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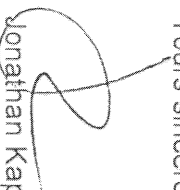
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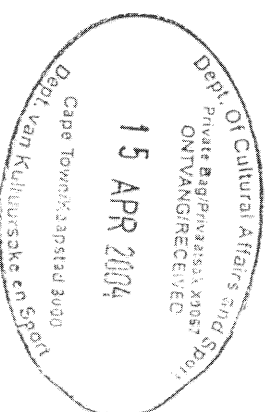
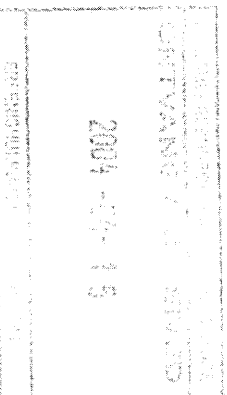
REPORT ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY ERF 3477 HOUT BAY

Please find a copy of the above report.

Could comments pertaining to the report please be sent to me. I will then revert to the client.

Yours sincerely


Jonathan Kaplan



**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
ERF 3477
HOUT BAY**

Prepared for

URBAN DYNAMICS WESTERN CAPE

By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of Erf 3477 Hout bay has identified no significant impacts to pre-colonial archaeological material that will need to be mitigated prior to development activities.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and brief

Urban Dynamics Western Cape requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management undertake a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of Erf 3477 Hout Bay.

The results of the baseline archaeological assessment will be used to compile an Environmental Constraints Plan to guide the proposed (residential) development.

The aim of the AIA is to locate, identify and map archaeological remains that may be negatively impacted by the proposed project, and to propose measures to mitigate against the impact.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the study were:

1. to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance within the proposed site;
2. to identify and map any sites of archaeological significance within the proposed site;
3. to indicate the sensitivity and conservation significance of archaeological sites potentially affected by the proposed development;
4. to assess the status and significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed development;
5. to identify mitigatory measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist within the site, and
6. to propose actions for inclusion in the Construction Environmental Management Plan for the proposed project.

3. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

3.1 Method of survey

The approach followed in the study entailed a baseline survey of Erf 3477 Hout Bay. Particular attention was paid to the steep sandstone cliffs in the north-western corner of the site, and small rock outcrops that occur on the upper slopes.

A desktop study was also undertaken.

4. THE STUDY AREA

A locality plan of the study site is illustrated in Figure 1.

An aerial photograph of the site is illustrated in Figure 2.

Erf 3477 is located behind and above the harbour in Hout Bay. The relatively steep, sloping site is infested with a mix of alien and indigenous vegetation (Figures 3 & 4). A few small footpaths occur in the south-eastern portion of the site. A wide strip of vegetation has been cleared from the southern portion of the property, alongside Bayview Road. A number of rock outcrops occur on the upper slopes of the site.

The extent of the property is about 23.5 ha.

5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

5.1.1 Archaeology (Section 35 (4))

No person may, without a permit issued by the SAHRA or Heritage Western Cape, destroy, damage, excavate, alter or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object.

5.1.2 Burial grounds and graves (Section 36 (3))

No person may, without a permit issued by 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.

5.2 Application requirements and procedure

Permit applications must be made on the official form:

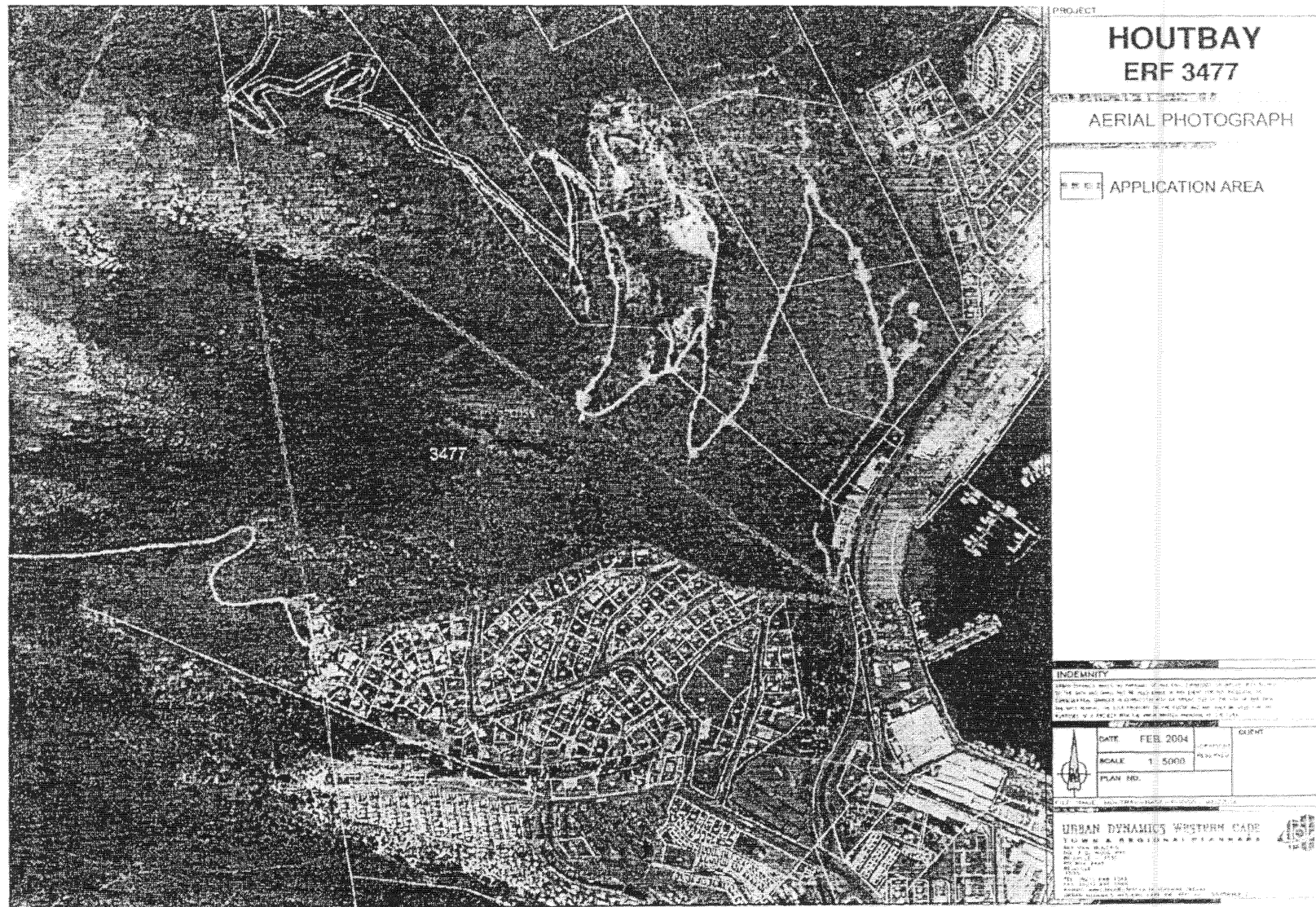
- *Application for permit to destroy: Archaeological and palaeontological sites and meteorites;*
- *Application for permit: Burial Grounds and Graves.*

Permit application forms are available from SAHRA, and Heritage Western Cape, the provincial heritage authority.



Figure 1. Locality plan.

Figure 2. Aerial photograph.



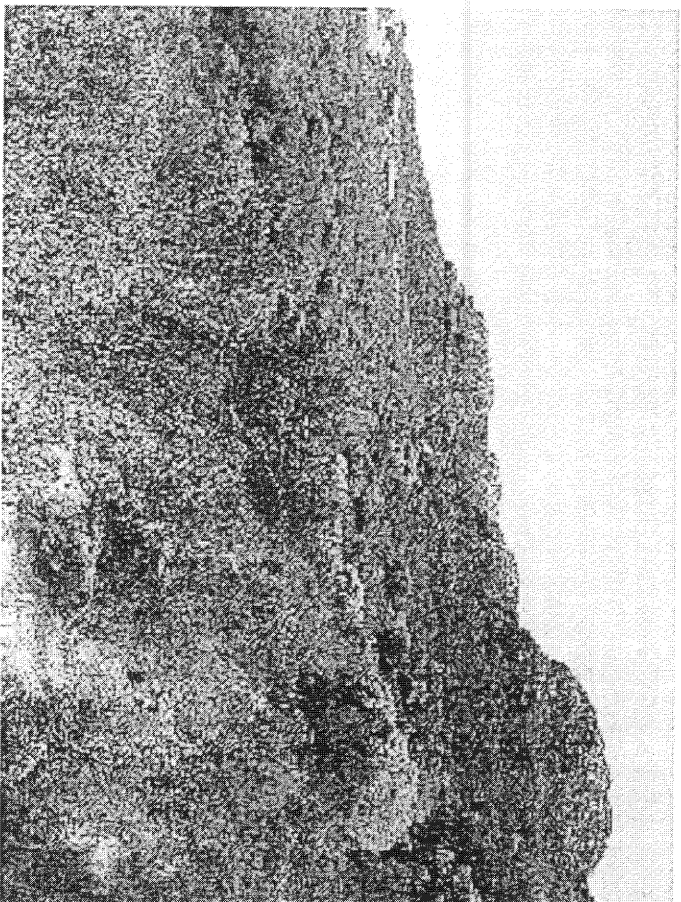


Figure 3. The site facing north-west.

