

Agency for Cultural Resource Management

Specialists in Archaeological Studies and Heritage Resource Management

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E-mail: acrm@wcaccess.co.za Cellular: 082 321 0172

06 July, 2009

Att: GM Jeffery Trust
C/o Mr Doug Jeffery
PO Box 44
Klapmuts
7625

Dear Mr Jeffery,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 12 (A PORTION OF PORTION 10) OF THE FARM PAAPEKUIL FONTEIN NO. 281 CAPE AGULHAS

1. Introduction

The Agency for Cultural Resource Management has been instructed by GM Jeffery Trust, to undertake an archaeological impact assessment for a proposed housing project on Portion 12 (a Portion of Portion 10) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 28, Cape Agulhas in the Western Cape (Figure 1).

The proposed development comprises the subdivision of Portion 12 (Portion A) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 28 to allow for the construction of five houses. Each subdivided portion will be about 1200m² in extent with a building footprint not exceeding 250m². A bush-cut, two-track road will also be 'built' linking the five units. Rainwater will be captured, or will come from well points, or pumped from an existing borehole, while power will be solar generated. Domestic sewage will be treated by means of septic tanks.

A Homeowners Association will be the registered landowner and it is envisaged that South African National Parks (SANParks) will be given managing authority over the remaining extent of Portion A (about 6.5 ha). The remaining extent of the Farm (about 472 ha) will be sold to SANParks for incorporation into the Agulhas National Park.

In addition to the above, the Remainder of Portion 14 (a Portion of Portion 10) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 281 (which is also owned by the applicant) will be donated to SANParks for incorporation into the Park.

The subject property is currently zoned Agriculture.

2. Terms of reference

The Terms of Reference for the archaeological study were to:

- to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance within the proposed development site;
- to identify sites of archaeological significance within the proposed development site;
- to assess the sensitivity and conservation significance of archaeological sites potentially affected by the proposed subdivision and development;
- to assess the significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed development, and
- to identify mitigatory measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist within the proposed development site.

A Notice of Intent to Develop (NID) checklist has been completed by the archaeologist and submitted to Heritage Western Cape (Belcom) for comment.

3. The study site

The subject property is located adjacent to and south of the Agulhas National Park (Figure 2). The proposed site is situated on a calcrete cliff (or dune ridge), about 5m above the current sea level (Figures 3 and 4). A series of littoral dunes are aligned parallel to the shoreline and have been cut by a series of raised beaches. The study site is densely vegetated, but the edge of the calcrete cliff overlooking the ocean is exposed. A small footpath is aligned alongside the cliff. There is an existing house on the property that has been in the Jeffery family ownership for more than 50 years. The remainder of the subject property (i.e. the proposed development site) is vacant.

4. Study approach

The approach followed in the specialist study entailed a detailed foot survey of the proposed development site, only. The footprint for each of the proposed housing units was searched for archaeological remains. The housing footprints have been carefully chosen to avoid any sensitive archaeological sites¹. It is envisaged that a 2-track access road will be positioned through a gap over the dune ridge which will link up with the proposed five housing units. The road through the vegetated portion of the site will be cut with a bush cutter.

Archaeological occurrences were recorded and given a co-ordinate using a Gamin Gecko 201 GPS set on map datum WGS 84.

The site visit and assessment took place on the 8th June 2009.

A desktop study was also undertaken.

¹ The fieldwork was done in the company of the client and the land surveyor

4.1 Assumptions

The receiving environment is located within a known archaeologically sensitive area (Kaplan 1993; Hall 1984). The assessment therefore assumes that:

- Damage to archaeological heritage resources potentially will occur in the proposed development.

4.2 Constraints and limitations

There were no constraints or limitations associated with the study.

5. Results of the desk top study

People have occupied the Agulhas region for well over a million years. Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Early Stone Age (ESA) tools occur locally (personal observation). Large numbers of Later Stone Age (LSA) sites have been recorded in the Cape Agulhas National Park and surrounding area (Hall 1984; Kaplan 2007; 2006, 1999a, b, 1998a, b, 1997, 1993, personal observation; Nilssen 2004). Archaeological sites in the study area are not only confined to the shoreline, however. Sites also occur in the inland dune fields of the Park (Hall 1984). Well-preserved *viswywers* or (tidal fish traps) also occur at Cape Agulhas, Rasperpunt and Suiderstrand (Kaplan 1993, 1998a). The tidal fish traps were most likely constructed by LSA people - possibly the same people responsible for the accumulation of shell middens that occur along the rocky shoreline (Avery 1974; Goodwin 1946).

In addition to the large number of pre-colonial archaeological sites that have been documented, a number of historic farms and homesteads, dating to early European settlement, also occur inside the newly established Agulhas National Park. These include the farms Renosterkop, Rietfontein, Brandfontein and Ratelrivier. The homesteads at Renosterkop, Rietfontein and Ratelrivier, are declared National Monuments.

6. Identification of potential risks

- Vegetation clearing operations and bulk excavations may uncover buried shell middens and possibly unmarked human burials.

7. Findings

The location of the archaeological sites described below are illustrated in Figure 5.

JT 1 (S 34° 47' 17.8" E 19° 54' 39.4")

JT 1 is situated at the base of a vegetated dune, alongside the small footpath on the calcrete ridge (Figures 6-8). Fragments of surface shellfish and a few stone quartzite, quartz, silcrete and limestone flakes and chunks occur on a large, open patch of sand overlooking the ocean (Figures 6 & 8). A small piece of ostrich eggshell was also found. The shellfish is dominated by Turbo sarmaticus (including some large whole shell and large fragments), Operculum, Haliotis (Perlemoen), Diloma sinensis (Periwinkle) and some Scutellastra argenvillei.

A thin scatter of fragmented shellfish occurs on an exposed sandy patch on top of the densely vegetated dune (Figure 7). Some bird bone (probably recent), two quartzite flakes and one limestone flake was also counted. No pottery was found.

JT 2 (S 34° 47' 19.7" E 19° 54' 42.7")

JT 2 is situated on the highest dune in the proposed development site. The dune is densely vegetated, but a large patch of sand occurs on the dune top. The patch of sand is covered in a compacted layer of dense shellfish (about 3 x 2 m in extent), which is also visible on the exposed south east facing slopes (Figures 9 -11). The shellfish is dominated by Turbo sarmaticus (including large whole shell), Operculum, Scutellastra argenvillei, with small amounts of Diloma sinensis, Haliotis, Barnacle S. longicosta and S. cochlear also occurring.

