MUNICIPALITY), FROM AGRICULTURAL TO RESIDENTIAL ZONE III AND SUB-HOUSING WILL BE DEVELOPED. DIVISION OF THE ERVEN INTO EIGHT UNITS, EACH OF ± 1HA, WHERE GROUP REZONING OF A FULL PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF ERVEN 3279, 3280 AND 3281 IN HUMANSDORP

Prepared for: Gertenbach Ecological Consultations

P.O. Box 963 Jeffrey's Bay

6330

Compiled by: Dr Johan Binneman

On behalf of: Eastern Cape Heritage Consultants

P.O. Box 689 Jeffrey's Bay

6330

Date: June 2006

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

Status of the property

contextual value. Although no archaeological sites/material were observed, a grave headstone was is unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains of any value will be found in situ or of any ploughing, dam and road construction and the different types of buildings and structures erected. It covered by grass, it is clear that this part of the property was intensely disturbed in the past by The proposed area for development was investigated on foot. Although the area under discussion is clear how or why it was 'dumped' there found 'dumped' next to the road, close to the houses and sheds on the southern side of the property (see attached photograph). Apparently the headstone has been there for a 'long time' and it is not

Conditions

it must be reported to the police. It is recommended that the developer report this to the police for property or nearby. Graves and graveyards younger than 60 years are not protected by the National on the property further investigation. Appropriate measures must be taken by the developers if there are any graves regulations and may not be disturbed or destroyed. Obviously this specific grave was vandalised and Heritage Resources Act, but protected by the Human Tissue Act and by regional and municipal The abandoned headstone suggests that there must be or were graves or a graveyard either on the

Letter of recommendation

assessment. The proposed area for development is of very low cultural sensitivity and it is believed group housing will be developed, are exempted from a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact agricultural residential zone III and sub-division of the erven into eight units, each of ± 1ha, where The proposed rezoning of erven 3279, 3280 and 3281 in Humansdorp (Kouga Municipality), from used for agricultural purposes. that it is unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains will be found on the property previously

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

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

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

Community consultation

required by the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 38(3e). Mr K. Reichert will communicate their recommendations to Gertenbach Ecological Consultations Consultation with the Gamtkwa KhoiSan First Nation, was conducted with Mr K. Reichert as

GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

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

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

1. Shell middens

extent, should be reported to an archaeologist. Shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, but an accumulation which exceeds 1 m² in than the result of marine activity. The shells are concentrated in a specific locality above the high-Shell middens can be defined as an accumulation of marine shell deposited by human agents rather water mark and frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone and occasionally also human remains.

2. Human Skeletal material

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

3. Fossil bone

whether fossilized or not, should be reported. Fossil bones may be found embedded in calcrete deposits at the site. Any concentrations of bones,

4. Stone artefacts

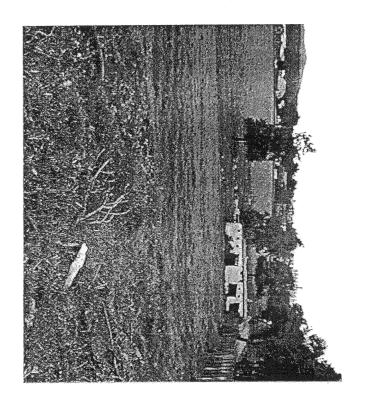
do not appear to have been distributed naturally, should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified These are difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which

