HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE OUDRIFT DAM ON PTNS 3 & 13 OF FARM 143 KLIPHEUVEL, KLEIN BRAK RIVER.

HWC CASE: 20031905SB0728E

Decision making authority:

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
A 3rd Floor, Rentzburghof,
42 Courtenay Street, George

(Assessment conducted under Section 38 (8) of the
National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)
as part of a NEMA Basic Assessment process)

DEA&DP REF: 16/3/3/6/7/1/D6/25/0115/20

Prepared for

KAPP Environmental Consultants

On behalf of

Mr John Robertson/Klipheuwel Trust

June 2021

Prepared by

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INTEGRATED EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (HWC CASE: 20070809SB0710E)

This Integrated Executive Summary conforms to the specific requirements of Heritage Western Cape.

SITE NAME:

Proposed construction of the Oudrift Dam on Ptns 3 & 13 of Farm 143 Klipheuvel, Kleinbrak, near Mossel Bay, Mossel Bay Municipality.

LOCATION:

Logical centre point S34.048794° E22.136751°

Figure: Location of the project in regional context (farm boundary – red)

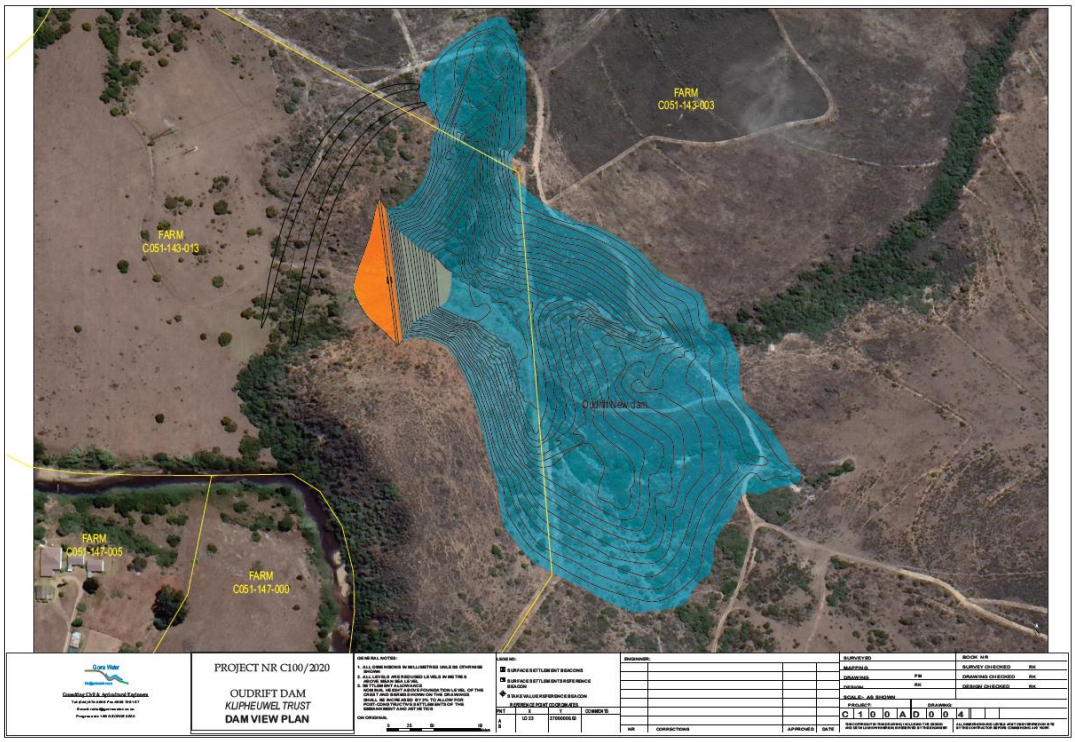

Figure 2A: The proposed location of the dam (orange) with full supply level (blue) (Preferred Alternative Design).

Table: Affected land parcels

FARM/ERF NAME	PTN	ID	OWNER	COMPONENTS
Klipheuvel143	RE/3	C05100000000014300003	Klipheuwel Trust	Section of spillway, full supply area
Klipheuvel143	RE/13	C05100000000014300013	Walter Robertson	Dam wall and basin, pipelines, spillway, full supply area

The regional location of the site is off the N2, ~3.4 km north of Klein Brak Rivier as indicated on the figure above.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

The applicant is in need of storage capacity as changing precipitation patterns not only dictate the need for an increase in assurance of yield, but also as protection from the increased use of water for irrigation in the upper reaches of the Moordkuil River (the K10E and K10F quaternary catchments). The applicant wishes to construct a dam on his property to manage his water allocations throughout the year as required. It is proposed that the dam area will comprise 72 960m² and the total development footprint will comprise 10.5Ha. The Full Supply Level (FSL) volume for the dam is 472 109m³and will have a wall with a total height of 19 metres with a crest of approximately 121m in length, resulting in a maximum dam depth of 18 metres (Figure 2).

It is proposed that the dam will be filled by pumping from the Moordkuil River where the applicant has an existing lawful installation (34° 3'11.31"S 22° 8'6.68"E) in place on the eastern (left) bank of the river. The pump installation was verified and lawful in terms of section 35(4) of the NWA, Act 36 of 1998. Relevant letters detailing the determination have been issued by the Breede/Gouritz Catchment Management Association. Apart from this verification, the abstraction was furthermore recorded as lawful in terms of Act 54/56 in section 9B(1C) by the then Department of Water Affairs.

The site contains 3 seasonal watercourses which meander west toward the Moordkuil River. The drainage lines have confluence at the location where the dam wall will be constructed and encompasses a small catchment. It is proposed that the minor runoff into the Oudrift Dam from this small upstream catchment will be determined and accordingly released with the proposed "Compensation Water Releases" back to the Moordkuil River in order to ensure that the impacts on the Ecological Water Requirements are neglible.

The applicant has an existing irrigation water distribution network along the stretches of the Moordkuil Sint Road and the Gonnakraal gravel road. Two pipeline route alternatives are available to connect the Oudrift Dam to the existing irrigation network. The schematic layout of two pipeline alternatives are shown in Figure 3. The existing irrigation network comprises 225mm⌀ uPVC pipelines and the proposed new pipelines to convey the Section 32 water entitlement will be of similar design.

The preferred connection point to the network will require an additional crossing of the Moordkuil River near the location of the existing drainage channel discharge. This connection point is the applicants preferred alternative due to operational considerations. Furthermore, two river crossing alternatives have been identified in line with the preferred connection point as described above. The first alternative would entail the open trench construction of the pipeline through the Moordkuil River and reinforcement of the submerged pipe below the riverbed. The alternative river crossing would entail a suspension bridge to be constructed across the river in order to fix the pipeline to. This stretch of the Moordkuil River is approximately 30m wide and dry bed installation is possible during summer months by utilizing the existing DWAFF pumps located downstream.

The open trench construction of the pipeline below the riverbed is the applicants preferred alternative since it will not cause any obstruction during flood events. Due to the narrow stretch of the river in this location, the suspension bridge could cause obstruction to debris and require regular replacement.

Access to the proposed Oudrift Dam will be taken via an existing gravel road off Moordkuil Sint Road which leads in an eastern direction past the adjacent Klipheuwel Dam and to the site.

A water use license application will be submitted in terms of, section 21 (b) - storing water, section 21 (c) - impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse, and section 21 (i) - altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse. The proposed dam has already been submitted to be registered and classified with the Department of Water and Sanitation Dam Safety Office. A probable risk category of “Category 2, Medium in Size and High Risk” will be awarded.

At this stage it is anticipated that the required material for the construction of the proposed embankment will be sourced from within the dam basin on site. Suitable graded sands intended for the curtain and blanket filters will

be sourced from approved commercial suppliers and concrete will be sourced from approved commercial ready-mix suppliers.

Receiving environment

Kapp (2020:2-3) provides the following description of the receiving environment in the pre-application scoping report.

The proposed Oudrift farm dam spans two cadastral entities, RE/13 and RE/3 of Klipheuvel 143. RE/3 is 28.15Ha in extent and registered to the applicant Klipheuwel Trust while RE/13 is 21.17Ha in extent and registered to Walter Robertson. The dam wall will be constructed and a section of this property and consent has been obtained from the landowner. Both these properties are currently zoned Agriculture I.

RE/3 is currently lying dormant and contains indigenous vegetation, fallow agricultural fields and 3 seasonal watercourses. The farm is fenced with game fencing and forms part of a larger camp which is utilized for grazing of several antelope species. The applicant undertook significant alien clearing on the farm to eradicate Blue Gum and Port Jackson infestations during 2011 and 2012. Ongoing alien management is undertaken which was evidenced during the site visit conducted in August 2020. RE/13 is covered mostly in grass species and utilized as grazing for dairy cattle.

The site is located adjacent and directly north of the existing Klipheuwel Dam which covers an area of approximately 37Ha. The proposed dam is located approximately 300 metres (at nearest point) east of the Moordkuil River.

Surrounding land uses comprise mostly dairy farming, as dairy farms have transformed much of the surrounding landscape north of the N2, with only the hilly areas and steeper slopes remaining untransformed. Botlierskop Private Game Reserve is located to the immediate north and east of the site. Dairy farms are located further east and south east of the site. Toward the west is the Moordkuil River and opposite the River are fallow agricultural land with varying levels of alien infestation. South west and opposite the Moordkuil River is one smallholding with several structures present. Further south and downstream are more irrigated grazing areas for dairy cattle as well as significant guava orchards.

The topography of the site can be described as a small, naturally vegetated valley forming a basin which slopes from the north, east and south towards the west. As per the 2012 South African Vegetation Map, the site is mapped as Groot Brak Dune Strandveld, while on the 2018 SA Vegetation Map it is mapped as Garden Route Granite Fynbos and a small portion as South Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos. Both Groot Brak Dune Strandveld and Garden Route Granite Fynbos are listed as endangered. It also forms part of the local biodiversity network and has been mapped as a critical biodiversity area (CBA).

The site contains 3 seasonal watercourses which meanders west toward the Moordkuil River. The drainage lines have confluence at the location where the dam wall will be constructed and encompasses a small catchment. It is proposed that the minor runoff into the Oudrift Dam from this small upstream catchment will be determined and accordingly released with the proposed "Compensation Water Releases" back to the Moordkuil River in order to ensure that the impacts on the Ecological Water Requirements are negligible. One wetland is mapped toward the south east of the dam extent.

The proposed Oudrift Dam site is located adjacent to the lower reaches of the Moordkuil River. According to the Cape Farm Mapper GIS mapping, this section of the Moordkuil River forms part of the Estuarine functional zone. A Freshwater Impact Assessment and the Ecological Reserve Determination must be undertaken to inform the Ecological Reserve and the possible impacts the construction might have on achieving the Ecological Water Requirement for the Klein Brak River Estuary.

Alternatives

The identification of alternatives is an important component of the EIA process. Where possible, alternatives will be identified and investigated. The various alternatives will be assessed in terms of both environmental acceptability as well as economic feasibility. The preferred option will be highlighted and presented to the authorities in the EIR Report. The following alternatives have been identified:

- Dam Design Preferred Alternative (Figure 2A);
- Dam Design Alternative 1 (Figure 2B);
- Water Supply Pipeline Route Preferred Alternative (Figure 3);
- Water Supply Pipeline Route Alternative 1 (Figure 3);

- River Crossing Preferred Alternative – in river bed (Figure 3);
- River Crossing Alternative 1 – suspended over river (Figure 3);
- The no-development alternative.

HERITAGE RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

Palaeontology

Dr J Almond undertook a desktop assessment of the dam site and summarised his findings in his executive summary (full report in Appendix D1).

The dam project area is underlain by Jurassic to Early Cretaceous bedrocks of the Uitenhage Group (Enon and Kirkwood Formations). Elsewhere in the Western Cape, these continental sediments have yielded scientifically important fossil plant assemblages (ferns, gymnosperms, cycads) as well as petrified wood and freshwater invertebrates, especially within finer-grained mudrock facies. Satellite images of the project area suggest that bedrock exposure within the project area is generally low due to vegetation cover as well as a veneer of Late Caenozoic superficial deposits (scree, surface gravels, soil etc). Thicker deposits of Late Caenozoic alluvium are likely to occur along the Moordkuil River (pipeline project area) and might contain local concentrations of mammalian remains, freshwater molluscs, plant debris and trace fossils (e.g. calcretised termitaria) but in general they are probably of **low** palaeo-sensitivity.

Pre-colonial heritage

The sites of the dam, dam basin and FSL, spillway and pipelines were searched on foot. Very few isolated Early Stone age artefacts were identified and these lie on old cultivated land (**Proposed grade: NCW**).

Historic built environment

Built environment at the site is limited to a single structure located on the hill to the north of the proposed dam wall. The building is indicated on the 1962 and 1982 topographic maps. No artefacts were found to suggest that there was any habitation here prior to the 20th century with only modern glass, metal and ceramics observed. Corrugated iron sheets that once formed the roof, lie scattered about the site. It is typical of a simple farm workers cottage and is of moderate interest, but not of great significance (**Proposed grade: NCW**).

