912/052/0020

#### PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SOUTHERN CAPE **ERF 4015** KNYSNA

Prepared for

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APRIL 2004

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of Erf 4015 Knysna 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

undertake a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of Erf 4015 Knysna in the Southern Cape Associates requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management

The proposed rezoning and subdivision of Erf 4015 (Eastford), currently zon Agriculture, envisages the development of single residential and group housing units. currently zoned

Provision is also made for a Nature Reserve, with hiking trails

The extent of the property is nearly 35 ha

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

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the study were

- ---within the proposed site to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance
- N to identify and map any sites of archaeological significance within the proposed site;
- ω Ó to indicate the sensitivity and conservation significance potentially affected by the proposed development; o, archaeological sites
- 4 development; assess the status and significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed
- S to identify mitigatory measures to prot sites that may exist within the site, and protect and maintain any valuable archaeological
- O 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 archaeological study entailed a baseline survey of Erf 4015

A desktop study was also undertaken.

### 4. THE STUDY AREA

A locality map of the study area is illustrated in Figure 1.

An aerial photograph of the site is illustrated in Figure 2

road cuts across the property, and smaller footpaths also occur. Overall, archaeological visibility is severely limited on the site. vegetation covers the plateau areas and upper slopes (Figures 3-7). A gravel access steep southern and eastern slopes are infested with alien vegetation. thicket occurs on the steep south and south-west facing slopes, while the moderately with well vegetated slopes of the ridge to the north, east and west. Indigenous coastal from the high water mark. The property consists of a flattish, central ridge lying east/west 3 km from the Southern Cape town of Knysna. The property is situated directly on the N2 National Road. Along the Knysna Lagoon section of the property, vertical cliffs rise Erf 4015 (Eastford) is located on the northern shore of the Knysna Lagoon and is about Natural Fynbos

# 5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

# 5.1.1 Archaeology (Section 35 (4))

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

# **6. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS**

in extremely low archaeological visibility The property is entirely covered with a mix of thick alien and natural vegetation resulting

# 7. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RISKS

There are no potential archaeological risks associated with the project

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND DESCRIPTION

archaeological remains were located during the baseline survey. gravel access road that cuts across the site, and in an erosion rut (Figure 8), no other Other than two Early Stone Age1 (ESA) quartzite flakes noted embedded in the main

areas near the old quarry facing slopes overlooking the Knysna River. Some tools were also found in disturbed associated with outcroppings of quartzite and sandstone on the Fynbos covered northduring a baseline study undertaken in March 2004 (Kaplan 2004). The tools were mostly It is, however, interesting to note, that relatively large numbers of ESA and Middle Stone (MSA) tools were located on the immediate adjacent property (Erf 4016 Eastford)

Archaeological remains have previously been described from the Knysna area (Kaplan 1993, 2001, 2002) but none of the sites are located in the vicinity of Eastford

Bain (1880) also described the well-known cave at the Eastern Heads

## 9. IMPACT STATEMENT

archaeological remains is therefore considered to be low to negligible. of the proposed development of Д 4015 (Eastford) Knysna 9

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

# 10. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

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

## 11. RECOMMENDATIONS

recommendations are made With regard to the proposed development of Erf 4015 (Eastford) in Knysna, the following

- No archaeological mitigation is required
- No further detailed studies are required

A term referring to the period between 2 million and 200 000 years ago. A term referring to the period between 200 000 and 20 000 years ago.

### 12. REFERENCES

Bain, T. 1880. Bone caves at Knysna. Cape Monthly Magazine 2:255-256

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Kaplan, J. 2004. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed development, Erf 4016 (Eastford), Knysna, Southern Cape. Report prepared for Withers Environmental Services. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

