

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
PORTION 2 OF FARM 690 AND REMAINDER OF THE FARM
KLIPFONTEIN 688 (GLEN LILY)
MALMESBURY
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

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Executive summary

CK Rumboll and Partners requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed housing development in Malmesbury, in the Western Cape Province.

The development site consists of two properties and is about 135 ha in extent. The subject property is located east of the town of Malmesbury, inside the current urban edge. Virtually no natural vegetation occurs on the site due to a very long history of agriculture. The site constitutes a severely disturbed and transformed landscape.

AGRICULTURE USE
↓
VERY DISTURBED
+ TRANSFORMED
LANDSCAPE

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.

Heritage consultant Mr Bruce Eitzen has been appointed to complete the required Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) checklist.

NID

A few Early Stone Age flake tools were located on the property, but these occur in a degraded and disturbed context.

ESA TOOLS

Two small pieces of porcelain were also documented alongside a small spring near the entrance to the property.

PIECES OF PORCELAIN

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.

Bacon

HIA - HISTORY OF FARM

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and brief

CK Rumboll and Partners on behalf of Vision Development Trust, Parklands requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed housing development on Portion 2 of Farm 690 and Remainder of the Farm Klipfontein 688 (Glen Lily) Malmesbury, in the Western Cape Province.

The proposed development provides for the construction of about 1600 single residential erven (85.5 ha), 562 Group Housing units (22.5 ha), Open Space (16 ha) and associated infrastructure such as internal roads (10.5 ha) and services.

135 ha

The property is currently zoned Agriculture, and will be rezoned and subdivided to accommodate the proposed development activities.

Rezoning
+ LURD

The extent of the proposed development (about 135 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.

Heritage consultant Mr Bruce Eitzen has been appointed to complete the required Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) checklist. A Visual Impact Assessment has also been undertaken by Mr Eitzen.

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

3. THE STUDY SITE

A locality map is illustrated in Figure 1.

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

The subject property (S° 33 26 845 E° 18 43 862 on map datum wgs 84) is located east of the town of Malmesbury inside the current urban edge. The property is situated immediately east of the Malmesbury Showground. A prominent wetland (or drainage line) forms the western boundary of the site. The proposed site slopes quite steeply to the south and to the east. More than 95% of the property has been very extensively disturbed by decades of intensive agriculture, and has also been grazed by sheep and cattle. A small spring is located in the lower part of the site downhill from the Glen Lily farmhouse. Virtually no natural vegetation remains on the site (Figures 3-14).

Around the farmhouse are many planted exotic trees such as gums and oaks, while pines are sporadic over the north western portion of the property. No significant landscape features occur on the site although the physical location of the farm is quite prominent. The surrounding land use comprises extensive rural farmland to the north, south and east. The receiving and surrounding environment is in a highly transformed and degraded state.

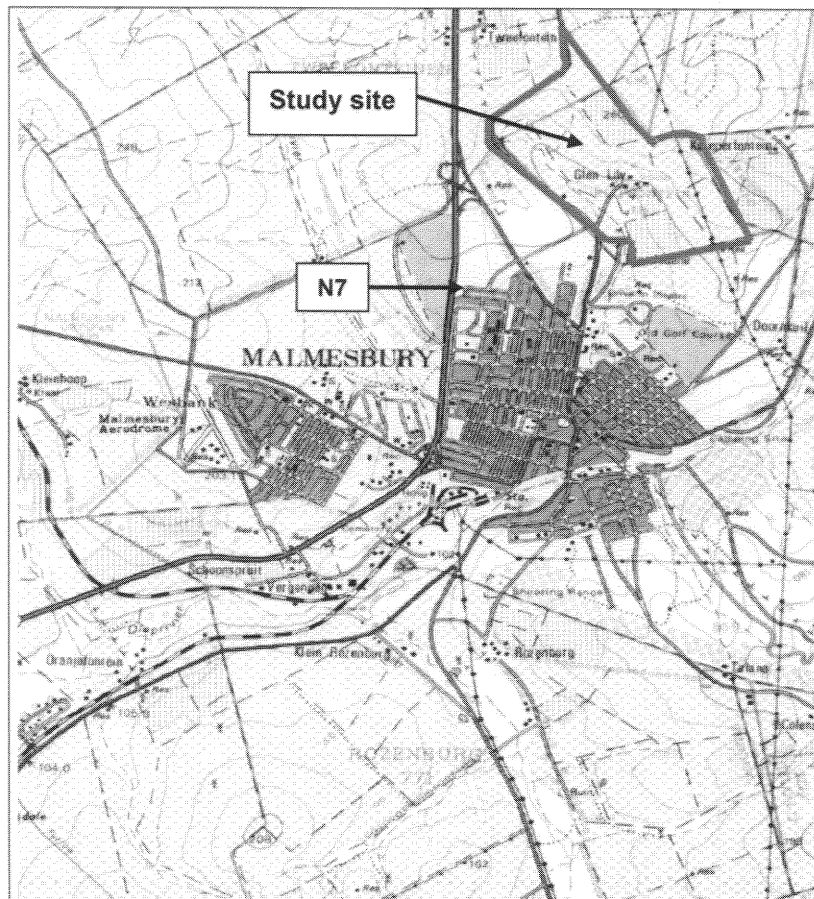


Figure 1. Locality Map (3318 BC Malmesbury)



Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the study site

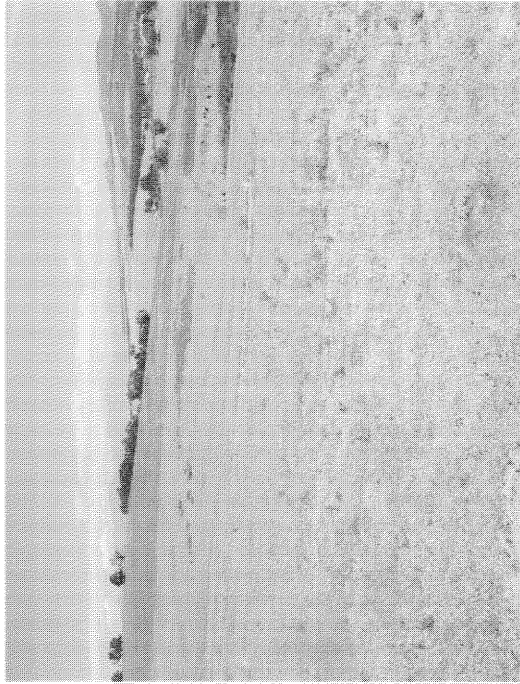


Figure 3. View of the site facing east



Figure 5. View of the site facing north

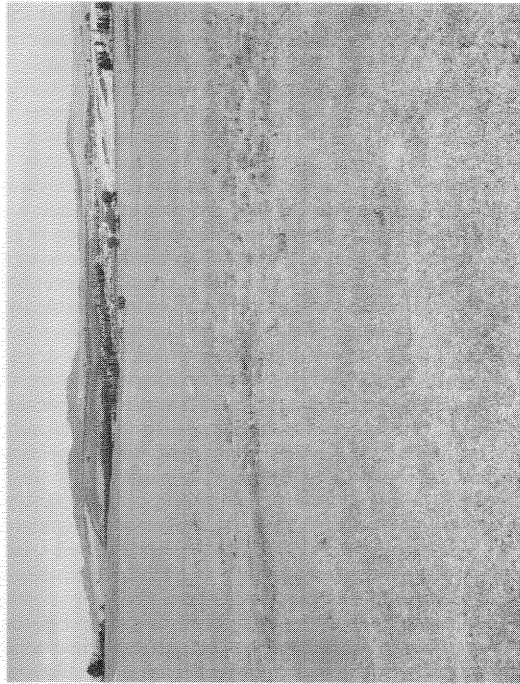


Figure 4. View of the site facing south east



Figure 6. View of the site facing south east

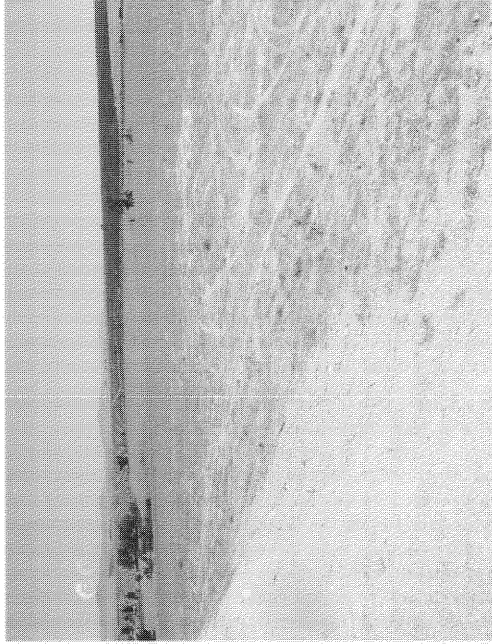


Figure 7. View of the site facing south east

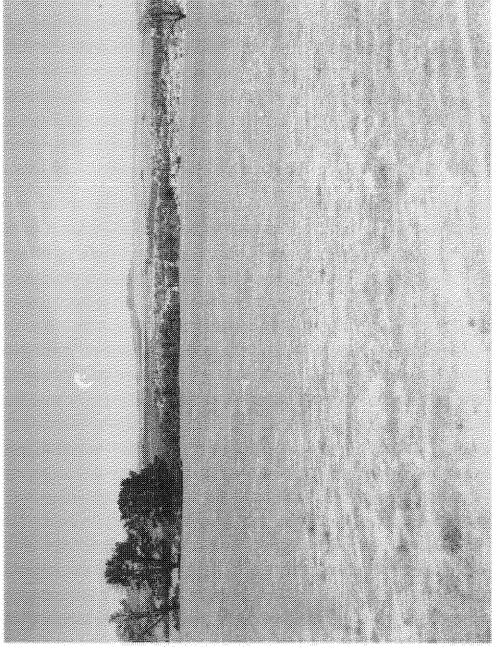


Figure 9. View of the site facing south east. Malmesbury can be seen in the plate



Figure 8. View of the site facing south east. Malmesbury can be seen in the plate



Figure 10. View of the site facing south east.



Figure 11. View of the site facing south east. The Perdeberg can be seen in the near distance



Figure 13. View of the site facing west. Arrow indicates the Malmesbury showground



Figure 12. View of the site facing west



Figure 14. View of the site facing west.

4. STUDY APPROACH

4.1 Method

The approach followed in the archaeological study entailed a foot survey of the proposed site. The site visit and assessment took place on the 24th November, 2006, and 31st January, 2007. (2006)

A desk-top study was also undertaken

4.2 Constraints and limitations

There were no constraints or limitations associated with the study

4.3 Identification of potential risks

There are no archaeological risks associated with the proposed development.

4.4 Results of the desk top study

No pre-colonial archaeological heritage remains were located on a Portion of the Farm Klipfontein 688 (Glen Lily), a strip of land situated directly alongside the subject property (Kaplan 2005). A few Stone Age tools were documented on land identified for the planned Mount Royal Golf Estate situated to the west of the subject property (Kaplan 2004). Several Early Stone Age (ESA) tools were found on the farm Rooidraai, about 4 kms north east of the subject property (Kaplan 2006a). A few ESA tools were found during a study of the proposed Schoonspruit Country Estate development, alongside the N7 in Malmesbury (Kaplan 2006b) Later Stone Age sites have been identified on the Farm Olyvenhoek about 10 km south east of Malmesbury (Kaplan 2006c). ESA tools have been found near Tierfontein about 10 kms south west of Malmesbury (pers. observation). ESA tools have also been found on several farms surrounding the Perdeberg Mountain, south east of Malmesbury (pers. observation). All the above tools have been located in disturbed and transformed landscapes.

Studies undertaken to date in Malmesbury and the surrounding landscape suggest that the region is not an area of pre-colonial archaeological importance. This may have much to do with the fact that the region (the Swartland) has been characterised by intensive agriculture activities (mainly wheat) for more than 100 years and that the archaeological landscape has been largely destroyed.

