HWC CASE 24102123

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED VAN DYKSBAAI RESIDENTIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON ERVEN 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473, & 1479, GANSBAAI, OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, WESTERN CAPE

Assessment conducted under Section 38 (3) of the National Heritage Resource Act (No. 25 of 1999)

Prepared for

Lornay Environmental Consulting
PO Box 1990, Hermanus, 7200
michelle@lornay.co.za

On behalf of

JP Gemert Testamentary Trust
18 Fulmer Street, Vermont, Hermanus, 7200
kathrynmcmahon7@icloud.com

By:

ACRM
5 Stuart Road, Rondebosch, 7700
jonathan@acrm.co.za

JANUARY
2025

Declaration of Independence

PROPOSED VAN DYKSBAAI RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON ERVEN 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473 & 1479 Gansbaai, Overstrand Municipality, Hermanus Magisterial District, Western Cape

HWC CASE 24102123

This report has been compiled by **Jonathan Kaplan**, Director of the Agency for Cultural Resource Management, an independent Heritage Practitioner registered with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA), CRM Membership No. 64.

The views expressed in this report are entirely those of the author and no other interest was displayed during the decision-making process for the Project.

I further declare that I: **Jonathan Kaplan**

- act/ed as the independent specialist in the compilation of the above report.
- regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct, and
- do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 and any specific environmental management Act.
- have and will not have any vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding.
- have disclosed to the EAP any material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the competent authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document required in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 and any specific environmental management act.
- have provided the EAP with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not; and
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations.

Signature of the specialist

Date: 20 December 2024

Executive summary

1. Name of site

Proposed Van Dyksbaai residential housing development on Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473, & 1479, Gansbaai, Overstrand Local Municipality

2. Site location

Van Dyksbaai, Gansbaai (Figures 1 & 2)

3. GPS Co-ordinates

34°36'34.35"S 19°21'45.02"E

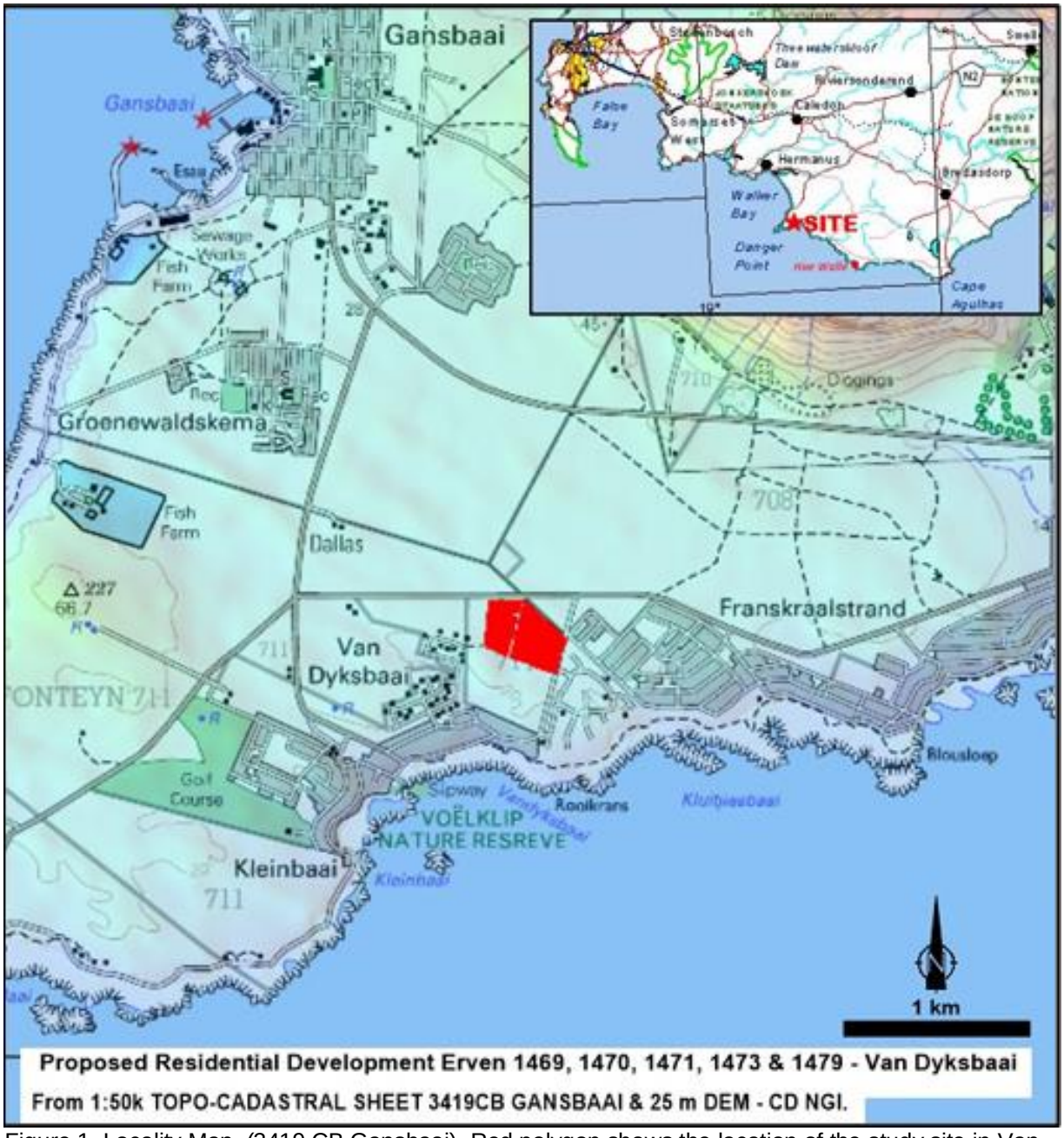

Figure 1. Locality Map. (3419 CB Gansbaai). Red polygon shows the location of the study site in Van Dyksbaai, Gansbaai in the southern Cape.

