

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT  
BARCLAY HILLS  
(REMAINDER OF THE FARM BARCLAY NO. 305)  
WORCESTER  
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

Prepared for:

**BOLAND ENVIRO**

Att: Mr Nik Wullschleger

PO Box 250

Worcester

6849

Fax: (023) 347 0336

By

**Agency for Cultural Resource Management**

P.O. Box 159

Riebeeck West

7306

Ph/Fax: 022 461 2755

Cellular: 082 321 0172

E-mail: [acrm@wcaccess.co.za](mailto:acrm@wcaccess.co.za)

**NOVEMBER  
2006**

## Executive summary

Boland Enviro requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed housing development on the remainder of the Farm Barclay No. 305 situated in Worcester, in the Western Cape Province.

The aim of the study is to locate and map archaeological heritage sites and remains that may be impacted by the planning, construction and implementation of the proposed project, to assess the significance of the potential impacts and to propose measures to mitigate against the impacts.

A Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) checklist has been completed by the archaeologist.

A few Early Stone Age and Middle Stone Age tools were documented on the proposed site, but these are spread very thinly and unevenly over the surrounding landscape.

**The archaeological heritage remains have been rated as having low local significance.**

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment has identified no significant impacts to pre-colonial archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior to the proposed development activities.

## Table of Contents

	Page
Executive summary	1
1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 <u>Background and brief</u>	3
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE	3
3. THE STUDY SITE	4
4. STUDY APPROACH	8
4.1 <u>Method</u>	8
4.2 <u>Constraints and limitations</u>	8
4.3 <u>Identification of potential risks</u>	8
4.4 <u>Results of the desk top study</u>	8
5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	9
5.1 <u>The National Heritage Resources Act</u>	9
5.2 <u>Archaeology (Section 25 (4))</u>	9
5.3 <u>Burial grounds and graves (Section 35 (3))</u>	9
6. FINDINGS	9
7. IMPACT STATEMENT	10
8. RECOMMENDATIONS	10
9. REFERENCES	11

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and brief

Boland Enviro, on behalf of Rapiprop 204 (Pty) Ltd requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed housing development on the Remainder of the Farm Barclay No. 305, situated in Worcester, in the Western Cape Province.

It is proposed that the subject property will be subdivided and rezoned for residential housing. About 178 units are planned, including internal streets and services and Private Open Space. The site is currently zoned Agriculture.

The extent of the proposed development (11.63 ha) falls within the requirements for an archaeological impact assessment as required by Section 38 of the South African Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

The aim of the study is to locate and map archaeological heritage sites and remains that may be impacted by the planning, construction and implementation of the proposed project, to assess the significance of the potential impacts and to propose measures to mitigate against the impacts.

A 'Notification to Heritage Western Cape of Intent to Develop' checklist has been completed by the archaeologist, and together with the specialist archaeology report, has been submitted to the Built Environment and Landscape Committee (BELCOM) for comment.

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the archaeological study were:

1. to undertake a site visit and desk top survey;
2. to describe the archaeological baseline of the area;
3. to identify and map archaeological resources on the site;
4. to determine the importance of any archaeological resources, and
5. to identify mitigatory measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist within the proposed site; and
6. to complete and submit the necessary documentation for a Phase 1 archaeological study to Heritage Western Cape – together with the NID.

### 3. THE STUDY SITE

A locality map is illustrated in Figure 1.

An aerial photograph of the proposed site (Phase I) is illustrated in Figure 2.

Phase II, the proposed Barclay Estate development, is the subject of a separate archaeological study.

The subject property (S° 33 37 370 E° 19 24 942, on map datum wgs 84) is situated directly alongside Brandwacht Street, in the suburb of Worcester West. Access to the site is via the N1.

The upper and middle slopes of the property slope quite steeply to the south west, while the lower portion of the site is fairly flat. The lower slopes are mostly covered with natural grasses, while the middle and upper slopes are covered with low bush and scrub. Some invasive alien vegetation is present, namely a row of Rooikrans trees situated alongside a gravel track that cuts through the central portion of the property (Figures 3-10). Several smaller gravel tracks also intersect the proposed site.

