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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHOVEL TESTING
ERF 1626 (BAKOOND)
YZERFONTEIN
SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

Report prepared for

YZERFONTEIN SEASIDE ESTATES (PTY) LTD

By

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**MAY
2005**

Executive summary

Erf 1626 (Bakoond) Yzerfontein on the Cape West coast contains significant archaeological heritage in the form of shell middens.

Most of the remains comprise shellfish but modest amounts of both terrestrial and marine fauna, stone flakes, ostrich eggshell beads and pottery occur in some of the deposits sampled.

The following recommendations are made:

- Systematic excavation of archaeological deposits in order to salvage important historical information.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and brief

Yzerfontein Seaside Estates (Pty) Ltd instructed the Agency for Cultural Resource Management (ACRM) to undertake shovel testing of archaeological deposits in Erf 1626 (Bakoond) Yzerfontein in the Western Cape Province (Figure 1).

The proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 1626 provides for a mix-use development comprising a guest lodge and restaurant, a small retail shopping complex, townhouse and residential housing development. Associated infrastructure such as roads and bulk services are also planned.

Archaeological heritage remains in the form of shell middens were recorded in Erf 1626 during the course of a specialist Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of the property (Kaplan 2002).

Two archaeological sites were identified during the AIA, namely BK 1 and BK 2.

The archaeological study identified potentially significant impacts to BK 1 and BK 2 as a result of the proposed development.

Shovel testing of the archaeological deposits was therefore recommended in order to determine the significance (i.e. spatial extent, depth and variability) of the archaeological deposits on the site (Kaplan 2002).

Shovel testing is a means of determining the depth and variability of archaeological remains (both subsistence and cultural), in order to determine the extent of further archaeological investigations of specific areas that may be required on the site.

1.2 Description of the affected property

Erf 1626 Bakoond (at S 33° 22 060 E 18° 09 840 on map datum WGS 84) is located about 5 kms south of Yzerfontein on a raised dune cordon, set back from an informal track running alongside the coastline. The vacant property comprises a large wedge-shaped well-vegetated dune extending back toward the main road (Figure 2).

The informal track running alongside the beach has exposed a well-preserved shell midden (BK2), creating a sloped section about 1.5 m deep on the seaward side of the property boundary (Figure 3).

Shellfish remains are very visible on these eroded and damaged slopes that also reveal a ± 10-cm thick layer of well preserved shellfish remains. Bone (mainly bird, but also tortoise) and some stone tools are visible on the slopes. At least two White Mussel scrapers were also counted. No pottery was found.

BK1 comprises an extensive scatter of fragmented shellfish, visible in open spaces, covering a large portion of the raised dune – the proposed development footprint. Shellfish remains are very visible in a track cutting across the raised portion of the dune on the landward side of the property boundary.

The proposed development of Erf 1626 (Bakoond) will impact directly on BK 1, while BK 2, located in the Admiralty Zone (i.e. public open space) will be subjected to the increased physical and human pressures (i.e. secondary impacts) that are often associated with such developments.

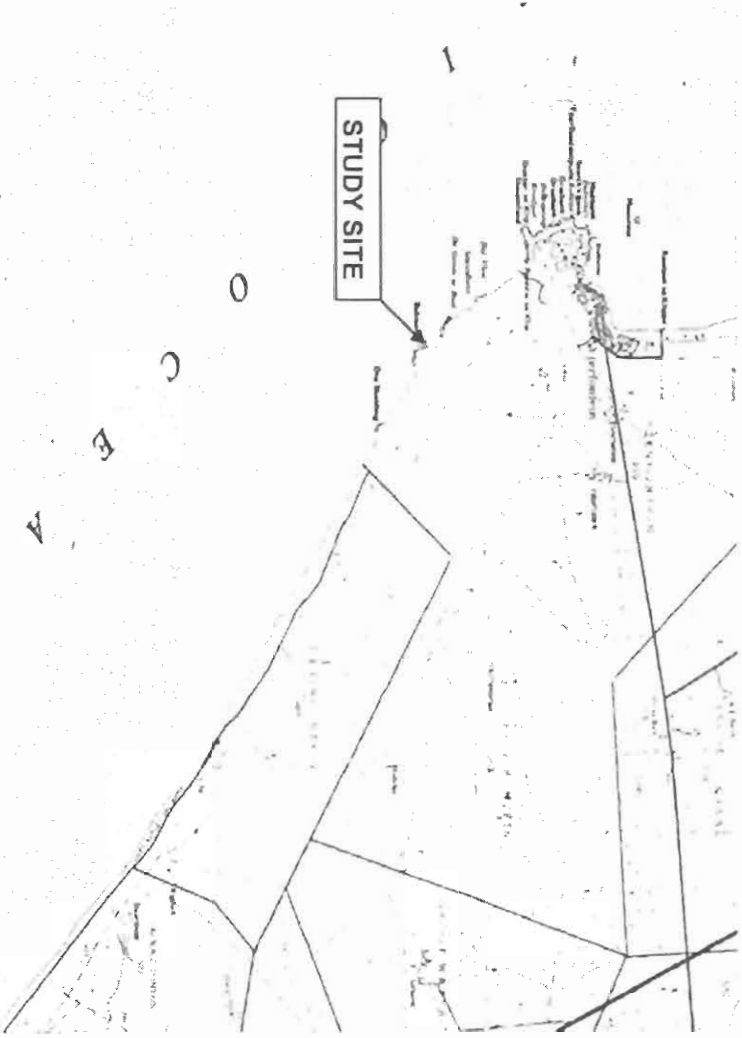


Figure 1. Site locality map (3318 AC Yzerfontein)