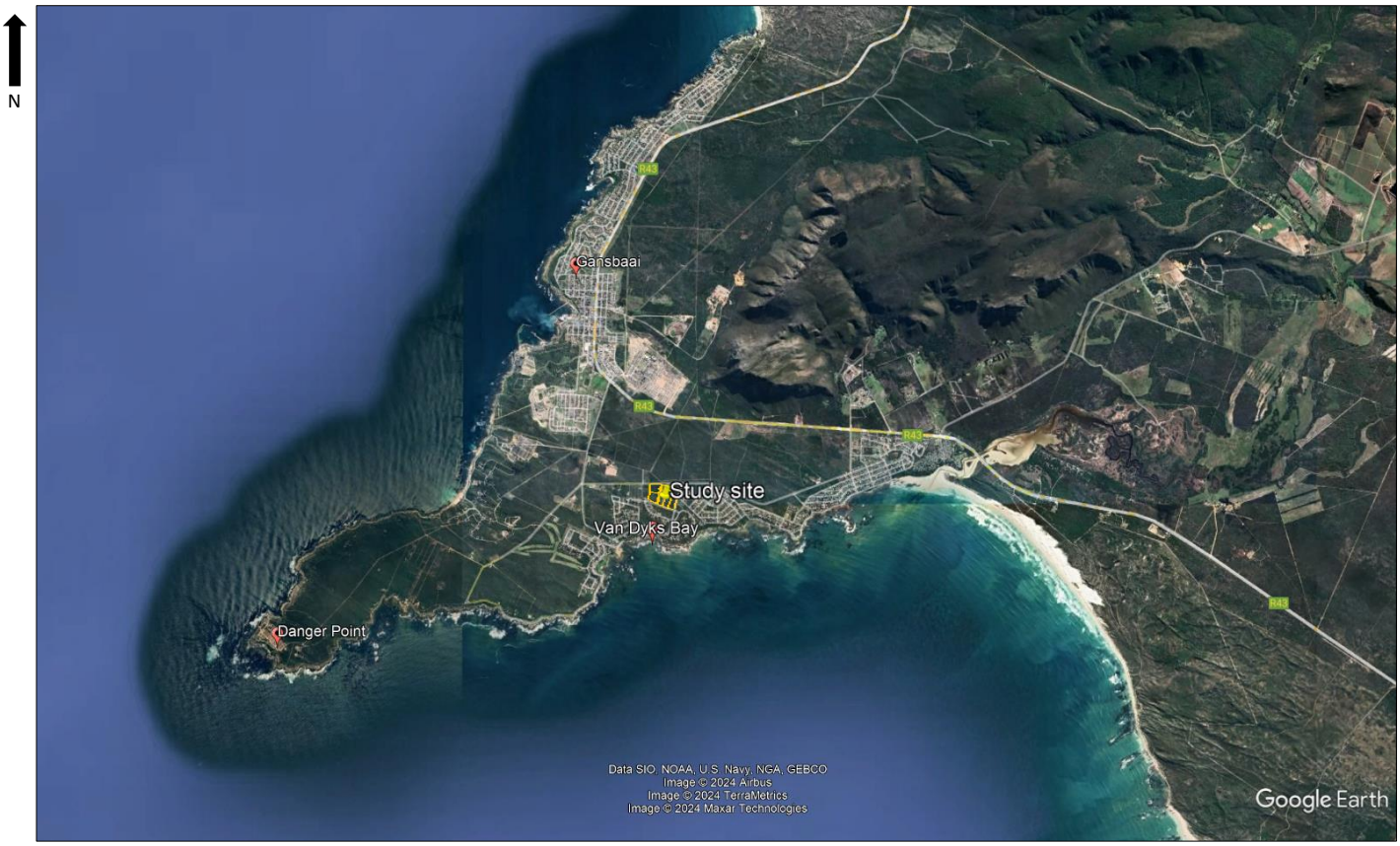

Figure 2. Google satellite map of the Study Site (yellow pin) in Van Dyksbaai, Gansbaai

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3. The development proposal

The proposed development comprises approximately 126 single residential units spread across Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473 and 1479 in Van Dyksbaai, Gansbaai, in the Overberg region of the Western Cape.

The affected erven are currently zone Agriculture I and are included in the urban edge of the village but will have to be rezoned and subdivided in order for the development to proceed.

The extent of the proposed housing development is approximately 6.72ha, while about 2.65ha is given over to Open Space.

It is assumed that the development entails conventional building construction methods, with wall foundations in wider trenches suitable for bearing on the sandy substratum.

Engineering services, such as internal streets and trenching for bulk services (water, electricity, sewerage, etc.) will also be provided.

A proposed Site Development Plan is illustrated in Figure 3.

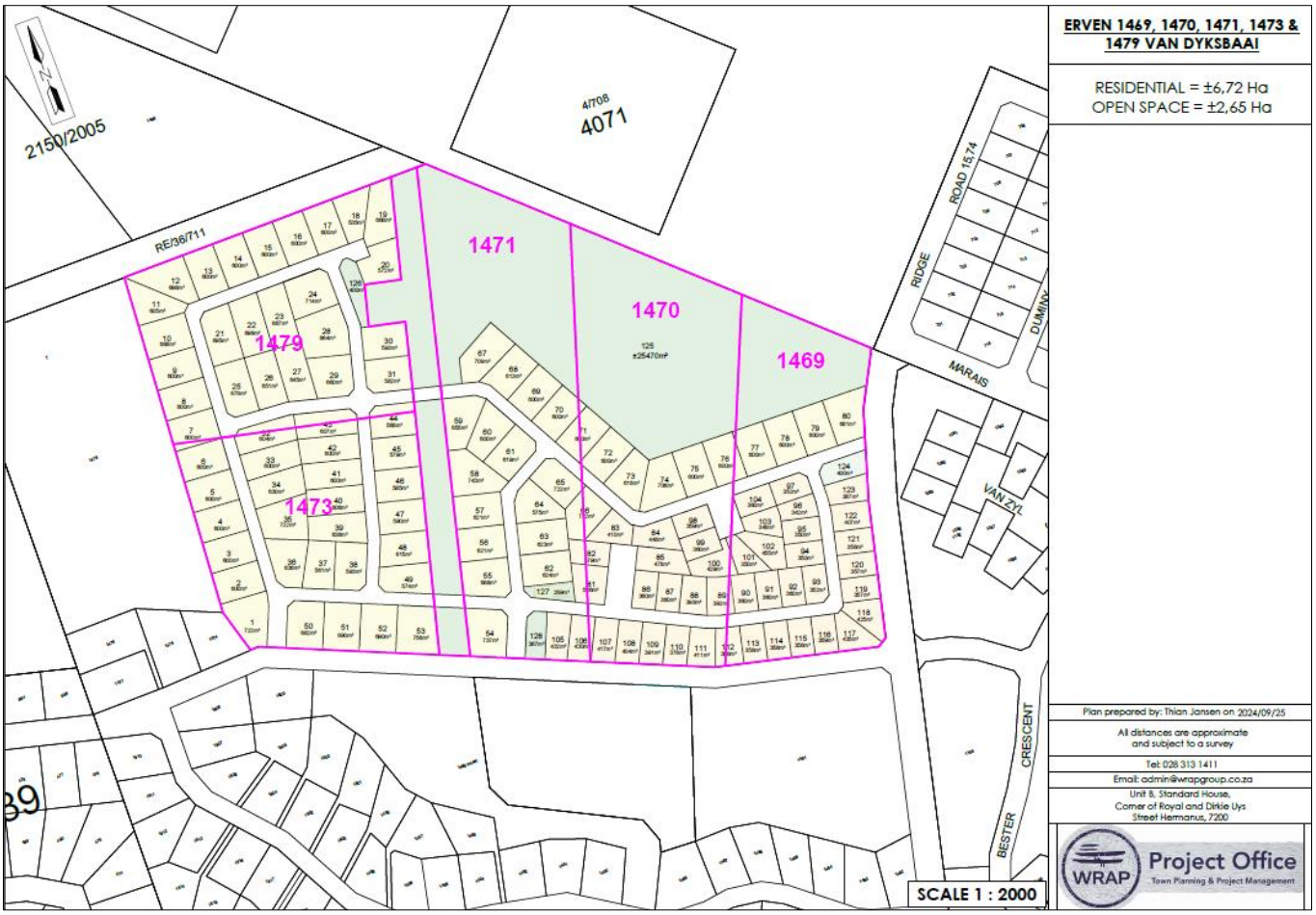

Figure 3. Proposed Site Development Plan for Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473 & 1479 Van Dyksbaai

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) comprising an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) and a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA), was requested by Heritage Western Cape (HWC) following the submission of a Notice of Intent to Develop (NID).

