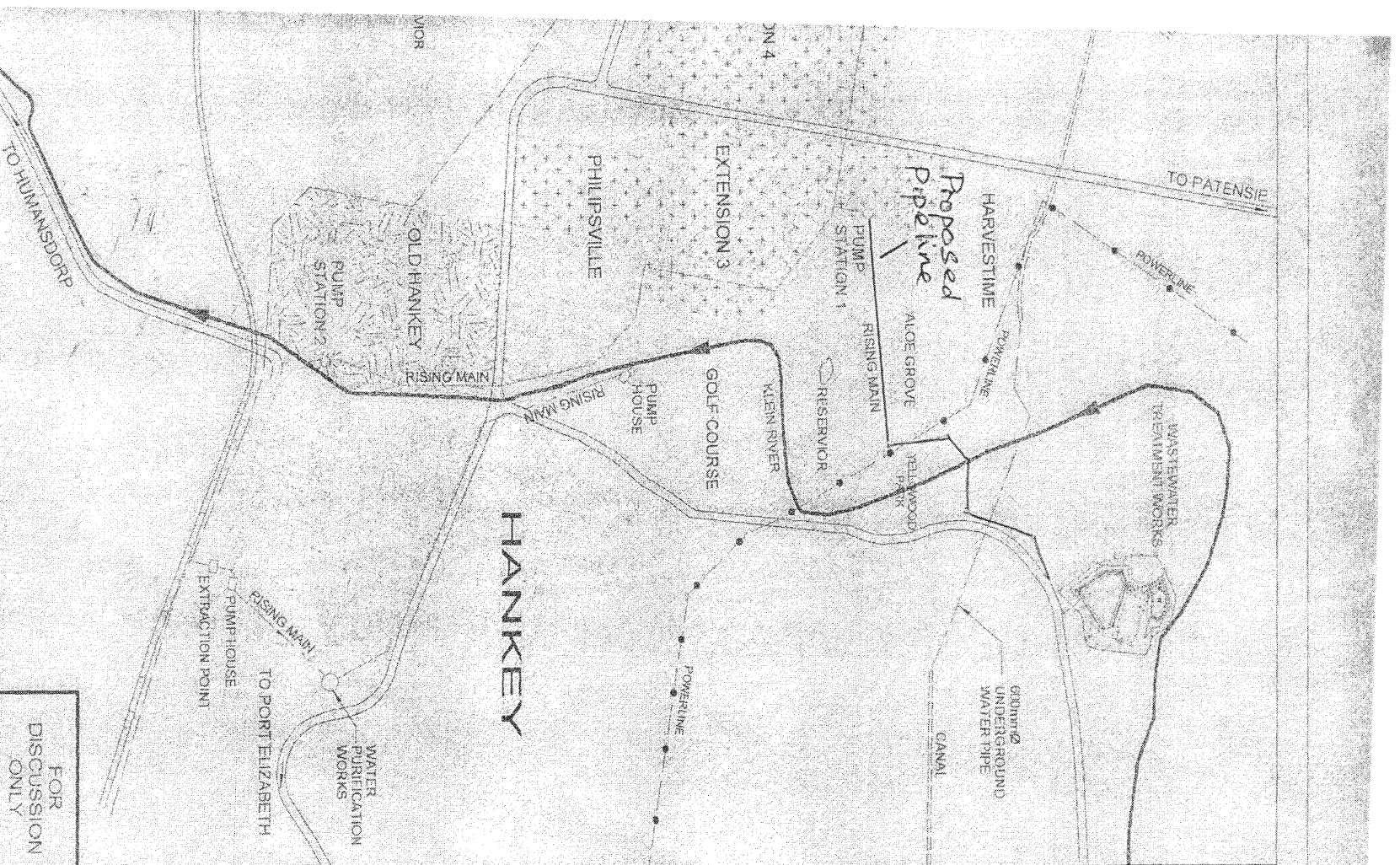
Fossil bones may be found embedded in geological deposits. Any concentrations of bones, whether fossilized or not, should be reported.