5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The following section provides a brief overview of the relevant legislation with regard to the archaeology of the subject property.

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 000m², or the rezoning or change of land use of a site exceeding 10 000 m², 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

Two Early Stone Age quartzite flake tools were documented among a small pile of rocks removed from surrounding fields, about 150 m to the east of the Glen Lily farmhouse. 2x ESA

No Stone Age artefacts were found on the remainder of the farm which has been intensively farmed for many decades.

Two very small pieces of decorated porcelain were found next to the small spring about 100 m south of the Glen Lily farmhouse, near the entrance to the property (Figure 15 & refer to Figure 2). One piece is Blue and White glazed and the other a, glazed green filigree. The surrounding area has been heavily grazed by cattle and sheep. A GPS co-ordinate for the site is S° 33 26 768 E° 18 43 974. 2x Porcelain
pieces

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



Figure 15. A small spring is located about 100 m south of the Glen Lily farmhouse

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 Glen Lilly development in Malmesbury has rated the potential impacts to important 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.

9. REFERENCES

Kaplan, J. 2006a. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed construction of an earth dam on Farm No. 1102 Roodraai Malmesbury. Report prepared for Envirodinamik. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2006b. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed development Schoonspruit Country Estate Portion of Erf 317, Portion of Erf 7455 & Erf 882 Malmesbury. Report prepared for CK Rumboli and Partners. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2006c. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed sand mining on a part of the Farm Olyvenhoek 818 Remainder, Malmesbury. Report prepared for Amathemba Environmental Management Consulting. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2005. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Portion of Farm Klipfontein 688 Malmesbury. Report prepared for Mr J. Mathee. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.

Kaplan, J. 2004. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment proposed Mount Royal Golf and Country Estate Malmesbury. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. Agency for Cultural Resource Management.