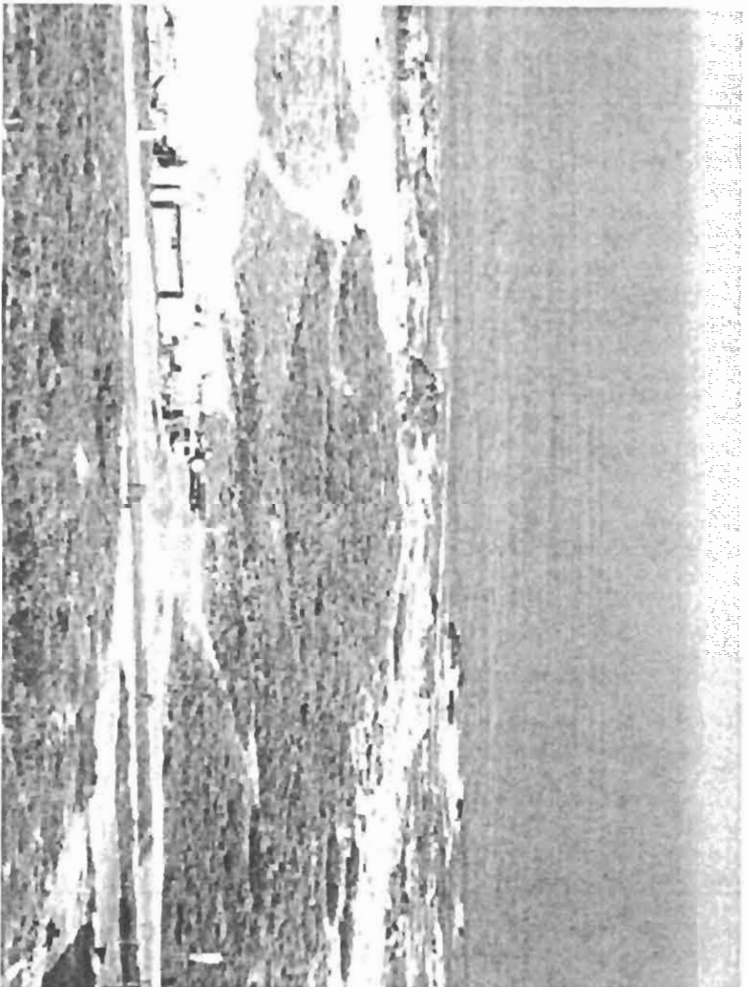


Figure 2. Overhead view of the site.

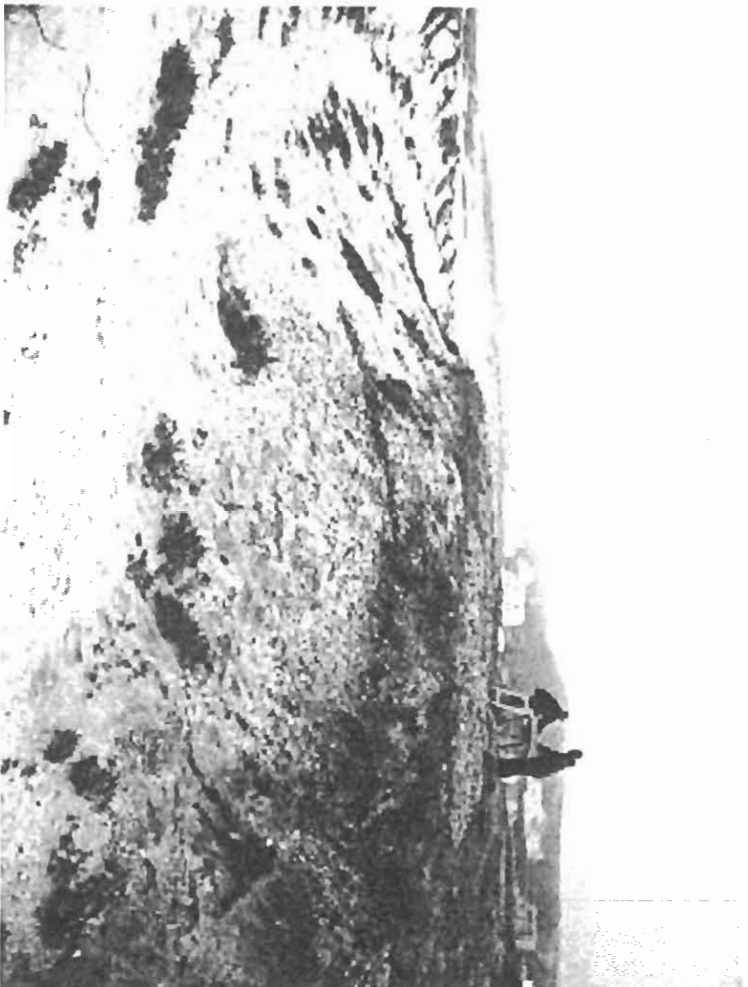


Figure 3. BK 2.

3. THE AFFECTED HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 General observations

Showel testing has established that significant archaeological deposits occur in Erf 1626, exposed in Test Pits 3, 4, 7 and 11.

Showel testing in Test Pits 3 and 4 revealed a 30-40 cm thick layer of archaeological deposits characterised by dense shell dominated by Black Mussel, with some limpet (genus *Patella*) also occurring. Modest amounts of bone (both terrestrial and marine) and stone artefacts occur in these deposits as well. Pottery, a bone point/awl, several retouched white mussel shell and several ostrich eggshell beads were also found.

Although shovel testing in Test Pits 7 and 11 revealed only modest amounts of shell, a relatively wide range of fauna and several dozen stone tools were located. Cultural items such as ostrich eggshell beads and pottery also occur in these deposits.