Stone tool frequencies are low, and are mainly dominated by a few quartzite flakes, chunks and round cobbles while two limestone flakes, three quartz flakes, two quartz chunks and one quartz bipolar core were also found. A few pieces of burnt limestone were also noted, which may be the remains of a stone hearth. Two small pieces of undecorated pottery and one incomplete bored stone was also found on the south east facing slope of the vegetated dune (Figure 12).

JT 3 (S 34° 47' 15.5" E 19° 54' 35.4")

JT 3 comprises a small, almost insignificant, patch of shellfish, less than 1 m in extent, located at the base of a small vegetated dune in the southern portion of the proposed development site (Figures 13 and 14). A thin and fragmented scatter of shellfish occurs on a wind blown patch of sand, which includes Turbo Sarmaticus, Operculum, Diloma sinensis and some whelk. One quartzite chunk, one small piece of ostrich eggshell and one tiny piece of quartz tempered pottery was also found.

7.1 Other finds

Thin and highly dispersed scatters (sometimes comprising just a few pieces) of fragmented shellfish were documented over the remainder of the proposed development site, including a few pieces of shellfish within the footprint of House # 5 (S 34° 47' 17.8" E 19° 54' 39.4"). These insignificant 'scatters' of shellfish typically occur alongside the small footpath on the edge of the dune ridge, in a few open patches of wind blown sand on the site, and on the surface of the calcrete ridge overlooking the beach. A few occasional quartzite stone flakes were sometimes also encountered, mainly on the edge of the dune ridge.

Like JT 1-3, the shellfish among these dispersed scatters is dominated by small fragments and pieces of Turbo sarmaticus (including some Operculum), Haliotis and Diloma sinensis. No, pottery or ostrich eggshell pieces were counted among these finds.

8. Discussion

Hall (1984:11) argues that the coastal (or 'littoral dune') sites in the Agulhas National Park date to the period after the mid-Holocene, around 3000 years ago. We may therefore assume that JT 1-3, as well as the dispersed scatters of shellfish documented on the remainder of Portion A of the proposed development site, dates to somewhere around this time as well, although it should be recalled that a few small pieces of pottery were found on JT 2 and 3. Early pottery (on the southern Cape coast) as a cultural marker indicates a date around 2000 years ago (Smith 2008).

Hall (1984:9) also notes that Turbo sarmaticus (Arlicrickle) dominates the shellfish remains at the coastal sites, while the inland dunefield sites are dominated by Diloma sinensis (or Periwinkle). JT 1-3 as well as the sites recorded at Pietie se Punt, a few kilometres further to the south (Kaplan 2007), are similarly dominated by Turbo sarmaticus, while the densities of Diloma sinensis are comparatively very low.

Stone tools frequencies are low at JT 1-3 and unmodified tools such as quartzite flakes and chunks dominate the stone tool kit at all three sites. These also mirror Hall's findings. Based on the results of his distributional study Hall (1984) argues that the inland and coastal sites in the Cape Agulhas National Park date to the same time (i.e. around 3000 years ago) but reflect different settlement and subsistence strategies in time and place. However, since none of the sites have been excavated (or dated) it is difficult to establish a more accurate chronology for the area.

9. Impact statement

The proposed construction of five units on Portion (A) of Portion 12 (a Portion of Portion 10) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 28, Cape Agulhas, will not impact directly on the sites called JT 1-3. The proposed housing sites have been carefully chosen so as to avoid the three documented sites.

There may, however, be some impact on the very thin and dispersed scatters of shellfish that has been encountered over the remainder of the proposed development site (including Site # 5), but these remains are very sporadic and appear to be confined to the surface.

There may also be cumulative (or longer term) impacts arising out of the proposed development and these impacts will have to be carefully managed to ensure archaeological sites (JT 1-3) are not damaged or disturbed over the long term.

10. Recommendations

With regard to the proposed development of Portion 12 (a Portion of Portion 10) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 28, Cape Agulhas, the following recommendations are therefore made:

- Vegetation clearing operations and excavations for foundations and bulk services must be monitored by a professional archaeologist. Should any important archaeological remains be identified, archaeological sampling and/or excavations may be required.

- A buffer (or development set back line) of at least 10 m must be established between each of the archaeological sites (JT 1-3) and the proposed housing units.
- JT 1-3 must be demarcated and taped off during the entire construction phase of the proposed project. The area of demarcation should be determined by the archaeologist.
- Archaeological Heritage Management guidelines must be included in a Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan for the proposed project.
- 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 Nick Wiltshire 021 483 9685). Burial remains should not be disturbed or removed until inspected by the archaeologist.

11. References

- Avery, G. 1974. Open station shell midden sites and associated features from the Pearly Beach area, south-western Cape. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 30:103-105.
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The proposed development comprises the subdivision of Portion 12 (Portion A) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 28 to allow for the construction of five houses. Each subdivided portion will be about 1200m² in extent with a building footprint not exceeding 250m². A bush-cut, two-track road will also be 'built' linking the five units. Rainwater will be captured, or will come from well points, or pumped from an existing borehole, while power will be solar generated. Domestic sewage will be treated by means of septic tanks.

A Homeowners Association will be the registered landowner and it is envisaged that South African National Parks (SANParks) will be given managing authority over the remaining extent of Portion A (about 6.5 ha). The remaining extent of the Farm (about 472 ha) will be sold to SANParks for incorporation into the Agulhas National Park.

In addition to the above, the Remainder of Portion 14 (a Portion of Portion 10) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 281 (which is also owned by the applicant) will be donated to SANParks for incorporation into the Park.

The subject property is currently zoned Agriculture.



2. Terms of reference

The Terms of Reference for the archaeological study were to:

- to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance within the proposed development site;
- to identify sites of archaeological significance within the proposed development site;
- to assess the sensitivity and conservation significance of archaeological sites potentially affected by the proposed subdivision and development;
- to assess the significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed development, and
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3. The study site

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4. Study approach

The approach followed in the specialist study entailed a detailed foot survey of the proposed development site, only. The footprint for each of the proposed housing units was searched for archaeological remains. The housing footprints have been carefully chosen to avoid any sensitive archaeological sites¹. It is envisaged that a 2-track access road will be positioned through a gap over the dune ridge which will link up with the proposed five housing units. The road through the vegetated portion of the site will be cut with a bush cutter.

Archaeological occurrences were recorded and given a co-ordinate using a Gamin Gecko 201 GPS set on map datum WGS 84. The archaeological sites have been mapped onto an overlay by the surveyor (refer to Figure 2).