Cultural landscape

Contour maps of the dam site and of the broader area are relevant to the discussion of the cultural landscapes as it can be seen that the landforms have shaped the location of use areas therein. Photographs of the local landscape are presented to give a sense of the landscape Current aerial photography compared to the 1939 aerial photo indicates that in later years, clearing extended beyond the flood plain into the hills to the east, although no active farming appears to have taken place there. As the farm is used for raising cattle and a section for game, “cultivation” is primarily dedicated to pasturage.

Although there has been little change over time except for the expected structures, powerlines, roads etc, the most significant landscape change appears in the form of the Klipheuwel Dam, built by 1982, one of the main Municipal Dams supplying Mossel Bay and surrounds. This lies less than a kilometre to the south of the proposed dam on Klipheuwel. Due to the hilly topography of the area, the Klipheuwel dam is virtually invisible from roads in the area, and the dam’s wall is glimpsed only fleetingly when driving past. Vegetation on the wall strongly masks its presence. The proposed Oudrift Dam will also be shielded by similar topography to reduce significant negative visual impacts.

Winter and Oberholzer (2014) have broadly assessed the region, and have not identified any significant cultural landscapes in the area of the dam. The nearest formal cultural landscape is the Klein Brak River estuary, Ew4 (should read Ewl.4) ~3km to the south, described as a “water landscape” (Winter and Oberholzer 2014:41). They describe this as a river estuary used for boating with numerous holiday homes. It has high scenic and recreational value (Landscape III) and is not affected by the dam.

No significant historical structures are found in the immediate project area and the nearest Grade III structures are Plaatjieskraal (Platjeskraal) (~4.2 km to the north east) and Bergsig (~10 km to the north west) (Fransen 2004:478, Winter and Oberhozer 2014:41). Brandwag (~8 km to the south west on the R328) is indicated by Winter and Oberholzer (ibid) to be Grade II. None of these structures will be impacted in any way by the proposed activity. No roads in the viewshed of the dam project are indicated to be scenic routes (ibid).

De Kock (in Webley 2016a:4) described the area between the Great Brak and Little Brak Rivers for the study of the 400kV powerline from Gourikwa substation (Mossel Bay) to Blanco substation (George) as follows: "the area is less accessible, hilly and rugged, with limited agriculture along the higher-lying plateaus. Much of this landscape has been incorporated into private game reserves. Areas closer to the coastline have mostly been transformed through low density urban development, which has significantly eroded the quality of the cultural landscape. Whilst retaining natural beauty within the northern half of this area, few if any historic elements, which could provide a sense of historic continuity, seem to have survived until present day. From this perspective therefore, the entire area is considered of low local historic, aesthetic and social cultural significance (**Grade IIIC**).

SITE SENSITIVITY

There is no identified formal cultural landscape identified by Winter and Oberholzer (2014) in the project area or vicinity. Few Stone Age archaeological resources were found and none were in primary context and are considered to be of **very low significance** (**Proposed Grade: NCW**). A single ruinous structure is found on the hill to the north of the proposed dam wall. Based on the associated artefactual material, it is likely to have been built early in the 20th century, but is not considered to have anything other than **local significance** (**Proposed Grade: NCW**).

The dam is of relatively small scale and will be largely invisible from the local roads due to intervening topography. None of the local roads are classed as scenic routes (ibid). The activities are consistent with the prevailing land use and are likely to be absorbed and blend into the agricultural setting, thus maintaining the existing cultural landscape. The moderately altered sense of place can be considered to be of **low significance.**

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the proposed developments will not have high impact on heritage resources.

Palaeontology

Anticipated impacts on local palaeontological heritage due to the new farm dam and associated pipeline developments are assessed as of **Low** palaeontological significance. There is no preference on palaeontological grounds for any of the pipeline corridors under consideration and no objection to authorization of the proposed development.

Given the generally poor bedrock exposure and small project footprint, further specialist palaeontological studies and monitoring are not recommended here, pending the potential discovery of new fossil remains (e.g. petrified wood, vertebrate bones and teeth) during the construction phase – notably during excavation of the dam basin.

• The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) responsible for the dam and pipeline development should be aware of the possibility of important fossils (e.g. shells, petrified wood, plant remains, trace fossils, mammalian bones and teeth) being present or unearthed on site and should regularly monitor all substantial excavations into superficial sediments as well as fresh (i.e. unweathered) sedimentary bedrock for fossil remains;

• In the case of any significant fossil finds made during construction, these should be safeguarded - preferably in situ - and reported by the ECO as soon as possible to the relevant heritage management authority (Heritage Western Cape. Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town 8000. Private Bag X9067, Cape Town 8001. Tel: 086-142 142. Fax: 021-483 9842. Email: hwc@pgwc.gov.za) so that appropriate mitigation (i.e. recording, sampling or collection) by a palaeontological specialist can be considered and implemented, at the developer's expense; and

• These recommendations are summarized as a tabulated Chance Fossil Finds Procedure in Appendix D2 and should be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the farm dam project.

If required, the palaeontologist concerned with recording and mitigation work will need a valid palaeontological collection permit from Heritage Western Cape. All work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g. data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere to the minimum standards for palaeontological heritage studies developed by SAHRA (2013) and Heritage Western Cape (2016).

Pre-colonial heritage

A very small number of pre-colonial heritage resources are located at the dam site and the proposed activities are not expected to result in the loss of significant heritage resources. No mitigation has been proposed.

Built environment

The built environment is largely limited to a single semi-ruinous structure (024), provisionally graded NCW. No mitigation has been proposed.

Impact Assessment

The findings of the impact assessment evaluated in terms of the Impact Methodology suggests that impacts on archaeological heritage resources will be low to very low without mitigation. The low heritage significance of the resources does not warrant implementation of mitigation.

CONSULTATION

On the HWC website (https://www.hwc.org.za/conservation-bodies), there are three overlapping conservation bodies listed for the area where the dam is located (see below). As it is not absolutely clear as to the areas of interest in their details on the website, the dam application has been forwarded to all three to indicate if there any initial concerns for consideration in the HIA. The proof of the requests for comment will be included as Appendix E once available.

The HIA and specialist reports were also sent to the Mossel Bay Municipality for comment.

Registered conservation bodies

The following conservation bodies are registered with HWC.

Great Brak River Museum
Great Bak River and surrounds, Glentama to Tergeniet/Reebok/Little Brak River and Freimersheim including Mossel Bay Municipal area as and where necessary to complete existing templates. Chair: Renee De Kock. Contact Details: 0446203338 or 0446205124 or 0834481966. Email: chair.heritage@ourheritage.org.za. Heritage resources: Grade 2 and Grade 3 buildings.

Heritage Mossel Bay
Promote and fostering of the Towns historical and cultural heritage. Preserve and maintain heritage sites and buildings. Encourage an ethos of local history and heritage awareness. Historical photographic archives. Human anecdotal records. All historical building and site development plans, any application for rezoning or departure from the by-laws. Any landscaping plans especially if there is a proposed removal of trees for greater Mossel Bay region. Chair: Carina Wiggill. Contact Details: 0446912347 or 0826879744. Email: heritage@visitmosselbay.co.za

Simon Van Der Stel Foundation (Southern Cape)
Contact Person: Mr IP (Natie) De Swardt Contact: 0448890047 or 0837529340. Email: natiedes@telkomsa.net

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCEPTABILITY

Available information has indicated that the proposed activities are not anticipated to significantly impact Palaeontological, Archaeological, Built Environment or Visual heritage resources. In our opinion, the proposed development can therefore be supported provided that the proposed Palaeontological recommendations are carried through to the EMP.

AUTHORS

Heritage Impact Assessment, ACO Associates cc, David Halkett (2021);
Palaeontological Impact Assessment - Dr John Almond (2021);
Basic Assessment Report – KAPP Environmental Consultants, Renier Kapp (2021)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

ACO Associates cc has been requested by KAPP on behalf of Mr John Robertson and the Klipheuwel Trust to compile an Integrated Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the impacts on heritage resources of the proposed construction of a dam on Ptns RE/3 & RE/13 of Farm 143 Klipheuvel, Kleinbrak. off the N2 ~3.4 km north of Klein Brak Rivier in the Mossel Bay Municipality in the Western Cape Province as indicated on Figure 1.

KAPP submitted a NID application to Heritage Western Cape (HWC) on 29 July 2020 and it was discussed at the Heritage Officers Meeting on the 3rd of August 2020. A response to the NID was issued on 7 August 2020 with Case Number 20031905SB0728E in which HWC resolved that: “since there is reason to believe that the proposed dam on portion 13 and portion 3 of Farm 143 Farm Klipheuvel, Kleinbrak, Mossel Bay will impact on heritage resources, HWC requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. This HIA must have specific reference to the following: A palaeontological desktop study and archaeological foot survey The required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations. Please note, should you require the HIA to be submitted as a Phased HIA, a written request must be submitted to HWC prior to submission. HWC reserves the right to determine whether a phased HIA is acceptable on a case by case Basis. The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies; all Interested and Affected parties; and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided. Proof of these requests must be supplied.” (Appendix E)

ACO Associates cc was appointed to compile an Integrated HIA and AIA (Appendix D3), while Dr J Almond was appointed to undertake the required specialist Palaeontological Assessment (Appendix D1).

1.2 Project description

The applicant is in need of storage capacity as changing precipitation patterns not only dictate the need for an increase in assurance of yield, but also as protection from the increased use of water for irrigation in the upper reaches of the Moordkuil River (the K10E and K10F quaternary catchments). The applicant wishes to construct a dam on his property to manage his water allocations throughout the year as required. It is proposed that the dam area will comprise 72 960m² and the total development footprint will comprise 10.5Ha. The Full Supply Level (FSL) volume for the dam is 472 109m³and will have a wall with a total height of 19 metres with a crest of approximately 121m in length, resulting in a maximum dam depth of 18 metres (Figure 2).

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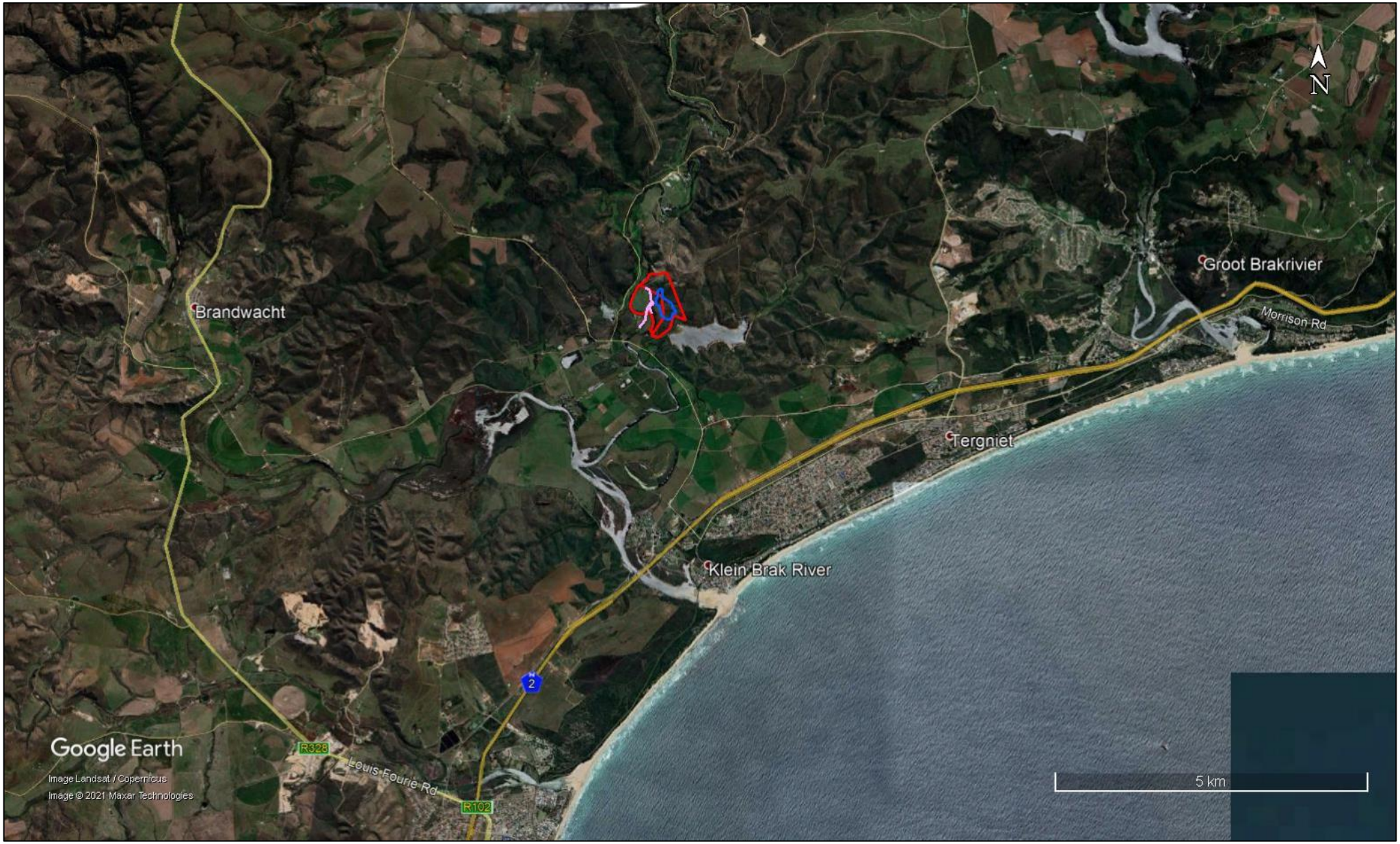