ACRM was appointed by the applicant (JP Gemert Testamentary Trust) to conduct the AIA and to write up the integrated HIA, which includes comments from the local Overstrand Municipality, registered conservation bodies and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

A desktop PIA has been conducted by John Pether.

Lornay Environmental Consulting is the independent environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) responsible for facilitating environmental authorisation for the project.

An environmental Basic Assessment (BA) process will be followed in this application.

4. Aim of the study

The overall purpose of the study is to assess the sensitivity of archaeological heritage resources on the proposed development site, and to determine potential impacts (of the development) on such resources.

The purpose of the palaeontological study is to assesses the overall palaeontological (fossil) sensitivities of formations underlying the Project Area.

5. Constraints and limitations

It is estimated that about 80% of the proposed site is infested with invasive alien vegetation, resulting in poor archaeological visibility. Wide brush cut strips across the affected erven allowed limited access to the proposed development site.

6. Results

6.1 Archaeology

A field assessment was conducted by Jonathan Kaplan of ACRM on 30 October 2024, in which the following observations were made:

▪ Fragments of marine shellfish associated with dune mole rat burrowing were encountered in the south western portion of the proposed site indicating the possible presence of sub surface archaeological deposits. No cultural remains such as pottery, ostrich eggshell, or any stone tools or flakes were found.

▪ No other archaeological occurrences were encountered across the proposed development site.

6.1.1 Grading of the resources

The archaeological resources have been graded as having Low (Grade IIIC) local significance, subject to test excavations to establish the presence/absence of sub-surface deposits.

6.2 Palaeontology

According to Pether (2024), the proposed development site is on vegetated dunes of the Holocene Strandveld Formation which overlie older calcified dunes of the mid to late Quaternary Waenhuiskrans Formation. The aeolian formations are known to have a sparse fossil bone content. Most commonly seen are land snails, tortoise shells/bones, mole-rat bones and ostrich eggshell fragments. Other small bones occur very sparsely such as birds, lizards, snakes and small mammal bones (e.g. various rodents).

The important fossil bones of larger animals are overall sparse in the aeolianites of the Strandveld Fm. but occur in markedly greater abundance on palaeosurfaces surrounding water sources such as the margins of local vleis, ponds and springs/seeps formed in interdune areas. An important palaeosurface is that beneath the coversands and formed on top of the erosion surface and calcrete developed in the uppermost Waenhuiskrans Fm. The deposits of local ponds are richly fossiliferous, including fossil plant material, aquatic snails and frogs.

Along the South Coast (i.e. the Project Area), the Strandveld Fm. is UNCLASSIFIED, but according to Pether (2024) a MODERATE rating is applicable close to the coast where subfossil bones in archaeological sites occur. The subfossil bones are expected to be of Quaternary/later Holocene age (less than about 7000 years old) and are likely to be mainly members of the extant, modern fauna, but unexpected species which do not belong to the modern/historical fauna may occur, due to fluctuations in the prehistoric palaeo-climate of the region. Although considered to be subfossil remains, radiocarbon dating and geochemical isotope analyses of teeth and bones yield valuable information of changing ecological conditions during the last several thousand years.

On the SAHRIS palaeo-sensitivity map, the Waenhuiskrans Formation is rated VERY HIGH, due to previous fossil bone finds in coastal developments. The fossil bones that may occur in the Waenhuiskrans Fm. in the Project Area are expected to be of late-middle to earlier-late

Quaternary age, between ~160 to ~80 ka and, like the later Strandveld Fm. dunes sands, also mainly comprised of representatives of the extant fauna, but unexpected species of a different fauna are more likely to occur, as a result of phases of different ecological and palaeoclimatic conditions in the past, as well as the bones of some species which became extinct in the geologically-recent past.

As it is likely that only a relatively small volume of Waenhuiskrans Formation deposits will be affected by the proposed development, the anticipated impact is assigned a MODERATE rating

6.3. Built Environment

The only building on the site is a ruined, modern, breeze block borehole structure on Erf 1479.

6.4 Graves

No graves were encountered during the field assessment.

6.5 Cultural Landscape

The Cultural Landscape is characterised by ribbon development along the coast with large open spaces of vacant (agricultural) land inside the Urban Edge, and north of Dyer Street. Surrounding vacant land will likely be developed as demand for residential and estate housing increases in the near future.

7. Comments

Comments from the Overstrand Local Municipality (Heritage & Aesthetics Committee), Whale Coast Conservation (a registered Conservation Body), and Interested and Affected Parties will be included in the Final HIA to be submitted to HWC.

8. Anticipated impacts

Unmarked Khoisan burials and shell midden deposits may be uncovered or intercepted during excavations for building foundations and services (water, stormwater, sewerage, etc.)

According to Pether (2024), any fossil heritage resources will more than likely occur in an archaeological context. The large bones of elephant, rhino, and hippo who died in the Strandveld Fm. dunes have occasionally been uncovered during sand quarrying and developments but are apparently rare finds.

Minimal excavations into the calcreted Waenhuiskrans Fm. is unlikely to generate any fossil heritage.

9. Conclusion

Indications are that the proposed Van Dyksbaai housing development on Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473, & 1479 does not pose a significant threat to local archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources.

10. Recommendations

1. Test excavations in the southeastern corner of Erf 1473 must be conducted to establish the presence/absence of any sub surface archaeological deposits, prior to construction excavations commencing.

2. A walk down survey of the development site must be conducted after the site has been cleared of vegetation.

3. If any unmarked human remains are uncovered or exposed during excavations, work must stop, and the finds reported to the Environmental Control Officer and the contracted archaeologist (Jonathan Kaplan 082 321 0172). Human remains must not be removed or disturbed until inspected by the archaeologist.

4. A protocol for finds of buried fossil bones, the Fossil Finds Procedure (FFP), must be included in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed development. The Fossil Finds Procedure provides guidelines to be followed in the event of fossil bone finds in the excavations.

11. Authors notes

Kaplan, J. 2024. Heritage Impact Assessment proposed Van Dyksbaai housing development on Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473 & 1479, near Gansbaai, Overstrand Local Municipality, Western Cape. Report prepared for JP Gemert Testamentary Trust, Hermanus. ACRM, Cape Town

Pether, J. 2024. Proposed Van Dyksbaai Residential Development on Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473 & 1479 Hermanus Magisterial District, Western Cape. Report prepared for ACRM, John Pether Geological & Palaeontological Consultant, Kommetjie.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

ACRM was appointed by the JP Gemert Testamentary Trust to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Van Dyksbaai housing development on Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473, & 1479, near Gansbaai in the Western Cape (Figures 1 & 2).

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) comprising an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) and a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA), was requested by Heritage Western Cape (HWC) following the submission of a Notice of Intent to Develop (NID).

ACRM was appointed by the to conduct the AIA and write up the integrated HIA, which includes comments from the local Overstrand Municipality, registered conservation bodies and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

A desktop PIA has been conducted by consulting palaeontologist John Pether (2025).

Lornay Environmental Consulting is the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for facilitating environmental authorization for the proposed development.

An Environmental Basic Assessment (BA) process will be followed in the application.