The site visit and assessment took place on the 8th June 2009.

¹ The fieldwork was done in the company of the client and the land surveyor

A desktop study was also undertaken.

4.1 Assumptions

The receiving environment is located within a known archaeologically sensitive area (Kaplan 1993; Hall 1984). The assessment therefore assumes that:

- Damage to archaeological heritage resources potentially will occur in the proposed development.

4.2 Constraints and limitations

There were no constraints or limitations associated with the study.

5. Results of the desk top study

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In addition to the large number of pre-colonial archaeological sites that have been documented, a number of historic farms and homesteads, dating to early European settlement, also occur inside the newly established Agulhas National Park. These include the farms Renosterkop, Rietfontein, Brandfontein and Ratelrivier. The homesteads at Renosterkop, Rietfontein and Ratelrivier, are declared National Monuments.

6. Identification of potential risks

- Vegetation clearing operations and bulk excavations may uncover buried shell middens and possibly unmarked human burials.

7. Findings

The location of the archaeological sites described below are illustrated in Figure 5.

JT 1 (S 34° 47' 17.8" E 19° 54' 39.4")

JT 1 is situated at the base of a vegetated dune, alongside the small footpath on the calcrete ridge (Figures 6-8). Fragments of surface shellfish and a few stone quartzite, quartz, silcrete and limestone flakes and chunks occur on a large, open patch of sand overlooking the ocean (Figures 6 & 8). A small piece of ostrich eggshell was also found. The shellfish is dominated by Turbo sarmaticus (including some large whole shell and

large fragments), Operculum, Haliotis (Perlemoen), Diloma sinensis (Periwinkle) and some Scutellastra argenvillei.

A thin scatter of fragmented shellfish occurs on an exposed sandy patch on top of the densely vegetated dune (Figure 7). Some bird bone (probably recent), two quartzite flakes and one limestone flake was also counted. No pottery was found.

JT 2 (S 34° 47' 19.7" E 19° 54' 42.7")

JT 2 is situated on the highest dune in the proposed development site. The dune is densely vegetated, but a large patch of sand occurs on the dune top. The patch of sand is covered in a compacted layer of dense shellfish (about 3 x 2 m in extent), which is also visible on the exposed south east facing slopes (Figures 9 -11). The shellfish is dominated by Turbo sarmaticus (including large whole shell), Operculum, Scutellastra argenvillei, with small amounts of Diloma sinensis, Haliotis, Barnacle S. longicosta and S. cochlear also occurring.

Stone tool frequencies are low, and are mainly dominated by a few quartzite flakes, chunks and round cobbles while two limestone flakes, three quartz flakes, two quartz chunks and one quartz bipolar core were also found. A few pieces of burnt limestone were also noted, which may be the remains of a stone hearth. Two small pieces of undecorated pottery and one incomplete bored stone was also found on the south east facing slope of the vegetated dune (Figure 12).

JT 3 (S 34° 47' 15.5" E 19° 54' 35.4")

JT 3 comprises a small, almost insignificant, patch of shellfish, less than 1 m in extent, located at the base of a small vegetated dune in the southern portion of the proposed development site (Figures 13 and 14). A thin and fragmented scatter of shellfish occurs on a wind blown patch of sand, which includes Turbo Sarmaticus, Operculum, Diloma sinensis and some whelk. One quartzite chunk, one small piece of ostrich eggshell and one tiny piece of quartz tempered pottery was also found.

7.1 Other finds

Thin and highly dispersed scatters (sometimes comprising just a few pieces) of fragmented shellfish were documented over the remainder of the proposed development site, including a few pieces of shellfish within the footprint of House # 5 (S 34° 47' 17.8" E 19° 54' 39.4"). These insignificant 'scatters' of shellfish typically occur alongside the small footpath on the edge of the dune ridge, in a few open patches of wind blown sand on the site, and on the surface of the calcrete ridge overlooking the beach. A few occasional quartzite stone flakes were sometimes also encountered, mainly on the edge of the dune ridge.

Like JT 1-3, the shellfish among these dispersed scatters is dominated by small fragments and pieces of Turbo sarmaticus (including some Operculum), Haliotis and Diloma sinensis. No, pottery or ostrich eggshell pieces were counted among these finds.

8. Discussion

Hall (1984:11) argues that the coastal (or 'littoral dune') sites in the Agulhas National Park date to the period after the mid-Holocene, around 3000 years ago. We may therefore assume that JT 1-3, as well as the dispersed scatters of shellfish documented on the remainder of Portion A of the proposed development site, dates to somewhere around this time as well, although it should be recalled that a few small pieces of pottery were found on JT 2 and 3. Early pottery (on the southern Cape coast) as a cultural marker indicates a date around 2000 years ago (Smith 2008).

Hall (1984:9) also notes that Turbo sarmaticus (Arlicrickle) dominates the shellfish remains at the coastal sites, while the inland dunefield sites are dominated by Diloma sinensis (or Periwinkle). JT 1-3 as well as the sites recorded at Pietie se Punt, a few kilometres further to the south (Kaplan 2007), are similarly dominated by Turbo sarmaticus, while the densities of Diloma sinensis are comparatively very low.

Stone tools frequencies are low at JT 1-3 and unmodified tools such as quartzite flakes and chunks dominate the stone tool kit at all three sites. These also mirror Hall's findings. Based on the results of his distributional study Hall (1984) argues that the inland and coastal sites in the Cape Agulhas National Park date to the same time (i.e. around 3000 years ago) but reflect different settlement and subsistence strategies in time and place. However, since none of the sites have been excavated (or dated) it is difficult to establish a more accurate chronology for the area.

9. Impact statement

The proposed construction of five units on Portion (A) of Portion 12 (a Portion of Portion 10) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 28, Cape Agulhas, will not impact directly on the sites called JT 1-3. The proposed housing sites have been carefully chosen so as to avoid the three documented sites.

There may, however, be some impact on the very thin and dispersed scatters of shellfish that has been encountered over the remainder of the proposed development site (including Site # 5), but these remains are very sporadic and appear to be confined to the surface.

There may also be cumulative (or longer term) impacts arising out of the proposed development and these impacts will have to be carefully managed to ensure archaeological sites (JT 1-3) are not damaged or disturbed over the long term.

