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FOR ATTENTION: SAHRA Western Cape

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**CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 COMPONENT OF THE BOSCHENDAL FARMLANDS,
 FOUNDERS ESTATE PERMIT:**

(as identified through the Heritage Impact Assessment)

South Africa has a unique and non-renewable archaeological heritage. Archaeological sites are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) and may not be disturbed without a permit. Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) identify and assess the significance of the sites, assess the potential impact of developments upon such sites, and make recommendations concerning mitigation and management of these sites. On the basis of satisfactory specialist reports SAHRA or the relevant heritage resources agency can assess whether or not it has objection to a development and indicate the conditions upon which such development might proceed and assess whether or not to issue permission to destroy such sites.

AIAs often form part of the heritage component of an Environmental Impact Assessment. They may also form part of a Heritage Impact Assessment called for in terms of section 38(or 29) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25, 1999. They may have other origins. They should all comply with basic minimum standards of reporting as indicated in SAHRA Regulations and Guidelines.

This form provides review comment from the Archaeologist of the relevant heritage resources authority for use by Heritage Managers, for example, when informing authorities that have applied to SAHRA for comment and for inclusion in documentation sent to environmental authorities. It may be used in conjunction with Form B, which provides relevant peer review comment.

- A. PROVINCE:** *Western Cape*
- B. REGIONAL MANAGER :** *Ms Beverley Crouts*
- C. AUTHOR(S) OF REPORT:** *Winter, S., & Baumann N*
- D. DATE OF REPORT:** *January 2006*
- E. TITLE OF REPORT:** *Heritage Impact Assessment for Boschendal Farmlands, Dwars River Valley (including the 'Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Founders Estate, Boschendal' by T. Hart (ACO, July 2005) and the Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed development of Boschendal Lands, Dwars River Valley' by J. Kaplan (July 2005))*
- F. Please circle as relevant: Archaeological component of EIA / **HIA** / CMP / Other (Specify)**
- G. REPORT COMMISSIONED BY (CONSULTANT & CONTACT DETAILS):**
- H. COMMENTS:** Please find comment on separate sheet(s) attached

Please see comment on next page

CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF THE BOSCHENDAL FARMLANDS FOUNDERS ESTATE PERMIT:

The main requirement in terms of the archaeological component is that the recommendations of the two Archaeological Impact Assessments (Kaplan 2005, Hart 2005) and of the Heritage Impact Assessment (Winter & Baumann 2006) must be adhered to. Furthermore:

1. As the archaeological remains on this site will be exposed to a greater impact from visitors than previously, recording of the archaeological/historical residues must take place before any further damage can occur, in short as soon as possible. This applies in particular to:
 - a. **The Colonial Period Structures, werfs, graves, historical middens/dumps**
 - i. Final assessment of all the footprints of houses to be built on the estate must be undertaken.
 - ii. This must be followed by Phase 2 archaeological assessments of the footprints of the Founders Estate subdivisions that are identified as sensitive in Hart 2005 and any others identified in (i), for example, leasehold 4, has tree clumps and a flattened platform indicating the possibility of old structures or archaeological residues). This work must be done well before development starts at each leasehold site to prevent delays to construction.
 - iii. The form that this Phase 2 programme takes will vary from site to site but may include a testing phase, a full Phase 2 and subsequent monitoring of the earth moving and construction.
 - iv. Should anything highly significant be located the position of the proposed new developments may need to be rethought.
 - v. The Heritage Site (Conservation) Management Plans that must be established for these sites, before any alterations take place, as indicated in the HIA (e.g. Hart 2005:8,12), must include appropriate reference to and plans for conservation of archaeological/ historical residues.
 - vi. Earthmoving at the sites identified (Hart 2005 and 'i' above) must be monitored by the archaeologist to the satisfaction of SAHRA.
 - b. **The Mill, Muller's House and the Silvermine Structures**
 - i. Clearance of alien vegetation and other vegetation that is resulting in structural damage (Winter & Baumann, Appendix 17.1 p.5) must be undertaken at the Mill, under the guidance of a full archaeological Phase 2 that will map and record, and establish through excavation the historical significance of the sites and the way forward for, and provide for, stabilization, conservation, interpretation and safety measures..
 - ii. A program of clearance of alien vegetation and other vegetation that is resulting in structural damage (Winter & Baumann, Appendix 17.1 p.5) must be undertaken in the other areas (Muller's House and Silvermine structures and features), under the guidance of a archaeological mapping/recording programme that will map and record the sites in detail, where this has not already been done, undertake testing if this is necessary, and establish the best way forward for, and provide for, stabilization, conservation, interpretation and safety measures.
 - iii. An agreement as to the program of action and funding allocation for the conservation of these sites must be finalized with SAHRA Western Cape Office and Archaeology Unit.
 - iv. Site Management Plans must be established, as indicated in the HIA, that will ensure retention of linkages and a sustainable future for the management and conservation of the sites. The capacity for sustainable maintenance and management must be built into the 'Boschendal Treasury Trust' to the satisfaction of SAHRA together with provision for access to the sites.
 - c. **Any other archaeological/historical residues** that may be located during this project that are older than 100 years are protected. These must be recorded and mitigated before being lost.

- i. Any old trails and irrigation systems located must be recorded and development must avoid those that are known.
2. It should be noted that:
 - a. Any graves, over 60 years old, associated with any of these sites are protected and Site Management Plans must indicate the responsibility for their maintenance. If they must be disturbed a permit must be sought for relocation in terms of section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act and the associated regulations, which includes a 60 day notice period for public consultation.
3. A plan of action with regard to all the above must be agreed upon between the developer and the SAHRA Archaeology Unit.
4. The work must be done by an archaeologist(s) accredited by ASAPA for this type of work and approved by SAHRA. The archaeologist(s) must apply for permits from the SAHRA APMHOB permit committee for this work, as is customary, and the SAHRA Archaeology Unit must approve the work before the development proceeds.
 - a. All earthmoving and construction activities associated with the sensitive sites, including road extensions, laying of service trenches etc. must be monitored by the professional archaeologist.

Mrs Mary Leslie
SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorite Unit
9 March 2006