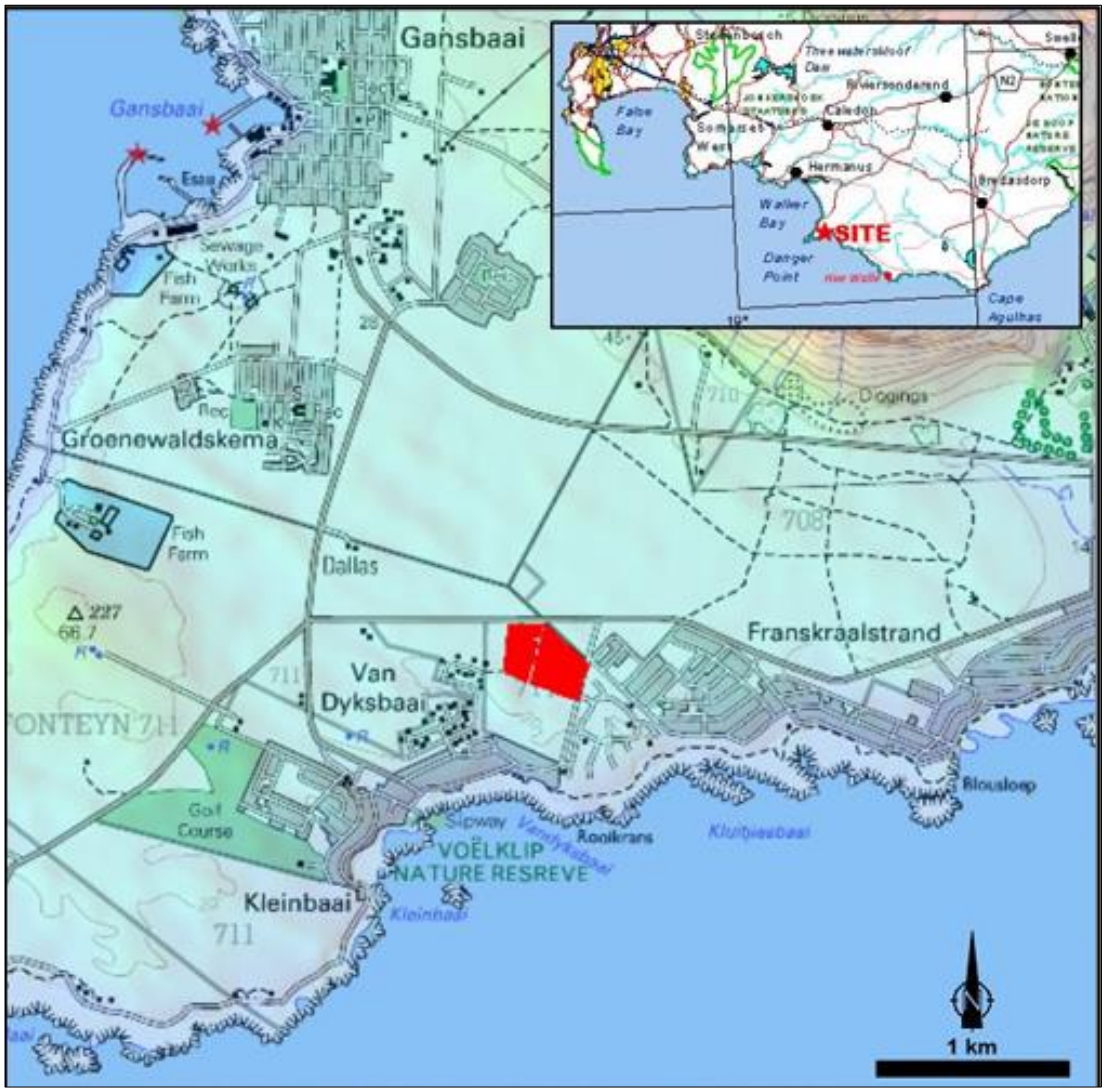

Figure 1. 1:50 000 Locality Map (3419 CB Gansbaai). Red polygon shows the location of the study site in Van Dyksbaai, near Gansbaai in the southern Cape.

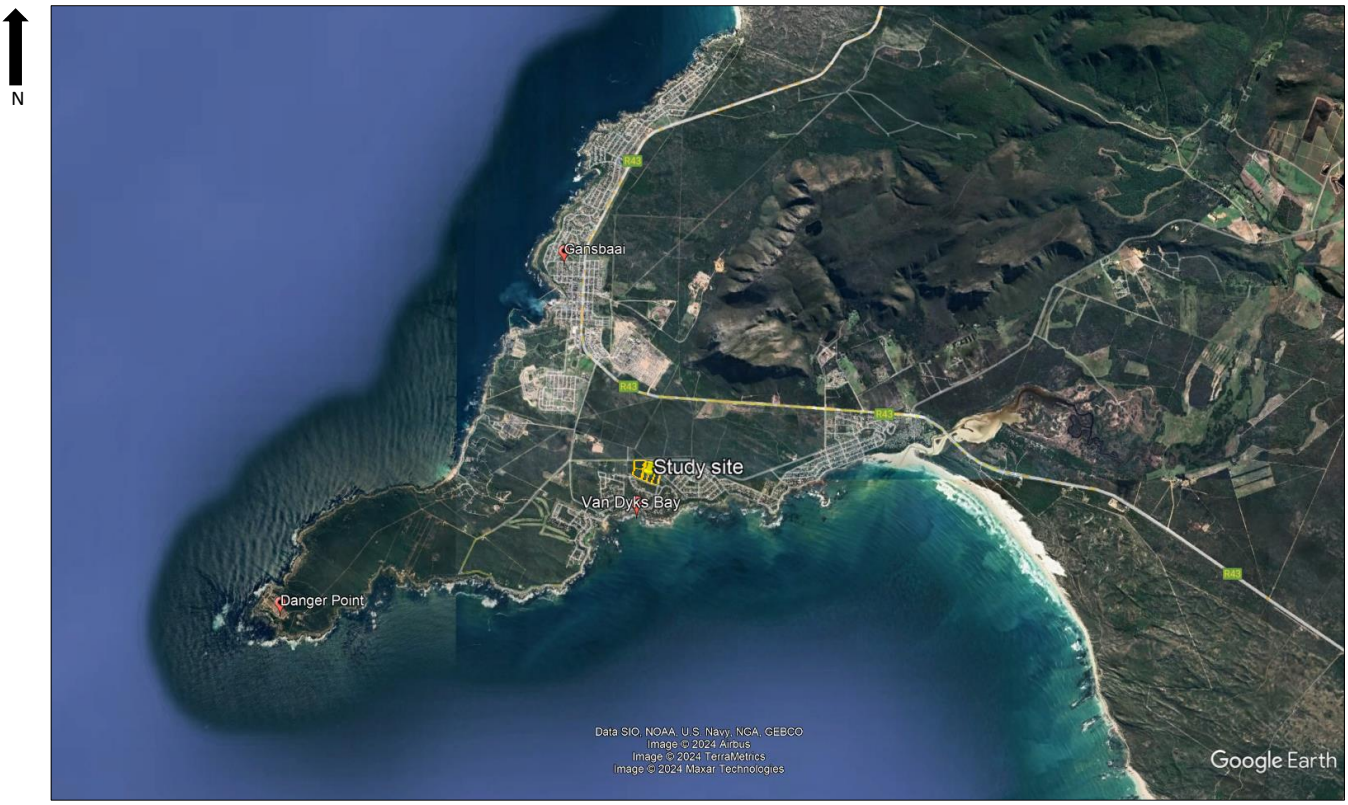

Figure 2. Google Satellite Map of the Study Site (yellow pin) in Van Dyksbaai

2. THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

The proposed development comprises approximately 126 single residential units spread across Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473 and 1479 in Van Dyksbaai, near Gansbaai in the Overberg Region of the southern Cape.