10. Recommendations

With regard to the proposed development of Portion 12 (a Portion of Portion 10) of the Farm Paapekuil Fontein No. 28, Cape Agulhas, the following recommendations are therefore made:

- Vegetation clearing operations and excavations for foundations and bulk services must be monitored by a professional archaeologist. Should any important archaeological remains be identified, archaeological sampling and/or excavations may be required.

- A buffer (or development set back line) of at least 10 m must be established between each of the archaeological sites (JT 1-3) and the proposed housing units.
- JT 1-3 must be demarcated and taped off during the entire construction phase of the proposed project. The area of demarcation should be determined by the archaeologist.
- Archaeological Heritage Management guidelines must be included in a Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan for the proposed project.
- 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 Nick Wiltshire 021 483 9685). Burial remains should not be disturbed or removed until inspected by the archaeologist.

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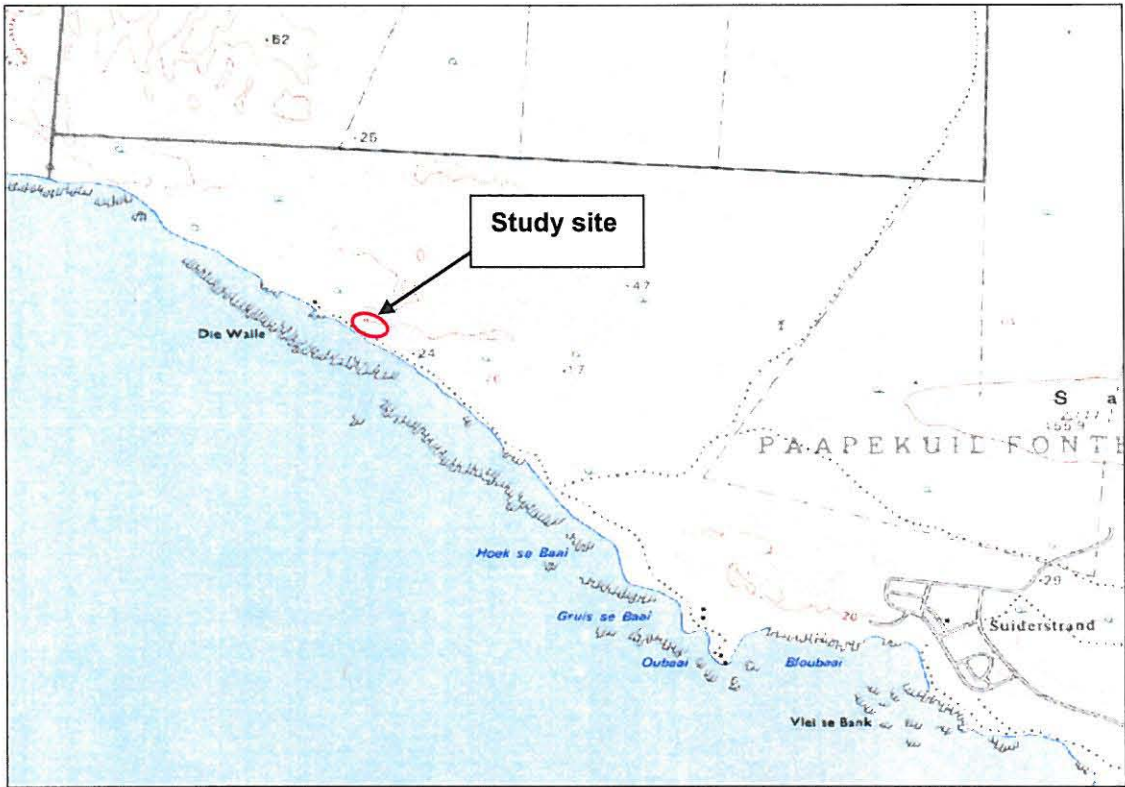


Figure 1. Locality Map (3419 DB & DD Elim)

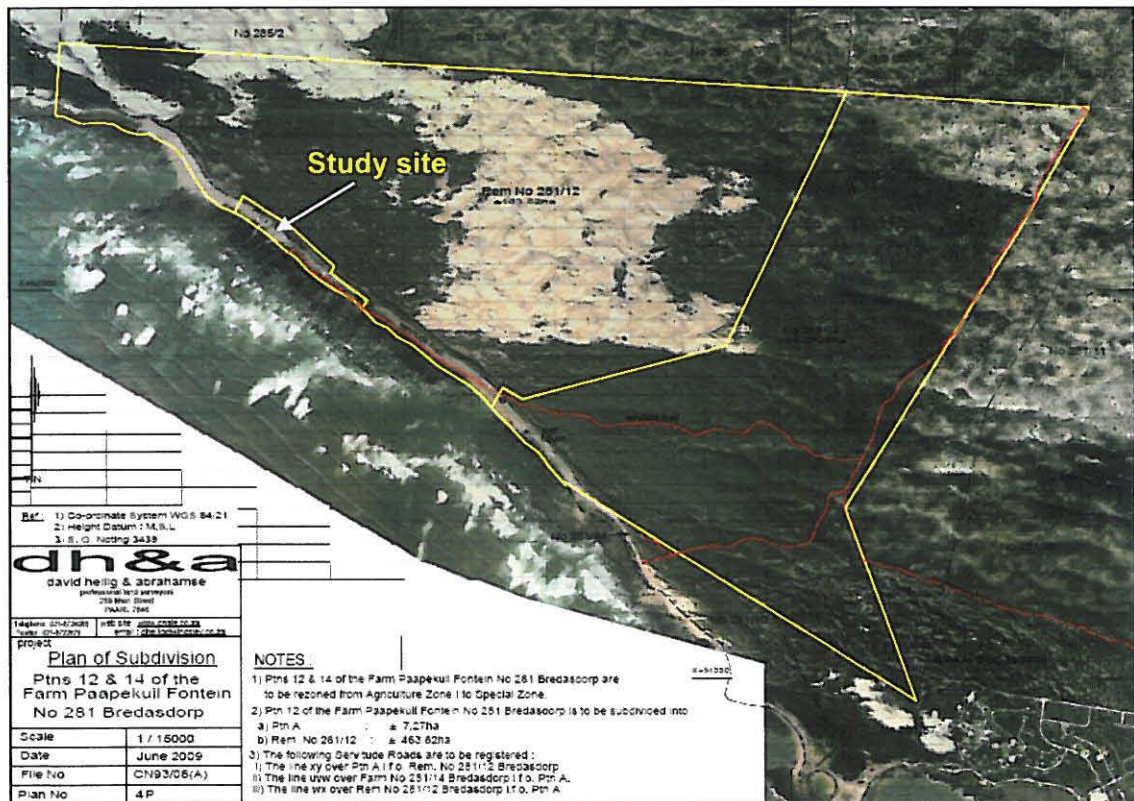


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the study area indicating the location of the study Site