Figure 1: The project area in broad regional context. Affected farm portions (red)

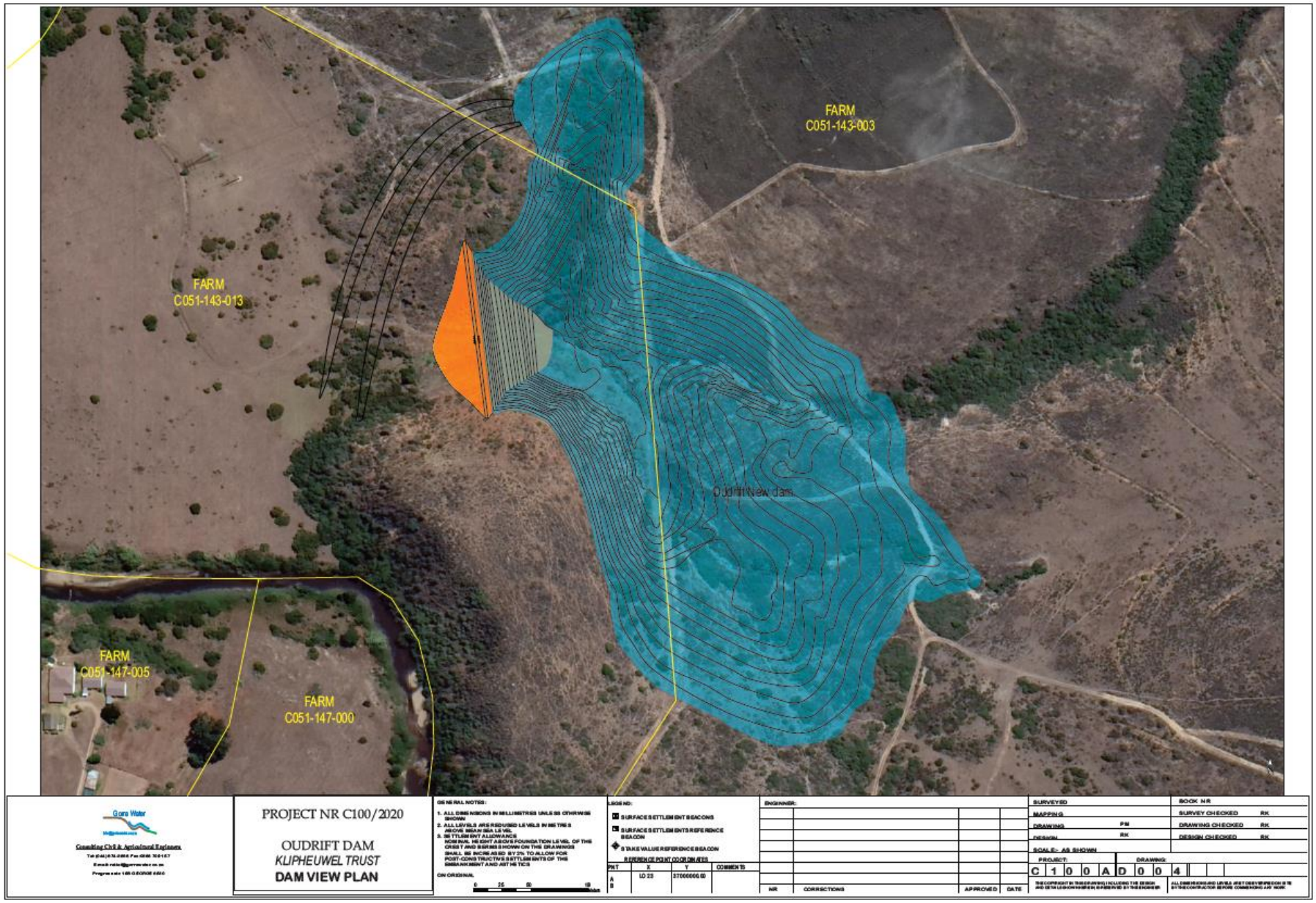

Figure 2A: The proposed location of the dam (orange) with full supply level (blue) (Preferred Alternative Design).

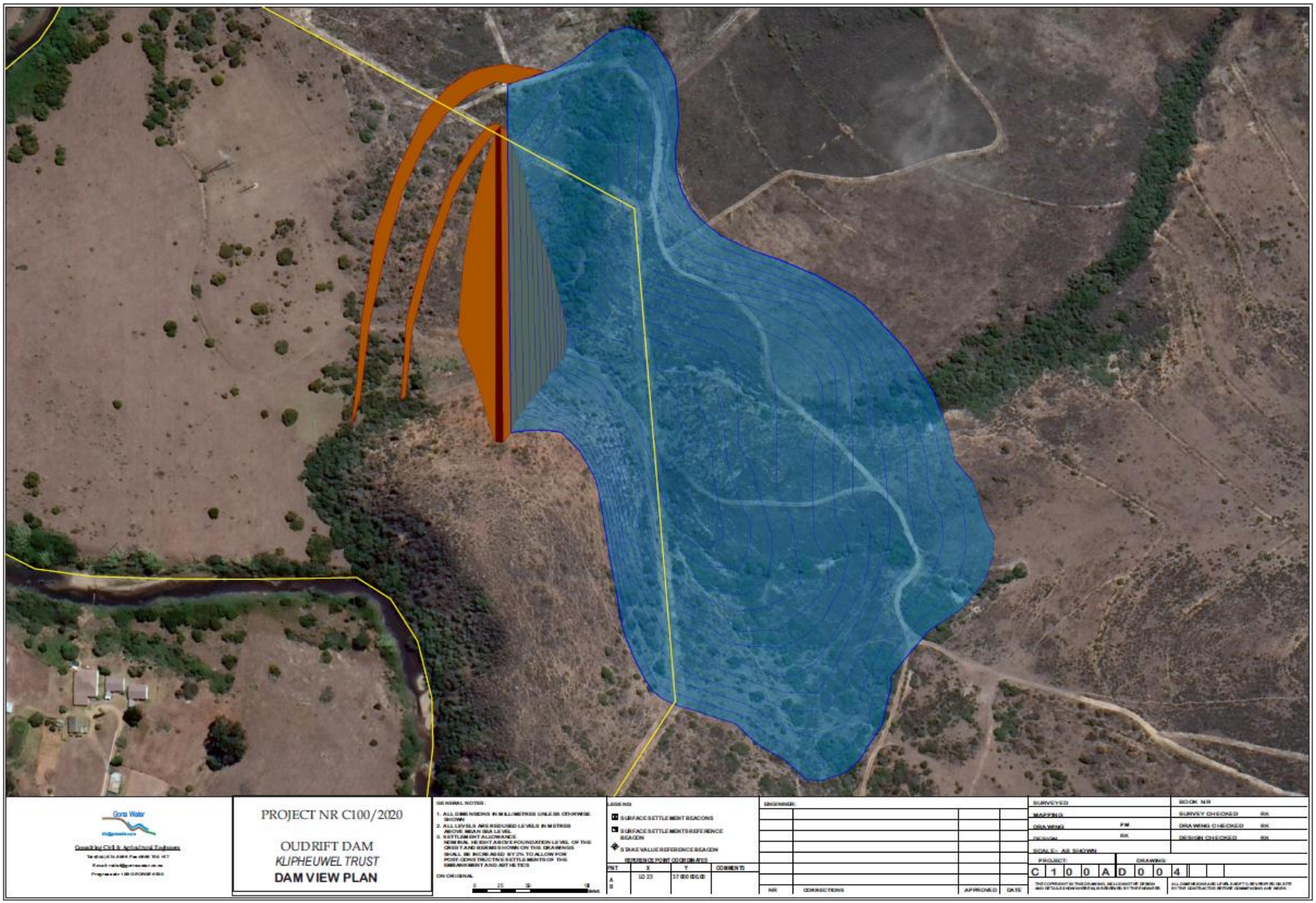

Figure 2B: The proposed location of the dam (orange) with full supply level (blue) (Alternative Design 1).

pipelines and the proposed new pipelines to convey the Section 32 water entitlement will be of similar design.

The preferred connection point to the network will require an additional crossing of the Moordkuil River near the location of the existing drainage channel discharge. This connection point is the applicants preferred alternative due to operational considerations. Furthermore, two river crossing alternatives have been identified in line with the preferred connection point as described above. The first alternative would entail the open trench construction of the pipeline through the Moordkuil River and reinforcement of the submerged pipe below the riverbed. The alternative river crossing would entail a suspension bridge to be constructed across the river in order to fix the pipeline to. This stretch of the Moordkuil River is approximately 30m wide and dry bed installation is possible during summer months by utilizing the existing DWAFF pumps located downstream.

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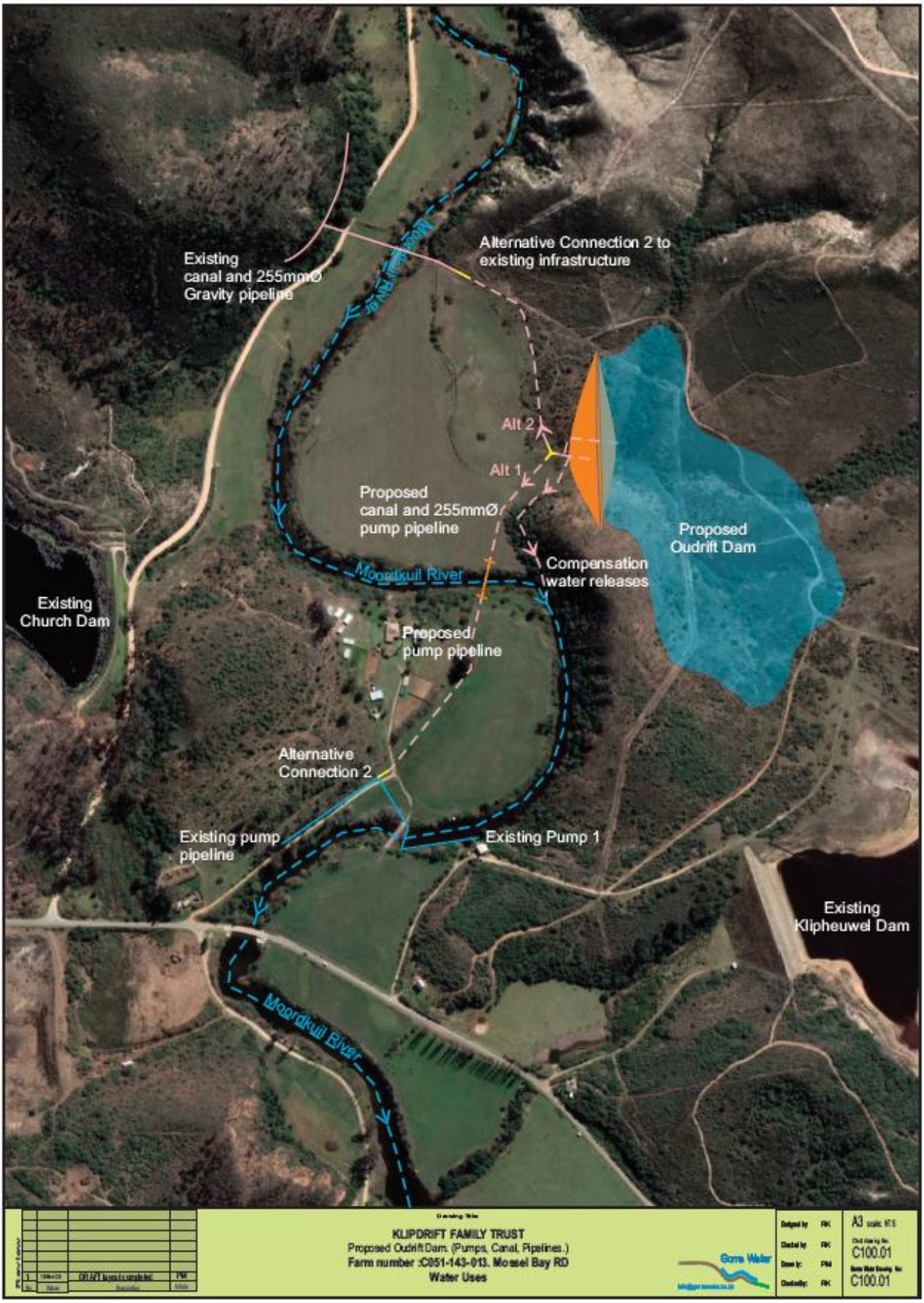

Figure 3: Layout of the pipeline alternatives (pink dashed) and river crossing (orange).

River and opposite the River are fallow agricultural land with varying levels of alien infestation. South west and opposite the Moordkuil River is one smallholding with several structures present. Further south and downstream are more irrigated grazing areas for dairy cattle as well as significant guava orchards.

The topography of the site can be described as a small, naturally vegetated valley forming a basin which slopes from the north, east and south towards the west. As per the 2012 South African Vegetation Map, the site is mapped as Groot Brak Dune Strandveld, while on the 2018 SA Vegetation Map it is mapped as Garden Route Granite Fynbos and a small portion as South Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos. Both Groot Brak Dune Strandveld and Garden Route Granite Fynbos are listed as endangered. It also forms part of the local biodiversity network and has been mapped as a critical biodiversity area (CBA).