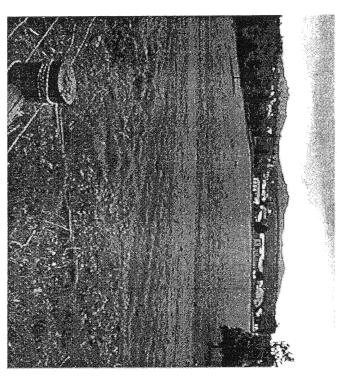
5. Stone features and platforms

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

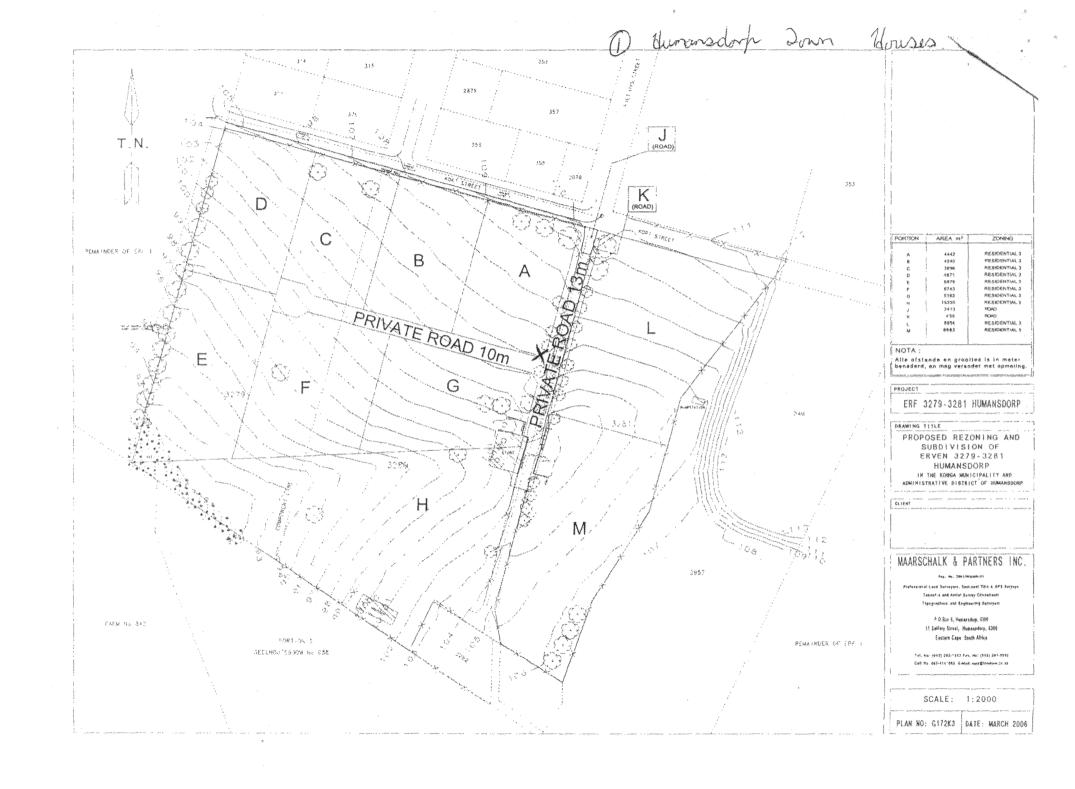
6. Historical artefacts or features

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

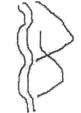












KHOISAN FIRST NATION GAMIKWA

(Association Incorporated Under Section 21)

REGISTRATION NO. 2005/035372/08

Posbus 106 Hankey 6200

Tel. : 042-287 0664 : 076 2016 283

10 JULIE 2006

Gertenbach Ecological Consultations Posbus 963

Jeffreysbaai

Geagte Dr. Gertenbach

OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE: ERWE 3279-3281 (HUMANSDORP MEENTHUISE)

Ons verwys na ons vonge korrespondensie in bostaande verband.

deur Dr. Binneman. Besoek is afgelê by bostaande terrein, en ons het ook insae gehad in die verslag wat uitgereik is

Ons is tevrede met sy bevinding, en aanbevelings, en het geen beswaar teen 'n aansoek om vrystelling vir 'n fase 1 Argeologiese Impakstudie nie.

Dankie vir die geleentheid om deel te neem aan die proses

HOORMAN M. WILLIAMS GAMTKWA STAM