Figure 3. View of the site facing south



Figure 4. View of the site facing west

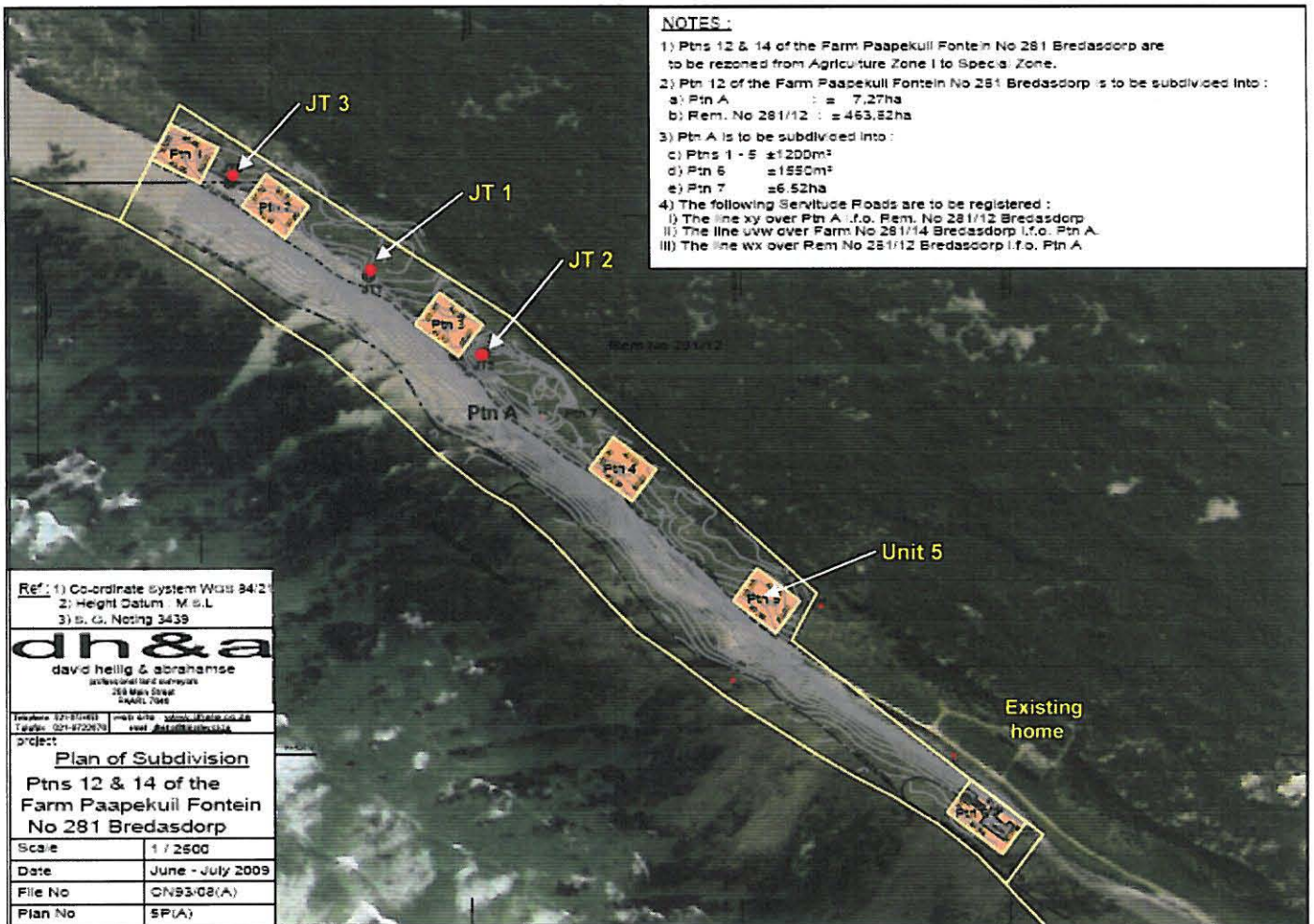


Figure 5. Aerial photograph of the study site indicating the location of archaeological sites



Figure 6. JT 1.



Figure 9. JT 2. View facing south east



Figure 7. JT 1. View facing south east



Figure 10. JT 2. View facing south east



Figure 8. JT 1. View facing south west



Figure 11. JT 2. View facing north west



Figure 12. JT 2. Incomplete bored stone. Scale is in cm



Figure 14. JT 3. View facing south west



Figure 13. JT 3. View facing south east

Heritage Western Cape

Notification of Intent to Develop

Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25, 1999)

Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that any person who intends to undertake certain categories of development in the Western Cape (see Part 1) must notify Heritage Western Cape at the very earliest stage of initiating such a development and must furnish details of the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

This form is designed to assist the developer to provide the necessary information to enable Heritage Western Cape to decide whether a Heritage Impact Assessment will be required.

Note: This form is to be completed when the proposed development does not fulfil the criteria for EIA as set out in the EIA regulations. It may be completed as part of the EIA process to assist in establishing the requirements of Heritage Western Cape with respect to the EIA.

1. It is recommended that the form be completed by a professional familiar with heritage conservation issues.
2. The completion of Section 7 by heritage specialists is not mandatory, but is recommended in order to expedite decision-making at notification stage.
3. Section 7.1 must be completed by a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist.
4. Section 7.2 must be completed by a professional heritage practitioner with skills and experience appropriate to the nature of the property and the development proposals.
5. Should Section 7 be completed, each page of the form must be signed by the archaeologist/ palaeontologist and heritage practitioner
6. Additional information may be provided on separate sheets.
7. This form is available in electronic format so that it can be completed on computer.