Elsewhere on the site, archaeological deposits revealed in Test Pits 1, 2, 5, 6 and 12 are much more modest.

Test Pits 8-10 are of a non-archaeological nature, comprising unconsolidated sterile dune sands.

It is interesting to note that TP 1 and TP 2, closest to the road cutting (i.e. BK 2) on the seaward side of the property boundary, generated a very small shellfish sample and little fauna and cultural artefacts.

3.2 Description of heritage resources²

Test Pit 1	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.65m	Dark-grey coloured, gritty sandy deposit with rootlets. No discernable shell lenses, but some in-situ shell present.
0.65-1.10m	Light grey coloured, fine sandy deposit with rootlets and dispersed shell fragments.
1.10-1.65m	White dune sand. Essentially sterile.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.65m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel (<i>Choromytilus meridionalis</i>), but some large limpet (<i>Patella argenvillei</i> and <i>Patella granatina</i>) also occurring. Some Barnacle and Whelk. Several small pieces of tortoise and bird bone. Several small rounded quartz pebbles. One large piece of ostrich eggshell (OES). Small amount of charcoal.
0.65-1.10m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel, but a few large limpets (genus <i>Patella</i>) present. Tiny bit of charcoal. Bone, some burnt, including 12 small pieces of tortoise, 4 pieces of bird and snake/lizard. Several small quartz pebbles. One quartz chunk.
1.10-1.65m	A few fragments of Black Mussel (probably displaced). No bone or cultural remains present.

² Note: this is just a small sample ($\pm 50\%$) of deposit sieved and sorted and does not represent the total volume of deposit tested and sampled.

Test Pit 2	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.40m	Light grey coloured, loose sandy deposit with roots and shell fragments.
0.40-0.95m	Light grey coloured, slightly more compact and coarse grained sandy deposit with roots and shell fragments
0.95-1.55m	White beach sand, with tiny fragments of shell. Essentially sterile.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.40m	Mainly fragments of Black Mussel, with a few small fragments of Limpet (genus <u>Patella</u>). Several small quartz and quartzite pebbles.
0.40-0.95m	Larger fragments of Black Mussel and some limpet, including several large <u>Patella argenvillei</u> and <u>Patella granatina</u> . A few small pieces of tortoise. One large quartzite cobble flake, 1 small quartz flake, 1 quartz chunk, and 1 quartz core/core reduced flake.

Test Pit 3 (see Figure 5)

Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.60m	Dark grey coloured, fine sandy deposit with rootlets, dispersed shell fragments and humic material.
0.60-0.95m	Thick layer of crushed and fragmented Black Mussel in dark grey, ashy deposit. Larger fragments and some whole Black Mussel shell also present. Several large limpets (genus <u>Patella</u>) also occur.
0.95-1.20m	Light grey coloured fine sandy deposit with ash and fragmented shell. Shellfish densities much lower. Midden layer above dips down into this deposit from above.
1.20-1.65m	Yellow coloured dune sand. Essentially sterile.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.60m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel with some whole limpet present, including <u>P. argenvillei</u> , <u>P. granatina</u> and small <u>P. miniata</u> . A few Whelks also present. Small sample of bone including tortoise, bird, snake/lizard, 1 unidentified vertebrate and 1 unidentified small antelope. Several small quartz stone pebbles, 1 quartz flake and 1 quartz chip.
0.60-0.95m	Shellfish overwhelmingly dominated by Black Mussel. Some large whole limpets also occur – <u>P. argenvillei</u> , <u>P. granatina</u> , <u>P. miniata</u> , and some whelk. Relatively large bone sample dominated by tortoise, but also bird, seal, snake, med./large bovid, dune mole rat and unidentified tooth. Some burnt bone also noted. 3 quartz flakes, 1 broken quartz core, one large partially ground broken quartzite cobble, one thin walled blackened potsherd, several quartz pebbles and one retouched White Mussel (<u>Donax Serra</u>) shell. One ostrich eggshell bead.
0.95-1.20m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel. Some whole limpet present. Small bone sample, including tortoise, bird and several unidentified fragments. No stone tools
1.20-1.65m	Yellowish dune sand. Sterile.

Test Pit 4 (see Figure 6)	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.65m	Dark grey coloured, fine, sandy deposit with dispersed shell fragments, bits of charcoal and rootlets.
0.65-1.00m	Thick layer (several distinct layers present) of highly fragmented and crushed Black Mussel shell, with large fragments and some whole shell. Discernable ash lenses and charcoal present in a fine light grey coloured sandy deposit. A few whole Limpets (genus <u>Patella</u>) and some whelk also present.
1.00-1.20m	Lighter grey coloured sandy deposit with dispersed shell and charcoal.
1.20-1.50m	Pink/orange coloured fine (Pleistocene) dune deposit with some dispersed shell. Compact nearer the base.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.65m	Shellfish overwhelmingly dominated by Black Mussel, with some large whole limpet (genus <u>Patella</u>) present. Relatively large bone sample including tortoise, bird, small antelope, snake/lizard, rodent and unidentified bone. Three OES beads, one broken bone point/awl, two retouched white mussel, one quartz chunk and numerous small quartz and quartzite pebbles and stones. Good charcoal.
0.65-1.20m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel, with some limpet (genus <u>Patella</u>). Relatively large bone sample including tortoise, bird, small antelope, snake, fish and unidentified bone. Numerous small quartz and quartzite pebbles/stones, 2 quartzite chunks, 2 quartz cores, 2 quartz chunks, one siltcrete core, 1 siltcrete flake, and 2 retouched White Mussel shell. One small potsherd.
1.20-1.50m	Dispersed shell dominated by Black Mussel, with several large limpet mainly <u>Patella argenvillei</u> and <u>Patella argenvillei</u> . Small bone sample including tortoise, bird, small antelope, snake/lizard, small rodent. One small quartz chunk, and several small quartz pebbles (unworked). Probably mostly displaced/mixed with overlying deposits.

