

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF A FULL PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED HANKEY GOLF ESTATE DEVELOPMENT ON ERF 1435, HANKEY, KOUGA MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE

Prepared for: EcoSolutions Environmental Consulting CC

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

Status of the property

The total area of the proposed Hankey Golf Estate development (Maps 1 & 2) will be approximately 23 960 square metres. It will consist of 34 single residential units, a clubhouse, internal roads and private open space (see plan supplied by the developer). The existing golf course on the remainder of Erf 1435 will remain unchanged. The current clubhouse and other structures, parking area, parts of the adjacent fairways and unused land situated next to the road between Hankey and Uitenhage. This area was investigated on foot and no archaeological material/sites were observed. The entire property, including the adjacent areas have been totally transformed in the past (established golf course) (Figs 1 - 3). Opposite the golf course is a cemetery surrounded by more disturbed land. It is thus highly unlikely that any archaeological or historical remains will be found during development of the property or in the adjacent areas. Notwithstanding, it must be mentioned that two KhoiSan skeletons were found during building operations in the nearby 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 (between the golf course and Phillipville) 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 or historical 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). If sites are found during construction work, then work must be stopped for an archaeologist to investigate and if necessary conduct a Phase 2 Mitigation operation.

Letter of recommendation

The proposed development of the Hankey Golf Estate, Erf 1435 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 currently used as a golf course.

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 Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council, was conducted as required by the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 38(3e). They will communicate their recommendations to EcoSolutions Environmental Consulting CC.

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. 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.

2. 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

3. Fossil bone

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

4. 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



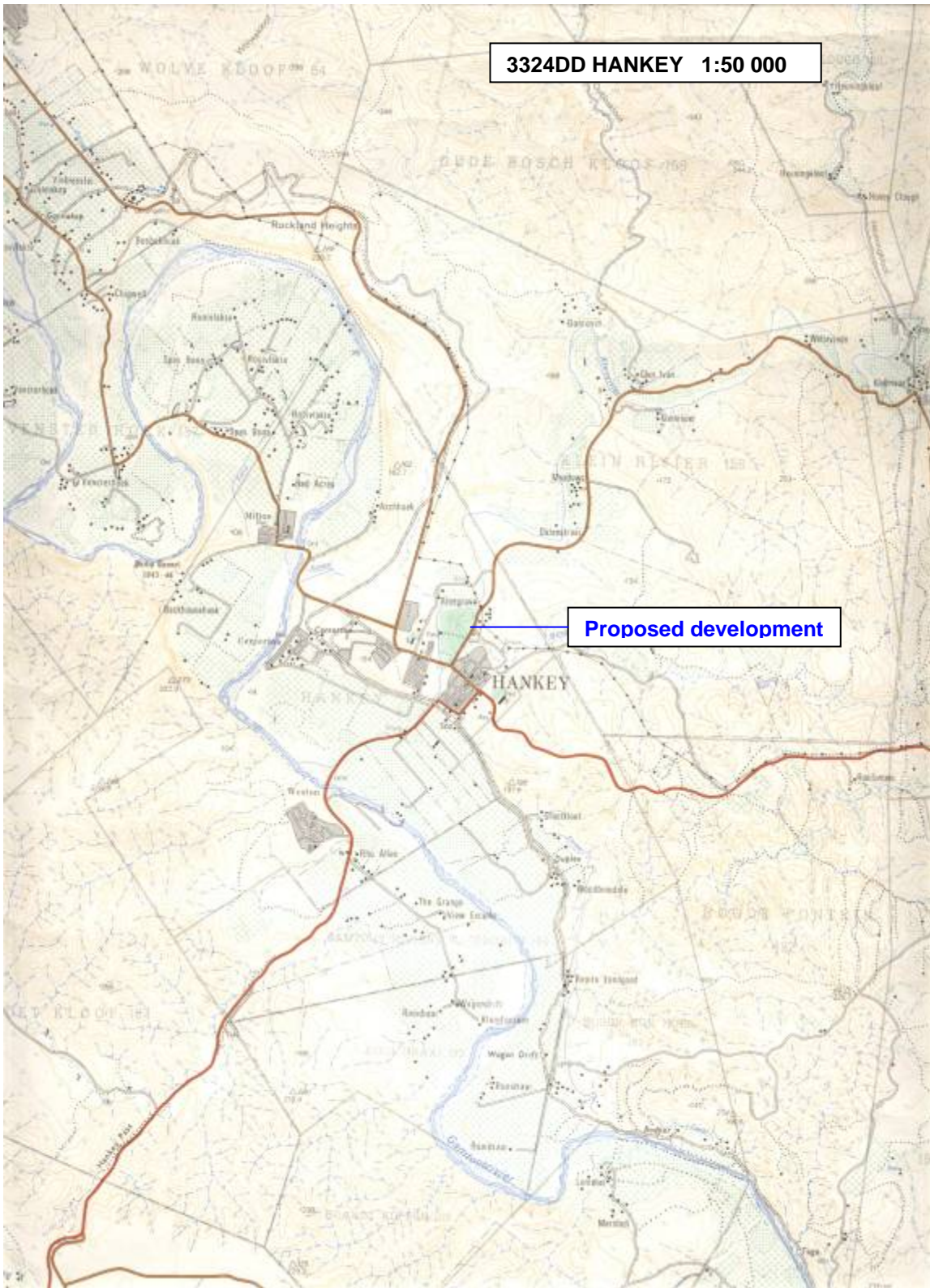
Fig. 1. Clubhouse area.



Fig. 2. Parking area and other structures.



Fig 3. Clubhouse, putting green and fairway.



Map 1. Location of the proposed Hankey Golf Estate development.



Map. 2. Air photo of the location of the proposed Hankey Golf development (photo supplied by the developer).



**GAMTKWA
KHOISAN COUNCIL**

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We, the Indigenous Peoples, walk

*towards the future in the footprints
of our ancestors” (Kari-Ocha Declaration)*

23 October 2007

Ecosolutions Environmental Consulting cc
P.O Box 6186
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Dear Mr. Callahan,

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT : HANKEY GOLF ESTATE
DEVELOPMENT, ERF 1435, KOUGA MUNICIPALITY**

We refer to our registration as an affected party for the purposes of the above process.

We have studied the report submitted by Dr. Binneman and we agree with his recommendations and findings.

Please note that we need to be consulted if any archaeological artefacts or human remains are discovered during the course of this development

We will also appreciate it if you can indicate when the Scoping Report will be available for inspection at the local library.

Regards

**PASTOR J.J MAARMAN
CHAIRPERSON :
GAMTKWA TRIBE**



Layout plan of the proposed Hankey Golf Estate development (map supplied by the developer).