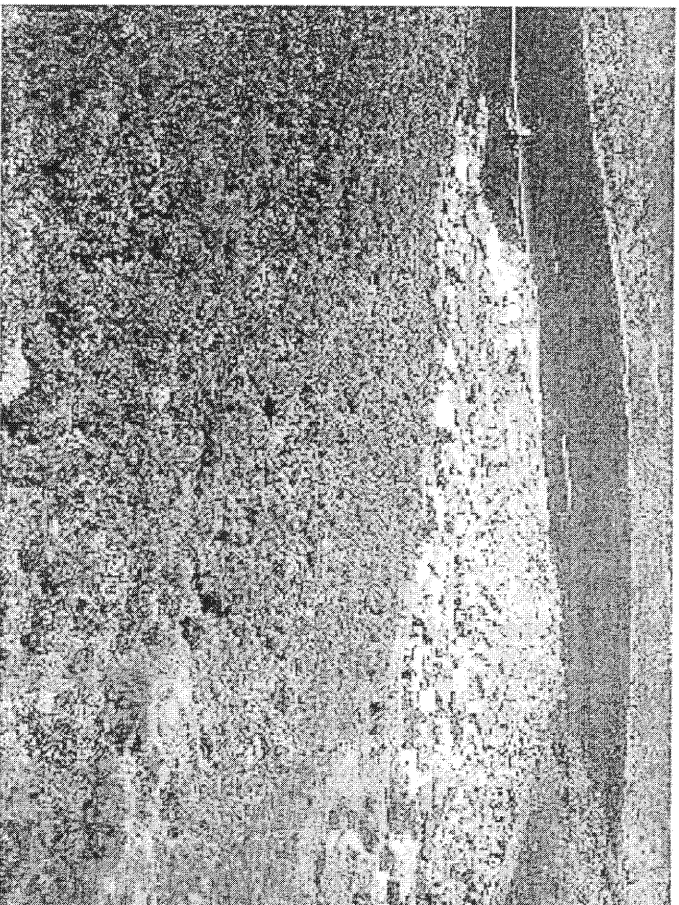


Figure 4. The site facing south-east.

6. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

The site is infested with a mix of alien and indigenous vegetation resulting in extremely low archaeological visibility.

7. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RISKS

There are no potential archaeological risks associated with the project.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND DESCRIPTION

No archaeological remains or material were found during the baseline survey of Erf 3477 Hout Bay.

Shell middens (ancient rubbish dumps) are, however, known to exist in the Hout Bay area (Kaplan 1993), but most sites have been destroyed by development. A few sites have been excavated. These include Hout Bay Cave (Buchanan 1977), Logies Rock at Llandudno (Rudner & Rudner 1956) and the Sandy Bay midden, from which several burials were removed. A buried midden on the Bavianskloof River has been radiocarbon dated to within the last 2000 years (Hart & Halkett 1995a). Small rock shelters also occur in the rocky terrain around the Karbonkleberg.

Throughout the 1990s and in 2003, a number of archaeological studies have been commissioned in the Hout Bay area (Hart & Halkett 1994, 1995a, 1997; Kaplan 2003a,b,c). These have been undertaken mainly as a result of more effective heritage and environmental legislation, which requires assessing the impact of development activities on heritage resources.

Work in Hout Bay has shown that although the immediate shoreline is not highly productive in terms of marine resources, the Disa River and estuary, as well as shelter provided by Milkwood groves provided circumstances suitable for the settlement of prehistoric people. The presence of pottery on some sites indicates that people were living in the area within the last 2000 years. Their diet consisted of numerous fish species of shellfish. Fish from the Disa estuary, snaring and hunting of animals, wild vegetable foods and possibly products from domestic animals would also have been important (Hart & Halkett 1995b,c).

9. IMPACT STATEMENT

The impact of the proposed development of Erf 3477 Hout Bay on archaeological remains is considered to be low.

The probability of locating any significant archaeological remains during implementation of the project is also considered to be low.

10. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The receiving environment is not considered to be archaeologically sensitive, vulnerable or threatened.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed development of Erf 3477 Hout Bay, the following recommendations, to be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, are made.

- Human burials or human burial remains uncovered or disturbed during bulk earthworks and excavations should not be removed or disturbed until inspected by a professional archaeologist.
- Should any human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during earthworks and excavations, these should immediately be reported to a professional archaeologist, and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).
- Burial remains should be treated sensitively at all times.

12. REFERENCES

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