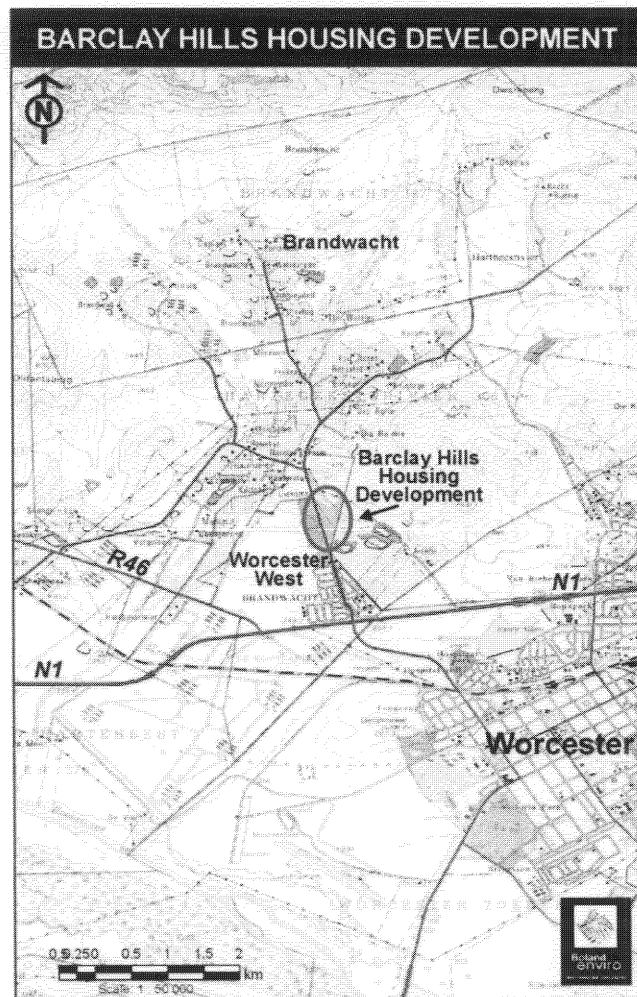


Figure 1. Locality Map (3319 CB Worcester)