FOR OFFICIAL USE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS & SPORT
RECEIVED/ONTVANG
29 JUL 2009
Private Bag / Privaatsak X 9067 Cape Town / Kaapstad 8000
DEPT. KULTUURSAKE EN SPORT

PART 1: BASE INFORMATION

1.1 PROPERTY	
Name of property	Westlake School Access Road
Street address or location (e.g. off R44)	Off Finch Street, Westlake
Erf or farm number/s	Erf 12332
Town or District	Wynberg
Responsible Local Authority	Cape Town
Magisterial District	Cape Town
Current use	Vacant
Current zoning	Road Reserve
Predominant land use of surrounding properties	Westlake Township, vacant land and Polsmoor Prison directly to the north
Extent of the property	Less than 1.0 ha

1.2 CATEGORY OF DEVELOPMENT (S. 38 (1))	X	<i>Brief description of the nature and extent of the proposed development or activity (See also Part 3.1)</i>
1. Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length		The construction of a 100 m long link road
2. Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length		
3. Any development or activity that will change the character of a site—		
a) exceeding 5 000 m ² in extent		
b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof		
c) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years		
4. Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m ²		
5. Other (state)		

1.3 INITIATION STAGE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT		
Exploratory (e.g. viability study)	√	<i>Notes:</i>
Conceptual		
Outline proposals		
Draft / Sketch plans		
Other (state)		

PART 2: HERITAGE ISSUES

2.1 CONTEXT		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>(check box of all relevant categories)</i>	<i>Brief description/explanation</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Urban environmental context	The site is within an urban environmental context (Westlake Township)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural environmental context	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural environmental context	
Formal protection (NHRA)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the property part of a protected area (S. 28)?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the property part of a heritage area (S. 31)?	No
Other		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the property near to or visible from any protected heritage sites?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the property part of a conservation area or special area in terms of the Zoning Scheme?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the site form part of a historical settlement or townscape?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the site form part of a rural cultural landscape?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the site form part of a natural landscape of cultural significance?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the site within or adjacent to a scenic route?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the property within or adjacent to any other area which has special environmental or heritage protection?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the general context or any adjoining properties have cultural significance?	No

2.2 PROPERTY FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>(check box if YES)</i>	<i>Brief description</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Has the site been previously cultivated or developed?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Are there any significant landscape features on the property?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Are there any sites or features of geological significance on the property?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the property have any rocky outcrops on it?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the property have any fresh water sources (springs, streams, rivers) on or alongside it?	Yes- the road will cross a small open stream which eventually drains in to the Sandvlei
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the property have any sea frontage?	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the property form part of a coastal dune system?	No

	Are there any marine shell heaps or scatters on the property?	No
	Is the property or part thereof on land reclaimed from the sea?	No

2.3 HERITAGE RESOURCESⁱⁱ ON THE PROPERTY

X	(check box if present on the property)	Name / List / Brief description
Formal protections (NHRA)		
	National heritage site (S. 27)	No
	Provincial heritage site (S. 27)	No
	Provisional protection (s.29)	No
	Place listed in heritage register (S. 30)	No
General protections (NHRA)		
	structures older than 60 years (S. 34)	No
	archaeological ⁱⁱⁱ site or material (S. 35)	No
	palaeontological ^{iv} site or material (S. 35)	No
	graves or burial grounds (S. 36)	No
	public monuments or memorials ^v (S. 37)	No
Other		
	Any heritage resource identified in a heritage survey (state author and date of survey and survey grading/s)	No
	Any other heritage resources (describe)	No

2.4 PROPERTY HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS

X	(check box if YES)	Brief description/explanation
	Provide a brief history of the property (e.g. when granted, previous owners and uses).	The land is owned by the City of Cape Town
	Is the property associated with any important persons or groups?	No
	Is the property associated with any important events, activities or public memory?	No
	Does the property have any direct association with the history of slavery?	No
	Is the property associated with or used for living heritage ^{vi} ?	No
	Are there any oral traditions attached to the property?	No

2.6 SUMMARY OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY (OR ANY PART OF THE PROPERTY) (S. 3(3))		
X	(check box of all relevant categories)	Brief description/explanation
	Important in the community or pattern of South Africa's (or Western Cape's) history.	No
	Associated with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history.	No
	Associated with the history of slavery.	No
	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	No
	Exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	No
	Demonstrates a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	No
	Has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage	No
	Typical: Demonstrates the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places	No
	Rare: Possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage	No
Please provide a brief statement of significance		
The property does not embody any cultural or historical significance		

PART 3: POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

3.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	
Brief description of proposed development.	The construction of a link road
Monetary value.	
Anticipated starting date.	
Anticipated duration of work.	
Does it involve change in land use?	No, already zoned Road reserve
Extent of land coverage of the proposed development.	100 m long link road
Does it require the provision of additional services? (e.g. roads, sewerage, water, electricity)	No
Does it involve excavation or earth moving?	Limited
Does it involve landscaping?	Limited
Does it involve construction work?	Limited
What is the total floor area?	Less than 1.0 ha
How many storeys including parking?	N/A

What is the maximum height above natural ground level?	
3.2 POTENTIAL IMPACT	
What impact will the proposed development have on the heritage values of the context of the property? (e.g. visibility, change in character)	There will be no significant impact.
Are any heritage resources listed in Part 2 affected by the proposed development? If so, how?	No
Please summarise any public/social benefits of the proposed development.	

PART 4: POLICY, PLANNING AND LEGAL CONTEXT


X	(check box if YES)	Details/explanation
	Does the proposed development conform with regional and local planning policies? (e.g. SDF, Sectoral Plans)	Yes
	Does the development require any departures or consent use in terms of the Zoning Scheme?	No
	Has an application been submitted to the planning authority?	The City of Cape Town is the applicant and planning authority
	Has their comment or approval been obtained? (attach copy)	No, but the project is approved in principle
	Is planning permission required for any subdivision or consolidation?	Not required
	Has an application been submitted to the planning authority?	Not yet
	Has their comment or approval been obtained? (attach copy)	No, but the project is approved in principle
	Are there title deed restrictions linked to the property?	No
	Does the property have any special conservation status?	No
	Are there any other restrictions on the property?	No
	Is the proposed development subject to the EIA regulations of the Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)?	Basic Assessment
	Has an application (or environmental checklist) been submitted to DECAS? What are the requirements of DECAS?	'Notice of Intent to Submit an Application', has been submitted to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
	At what stage in the IEM process is the application (scoping phase, EIA etc.)	Basic Assessment
	Has any assessment of the heritage impact of the proposed development been undertaken in terms of the EIA or planning process?	No
	Are any such studies currently being undertaken?	Phase 1 AIA and NID

	Is approval from any other authority required?	Department of Water Affairs and possibly Correctional Services
	Has permission for similar development on this site been refused by any authority in the past?	No
	Have interested and affected bodies have been consulted? Please list them and attach any responses.	A public participation process will be undertaken

PART 5: APPLICANT DETAILS

REGISTERED PROPERTY OWNER			
Name	City of Cape Town (Att: Mr Mark Doubell)		
Address	Private Bag X9181 Cape Town 8000		
Telephone	021 710 8165		
Fax	021 882 8207		
E-mail	Mark.Doubell@capetown.gov.za		
Signature		Date	