Test Pit 5	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.40m	Dark grey coloured, fine, loamy sandy deposit with rootlets and dispersed shell fragments.
0.40-0.50m	Thin layer of fragmented and crushed Black Mussel shell, in fine, light grey ashy deposit. A few whole limpets (genus <u>Patella</u>) present.
0.50-0.80m	Lighter grey coloured fine sandy deposit with dispersed shell fragments. No discernable shell lenses. Some rodent burrowing present.
0.80-1.50m	Soft, light orange coloured sandy deposit, becoming more yellow and compact at base (probably Pleistocene sands), with some displaced shell fragments. Water worn shell also present.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.50m	Shellfish overwhelmingly dominated by Black Mussel, with several large whole limpet (genus <u>Patella</u>) and limpet fragments. Small bone sample including tortoise and bird. A few quartz pebbles/stones present.
0.50-0.80m	Shellfish densities higher and dominated by Black Mussel, including some whole shell and larger fragments. Larger number of whole, but smaller limpets (genus <u>Patella</u>). Small bone sample, including tortoise, bird, small antelope and possibly seal. 3 quartz flakes (including one utilised), 3 quartz chunks, 1 quartzite flake/blade and 2 quartzite chunks.
0.80-1.50m	Fragments of Black Mussel, probably displaced. 2 pieces of tortoise bone, plus a few quartz pebbles. Several chunks of calcrete/fossil sand.

Test Pit 6 (see Figure 7)	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.35m	Dark grey coloured, slightly mottled fine sandy deposit with rootlets and dispersed shell fragments.
0.35-0.60m	Light grey coloured, fine sandy deposit with burnt roots and small patches of shellfish with charcoal and dispersed shell fragments.
0.60-0.90m	Fine, lighter grey coloured sandy deposit, becoming yellow coloured and compact, with some dispersed shell fragments.
0.90-1.40m	Light yellow fine, soft sandy deposit, compact at base (probably Pleistocene sands), with some displaced shell fragments. Essentially sterile.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.35-0.60m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel. Six weathered tortoise bone. 12 small unworked stone pebbles, 2 quartz chunks and 1 quartz flake.
0.60-0.90m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel. 9 small quartz pebbles, 1 siltcrete core. Small bone sample, including tortoise, bird, small antelope and rodent.
0.90-1.40m	Fragments of Black Mussel, probably displaced. No bone or cultural items.

Test Pit 7 (see Figure 8)	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.40m	Dark grey coloured, slightly mottled, loose, soft sandy deposit with rootlets and dispersed shell fragments.
0.40-0.95m	Lighter grey coloured, fine sandy deposit with rootlets and dispersed shell fragments. @ 0.95m, thin 4-5 cm thick discontinuous lens of fragmented Black Mussel shell.
0.95-1.20m	Lighter grey/yellow coloured, fine sandy deposit with dispersed shell fragments.
1.20-1.65m	Compact, orange/yellow coloured, very fine, soft sandy deposit with some displaced shell. Compact base probably of Pleistocene age. Essentially sterile.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.40m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel. Small bone sample but good range, including tortoise, bird, crayfish, possibly seal, unidentified bone, and piece of tooth enamel. 17 small quartz pebbles, 1 quartz flake, 1 quartzite flake. Three small pieces of pottery including one rim sherd.
0.40-0.95m	Shellfish (including thin lens of shell) dominated by Black Mussel. Small bone sample, but good range, including tortoise, bird, small rodent, possibly seal, snake/rodent and crayfish. Some burnt bone as well. 22 small pebbles/stones, 2 quartzite flakes, 1 quartz flake. 1 OES bead.
0.95-1.20m	Shellfish dominated by Black Mussel. Smaller bone sample, including tortoise, bird, fish and rodent. 16 small pebbles, 1 quartz chip and 2 quartz chunks. Probably displaced.
1.20-1.65.	A few displaced shell fragments. 2 tortoise and 1 bird bone. No cultural items. Essentially Sterile

Test Pit 8	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.30m	Light grey coloured, slightly coarse and gritty unconsolidated sandy beach deposit, with rootlets and a few bits of shell.
0.30-1.20m	Soft, unconsolidated coarse grained white beach sand.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.30m	A few fragments of Black Mussel. No bone or cultural items. Sterile.

Test Pit 9	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.70m	Light grey coloured, fine, unconsolidated sandy beach deposit.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.70m	A few tiny fragments of Black Mussel. No bone or cultural items. Sterile.

Test Pit 10	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.80m	Light grey coloured, fine, unconsolidated sandy beach deposit with rootlets and a few fragments of shell.
0.80-1.00m	Fine light grey colour, soft, unconsolidated beach sand with rootlets. Small fragments of Black Mussel and 2-3 whole Limpets (genus <i>Patella</i>).
1.00-1.50m	Gritty, yellow sandy beach deposit, with a few shell fragments. Compact at base.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.80m	A few fragments of Black Mussel and limpet. No bone or cultural items. Sterile
0.80-1.00m	Fragments of Black Mussel and limpet. One tortoise. No cultural items. Sterile
1.00-1.50m	Tiny bit of shell. No bone or cultural items. Sterile