The site contains 3 seasonal watercourses which meanders west toward the Moordkuil River. The drainage lines have confluence at the location where the dam wall will be constructed and encompasses a small catchment. It is proposed that the minor runoff into the Oudrift Dam from this small upstream catchment will be determined and accordingly released with the proposed "Compensation Water Releases" back to the Moordkuil River in order to ensure that the impacts on the Ecological Water Requirements are negligible. One wetland is mapped toward the south east of the dam extent.

The proposed Oudrift Dam site is located adjacent to the lower reaches of the Moordkuil River. According to the Cape Farm Mapper GIS mapping, this section of the Moordkuil River forms part of the Estuarine functional zone. A Freshwater Impact Assessment and the Ecological Reserve Determination must be undertaken to inform the Ecological Reserve and the possible impacts the construction might have on achieving the Ecological Water Requirement for the Klein Brak River Estuary.

1.3.1 Alternatives

The identification of alternatives is an important component of the EIA process. Where possible, alternatives will be identified and investigated. The various alternatives will be assessed in terms of both environmental acceptability as well as economic feasibility. The preferred option will be highlighted and presented to the authorities in the EIR Report. The following alternatives have been identified:

- Dam Design Preferred Alternative (Figure 2A);
- Dam Design Alternative 1 (Figure 2B);
- Water Supply Pipeline Route Preferred Alternative (Figure 3);
- Water Supply Pipeline Route Alternative 1 (Figure 3);
- River Crossing Preferred Alternative – in river bed (Figure 3);
- River Crossing Alternative 1 – suspended over river (Figure 3);
- The no-development alternative.

1.3.1.1 The no-development alternative

The no-development alternative retains the existing agricultural *status quo* and no dam will be built.

1.3.2 List of affected properties

The affected farm is listed in Table 1 while cadastral boundaries are shown in Figures 1.

Table 1: List of affected properties and associated information

Farm/erf name	Ptn	Id	Owner	Components
Klipheuvel143	RE/3	C05100000000014300003	Klipheuwel Trust	Ptn of spillway, ptn full supply area
Klipheuvel143	RE/13	C05100000000014300013	Walter Robertson	Dam wall and basin, pipelines, spillway, full supply area

1.4 Terms of Reference

The generic ToR and principal objectives for study is to:

- Prepare an Integrated Heritage Impact Assessment which includes a specialist Palaeontological Impact Assessment;
- The comments of any registered conservation organisation for the area and the Local Municipality should also be included.

The main deliverable from each specialist will be an impact assessment report with appropriate maps, drawings and figures. The report must take cognizance of, and comply with, the substantive content requirements outlined within Appendix 6 of GN R982, which outlines the legal minimum requirements for specialist studies in terms of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations.

2. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA) (Section 38 (1)) makes provision for a compulsory notification of the intent to develop when the prescribed triggers are met, inter alia, any development exceeding 5000 m² in extent, or any road or linear development exceeding 300 m in length is proposed.

The NHRA provides protection for the following categories of heritage resources:

- Cultural landscapes (Section 3(3))
- Buildings and structures greater than 60 years of age (Section 34)
- Archaeological sites greater than 100 years of age (Section 35)
- Palaeontological sites and specimens (Section 35)
- Shipwrecks and aircraft wrecks (Section 35)
- Graves and grave yards (Section 36).

Prior to development (the extent of which is described in Section 38(1) of the NHRA), the person who intends to undertake the development must notify SAHRA/HWC at the very earliest stages of initiating such a project of the location, nature and extent of the development. Section 38(2a) states that if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected then an impact assessment report must be submitted which satisfies the provisions of S38(3) (below):

S38 (3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)*(a)*: Provided that the following must be included:
(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
(b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;
(c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
(d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
(e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
(f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
(g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

HWC is the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA) with respect to this application. SAHRA is the National Heritage Resources Authority and is responsible for Grade 1 heritage and heritage in provinces where no Provincial authority has been established. As there are no Grade 1 heritage sites identified for the proposed project, SAHRA has no part to play in this application.

2.1 Grading of heritage resources

The significance of heritage resources is assessed according to the grading criteria established by the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999. The grading system in Table 2 is currently applied by HWC. After the promulgation of the NHRA (1999), all former Grade 1 National Monuments reverted to Grade II Provincial Heritage Resources and the PHRA's are responsible for their management and protection. Recently, a memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SAHRA and HWC has seen HWC taking over the management of human remains in the western Province.

Table 2: Grading of Heritage Resources (only categories I, II and III are defined in the NHRA), but Heritage Western Cape have introduced additional categories under III).

Grade	Level of significance	Description
I	National	Of high intrinsic, associational and contextual heritage value within a national context, i.e. formally declared or potential Grade 1 heritage resources.
II	Provincial	Of high intrinsic, associational and contextual heritage value within a provincial context, i.e. formally declared or potential Grade 2 heritage resources.
IIIA	Local	Of high intrinsic, associational and contextual heritage value within a local context, i.e. formally declared or potential Grade 3a heritage resources.
IIIB	Local	Of moderate to high intrinsic, associational and contextual value within a local context, i.e. potential Grade 3b heritage resources.
IIIC	Local	Of medium to low intrinsic, associational or contextual heritage value within a national, provincial and local context, i.e. potential Grade 3c heritage resources.
NCW		Not conservation-worthy - The Heritage Authority has applied its mind and the resource does not have enough heritage significance to be included in the National Estate. i.e. Insufficient Heritage Significance or "Ungradeable". This category is important as not all old places or structures are significant in terms of the NHRA.
Not yet graded		The Heritage Authority has not yet applied its mind in order to determine a grading for the resource or there is not, yet, sufficient information to determine the grading.

2.2 Responsible heritage authorities

2.2.1 HWC

A "Notice of Intent to Develop" (NID) application was compiled and submitted by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to Heritage Western Cape (HWC) on the 29 July 2020 and in their response of 7 August 2020 (Appendix C), HWC requested that an integrated HIA be compiled to satisfy the provisions of S38(3) of the NHRA of 1999 (with a set of integrated specialist recommendations) to include a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) (Appendix D1), and an Archaeological "foot survey"(??) which we have presumed means an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) (Appendix D2).

2.3 Consultation

On the HWC website (https://www.hwc.org.za/conservation-bodies), there are three overlapping conservation bodies listed for the area where the dam is located (see below). As it is not absolutely clear as to the specific areas of interest in their details on the website, the dam application has been forwarded to all three to indicate if there any initial concerns for consideration in the HIA. The proof of the requests for comment, and the comments received are included as Appendix E

The HIA and specialist reports were also sent to the Mossel Bay Municipality for comment.

2.3.1 Registered conservation bodies

The following conservation bodies are registered with HWC.

Great Brak River Museum
Great Bak River and surrounds, Glentama to Tergeniet/Reebok/Little Brak River and Freimersheim including Mossel Bay Municipal area as and where necessary to complete existing templates. Chair: Renee De Kock. Contact Details: 0446203338 or 0446205124 or 0834481966. Email: chair.heritage@ourheritage.org.za. Heritage resources: Grade 2 and Grade 3 buildings.

Heritage Mossel Bay

Promote and fostering of the Towns historical and cultural heritage. Preserve and maintain heritage sites and buildings. Encourage an ethos of local history and heritage awareness. Historical photographic archives. Human anecdotal records. All historical building and site development plans, any application for rezoning or departure from the by-laws. Any landscaping plans especially if there is a proposed removal of trees for greater Mossel Bay region. Chair: Carina Wiggill. Contact Details: 0446912347 or 0826879744. Email: heritage@visitmosselbay.co.za

Simon Van Der Stel Foundation (Southern Cape)
Contact Person: Mr IP (Natie) De Swardt Contact: 0448890047 or 0837529340. Email: natiedes@telkomsa.net

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the requested specialist studies is described in detail in the specialist reports (Appendices D1 (PIA), D2 (Chance fossil Finds Procedure) and D3 (AIA) and are not repeated here.

4. FINDINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT

Only a desktop PIA and an field work based AIA were specifically requested by HWC. In order to satisfy the provisions of S38(3) other relevant aspects are discussed. The detailed history of the farm has not been assessed as the nature of the activity is quite limited in scope.

4.1 Palaeontology

Dr J Almond undertook a desktop assessment of the dam site and summarised his findings in his executive summary (full report in Appendix D1).

The dam project area is underlain by Jurassic to Early Cretaceous bedrocks of the Uitenhage Group (Enon and Kirkwood Formations). Elsewhere in the Western Cape, these continental sediments have yielded scientifically important fossil plant assemblages (ferns, gymnosperms, cycads) as well as petrified wood and freshwater invertebrates, especially within finer-grained mudrock facies. Satellite images of the project area suggest that bedrock exposure within the project area is generally low due to vegetation cover as well as a veneer of Late Caenozoic superficial deposits (scree, surface gravels, soil etc). Thicker deposits of Late Caenozoic alluvium are likely to occur along the Moordkuil River (pipeline project area) and might contain local concentrations of mammalian remains, freshwater molluscs, plant debris and trace fossils (e.g. calcretised termitaria) but in general they are probably of low palaeo-sensitivity.

Anticipated impacts on local palaeontological heritage due to the new farm dam and associated pipeline developments are assessed as of **Low** palaeontological significance. There is no preference on palaeontological grounds for any of the pipeline corridors under consideration and no objection to authorization of the proposed development.

Given the generally poor bedrock exposure and small project footprint, further specialist palaeontological studies and monitoring are not recommended here, pending the potential discovery of new fossil remains (e.g. petrified wood, vertebrate bones and teeth) during the construction phase – notably during excavation of the dam basin.

It is recommended that:

• The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) responsible for the dam and pipeline development should be aware of the possibility of important fossils (e.g. shells, petrified wood, plant remains, trace fossils, mammalian bones and teeth) being present or unearthed on site and should regularly monitor all substantial excavations into superficial sediments as well as fresh (i.e. unweathered) sedimentary bedrock for fossil remains;

• In the case of any significant fossil finds made during construction, these should be safeguarded - preferably in situ - and reported by the ECO as soon as possible to the relevant heritage management authority (Heritage Western Cape. Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town 8000.

Private Bag X9067, Cape Town 8001. Tel: 086-142 142. Fax: 021-483 9842. Email: hwc@pgwc.gov.za) so that appropriate mitigation (i.e. recording, sampling or collection) by a palaeontological specialist can be considered and implemented, at the developer's expense; and

• These recommendations are summarized as a tabulated Chance Fossil Finds Procedure in Appendix D2 and should be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the farm dam project.

If required, the palaeontologist concerned with recording and mitigation work will need a valid palaeontological collection permit from Heritage Western Cape. All work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g. data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere to the minimum standards for palaeontological heritage studies developed by SAHRA (2013) and Heritage Western Cape (2016).

4.2 Archaeology

Mr D Halkett undertook the Archaeological impact assessment after a site visit to the dam site and his summarised findings are presented here (full report in Appendix D3).

4.2.1 Pre-colonial resources

The sites of the dam, dam basin and FSL, spillway and pipelines were searched on foot. Very few isolated Early Stone age artefacts were identified and these lie on old cultivated land (**Proposed grade: NCW**).

Plate 1a/b: ESA core on local sandstone (dorsal/ventral).
Plate 2a/b: Large ESA flake on local sandstone(dorsal/ventral).

4.2.2 Historic built environment and landscape

We have examined Aerial Photography dating from 1939 as a baseline for the site (140_038_34193), see Figure 4A). At that time, agriculture only occurred on the floodplain of the Moordkuils River to the west of the proposed dam site, and built environment in the vicinity is limited to a single structure located on the hill to the north of the proposed dam wall with a current Google Earth image for comparison (Figure 4B). The building is indicated on the 1962 and 1982 topographic maps (Figures 5A and 5B). It is typical of a simple farm workers cottage and is of moderate interest, but not of great significance (**Proposed grade: NCW**). No artefacts were found to suggest that there was any habitation here prior to the 20th century with only modern glass, metal and ceramics observed. Corrugated iron sheets that once formed the roof, lie scattered about the site.