DEVELOPER			
Name	City of Cape Town (Att: Mr Mark Doubell)		
Address	Private Bag X9181 Cape Town 8000		
Telephone	021 710 8165		
Fax	021 882 8207		
E-mail	Mark.Doubell@capetown.gov.za		
Signature		Date	

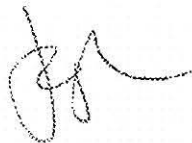
PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETING THE FORM			
Name	Jonathan Kaplan		
Address	PO Box 159 Riebeeck West 7306		
Telephone	(022) 461 2755		
Fax	(022) 461 2755		
E-mail	acrm@waccess.co.za		
Field of expertise & qualifications	MA (1989) Archaeology, University of Cape Town; Stone Age studies		
Signature		Date	24 July, 2009

PART 6: ATTACHMENTS

√	Plan, aerial photo and/or orthophoto clearly showing location and context of property.
	Site plan or aerial photograph clearly indicating the position of all heritage resources and features.
√	Photographs of the site, showing its characteristics and heritage resources.
	Relevant sketch proposals, development plans, architectural and engineering drawings and landscaping plans.
	Responses from other authorities.
	Responses from any interested and affected parties.
√	Any archaeological reports or other reports that may have been carried out on the property or properties within the immediate area.
	Any other pertinent information to assist with decision-making.

PART 7. RECOMMENDATIONS BY HERITAGE SPECIALISTS

It is recommended that this section be completed in order to expedite the approval process.

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGIST/PALAEONTOLOGIST		
<i>Further investigation required</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Describe issues and concerns</i>
Palaeontology	No	
Pre-colonial archaeology	No	
Historical archaeology	No	
Industrial archaeology	No	
No further archaeological or palaeontological investigation	No	
Other recommendations (use additional pages if necessary)		
<p>I have reviewed the property and the proposed development and this completed form and make the recommendations above.</p> <p>Name of Archaeologist/Palaeontologist Jonathan Kaplan – Agency for Cultural Resource Management</p> <p>Qualifications, field of expertise MA (1989) Archaeology, University of Cape Town; Stone Age studies</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Signature. .Date 24 July, 2008</p>		

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS OF GENERALIST HERITAGE PRACTITIONER		
<i>Further investigation required</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Describe issues and concerns</i>
Existing Conservation and Planning Documentation	No	
Planning	No	

Notes:

-
- ⁱ Cultural significance means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.
- ⁱⁱ Heritage resource means any place or object of cultural significance.
"Place" includes –
- (a) a site, area or region;
 - (b) a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and other articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
 - (c) a group of buildings or other structures [and associated equipment, fittings, etc];
 - (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
 - (e) in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Archaeological means —
- (a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
 - (b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
 - (c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa or in the maritime zone of the Republic, any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which Heritage Western Cape considers to be worthy of conservation; and
 - (d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.
- ^{iv} Palaeontological means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.
- ^v Public monuments and memorials means all monuments and memorials –
- (a) erected on land belonging to any branch of ... government or on land belonging to any organisation funded by or established in terms of the legislation of such a branch of government; or
 - (b) which were paid for by public subscription, government funds, or a public-spirited or military organisation, and are on land belonging to any private individual.
- ^{vi} Living heritage means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include cultural tradition, oral history, performance, ritual, popular memory, skills and techniques, indigenous knowledge systems and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships.

Agency for Cultural Resource Management

Specialists in Archaeological Studies and Heritage Resource Management

PO Box 159 Riebeeck West 7306 Phone/Fax 022-461 2755
E-mail: acrm@wcaccess.co.za Cellular: 082 321 0172

24 July, 2009

Att : Mr Nicolaas Hannekom
Cape Lowlands Environmental Services
PO Box 70
Darling
7345

Dear Mr Hannekom,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE WESTLAKE SCHOOL ACCESS ROAD (ERF 12332), CITY OF CAPE TOWN

1. Introduction

Consideration is being given to the proposed construction of an access road in Westlake (Wynberg District), City of Cape Town (Figure 1). The subject property (Erf 12332) is zoned Road Reserve and will retain its current zoning status. The length of the proposed road is about 100 m.

2. Terms of reference

The Terms of Reference for the archaeological study were to:

- Identify and map any heritage resources in the proposed access road;
- Determine the importance of heritage resources in the proposed access road;
- Determine and assess the potential impacts of the proposed project on the heritage resources, and
- Recommend mitigation measures to minimise impacts associated with the proposed access road.

A Notice of Intent to Develop (NID) checklist has been completed by the archaeologist and submitted to Heritage Western Cape (Belcom) for comment.

3. The study site

The proposed access road (S 34° 04' 25.49" E 18° 26' 11.51" on map datum wgs 84) is an extension of Ficus Road, which is located off Finch Street in Westlake (Figure 2) The proposed road will cross a small stream that eventually drains into the Sandvlei further to the south. Polsmoor Prison is situated directly to the north of the Township.

The receiving environment comprises a mix of wetland vegetation and thick invasive Kikuyu grass (Figures 3-5). Dumping of domestic waste occurs in the road reserve alongside Ficus Street and much of the surrounding area is already severely degraded. Several concrete slabs have been built over the stream. Surrounding land use comprises low income residential housing, vacant land and Polsmoor Prison.

4. Approach to the study

The proposed access road was searched for archaeological remains.

The site visit and assessment took place on 21st July, 2009.

5. Findings

No archaeological remains were found in the proposed access route.

The Kikuyu grass is extremely thick, so visibility is very low, but it is highly unlikely that any important archaeological remains would be located.

6. Impact statement

The impact of the proposed project on important archaeological heritage remains is likely to be **low**.

7. Recommendations

The Archaeological Impact Assessment of the proposed Westlake Access Road has identified no significant impacts to pre-colonial archaeological material that will need to be mitigated, prior to proposed development activities.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jonathan Kaplan', written in a cursive style.