Test Pit 11 (see Figure 9)	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.60m	Dark grey coloured, slightly mottled, fine sandy deposit with rootlets and fragments of shell.
0.60-1.10m	Light grey coloured fine sandy deposit with rootlets and shell fragments.
1.10-1.40m	Light orange coloured, fine sandy deposit with a few shell fragments. Pink and very fine sand at base with shell bits and displaced shell fragments.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.60m	Shell fragments dominated by Black Mussel. Small bone sample including tortoise, snake/lizard, bird, crayfish and small rodent. Large fine-grained quartzite utilised flake, 1 quartzite chunk, 2 quartz chips, 1 quartz flake, 1 silcrete flake and 15 small beach pebbles. 2 small pieces of pottery.
0.60-1.10m	Tiny bone sample including tortoise and small reptile. Three quartz flakes, 2 quartz chips and several small unworked pebbles. 1 OES bead.
1.10-1.40m	Small bone sample, including tortoise, snake/lizard, bird, small mammal and rodent. Cultural items include 1 OES bead, 2 silcrete flakes, 2 quartz flakes, 1 quartz chip, 1 quartzite flake, 2 quartzite chunks and 12 small pebbles – all probably displaced.

Test Pit 12	
Stratigraphy	
0.0-0.20m	Loose, light grey coloured sandy and humic deposit with fine rootlets and small pieces of dispersed shell.
0.20-0.70m	Lighter grey coloured fine sandy deposit with tiny fragments of dispersed shell.
0.70-1.30m	Yellow/white fine and soft beach sand. Pinkish yellow and compact at base.
Biological & cultural evidence	
0.0-0.20m	A few fragments of Black Mussel and limpet. No bone or cultural items.
0.20-0.70m	Tiny fragments of Black Mussel and limpet. Nine pieces of bird bone. 1 OES bead, 1 quartz flake, 1 quartzite chunk, 6 small beach pebbles.
0.70-1.30m	No bone or cultural items. Sterile.

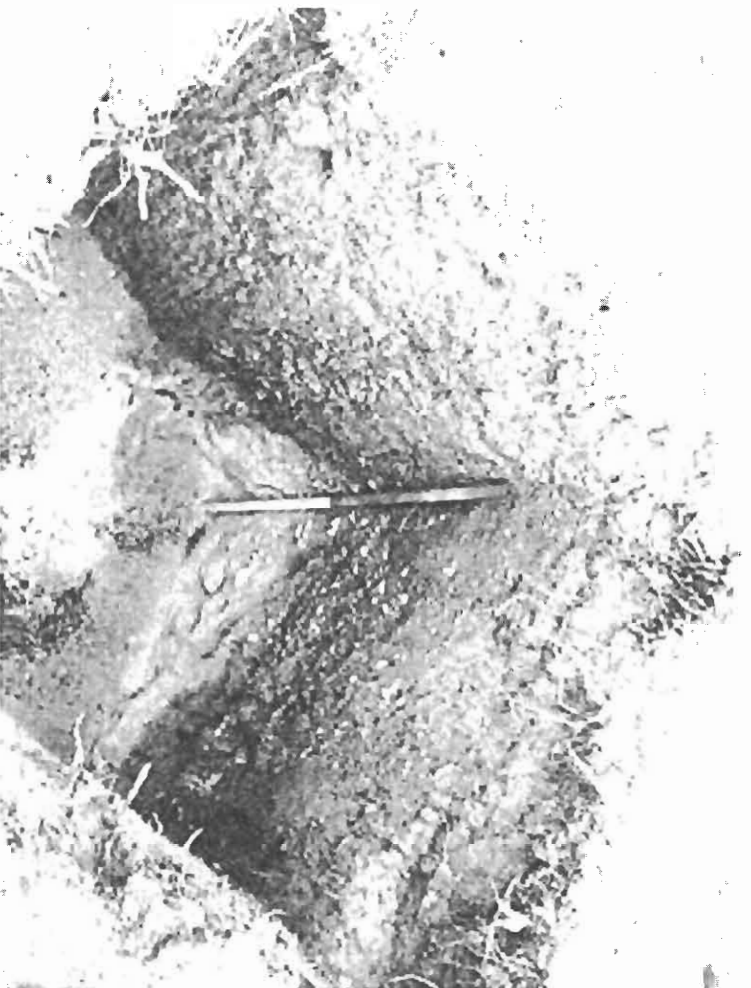


Figure 5: TP 3.



Figure 6: TP 4.



Figure 7: TP 6.



Figure 8. TP 7.