Plates 3 and 4: The ruined dwelling that lies on the top of the hill to the north of the proposed dam wall site

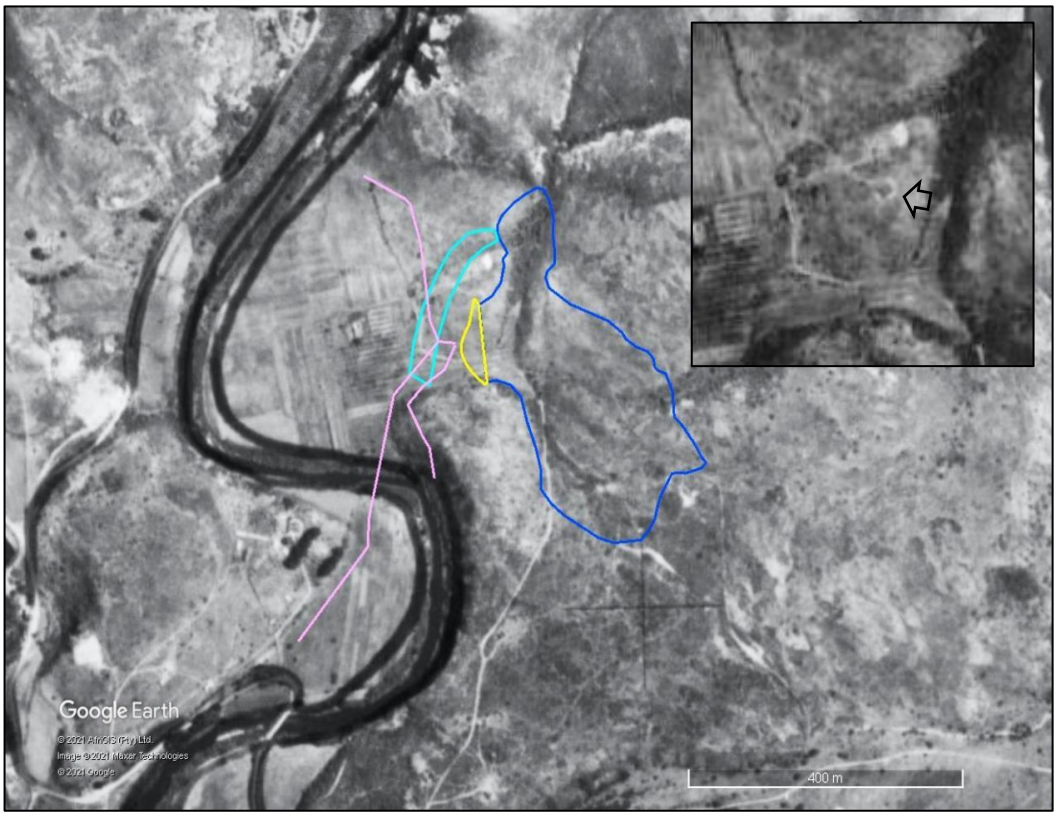

Figure 4A: Aerial photograph (140_038_34193) of 1939 superimposed on Google Earth showing proposed dam site. Some structures are visible at the northern end of the proposed dam wall (see detail inset).

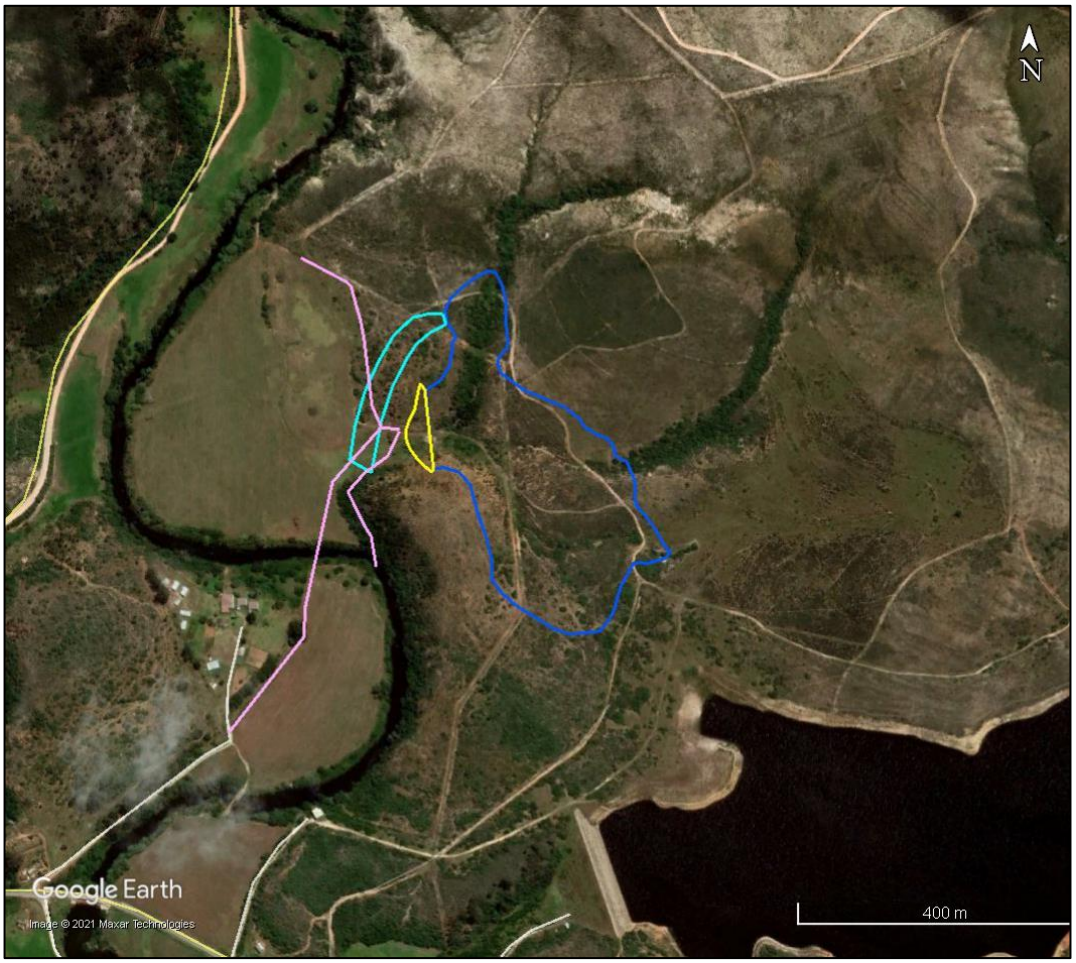

Figure 4B: The same area on a 2020 Google Earth aerial photograph for comparison showing the dam site and the Klipheuwel Dam.

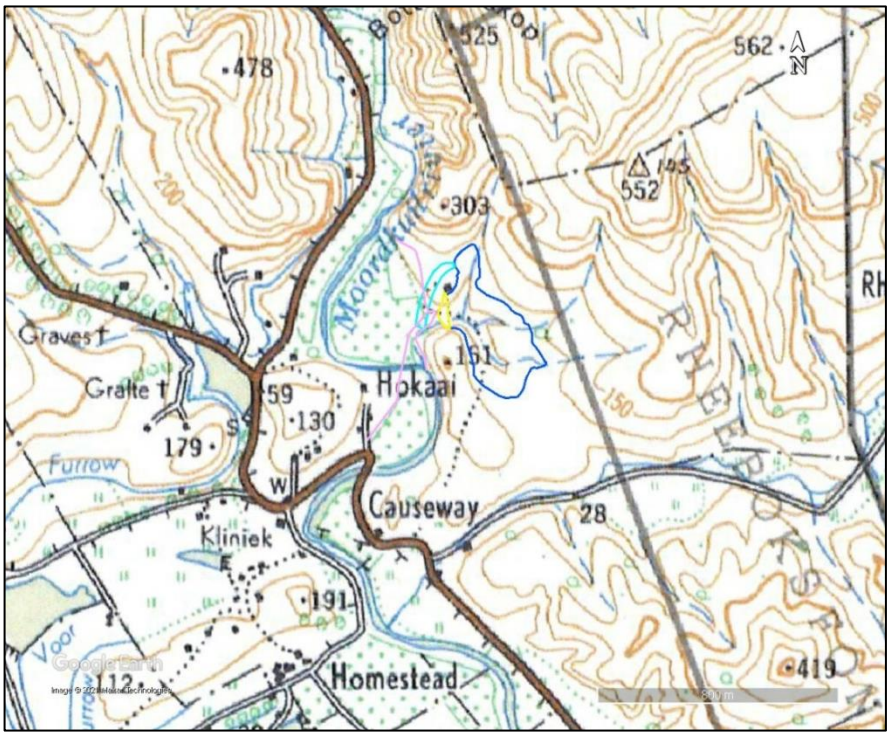

Figure 5A: Excerpt from the 1962 topographic map showing the dam site at centre (1:50 000 3422AA Mossel Bay).

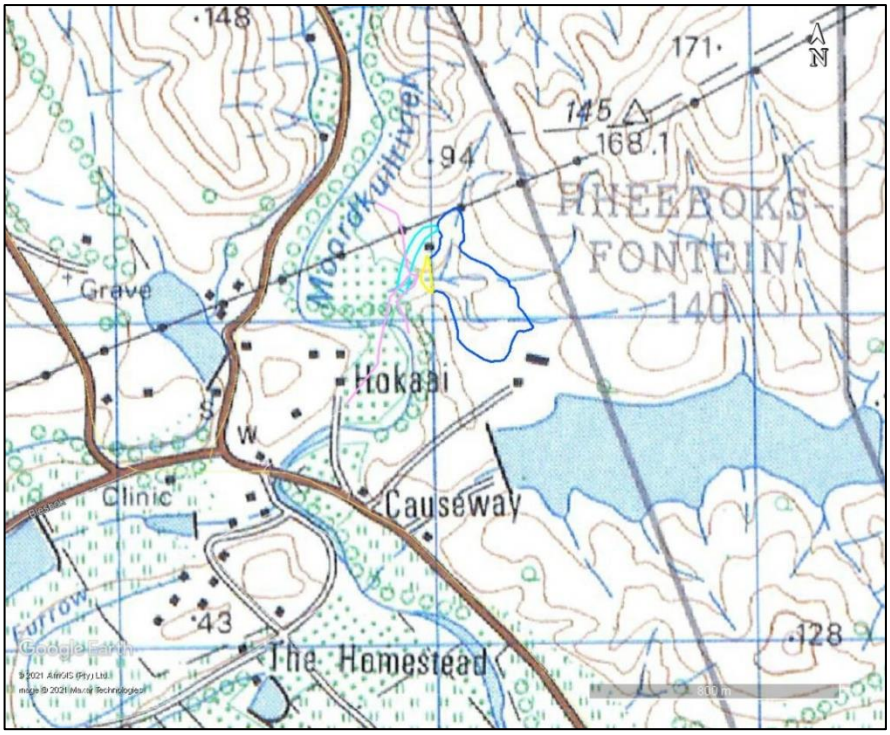

Figure 5B: Excerpt from the 1982 topographic map showing the dam site at centre (1:50 000 3422AA Mossel Bay). The Klipheuwel Dam is a significant addition to the landscape by then. Some formalisation of tracks/roads but the area of the dam remains much the same.

4.3 Cultural landscape

Two contour maps of the dam site and of the broader area (Figures 6A and 6B) are relevant to the discussion of the cultural landscapes as it can be seen that the landforms have shaped the location of use areas therein. Photographs of the local landscape (Plates 5-13) are presented in section 4.3.1 and with positions and directions shown on Figure 8. Current aerial photography (Figure 4B), compared to the 1939 aerial photo indicates that in later years, clearing extended beyond the flood plain into the hills to the east, although no active farming appears to have taken place there. As the farm is used for raising cattle and a section for game, “cultivation” is primarily dedicated to pasturage.

Although there has been little change over time except for the expected structures, powerlines, roads etc, the most significant landscape change appears in the form of the Klipheuwel Dam, built by 1982, one of the main Municipal Dams supplying Mossel Bay and surrounds. This lies less than a kilometre to the south of the proposed dam on Klipheuwel (Figure 4B). Due to the hilly topography of the area (Figures 6A/B), the Klipheuwel dam is virtually invisible from roads in the area, and the dam's wall is glimpsed only fleetingly when driving past. Vegetation on the wall strongly masks its presence (Plate 13). The proposed Oudrift Dam will also be shielded by similar topography to reduce significant negative visual impacts.

Winter and Oberholzer (2014) have broadly assessed the region (see Figure 7), and have not identified any significant cultural landscapes in the area of the dam. The nearest formal cultural landscape is the Klein Brak River estuary, Ew4 (should read Ewl.4) ~3km to the south, described as a "water landscape" (Winter and Oberholzer 2014:41). They describe this as a river estuary used for boating with numerous holiday homes. It has high scenic and recreational value (Landscape III) and is not affected by the dam.

No significant historical structures are found in the immediate project area and the nearest Grade III structures are Plaatjieskraal (Platjeskraal) (~4.2 km to the north east) and Bergsig (~10 km to the north west) (Fransen 2004:478, Winter and Oberhozer 2014:41). Brandwag (~8 km to the south west on the R328) is indicated by Winter and Oberholzer (ibid) to be Grade II. None of these structures will be impacted in any way by the proposed activity. No roads in the viewshed of the dam project are indicated to be scenic routes (ibid).

De Kock (in Webley 2016a:4) described the area between the Great Brak and Little Brak Rivers for the study of the 400kV powerline from Gourikwa substation (Mossel Bay) to Blanco substation (George) as follows: "the area is less accessible, hilly and rugged, with limited agriculture along the higher-lying plateaus. Much of this landscape has been incorporated into private game reserves. Areas closer to the coastline have mostly been transformed through low density urban development, which has significantly eroded the quality of the cultural landscape. Whilst retaining natural beauty within the northern half of this area, few if any historic elements, which could provide a sense of historic continuity, seem to have survived until present day. From this perspective therefore, the entire area is considered of low local historic, aesthetic and social cultural significance (**Grade IIIC**).