The affected erven are currently zone Agriculture I and are included in the urban edge of the village but will have to be rezoned and subdivided in order for the development to proceed.

The extent of the proposed housing development is approximately 6.72ha, while about 2.65ha is given over to Open Space.

It is assumed that the development entails conventional building construction methods, with wall foundations in wider trenches suitable for bearing on the sandy substratum.

Engineering services, such as internal streets and trenching for bulk services (water, electricity, sewerage, etc.) will also be provided.

A proposed Site Development Plan is illustrated in Figure 3.

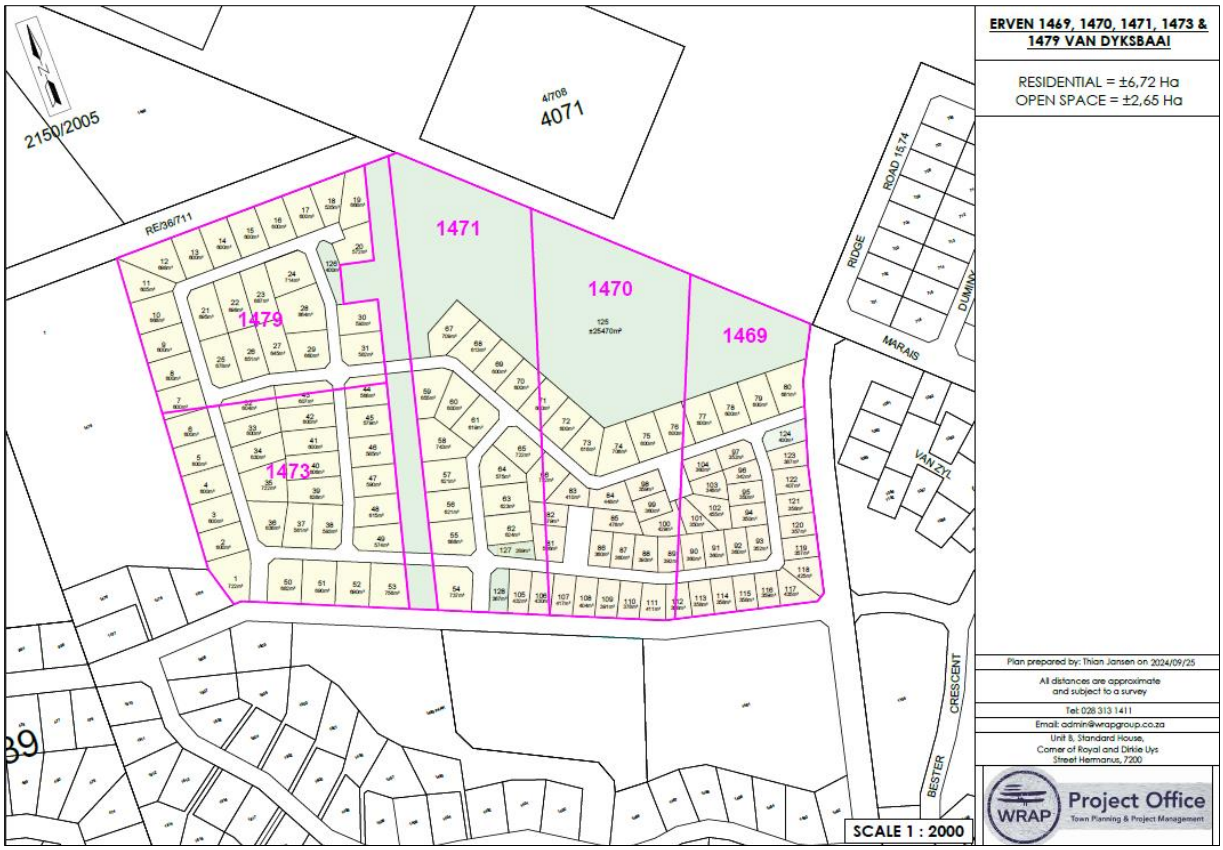

Figure 3 Proposed Site Development Plan for Erven 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473 & 1479 Van Dyksbaai

3. HERITAGE LEGISLATION

The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA No. 25 of 1999) protects archaeological and palaeontological sites and materials, as well as graves/cemeteries, battlefield sites and buildings, structures and features over 60 years old. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) administers this legislation nationally, with Heritage Resources Agencies acting at provincial level. According to the Act (Sect. 35), it is an offence to destroy, damage, excavate, alter of remove from its original place, or collect, any archaeological, palaeontological and historical material or object, without a permit issued by the SAHRA or applicable Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, *viz*. Heritage Western Cape (HWC).

Notification of HWC is required for proposed developments exceeding certain dimensions (Sect. 38), upon which they will decide whether or not the development must be assessed for heritage impacts (an HIA) that may include an assessment of archaeological (a AIA) or palaeontological heritage (a PIA).

4. THE STUDY SITE

The study site is, located in Van Dyksbaai, about 3kms south of Gansbaai on the Gansbaai-Danger Point promontory at the coast between Kleinbaai and Franskraalstrand. Access to the site is off the R43 at Dyer Street (Figure 4). The southern boundary of the site is marked by Bosbok Street. It is estimated that about 80% of the site is covered in extremely dense invasive alien vegetation (Figures 5-9). Wide strips of land have been brush-cut across the development erven. There are no springs, vleis or natural sources of water, or any significant landscape features on the site. Surrounding land use is residential housing, with large tracts of vacant land, inside the Urban Edge, and north of Dyer Street.