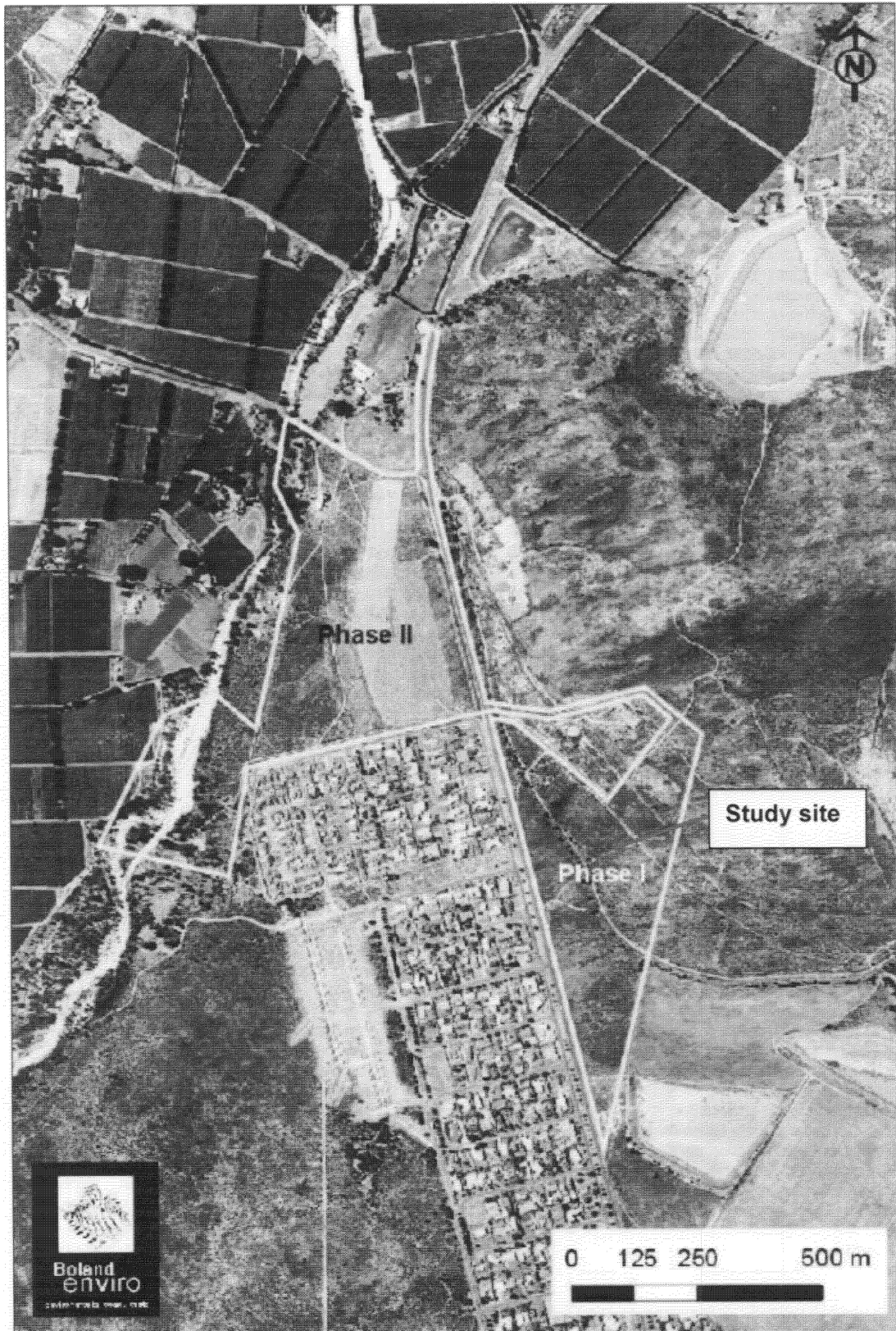
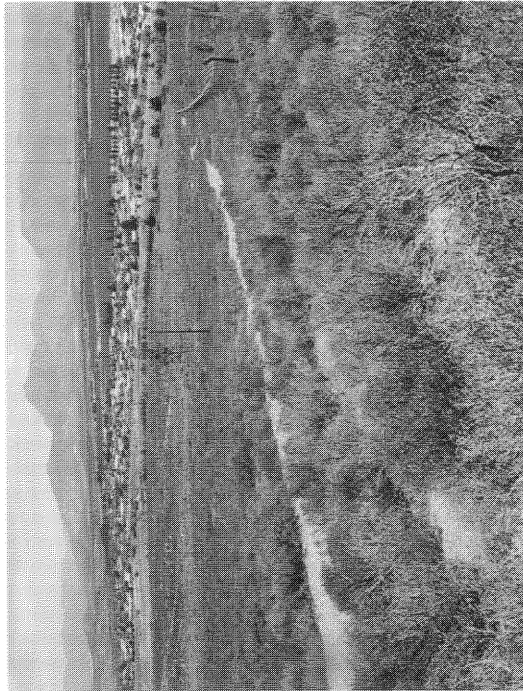
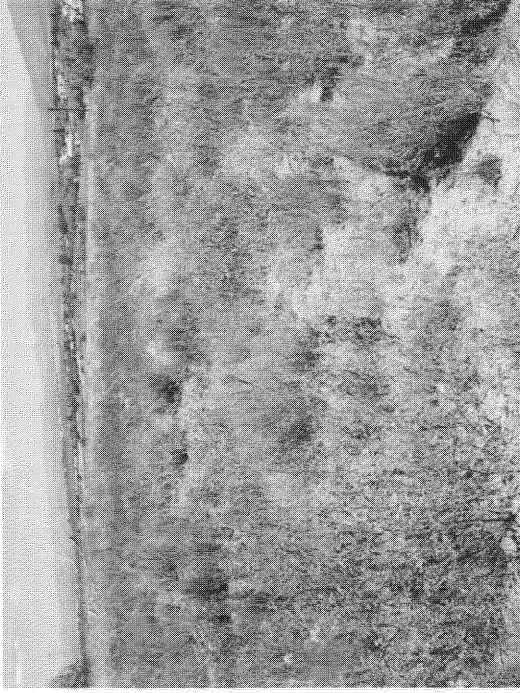