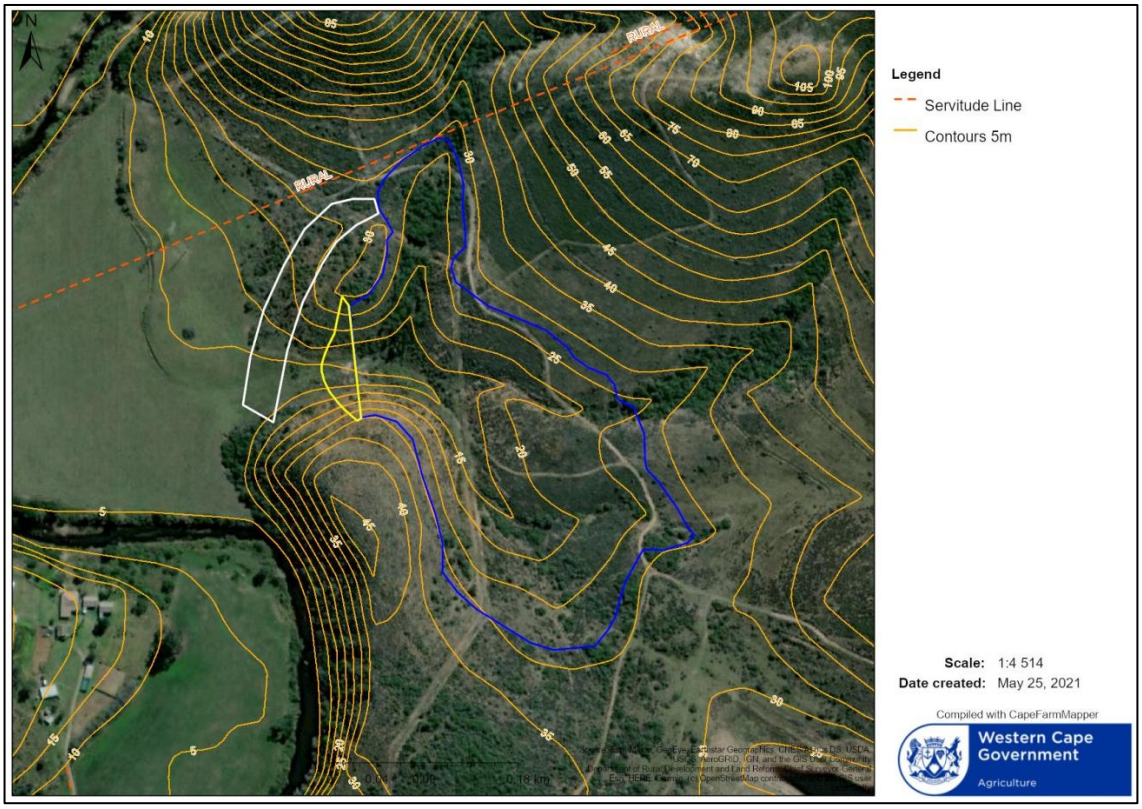

Figure 6A: A contour map shows the proposed dam wall (yellow) and FSL (blue) largely screened by topography. A 400kV powerline and servitude is located immediately to the north of the dam site (orange dashed line).

Figure 6B: A contour map shows the proposed dam wall (yellow) and FSL (blue) and the existing Klipheuwel Dam indicating the screening provided by the topography.

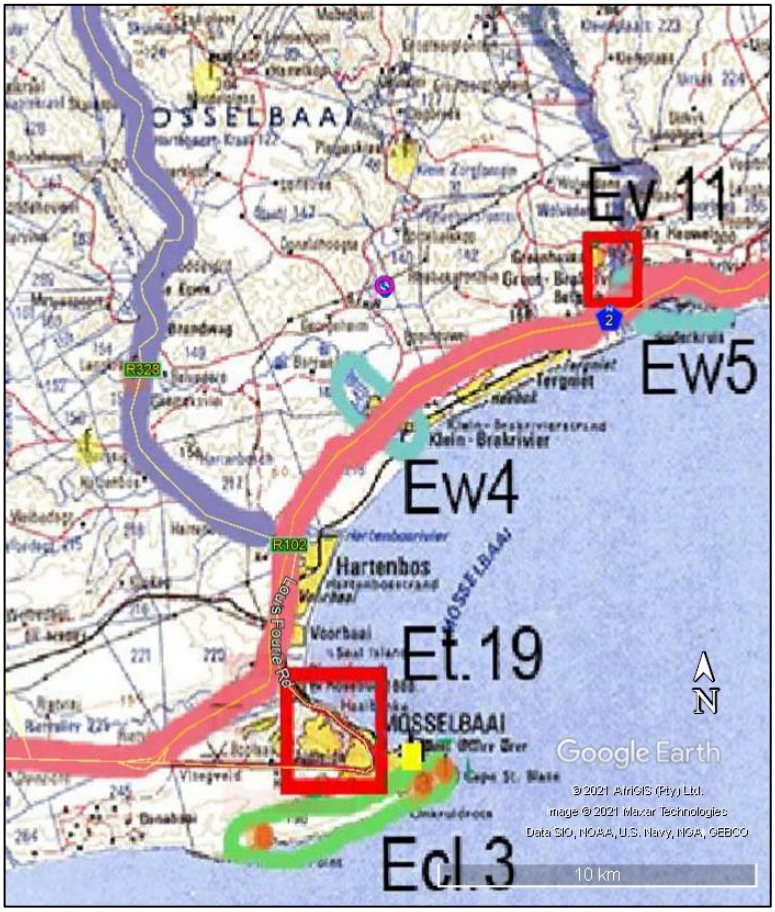

Figure 7: The location of the dam site (purple circle) on the relevant section of the Winter and Oberholzer Eden scenic and heritage resource map (2014)

4.3.1 Local Landscape photographs

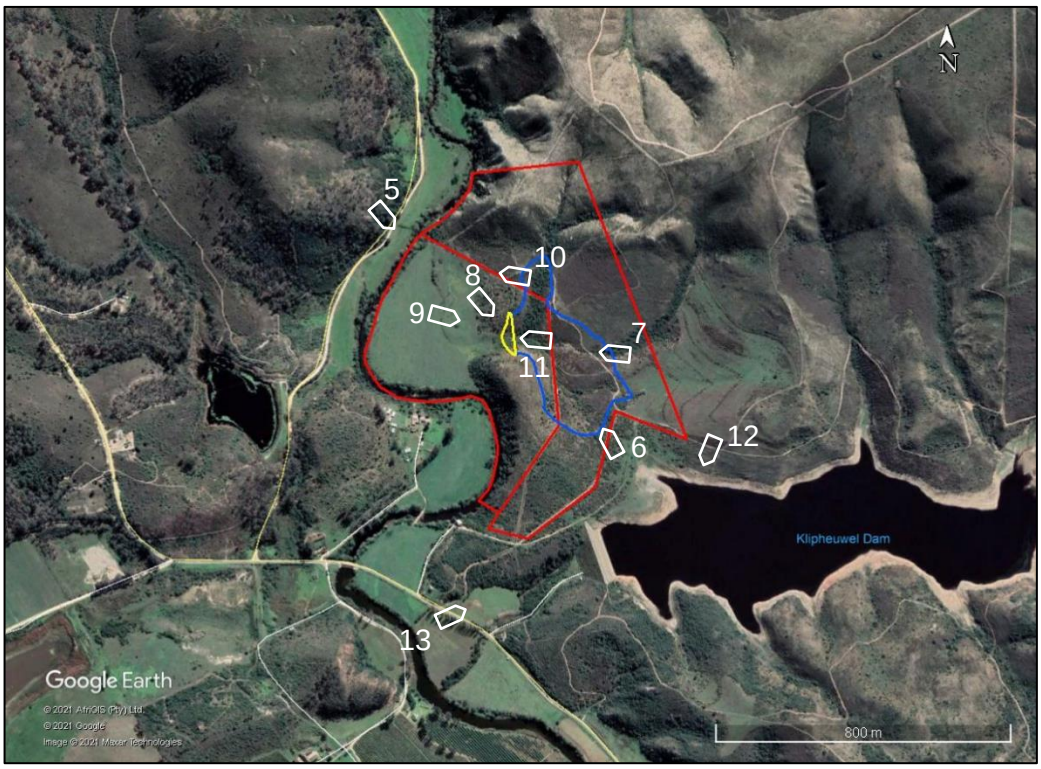

Figure 8: The locations and directions of landscape photographs (Plates 5-13)

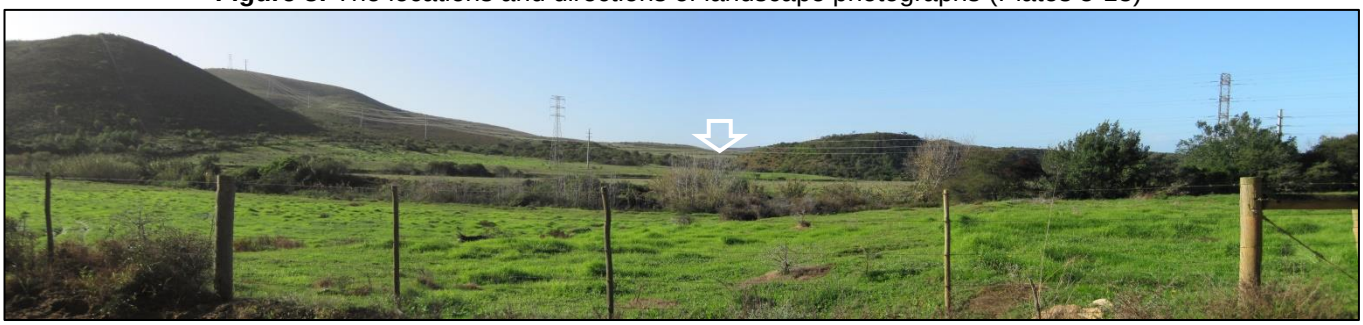

Plate 5: Dam position indicated as seen from the road to Bottlierskop with existing powerlines

Plate 6: Dam position indicated. Distinctive Bottlierskop seen at far right

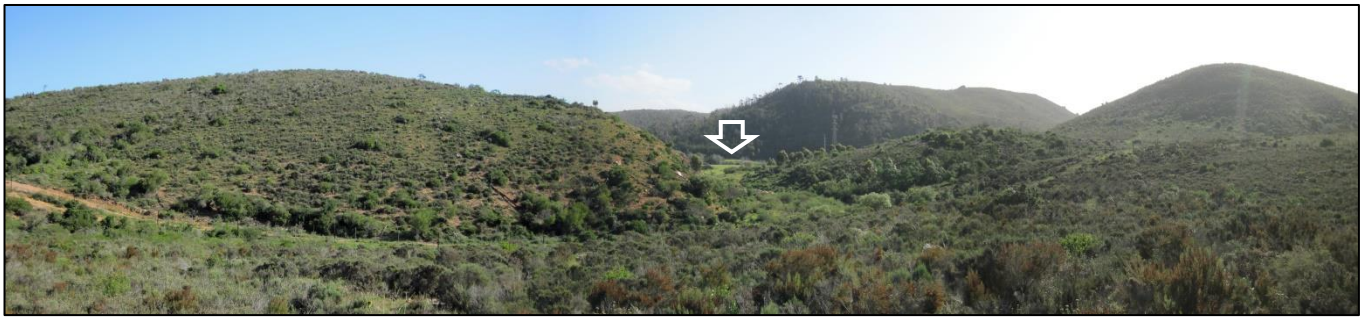

Plate 7: Dam position indicated

Plate 8: Dam wall to be located immediately in the foreground

Plate 9: Dam wall to be located immediately in the foreground between the hills

Plate 10: Typical landscape with two existing powerlines

Plate 11: Looking from the position of the dam wall towards the Moordkuil River

Plate 12: The existing Klipheuwel Dam (municipal water)

Plate 13: The Klipheuwel dam wall (vegetated earth dam) is barely visible from Moordkuil Sint road

4.4 Sustainable social and economic benefits

The applicant is in need of storage capacity as changing precipitation patterns not only dictate the need for an increase in assurance of yield, but also as protection from the increased use of water for irrigation in the upper reaches of the Moordkuil River (the K10E and K10F quaternary catchments). The applicant wishes to construct a dam on his property to manage his water allocations throughout the year as required.

Secure water supply will ensure that farming continues with the associated support of the local economy and continued employment for local workers.

4.5 Comments from Heritage Bodies and Municipality

No responses/acknowledgement to my email of the 21 February 2021 was received from either the Great Brak River Museum; Chair: Renee De Kock, or Heritage Mossel Bay, Chair: Carina Wiggill. Mossel Bay Municipality acknowledged receipt of the reports but had not provided a response by 28th March 2022.

Dr N De Swardt, Chair of the Simon van der Stel Foundation: Southern Cape wrote the following in his email response dated 11 March 2022: "*We have studied the very good and comprehensive documentation received on the planned Oudrift Dam. The Simon van der Stel Foundation: Southern Cape agrees with the methodology of the archealogical and paleantological surveys and has no reason to doubt your assessment of nothing conservation worthy in his regard on the site. The semi-ruinous house seems to warrant the same suggested grading. From a heritage point of view, the Simon van der Stel Foundation: Southern Cape has no objection against the proposed Oudrift Dam."*

Proof of consultation/responses can be found in Appendix E.

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Archaeological and Palaeontological resources on the site as described in the specialist reports have been assessed to be of low significance. No mitigation has been suggested for archaeological resources, and limited mitigation has been suggested for the possible palaeontological resources (see section 6.1)

6. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the proposed developments will not have any significant impact on heritage resources.

6.1 Palaeontology

See Appendix D1 for the full report by Dr J Almond.