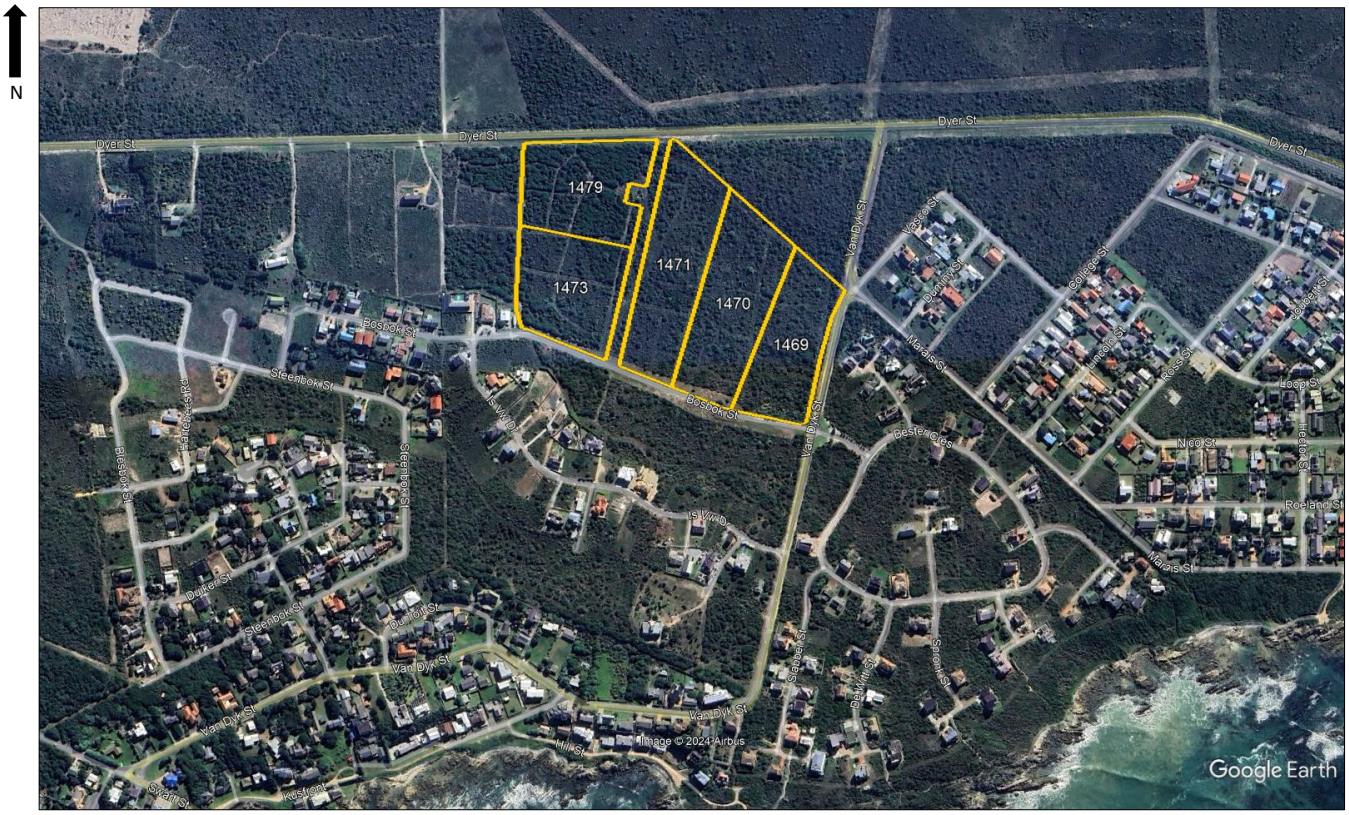

Figure 4. Close up Google Earth satellite map of the proposed development site

Figure 5. Street view of the proposed development site taken from Dyer Street. View facing southwest (ACRM October 2024)

Figure 6. Street view of the proposed development site taken from the corner of Van Dyk Street and Bosbok Street. View facing northwest (ACRM October 2024)

Figure 7. Street view of the proposed development site taken from Bosbok Street. View facing northeast (ACRM October 2024)

Figure 8. View of the proposed development site facing northwest (ACRM October 2024)

Figure 9. View of the proposed development site facing south (Bio Diversity Africa October 2024)

5. STUDY APPROACH

5.1 Method

A field assessment was conducted by ACRM on 30 October 2025. Identified heritage resources were recorded using a hand-held GPS unit set on the map datum WGS 84. A desk top study was also undertaken to describe the heritage context of the surrounding area.

5.2 Constraints and limitations

It is estimated that about 80% of the site is covered in extremely dense vegetation, resulting in poor archaeological visibility.

5.3 Identification of potential risks

Unmarked Khoisan remains and buried shell middens may be uncovered by vegetation clearing operations or intercepted during excavations for building foundations and services.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The coastline around Gansbaai is a known sensitive archaeological landscape (Avery 1976; Kaplan 1993; Rudner 1966). Its rocky shoreline supports a variety of shellfish communities such as limpets, mussel, alikreukel and perlemoen, which attracted Later Stone Age (LSA) hunter-gatherers in the past as it offered a predictable source of food and protein. Thirty years ago, more than 140 archaeological sites (mostly shell middens) had been recorded in the Gansbaai area, including Van Dyksbaai and nearby Kleinbaai (Kaplan 1993). The most famous site in the area is De Kelders Cave located in the Walker Bay Nature Reserve, which not only produced Middle Stone Age (MSA) remains older than 40 000 years, but also has the earliest dated evidence in South Africa for domesticated sheep, about 1600 years ago (Schweitzer 1979; Sealy & Yates 1994). Since the early 1990's, numerous AIAs have been conducted in and around Gansbaai where many more sites have been recorded and sampled (Hart 2010, 2006, 2003; Kaplan 2023, 2020, 2013, 2007, 2006a, b, 2005, 1996; Nilssen 2004, 2008; Orton & Hart 2005; Van Pletzen-Vos & Rust 2015, 2012, 2011; Webley 2008). Excavations at the I&J Abalone Factory on the Danger Point Peninsula have shown that LSA hunter-gatherers were actively managing shellfish resources (namely perlemoen) more than 1000 years ago (Kaplan 2004, 2003, 2000).

7. RESULTS

- Point 058 (S 34°36'31.33" E 19°21'37.31")

Fragments of marine shellfish associated with dune mole rat burrowing were encountered in the south western portion of the proposed site indicating the possible presence of some sub surface archaeological deposits (Figure 11). No cultural remains such as pottery, ostrich eggshell, or any stone tools or flakes were found.

No other archaeological resources were encountered during the walk down survey, although it is noted that most of the site is covered in extremely dense vegetation cover, resulting in low archaeological visibility.

7.1 Grading of the archaeological remains

The archaeological resources have been graded as having Low (Grade IIIC) local significance, subject to test excavations to establish the presence/absence of sub-surface deposits.