Figure 2. Barclay Hills. Aerial photograph of the proposed site



**Figure 3. View of the site facing south west**



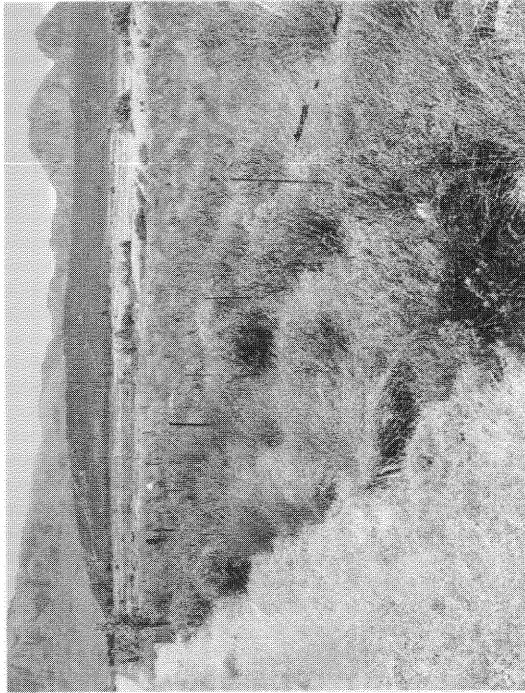
**Figure 5. View of the site facing south**



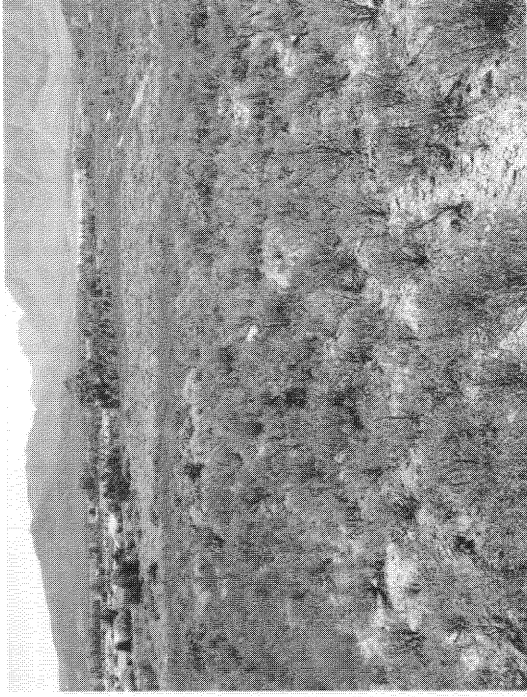
**Figure 4. View of the site facing south west**



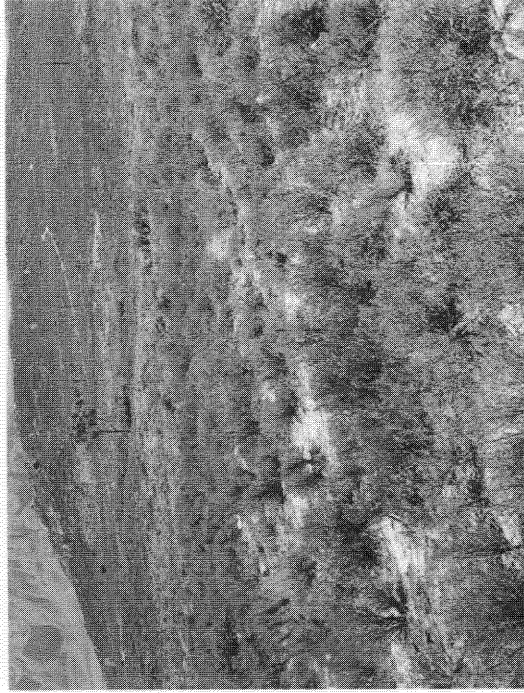
**Figure 6. View of the site facing south**



**Figure 7. view of the site facing north east**



**Figure 9. View of the site facing north**



**Figure 8. View of the site facing north**



**Figure 10. View of the site facing south west**



## **4. STUDY APPROACH**

### **4.1 Method**

The approach followed in the archaeological study entailed a foot survey of Phase I of the study area.

It is important to note that the study area is mostly very well vegetated. This resulted in more obvious areas being targeted for the presence of archaeological heritage remains. These include gravel roads and tracks, exposed slopes and disturbed areas.

The site visit and assessment took place on the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2006.

### **4.2 Constraints and limitations**

The study site is well vegetated resulting in low archaeological visibility. Some open patches do occur on the rocky middle and upper slopes.

### **4.3 Identification of potential risks**

There are no potential archaeological risks associated with the proposed development.

It is unlikely, but unmarked human burials may be exposed or uncovered during bulk earthworks and excavations.

### **4.4 Results of the desk top study**

Several archaeological studies have been conducted in the Worcester area.

Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and a few Later Stone Age (LSA) tools have been documented on land to the south of the N1 (Kaplan 2006a, b, 2004). ESA tools have also been documented on the farm Altona, immediately to the north of the N1, and east of the subject property (Kaplan 2006c). ESA tools were also found on the proposed Barclay Estate site (Kaplan 2007 in prep.).