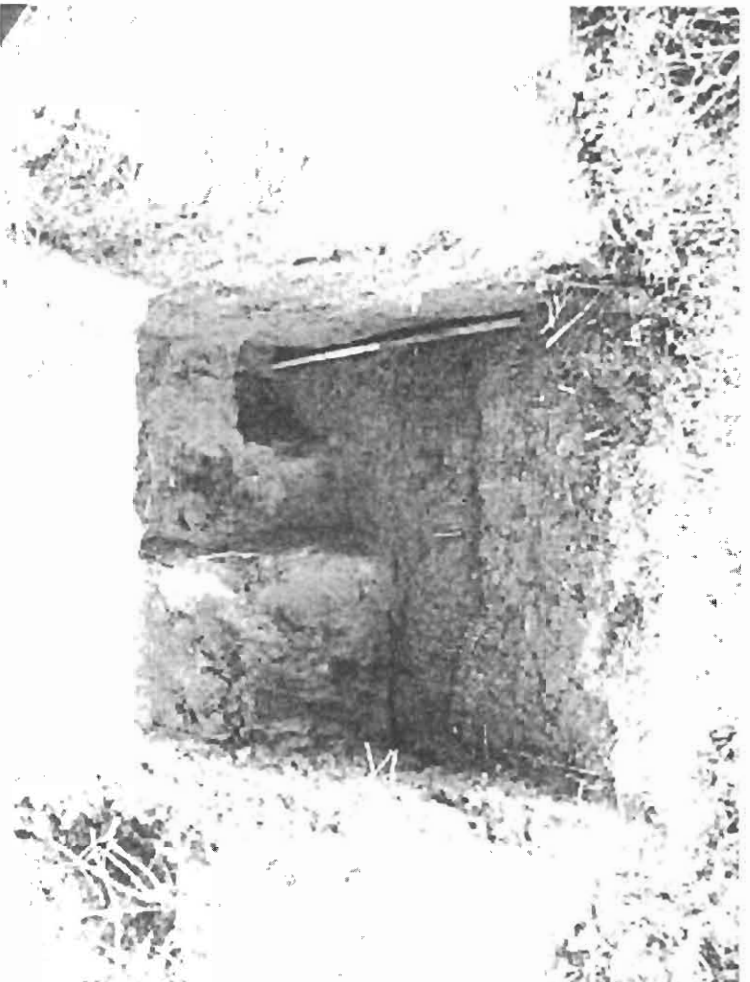


Figure 9. TP 11.

4. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

4.1 Overview

Table 1 below presents the proposed mitigation actions in Erf 1626 (Bakoond) Yzerfontein for each of the sampled areas.

Area	Mitigation Actions
Test Pit 1	None
Test Pit 2	None
Test Pit 3	Systematic excavation
Test Pit 4	Systematic excavation
Test Pit 5	None
Test Pit 6	None
Test Pit 7	Systematic excavation
Test Pit 8	None
Test Pit 9	None
Test Pit 10	None
Test Pit 11	Systematic excavation
Test Pit 12	None

4.2 Areas of archaeological heritage around Test Pits 3, 4, 7 & 11.

Archaeological heritage deposits in Test Pits 3, 4, 7 and 11 have the potential to yield important historical information.

The deposits in Test Pits 3 and 4 contain substantial layers of in-situ shell midden deposits and modest amounts of bone, stone artefacts and cultural items such as pottery, ostrich eggshell beads, bone tools and retouched shell.

Although the deposits in Test Pits 7 and 11 contain only very modest amounts of shell when compared to Test Pits 3 and 4, these deposits also significant biological and cultural remains such as bone, stone tools, pottery, retouched shell and ostrich eggshell beads.

Apparent differences in densities of biological and cultural remains between Test Pits 3 and 4, and 7 and 11, may also indicate different activity areas on the site.

Archaeologists undertaking excavations must:

- Establish and document the location of a 1.0 m grid system at and around Test Pits 3, 4, 7 and 11;
- Excavate surrounding deposits using this grid as the basic mapping control;
- Where possible, follow the natural stratification during the excavation to remove the full depth of the archaeological sediments over the excavation area;
- Sieve the deposits through a minimum mesh size of 3 mm
- Implement professional excavation procedures in the recovery and treatment of finds, including charcoal;

- Sample shellfish both through depth and across space;
- Make a record of the volume, stratification and nature of the archaeological sediments;
- Maintain thorough written, mapping and photographic records throughout the process; and
- Budget for and acquire a sufficient number of radiocarbon dates to determine the age of the depositional sequence

The following are the recommended extent for a limited excavation, based on an assessment of the depth and richness of the deposits.

Area	Extent of excavation
Test Pit 3	5 x 4 metres
Test Pit 4	5 x 4 metres
Test Pit 7	3 x 4 metres
Test Pit 11	3 x 4 metres

4.3 Areas of archaeological heritage around BK 2

With regard to the long-term management and protection of archaeological heritage remains located on the seaward side of the property boundary (i.e. BK 2), the following essential mitigation measures are recommended.

- The sloping and eroding sections of BK 2 must be stabilized with either sandbags covered by geotextile, or with Loffelstein Blocks, in order to prevent further damage and loss of significant archaeological heritage.

The stabilization of the dune must be supervised by a professional archaeologist.

- Once stabilized, the dunes must be rehabilitated by professional environmental landscapers. Vulva Environmental in Vredenburg are recommended environmental landscaping specialists.

Rehabilitation must be undertaken in consultation with Heritage Western Cape and under the supervision of a professional archaeologist.

- The coastal track, which has inadvertently exposed and damaged BK 2, must be permanently closed.
- Signage/information storage boards should be erected indicating the presence of important archaeological heritage remains on the property and the need to protect and conserve them.

Signage must be supplied and paid for by the developers. The text and the positioning of the signage should be determined by a professional archaeologist.