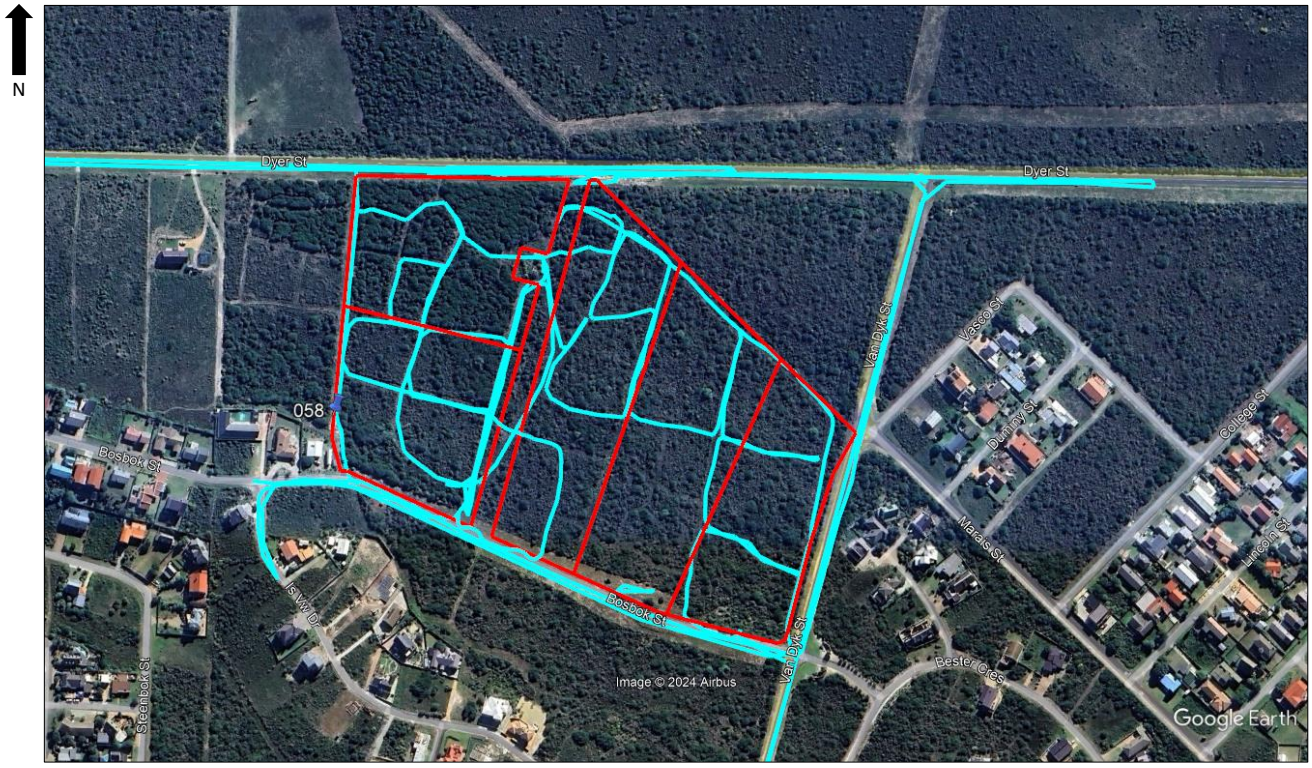

Figure 11. Track path in blue and waypoint of archaeological find (058).

7.2 Palaeontology

According to John Pether (2024), the proposed development site is on vegetated dunes of the aeolian Holocene Strandveld Formation which overlie older calcified dunes of the mid to late Quaternary Waenhuiskrans Formation (Figure 12). The aeolian formations are known to have a sparse fossil bone content. Most commonly seen are land snails, tortoise shells/bones, mole-rat bones and ostrich eggshell fragments. Other small bones occur very sparsely such as birds, lizards, snakes and small mammal bones (e.g. various rodents).

The important fossil bones of larger animals are overall sparse in the Strandveld Fm aeolianites but occur in markedly greater abundance on palaeosurfaces surrounding water sources such as the margins of local vleis, ponds and springs/seeps formed in interdune areas. An important palaeosurface is that beneath the coversands and formed on top of the erosion surface and calcrete developed in the uppermost Waenhuiskrans Fm. The deposits of local ponds are locally interbedded in aeolianites and are richly fossiliferous, including fossil plant material, aquatic snails and frogs.

By far the most spectacular bone concentrations found in aeolianites are due to the bone-collecting behaviour of hyaenas which store them in and around their lairs. The large burrows made by aardvarks and warthogs are appropriated by the hyaenas. Such bone accumulations are, of course, younger than the aeolianite into which the burrow was made

Along the South Coast (i.e. the Project Area), the Strandveld Fm. is UNCLASSIFIED (left clear), but according to Pether (2024) a MODERATE rating is more applicable close to the coast where subfossil bones in archaeological sites occur. The subfossil bones are expected

to be of latest Quaternary, later Holocene age (mainly less than about 7000 years old) and are likely to be mainly members of the extant, modern fauna, but unexpected species which do not belong to the modern/historical fauna may occur, due to fluctuations in the prehistoric palaeo-climate of the region. Although considered to be subfossil remains, radiocarbon dating and geochemical isotope analyses of teeth and bones yield valuable information of changing ecological conditions during the last several thousand years.

On the SAHRIS palaeo-sensitivity map, the Waenhuiskrans Formation is rated VERY HIGH (Figure 13), due to previous fossil bone finds in coastal developments. The fossil bones that may occur in the Waenhuiskrans Fm. in the Project Area are expected to be of late-middle to earlier-late Quaternary age, between ~160 to ~80 ka (Figure 14) and, like the later Strandveld Fm. dunes sands, also mainly comprised of representatives of the extant fauna, but unexpected species of a different fauna are more likely to occur, as a result of phases of different ecological and palaeoclimatic conditions in the past, as well as the bones of some species which became extinct in the geologically-recent past. Intersections of the upper, variously calcreted Waenhuiskrans Fm. in earthworks are expected to be limited in volume relative to the affected volume of overlying dune coversands. As it is likely that only a relatively small volume of Waenhuiskrans Formation deposits will be affected by the proposed development, the anticipated impact is assigned a MODERATE rating.