Further afield, ESA tools have been located on the Farm Glen Heatlie (Kaplan 2006d), while ESA tools were also found in the alignment of the proposed Worcester Eastern Bypass (Kaplan 2002a). ESA tools have been found in agricultural lands in the vicinity of the Molenaars River alongside the N1, as well as near the De Wet Wine Cellar (Kaplan 2002b). ESA tools have been found on the Farms Die Mond van Hartebeesrivier and De Breede Rivier, on the outskirts of Worcester (Kaplan 2002c, 2001). LSA tools and rock paintings have also been documented in Goudini outside Worcester (Kaplan 2006d). Tim Hart (pers. comm.) of the Archaeology Contracts Office reports on the occurrence of low density scatters of ESA tools in the Worcester area.

According to Martin (2006), Hassequa (Khoekhoe) herders are reported to have seasonally occupied the Worcester area during the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

## **5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

The following section provides a brief overview of the relevant legislation with regard to the archaeology of the Remainder of the Farm Barclay No. 305.

### **5.1 The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)**

The National Heritage Resources (NHR) Act requires that "...any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5 000m<sup>2</sup>, or the rezoning or change of land use of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>, requires an archaeological impact assessment"

The relevant sections of the Act are briefly outlined below.

### **5.2 Archaeology (Section 35 (4))**

Section 35 (4) of the NHR stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by HWC, destroy, damage, excavate, alter or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object.

### **5.3 Burial grounds and graves (Section 36 (3))**

Section 36 (3) of the HHR stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years, which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority.

## **6. FINDINGS**

Early Stone Age (ESA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) tools were located on the proposed site, but these are spread very thinly and unevenly over the surrounding landscape.

Three weathered MSA flakes in fine-grained yellow quartzite were found in open patches of gravel on the middle slopes of the subject property.

Two ESA quartzite flakes, two more MSA quartzite flakes and several broken quartzite chunks and cobbles were found in the gravel roads that intersect the central portion of the property. The remains occur in a severely degraded and disturbed context.

The above finds are consistent with similar low density scatters of Stone Age tools that have been encountered in the Worcester region.

**The archaeological heritage remains have been rated as having low local significance.**

## 7. IMPACT STATEMENT

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment has identified no significant impacts to pre-colonial archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior to the proposed development activities.

The probability of locating important pre-colonial archaeological heritage remains during implementation of the project is likely to be improbable.

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the proposed Barclay Hills development in Worcester has rated the potential impacts to archaeological heritage material as being low provided that.

- Should any human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during excavations and earthworks for the proposed project, these should immediately be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Mrs Mary Leslie (021) 462 4502), or Heritage Western Cape (Mr N. Ndlovu (021) 483 9692). Burial remains should not be disturbed or removed until inspected by the archaeologist.

No observations

## 9. REFERENCES

Kaplan, J. 2006a. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed development Worcester Hills: (Portion of the Remainder of Erf 18798) Worcester. Report prepared for SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2006b. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed development Worcester Island: (Portion of the Remainder of Erf 18798) Worcester. Report prepared for SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2006c. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed residential and mixed-used development Erf 12963, 12964 and Farm 306: Remainder Portion 18 and 22 Worcester, Western Cape Province. Report prepared for SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2006d. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed Glen Heatlie Dam, Worcester. Report prepared for Mr T. Heatlie. Agency for Cultural Resource Management

Kaplan, J. 2004. Archaeological scoping proposed Worcester Waterfront development. Report prepared for Chand Environmental Consultants. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2003. Archaeological scan proposed expansion of existing Goudini Spa Resort. Report prepared for Boland Conservation Services. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, 2002a. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed Worcester Eastern Bypass. Report prepared for Crowther Campbell & Associates. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2002b. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed N1 N2 Winelands Toll Highway Project. Report prepared for Crowther Campbell & Associates. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2002c. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Portion 64 of the farm Die Mond van Hartebeesrivier 379, Worcester. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2001. Archaeological study Portion 12 of the farm de Breede Rivier No. 298, Worcester. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Martin, R. 2006. Heritage Sensitivity Assessment and Notice of Intent to Develop: Altona (Portion 22 and Remainder of Portion 18 of the Farm Hartebeesrivier No. 506, as well as Erven 12963 and 12964, Worcester). Report prepared for SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists. Ron Martin Heritage Consulting.