Jonathan Kaplan

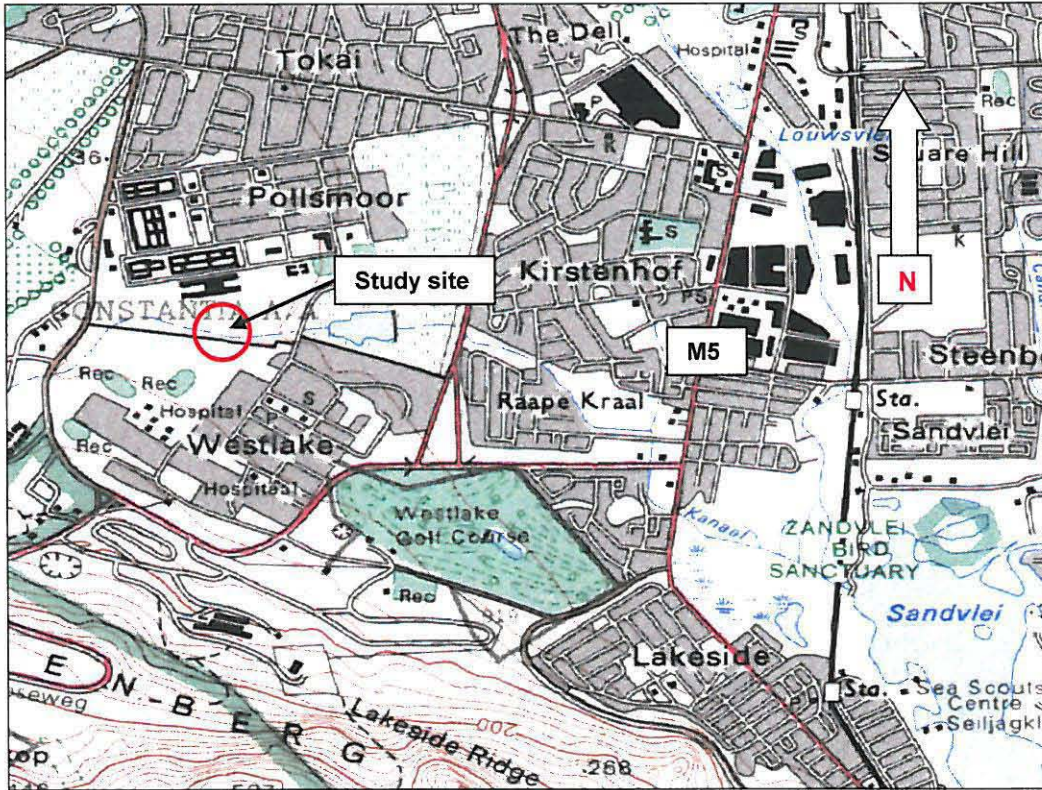


Figure 1 Locality Map (3418 AB & AD Cape Peninsula)

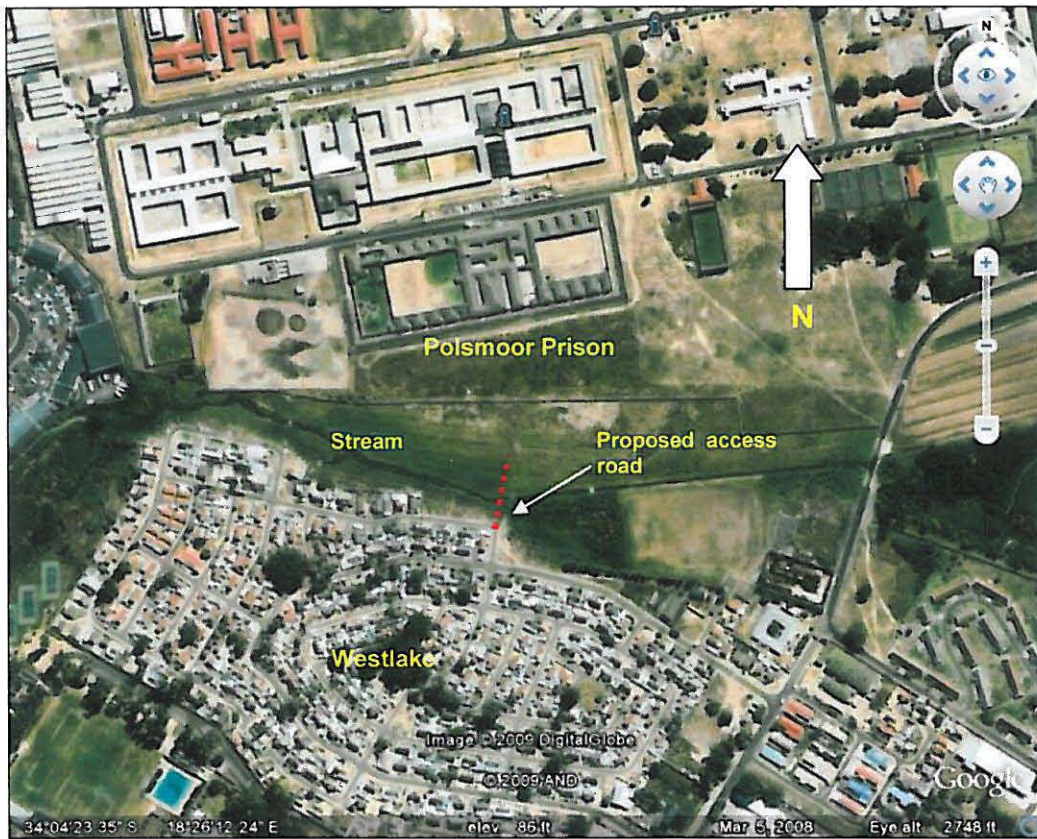


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the study site

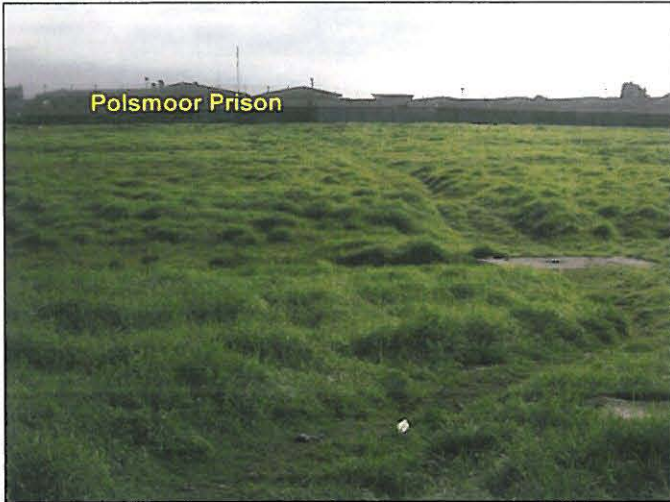


Figure 3. View of the proposed access road facing north.



Figure 5. View of the proposed access road facing north



Figure 4. View of the proposed access road facing south