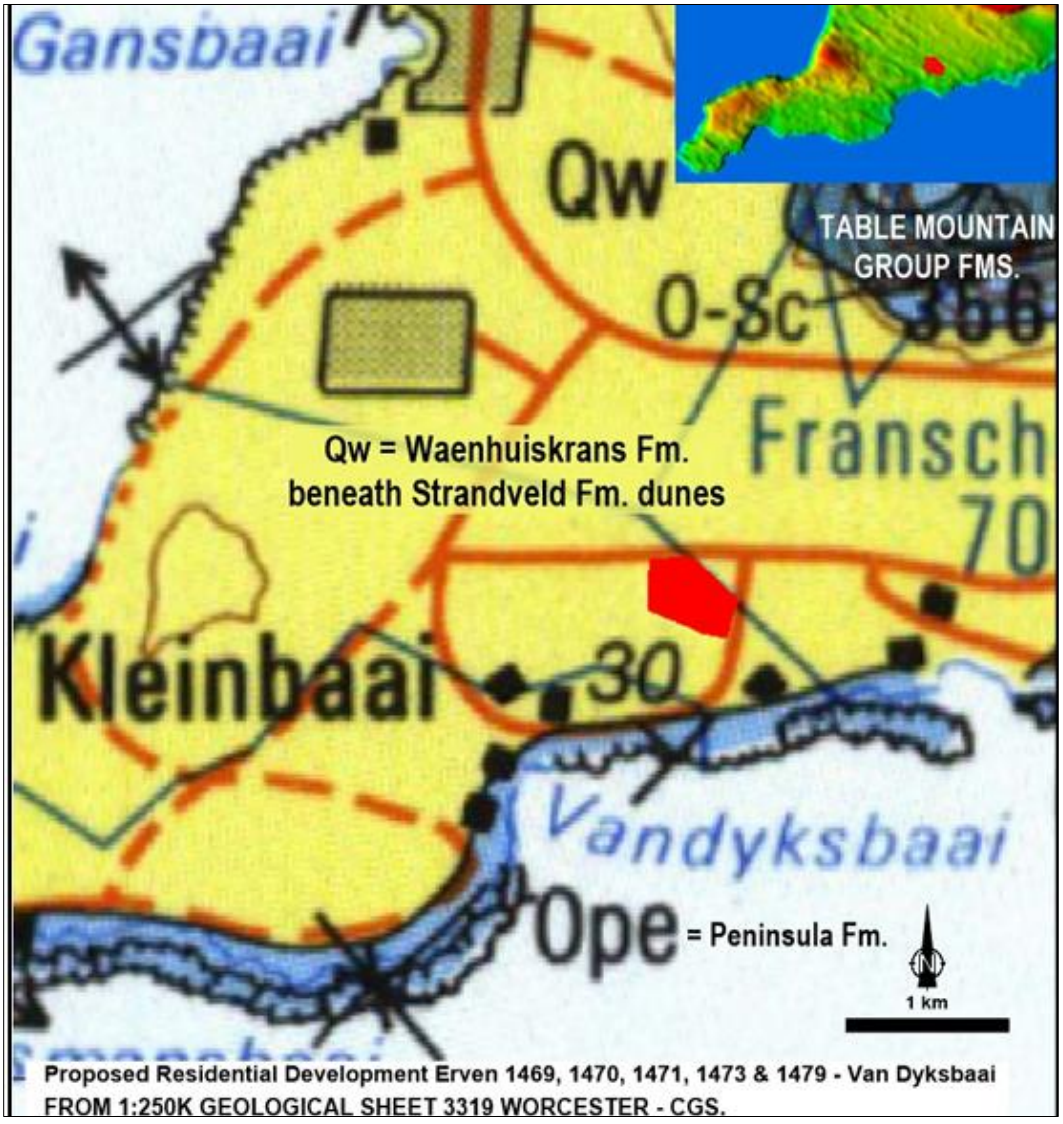

Figure 13. Geological context of the proposed development at Van Dyksbaai (Pether 2024)

Figure 14. Palaeontological sensitivities of formations in the Van Dyksbaai area (Pether 2024).

7.3 Built Environment

The only building on site is a ruined, modern, breeze block borehole structure on Erf 1479 (Figure 15).


Figure 15. Ruined borehole structure on Erf 1479 Van Dyksbaai

7.4 Graves

No graves were encountered on the proposed site.

7.5 Cultural Landscape

The Cultural Landscape is characterised by ribbon development along the coast all the way to Franskraal, and the mouth of the Uilkraalmond, with large open spaces of vacant (agricultural) land inside the Urban Edge, and north of Dyer Street. Surrounding vacant land will likely be developed as demand for housing increases in the near future.

8. COMMENTS

Comments from the Overstrand Local Municipality (Heritage & Aesthetics Committee), Whale Coast Conservation (a registered Conservation Body), and Interested and Affected Parties will be included in the Final HIA to be submitted to HWC.

9 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

9.1 Archaeology

Unmarked Khoisan burials and shell midden deposits may be uncovered or intercepted during excavations for building foundations and services (water, stormwater, sewerage, etc.)

9.2 Palaeontology

According to Pether (2024) any fossil heritage resources will more than likely occur in an archaeological context. The large bones of elephant, rhino, and hippo who died in the Strandveld Fm. dunes have occasionally been uncovered during sand quarrying and developments but are apparently rare finds.

Minimal excavations into the calcreted Waenhuiskrans Fm. is unlikely to generate any fossil heritage.

10. CONCLUSION

Indications are that a proposed housing development on 1469, 1470, 1471, 1473, & 1479 in Van Dyksbaai, near Gansbaai does not pose a significant threat to local Stone Age archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources.

Therefore, there are no objections to the development proceeding.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding the proposed consolidation and rezoning (for development) of1469, 1470, 1471, 1473, & 1479 Van Dyksbaai, the following recommendations are made:

1. Test pits in the southeastern corner of the proposed development site must be conducted to establish the presence/absence of any potentially important sub surface archaeological deposits, prior to construction excavations commencing

2. A walk down survey of the proposed development site must be conducted after the site has been cleared of vegetation.

3. If any unmarked human remains are uncovered or exposed during excavations, work must stop, and the finds reported to the Environmental Control Officer and the contracted archaeologist (Jonathan Kaplan 082 321 0172). Human remains must not be removed or disturbed until inspected by the archaeologist.

4. A protocol for finds of buried fossil bones, the Fossil Finds Procedure (FFP), must be included in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed development. The Fossil Finds Procedure provides guidelines to be followed in the event of fossil bone finds in the excavations.

The above recommendations must be incorporated into the EMP for the proposed development.

12. REFERENCES

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Van Pletzen-Vos, L. & Rust, R. 2012. Archaeological specialist report Gansbaai Erf 3819 & Lot 32A of Erf 538: proposed expansion of an aquaculture operation. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. Pro-active archaeology.

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Appendix A

Palaeontological Impact Assessment

Appendix B

Details of the Specialist / Curriculum Vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Jonathan Michael Kaplan

Profession: Archaeologist/Heritage Practitioner

Date of Birth: 23-09-1961

Name of Company: Agency for Cultural Resource Management (ACRM)

Position: Director

Nationality: South African

ID Number: 6109235177089

Marital status: Married with two children

Languages:
First language: English
Other: Afrikaans

Contact details:
5 Stuart Road
Rondebosch
7700
Phone/Fax (021) 685 7589
Mobile 082 321 0172
e-mail jonathan@acrm.co.za

Qualifications:
- MA (Archaeology) University of Cape Town, 1989.

Professional registration:
- Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Membership No. 64
- Registered with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)

Company profile:
ACRM was founded by Jonathan Kaplan in 1992 and is one of the oldest heritage consultancies in the country. Jonathan has completed nearly 3000 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA & AIAs), specialising in Stone Age, coastal shell middens, rock art and herder studies. He has undertaken baseline studies on large infrastructure projects, including the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, Maguga Dam (Swaziland), Namibia/Botswana Water Transfer Project, Sasol/ACO Gas Pipeline (South Africa & Mozambique), Corridor Sands (Mozambique) and numerous utility projects for Eskom, the Department of Transport and Public Works, local and provincial authorities, as well as private developers. Since 2010, ACRM has conducted baseline studies (Scoping and full EIA) on alternative energy (Wind, PV Solar, Gas & Battery Energy Storage) projects in the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State Provinces. Jonathan was recently appointed as a specialist consultant for archaeological collections for the Master Plan for the new Lesotho National Museum and Art Gallery, currently under construction in Maseru.

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Countries of work experience:
South Africa
Lesotho
Swaziland
Namibia
Botswana
Mozambique

Publications:

- Orton, J., Avery, G. Halket, D., Hart, T. & Kaplan, J, 2020. Precolonial coastal archaeology between Table Bay and Yzerfontein, Western Cape, South Africa: a review of historical and recent observations. South African Journal of Humanities.
- Jerardino, A., Halkett, D., Hart, T., Kaplan, J., Navarro, R, & Nilssen, P. 2017. Filling-in the gaps and testing past scenarios on the central West Coast: hunter-gatherer subsistence and mobility at 'Deurspring 16' shell midden, Lamberts Bay, South Africa. South African Archaeological Bulletin
- Kaplan, J. & Mitchell, P. 2012. The archaeology of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project Phases 1A and 1 B. South African Humanities 24:1-32. KwaZulu Natal Museum.
- Sealy, J., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at three shell middens at Melkbosstrand: variability among herder sites on Table Bay. South African Archaeological Bulletin 59:17-28.
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- Kaplan, J. 1987. Settlement and Subsistence at Renbaan Cave. In Parkington, J. & Hall, M (Eds). Papers in the Prehistory of the Western Cape, South Africa. British Archaeological Reports International Series 332:237-261

Services offered:
- Archaeological Impact Assessments
- Heritage Impact Assessments
- Heritage Management Plans
- Heritage tourism
- Rock art recording
- Excavation and data analysis
- Monitoring of construction activities

Declaration:

I confirm that the above CV is an accurate description of my experience and qualifications.

Signature **Date**: 01 January 2024

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