5. REFERENCES

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6. FIELDWORK TEAM

Principal Investigator: Jonathan Kaplan

Assistant: Stephan Koopman

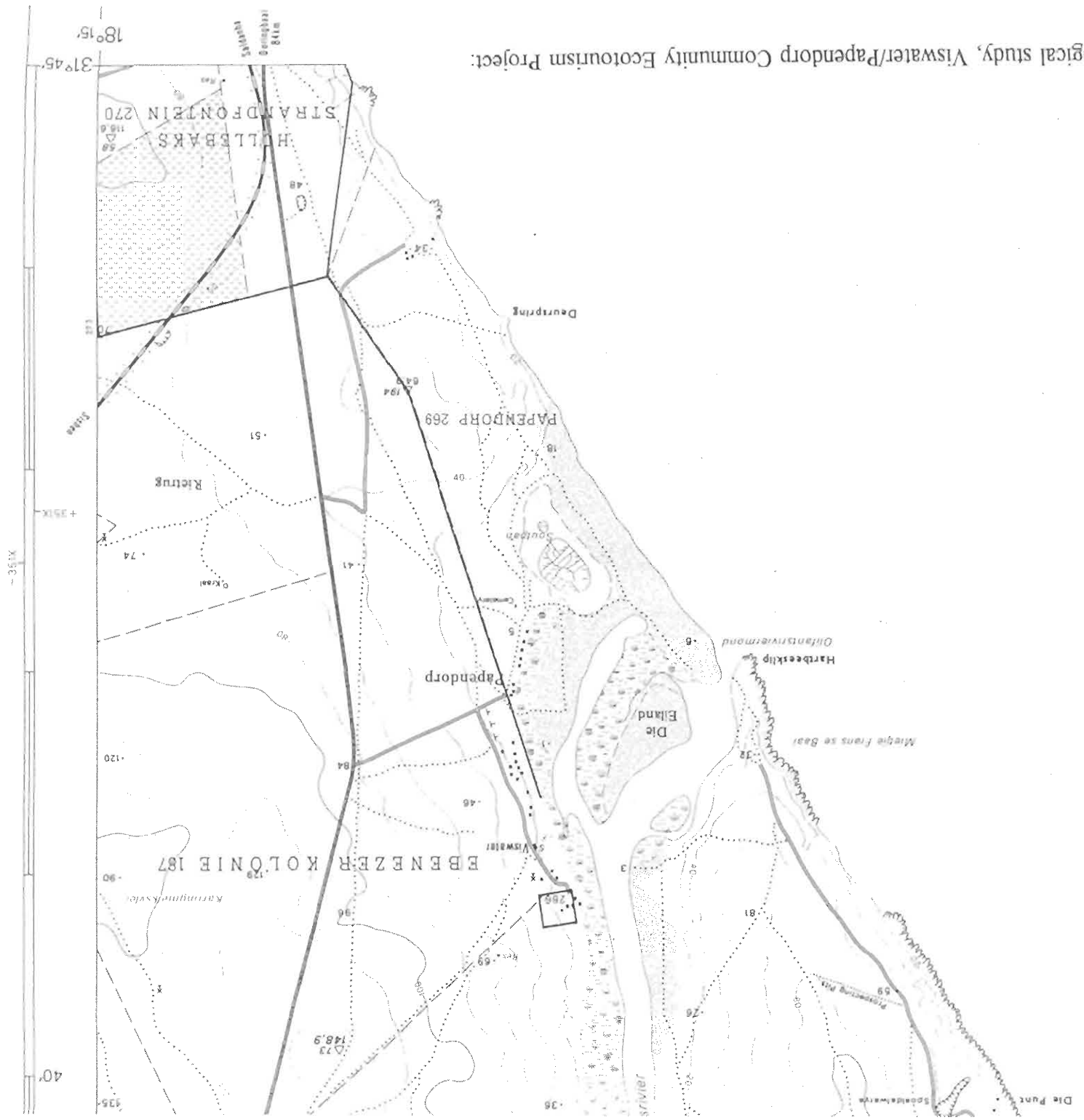
Assistant: Eben Japhta



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Figure 1. Archaeological study, Viswater/Papendorp Community Ecotourism Project:



PLAN

OF

ERF 1626 YZERFONTEIN

AS REPRESENTED ON

GENERAL PLAN NO. 7406/1996

BEING A PORTION OF

ERF 1336 YZERFONTEIN

SITUATE IN THE

YZERFONTEIN TRANSITIONAL LOCAL COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF MALMESBURY
PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

OWNER

YZERFONTEIN SEASIDE ESTATES (PTY) LTD

PREPARED BY:

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DATE: 14 SEPTEMBER 1998

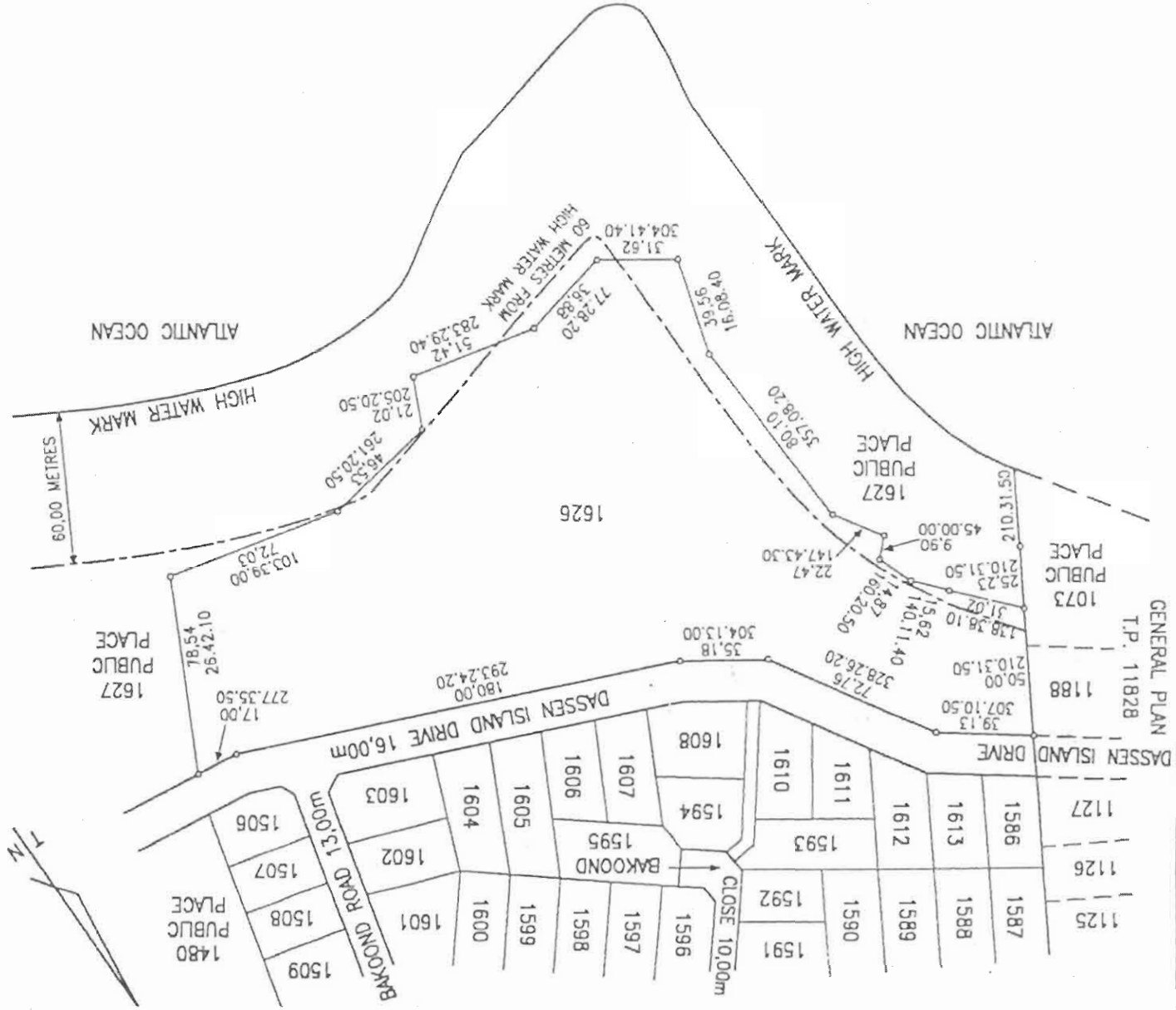
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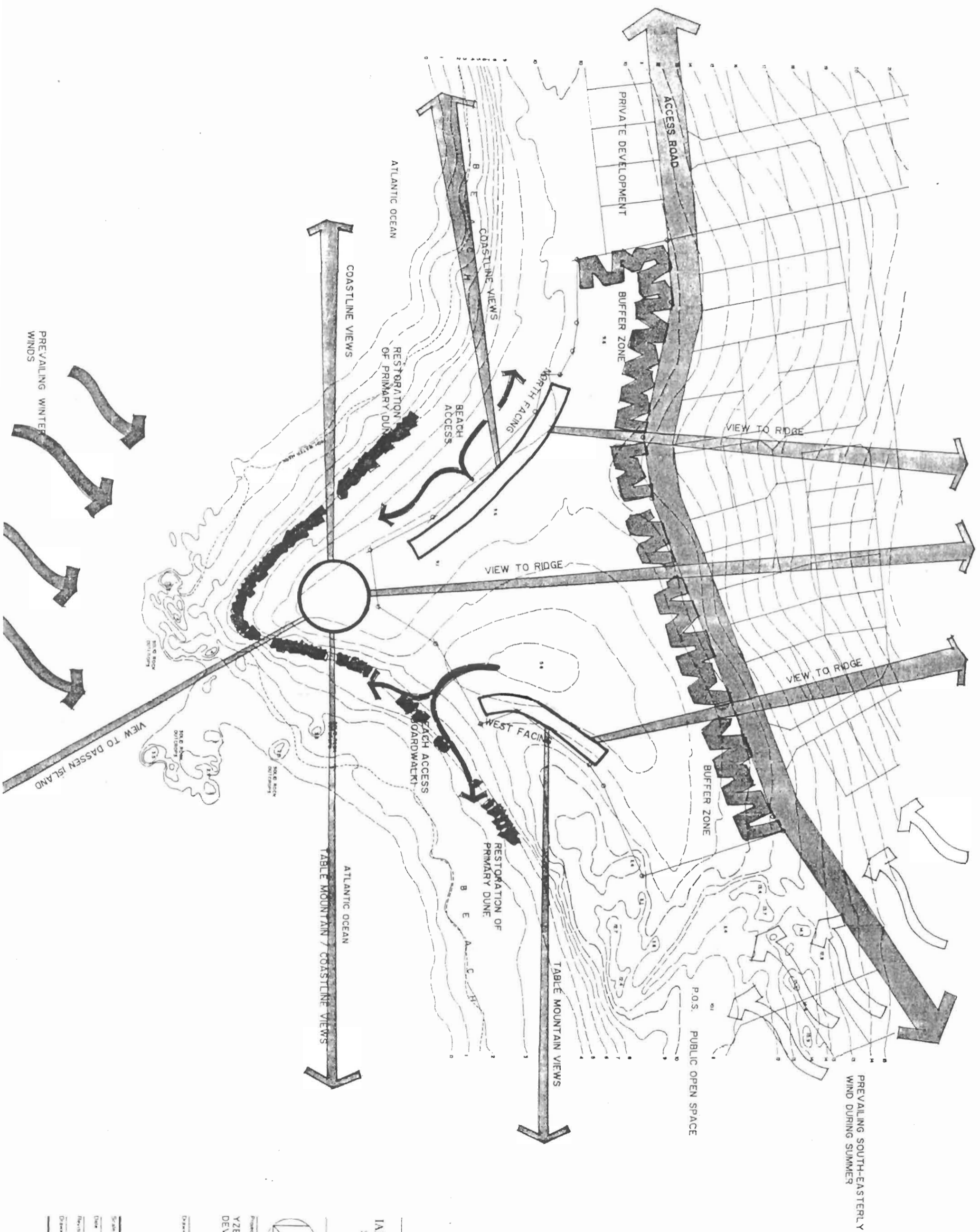


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SCALE: 1/2500

PLAN NO: YZERFONTEIN.EXT7/C/O





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Project: **YZERFONTEIN PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

Drawing Description:

Scale:	1 : 1000
Date:	DECEMBER 98
Revision:	
Drawing Number:	