The dam project area is underlain by Jurassic to Early Cretaceous bedrocks of the Uitenhage Group (Enon and Kirkwood Formations). Elsewhere in the Western Cape these continental sediments have yielded scientifically important fossil plant assemblages (ferns, gymnosperms, cycads) as well as petrified wood and freshwater invertebrates, especially within finer-grained mudrock facies. Satellite images of the project area suggest however that bedrock exposure within the project area is generally low due to vegetation cover as well as a veneer of Late Caenozoic superficial deposits (scree, surface gravels, soil *etc*). Thicker deposits of Late Caenozoic alluvium are likely to occur along the Moordkuil River (pipeline project area) and might contain local concentrations of mammalian remains, freshwater molluscs, plant debris and trace fossils (*e.g.* calcretised termitaria) but in general they are probably of low palaeosensitivity.

Anticipated impacts on local palaeontological heritage due to the new farm dam and associated pipeline developments are assessed as of **Low** palaeontological significance. There is no preference on palaeontological grounds for any of pipeline corridors under consideration and no objection to authorization of the proposed development.

Given the generally poor bedrock exposure and small project footprint, further specialist palaeontological studies and monitoring are not recommended here, pending the potential discovery of new fossil remains (*e.g.* petrified wood, vertebrate bones and teeth) during the construction phase – notably during excavation of the dam basin. It is recommended that:

- The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) responsible for the dam and pipeline development should be aware of the possibility of important fossils (*e.g.* shells, petrified wood, plant remains, trace fossils, mammalian bones and teeth) being present or unearthed on site and should regularly monitor all substantial excavations into superficial sediments as well as fresh (*i.e.* unweathered) sedimentary bedrock for fossil remains;

- In the case of any significant fossil finds made during construction, these should be safeguarded - preferably *in situ* - and reported by the ECO as soon as possible to the relevant heritage management authority (Heritage Western Cape. Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town 8000. Private Bag X9067, Cape Town 8001. Tel: 086-142 142. Fax: 021-483 9842. Email: hwc@pgwc.gov.za) so that appropriate mitigation (*i.e.* recording, sampling or collection) by a palaeontological specialist can be considered and implemented, at the developer's expense; and

- These recommendations are summarized as a tabulated Chance Fossil Finds Procedure in Appendix 1 and should be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the farm dam project.

If required, the palaeontologist concerned with recording and mitigation work will need a valid palaeontological collection permit from Heritage Western Cape. All work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g. data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere to the minimum standards for palaeontological heritage studies developed by SAHRA (2013) and Heritage Western Cape (2016).

6.2 Archaeology

See Appendix D3 for the full report by Mr D Halkett.

Pre-colonial heritage

Despite the expectation that ESA artefacts would be widespread across the site, a very small number of pre-colonial heritage resources were located at the dam site and the proposed activities are not expected to result in the loss of significant heritage resources. Proposed grade: NCW. No mitigation has been proposed.

Built environment

A single four-roomed structure in semi-ruinous state was found in the project site located atop a hill immediately north of the proposed dam wall. This apparently served as a farm workers cottage for many

years and is likely to have been built early to mid-20th c. It has been provisionally graded NCW. No mitigation has been proposed.

Impact Assessment

The findings of the impact assessment evaluated in terms of the Impact Methodology suggests that impacts on archaeological heritage resources will be low to very low without mitigation. The low heritage significance of the resources does not warrant implementation of mitigation.

7. CONCLUSION

Overall we find that the proposed Oudrift Dam and associated pipeline infrastructure (either alternative) will result in little loss of any significant heritage resources and no mitigation is proposed. Although no mitigation is proposed for the ruin (024), the Preferred Alternative dam design does not see the inundation of the ruin at full supply, and is therefore marginally favoured. In our opinion the dam project may be authorised.

7.1 Site sensitivity

There is no identified formal cultural landscape identified by Winter and Oberholzer (2014) in the project area or vicinity. Few Stone Age archaeological resources were found and none were in primary context and are considered to be of **very low significance** (**Proposed Grade: NCW**). A single ruinous structure is found on the hill to the north of the proposed dam wall. Based on the associated artefactual material, it is likely to have been built early in the 20th century, but is not considered to have anything other than **local significance** (**Proposed Grade: NCW**).

The dam is of relatively small scale and will be largely invisible from the local roads due to intervening topography. None of the local roads are classed as scenic routes (ibid). The activities are consistent with the prevailing land use and are likely to be absorbed and blend into the agricultural setting, thus maintaining the existing cultural landscape. The moderately altered sense of place can be considered to be of **low significance.**

7.2 Environmental acceptability

Available information has indicated that the proposed activities are not anticipated to significantly impact Palaeontological, Archaeological, Built Environment or Visual heritage resources. In our opinion, the proposed development can therefore be supported provided that the proposed Palaeontological recommendations are carried through to the EMP.

8. REFERENCES

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Appendix A: Specialist compiling the HIA: CV

Name: Mr David John Halkett
ID number: 5807235148080
Date of Birth: 23.07.1958
Company: ACO Associates cc (Registration 2008/234490/23)
Principal business: Archaeological/Heritage Impact Assessment
Position: Director (Principal investigator)
Profession: Archaeologist, Heritage Impact Assessor
Years with Firm: 10
Years' experience: 30
Previous employment: Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT, 24 years
Nationality: South African
HDI Status: White Male
Physical work address: 8 Jacobs Ladder, St James, 7945
Postal address: 8 Jacobs Ladder, St James, 7945
E-mail: david.halkett@aco-associates.com

EXPERTISE OF THE SPECIALIST

Having co-directed the Archaeology Contracts Office at the University of Cape Town for 24 years (one of the first heritage resource management companies in South Africa), David is now a director of ACO Associates cc (since 2008), which has taken over from the UCT operation and retains most of its staff. ACO Associates provides Heritage and Archaeological Impact Assessment services to a range of clients in order for them to comply with Environmental and Heritage Legislation. He is a long standing member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) and an accredited Principal Investigator of the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) section. With 33 years of working experience in heritage impact assessments, conservation and archaeological research, he has worked in a wide variety of contexts and participated in over a thousand heritage projects ranging from Heritage and archaeological impact assessments, to mitigation of archaeological sites in suburban, rural and industrial (mining) situations. He is an accredited with ASAPA to act as a Principal Investigator on Earlier Middle and Later Stone Age sites in general, but especially coastal shell middens and rock painting sites, and Colonial period sites. David's broad experience in heritage management led to his participation as an advisor to the National Monuments Council up until 2000, and more recently he served as a member of two Heritage Western Cape regulatory committees, the Impact Assessment Review Committee (IACOM) and the Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Committee (APM). He has on occasion served as a forensic consultant to the Missing Persons Unit of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). He has led field projects on behalf of both local and overseas research organisations, and continues to participate in archaeological research on an ad hoc basis. Research interests include aspects of the Middle Stone Age, Later Stone Age and Colonial era of southern Africa. He has co-authored a number of peer reviewed journal articles on these topics. ACO Associates cc has assisted on numerous renewable energy projects in the Northern, Eastern and Western Cape and David has been personally involved in a number of these projects.

Education:

1991: M.A. (Archaeology) University of Cape Town
1982: B.A. (Hons) (Archaeology) University of Cape Town
1980: B.A. University of Cape Town
1976: Pinelands High School (matric exemption)

Professional Qualifications:

MA (Archaeology) UCT
Registered member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA)

Languages:

First language – English

Second language - Afrikaans (speaking, reading and writing).

Summary of other experience:

2008-present: Director and Principal Investigator: ACO Associates cc. Projects undertaken in the Eastern, Northern and Western Cape Provinces;

1988-2012: Principal Investigator and director: Archaeology Contracts Office, University of Cape Town. Projects undertaken in the Eastern, Northern and Western Cape Provinces;

1997: Junior Research Officer: Palaeoanthropology Research Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, (part time apt for one year) Cape Town based;

1984: Part time research assistant: Spatial Archaeology Research Unit, University of Cape Town;

1982-1984: National Service SA Navy Rank: Sub-Lieutenant;

Dec-Feb 1980: Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve Student Ranger;

Nov-Feb 1978,1979: Part time research assistant, South African Museum (archaeology);

Other experience and professional memberships

- Secretary, Archaeology Field Club, UCT. 1979
- Chairperson, Archaeology Field Club, UCT. 1980
- Co-organiser of the Spatial Archaeology Research Unit workshop: Environments and Prehistory in the western Cape. 1984
- Archaeological advisor, National Monuments Council, Western Cape Regional Plans Committee. 1993 -1999
- Member: Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA)
- Member: Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA): CRM section (PI level with accreditation for Stone Age, Coastal Shell Middens, Colonial Period, Rock Paintings, Industrial, Bone Accumulations)
- Committee member: Archaeology Standards Generating Body (SGB) for SAQA
- Member: South African Archaeological Society
- Committee member: Heritage Western Cape, Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Committee appointed 2003 - 2007, re-appointed 2007 – 2013
- Member: Heritage Western Cape , Integrated Assessment Review Committee, 2009 – 2013;
- Forensic consultant: Missing Persons Unit: National Prosecuting Authority 2007

Awards

Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport: Best Heritage Impact Assessment in the Western Cape for 2013/14

Relevant experience:

Employment since 1988 has required management of all aspects of heritage projects, and management of the day to day functions of the business (including Financial, HR).

Published articles/chapters in peer reviewed journals

Avery, G., Halkett, D., Orton, J., Steele, T. & Klein, R. 2009. The Ysterfontein 1 Middle Stone Age Rockshelter and the Evolution of Coastal Foraging. South African Archaeological Society Goodwin Series 10: 66–89.

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Klein, R.G., Avery, G., Cruz-Uribe, K., Halkett, D., Hart, T., Milo, R.G., Volman, T.P. 1999. Duinefontein 2: An Acheulean Site in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. Journal of Human Evolution 37, 153-190

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Orton, J., Hart, T. and Halkett, D.J. 2005. Shell middens in Namaqualand: Two Later Stone Age sites at Rooiwalbaai, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. South African Archaeological Bulletin, 60 (181): 24-32

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Books

Malan, A. Halkett, D., Hart T., Schietecatte, L. & Webley, L. 2017. Grave Encounters. Archaeology of Burial grounds. Green Point, South Africa. Project funded by the National Lotteries Board. Published by ACO Associates.

Other published work

Technical artefact drawings in Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1. A late quaternary living site in the southern Cape province, South Africa. Annals of the SA Museum v88:1

Presentations and lectures (recent)

2007. In at the deep end. Lecture presented at the annual one day lecture series of the Archaeological Society of the Western Cape and the Friends of the Stellenbosch Museum.

2008. The landscape of early colonial burial in Cape Town: a walking tour of excavation sites and buildings of interest in Green Point. Presented during the ASAPA, Mid-conference excursion. With a guidebook compiled by Dave Halkett, Tim Hart, Liesbet Schietecatte, Erin Finnegan & Katie Smuts.

2009 - 2015. “In at the deep end” and “Middens of steel”. Contract archaeology: case studies of mitigation of stone age and colonial heritage sites to be impacted by development. Presented as part of APG5066F - Conservation Disciplines and Practices, MPhil in Conservation of the Built Environment, University of Cape Town.

2009 - 2015. Surveying, Measuring and Recording Archaeological Resources. Presented as part of APG5066F - Surveying, Measuring and Recording Heritage Resources, MPhil in Conservation of the Built Environment, University of Cape Town.

2011. Blowing In The Wind: Renewable energy projects - Challenges and opportunities for heritage resource management. Lecture presented at the annual one day lecture series of the Archaeological Society of the Western Cape and the Friends of the Stellenbosch Museum.

2012 “My Career in Archaeology”. Part of the Centre for Higher Education and Development series on careers, UCT.

2018. Swellendam Heritage Society – The burial grounds of Green Point

2018. Paarl Heritage (Simon VD Stel Foundation) – historic sites in the Tradouw pass (with Leslie Howard)

Referees

Prof. J. E. Parkington
Dept of Archaeology
University of Cape Town
Private Bag
Rondebosch 7701
E-mail: john.parkington@uct.ac.za

Prof. R. G. Klein
Dept of Anthropology
Stanford University
Stanford
CA 94305-2145
E-mail: rklein@stanford.edu

Selected recent commercial Heritage management projects:

Halkett, D. 2020. heritage impact assessment: proposed bentonite and zeolite mining activities on Portion 1 of Farm 585, Uitspanskraal, Heidelberg. Unpublished report prepared for Enviro-Eap (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Imerys Refractory Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd t/a Cape Bentonite Mine. ACO Associates cc.

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behalf of Road Network Management: Western Cape Government – Dept. of Transport and Public Works. ACO Associates cc.

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Halkett, D. 2020. Heritage impact assessment of the proposed ~150mw Kruispad Pvsef on Kruispad 120, east of Velddrif, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Kruispad Solar (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. 2019. Heritage impact assessment of the proposed Doornfontein Pvsef on Farm Doornfontein A 118, east of Velddrif, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Doornfontein Solar (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. 2019. Archaeological impact assessment of the proposed Nelson Mandela School Project on erf re/44214, Groote Schuur Estate, Cape Town. Unpublished report prepared for Vidamemoria on behalf of The University of Cape Town.

Halkett, D. 2019. Notice of Intent to Develop application: Devon Valley landfill powerlines re-alignment. Unpublished report prepared for Royal Haskoning DHV.

Halkett, D. 2018. Notice of Intent to Develop application: AB InBev 12km water pipeline, Caledon. Unpublished report prepared for SLR Consulting (Cape Town).