6. Stone features and platforms

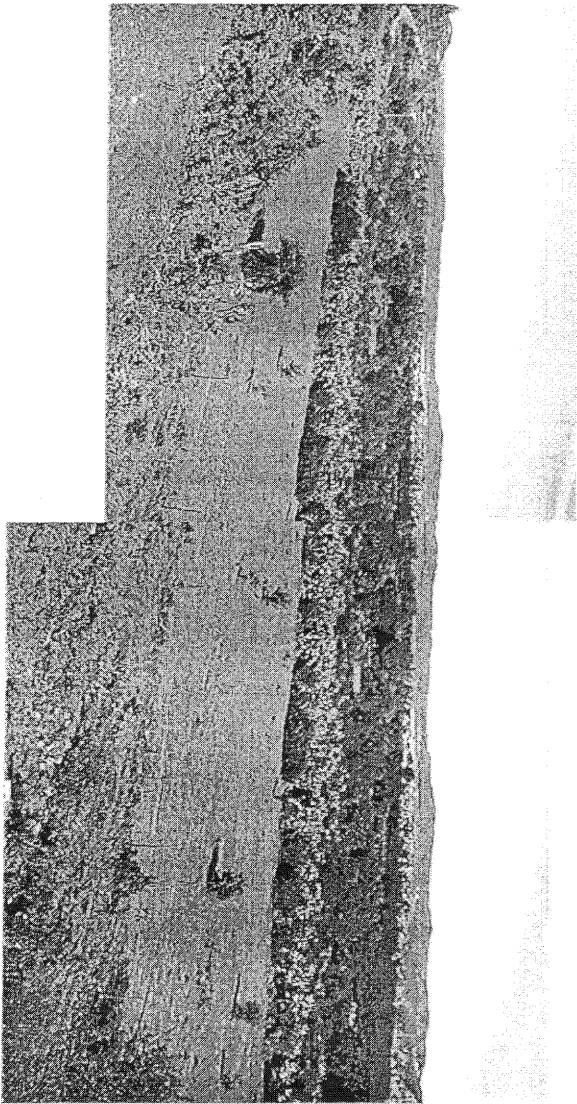
They come in different forms and sizes, but are easy to identify. The most common are an accumulation of roughly circular fire cracked stones tightly spaced and filled in with charcoal and marine shell. They are usually 1-2 metres in diameter and may represent cooking platforms. Others may resemble circular single row cobble stone markers. These are different sizes and may be the remains of wind breaks or cooking shelters.

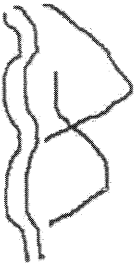
6. Historical artefacts or features

These are easy to identified and include foundations of buildings or other construction features and items from domestic and military activities.



<p>FOR DISCUSSION ONLY</p>	
<p>PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR HANKEY</p>	
<p>DATE: 2014/08/15</p>	
<p>SCALE: 1:1000</p>	
<p>PROJECT NO: 101010101</p>	
<p>CLIENT: HANKEY TOWN COUNCIL</p>	
<p>DESIGNER: JEFFERSON & GREEN (PTY) LTD</p>	
<p>REGISTERED ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE ENGINEERING COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL BOARD</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS</p>	
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<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF POLYMER ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF TEXTILE ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF WATER ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF WIND ENGINEERS</p>	
<p>MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF YACHT ENGINEERS</p>	





GAMTKWA

KHOISAN FIRST NATION

(Association Incorporated Under Section 21)

REGISTRATION NO. 2005/035372/08

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19 JULY 2006

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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY : SEWER PUMPSTATION UPGRADE AND
CONSTRUCTION OF PIPELINE, HANKEY, EXTENSION 3**

We refer to our previous correspondence in the above regard.

We have studied the letter of recommendation for exemption submitted by Dr. Binneman, and we agree with his recommendations.

In the Executive Summary of the Draft Scoping Report the statement is made that it is not anticipated that artefacts of archaeological significance will be found on the route. We will appreciate it if the Final Scoping Report will reflect the historical significance of the area, as well as the discovery of Khoisan skeletons in Phillipsville adjacent to the route.

In view of the above it is incorrect to presume that no archaeological remains of significance will be found on the route.

Thank you for the opportunity to take part in the process.

Regards

CHIEF M. WILLIAMS
GAMTKWA TRIBE