Halkett, D. 2018. Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed Eskom Merino 66kv Substation and 24km Bon-Chretien to Merino 66kv powerline, Ceres. Unpublished report prepared for SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Eskom Holdings SOC Limited. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. & Robinson, J. 2017. Final walk-down assessment of proposed road alignments associated with the raising of the Clanwilliam Dam. Unpublished report prepared for SLR Consulting. ACO Associates cc.

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Halkett, D. 2017. Specialist archaeological assessment of the proposed Habata agricultural expansion project near Robertson, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for Holland and Associates Environmental Consultants on behalf of Habata Agri. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. 2017. Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed Eskom Romansrivier to Ceres 132kv overhead powerline. Unpublished report prepared for SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Eskom Holdings SOC Limited. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. 2017. Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed 150 mw Heuningklip Pvsef on Farm 1076, north east of Vredenburg, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Doornfontein Solar (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

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Halkett, D. 2016. Archaeological Impact Assessment of proposed development on Portion 19 of farm Vergenoegd 653, Macassar, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for Lize Malan on behalf of Vergenoegd Property Holdings. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. 2016. Baseline Heritage Assessment: Proposed re-zoning and development on the King David Golf Club, Cape Town Metro, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for Chand Environmental. ACO Associates cc.

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Halkett, D. 2016. Archaeological Impact Assessment of the proposed IPD Vredenburg Wind Farm on the Vredenburg Peninsula, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for prepared for Terramanzi Environmental Consulting on behalf of Vredenburg Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

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Halkett, D. 2013. Proposed construction management guidelines for conservation of heritage resources: District Six, Phase 3, Site Q. Prepared for Dr Townsend on behalf of Element Consulting Engineers. Prepared by ACO Associates cc. In: Townsend, S. 2013. The redevelopment of a part of District Six known as Block Q2 on the Remainder of Erf 9929 to accommodate apartment buildings and row-houses. Unpublished report prepared for the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Stephen Townsend Artchitect, Statutory Planner, Conservationist.

Halkett, D. 2012. Archaeological impact assessment of specific interventions for embankment rehabilitation proposed as part of the Stellenbosch River Management Plan. Unpublished report prepared for Jeffares & Green (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Stellenbosch Municipality. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. 2009. An assessment of the impacts on heritage of the proposed 66kv overhead powerline between the towns of Clanwilliam and Graafwater. Unpublished report prepared for SHE Cape Environmental cc. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Halkett, D. & Webley, L. 2015. Heritage Impact Assessment: Elandsfontein Phosphate Mining Right on a Portion of Portion 2 and Portion 4 of the farm Elandsfontein 349, Saldanha. Unpublished report prepared for Billet Trade (Pty) Ltd T/A Braaf Environmental Practitioners on behalf of Elandsfontein Exploration and Mining (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment: Impacts resulting from the raising of the existing Keerom Dam, situated between Montagu and Touws River, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for Holland and Associates Environmental Consultants on behalf of the Nuy River Irrigation Board. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. & Webley, L. 2015. Specialist Archaeological Walkdown - proposed changes to the layout of the Perdekraal East Wind Energy Facility near Touws River, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd on behalf of South Africa Mainstream Renewable Power Perdekraal East (Pty) Ltd.

Halkett, D. & Hart, T. 1996. Excavations in District Six: A residential building at the corner of Stuckeris and Roger Streets. Unpublished report prepared for Prof M. Hall, UCT.

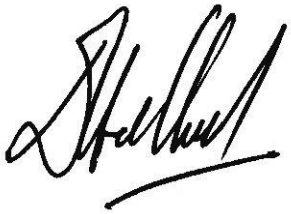
Halkett, D. & Hart, T. 1996. Phase 1 archaeological assessment of open state land in District Six. Unpublished report prepared for the Transitional Metropolitan Substructure of Cape Town. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Webley, L. & Halkett, D. 2011. Heritage impact assessment: proposed wind farm at Klawer, Vredendal District, Western Cape. Unpublished report prepared for ERM on behalf of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

Appendix B: Declaration of Independence

Declaration of Independence

I, David John Halkett, declare that I am an independent consultant and have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the proposed development project, application or appeal in respect of which I was appointed other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with the activity, application, or appeal. There are no circumstances that compromise the objectivity of my performing such work.



David John Halkett
Heritage Impact Assessor and Archaeologist
ACO Associates cc

Appendix C: HWC NID comment

ILifa leMveli leNtshona Koloni
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape

Our Ref: HM/ EDEN/ MOSSEL BAY/ KLEINBRAK/ PTN 13 OF PTN 3 OF FARM 143
Case No.: 20031905SB0728E
Enquiries: Stephanie-Anne Barnardt
E-mail: stephanie.barnardt@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 483 5959
Cell: 076 481 8392 (during the lock-down period)
Date: 7 August 2020

John Ernest Robertson
Klipheuwel Trust
P.O. Box 96
Klein Brak River
6503
robfarm@mweb.co.za

RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: HIA REQUIRED
In terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the Western Cape Provincial Gazette 6061, Notice 298 of 2003

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: PROPOSED DAM ON PORTION 13 AND PORTION 3 OF FARM 143 FARM KLIPHEUVEL, KLEINBRAK, MOSSEL BAY, SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(1) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

CASE NUMBER: 20031905SB0728E

The matter above has reference.

Heritage Western Cape is in receipt of your application for the above matter received on 29 July 2020 This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers meeting held on 3 August 2020.

You are hereby notified that, since there is reason to believe that the proposed dam on portion 13 and portion 3 of Farm 143 Farm Klipheuvel, Kleinbrak, Mossel Bay will impact on heritage resources, HWC requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. This HIA must have specific reference to the following:

- palaeontological desktop study and archaeological foot survey

The required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations.
Please note, should you require the HIA to be submitted as a Phased HIA, a written request must be submitted to HWC prior to submission. HWC reserves the right to determine whether a phased HIA is acceptable on a case by case Basis.

The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies; all Interested and Affected parties; and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided. Proof of these requests must be supplied.

HWC reserves the right to request additional information as required.

Applicants are strongly advised to review and adhere to the time limits contained the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) between DEADP and HWC. The SOP can be found using the following link http://www.hwc.org.za/node/293

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

Yours faithfully

pp.

.....
Dr. Mxolisi Dlamuka
Chief Executive Officer, Heritage Western Cape

Appendix D1: Palaeontological Impact Assessment (desktop)

(Separate file)

Appendix D2: Palaeontology Chance Fossil Finds Procedure

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">CHANCE FOSSIL FINDS PROCEDURE: Quarry developments on Erf 1412 near Heidelberg, Western Cape</th></tr>
<tr><td>Province & region:</td><td colspan="2">Western Cape, Hessequa Municipality / Heidelberg Magisterial District</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsible Heritage Resources Authority</td><td colspan="2">HERITAGE WESTERN CAPE. Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town 8000. Private Bag X9067, Cape Town 8001. Tel: 086142142. Fax: 0214839842. Email: hwc@pgwc.gov.za</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rock unit(s)</td><td colspan="2">Kirkwood Formations (Uitenhage Group), Grahamstown Formation silcretes, Late Caenozoic alluvium, colluvium and soils</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential fossils</td><td colspan="2">Petrified wood (e.g. logs), plant compressions, bones and teeth of dinosaurs, mammals and other vertebrates, non-marine shell beds in Kirkwood Formation bedrocks. Reworked petrified wood and dinosaur bones in superficial deposits.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">ECO protocol</td><td colspan="2">1. Once alerted to fossil occurrence(s): alert site foreman, stop work in area immediately (N.B. safety first!), safeguard site with security tape / fence / sand bags if necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. Record key data while fossil remains are still in situ:
Accurate geographic location – describe and mark on site map / 1: 50 000 map / satellite image / aerial photo
Context – describe position of fossils within stratigraphy (rock layering), depth below surface
Photograph fossil(s) in situ with scale, from different angles, including images showing context (e.g. rock layering)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. If feasible to leave fossils in situ:
Alert Heritage Resources Authority and project palaeontologist (if any) who will advise on any necessary mitigation
Ensure fossil site remains safeguarded until clearance is given by the Heritage Resources Authority for work to resume</td><td>3. If not feasible to leave fossils in situ (emergency procedure only):
Carefully remove fossils, as far as possible still enclosed within the original sedimentary matrix (e.g. entire block of fossiliferous rock)
Photograph fossils against a plain, level background, with scale
Carefully wrap fossils in several layers of newspaper / tissue paper / plastic bags
Safeguard fossils together with locality and collection data (including collector and date) in a box in a safe place for examination by a palaeontologist
Alert Heritage Resources Authority and project palaeontologist (if any) who will advise on any necessary mitigation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4. If required by Heritage Resources Authority, ensure that a suitably-qualified specialist palaeontologist is appointed as soon as possible by the developer.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">5. Implement any further mitigation measures proposed by the palaeontologist and Heritage Resources Authority</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specialist palaeontologist</td><td colspan="2">Record, describe and judiciously sample fossil remains together with relevant contextual data (stratigraphy / sedimentology / taphonomy). Ensure that fossils are curated in an approved repository (e.g. museum / university / Council for Geoscience collection) together with full collection data. Submit Palaeontological Mitigation report to Heritage Resources Authority. Adhere to best international practice for palaeontological fieldwork and Heritage Resources Authority minimum standards.</td></tr>
</table>

Appendix D3: Archaeological Impact Assessment

(Separate file)

Appendix E: Proof of Consultation

Gmail

David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com>

Comments on development of as dam required as part of an HIA process

1 message

David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com> 21 February 2022 at 15:57
To: natiedes@telkomsa.net, chair.heritage@ourheritage.org.za, heritage@visitmosselbay.co.za

To whom it may concern,

The following one Integrated HIA and two specialist reports (AIA and PIA) with respect to the proposed Oudrift Dam on Ptns 3 & 13 of Farm 143 Klipheuvel, Klein Brak River, are attached. These are being sent to the Simon vd Stel Foundation: Southern Cape, Chair Natie De Swardt; Great Brak River Museum; Chair: Renee De Kock, and Heritage Mossel Bay, Chair: Carina Wiggill, as registered Conservation organisations with HWC in order to request comment on the heritage components of the construction. Those comments will be noted and added to the Heritage Impact Assessment when it is sent to Heritage Western Cape.

Please provide comments within 30 days of the date of the email or indicate if no comment will be provided..

Comments/queries can be sent via email to:
David Halkett
ACO Associates cc
david.halkett@aco-associates.com

Thanking you in anticipation,

David

--
David Halkett

ACO Associates cc
Archaeology and Heritage Specialists
021 706 4104 www.aco-associates.com

Postal address: 8 Jacobs Ladder, St James, 7945
Physical address: 7 Hill Str, Barrydale, 6750
E-mail: david.halkett@aco-associates.com
Phone: 021-7064104 / 0731418606
Fax to e-mail: 086 6037195
CK 2008/234490/23
VAT: 4160257996

3 attachments

Mossel Bay Dam Desktop PIA May 2021.pdf
1504K

Oudrift dam HIA 24_04_2021.pdf
4285K

Oudrift AIA 24_07_2021.pdf
4527K

Gmail David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com>

Comment on the Oudrift Dam heritage required

1 message

David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com> 21 February 2022 at 16:17
To: rleroux@mosselbay.gov.za, admin@mosselbay.gov.za

To whom it may concern,

The following one Integrated HIA and two specialist reports (AIA and PIA) with respect to the proposed Oudrift Dam on Ptns 3 & 13 of Farm 143 Klipheuvel, Klein Brak River, are attached. These are being sent to the Mossel Bay Municipality in order to request comments on the heritage components of the construction. Those comments will be noted and added to the Heritage Impact Assessment when it is sent to Heritage Western Cape.

Please provide comments within 30 days of the date of the email or indicate if no comment will be provided..

Comments/queries can be sent via email to:
David Halkett
ACO Associates cc
david.halkett@aco-associates.com

Thanking you in anticipation,

David

--
David Halkett

ACO Associates cc
Archaeology and Heritage Specialists
021 706 4104 www.aco-associates.com

Postal address: 8 Jacobs Ladder, St James, 7945
Physical address: 7 Hill Str, Barrydale, 6750
E-mail: david.halkett@aco-associates.com
Phone: 021-7064104 / 0731418606
Fax to e-mail: 086 6037195
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3 attachments

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Oudrift AIA 24_07_2021.pdf
4527K

Oudrift dam HIA 24_04_2021.pdf
4285K

Gmail David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com>

Fwd: Comment on the Oudrift Dam heritage required

1 message

David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com> 21 February 2022 at 16:26
To: rfernandez@mosselbay.gov.za

Dear Mr Fernandez,

I have sent this email to Ruan Le Roux whose auto response indicates that he is on vacation until 2nd of March 2022, and he has given you name as an alternative contact. If you were able to provide the requested comment that would be great.

Regards

David

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **David Halkett** <david.halkett@aco-associates.com>
Date: Mon, 21 Feb 2022 at 16:17
Subject: Comment on the Oudrift Dam heritage required
To: <rleroux@mosselbay.gov.za>, <admin@mosselbay.gov.za>

To whom it may concern,

The following one Integrated HIA and two specialist reports (AIA and PIA) with respect to the proposed Oudrift Dam on Ptns 3 & 13 of Farm 143 Klipheuvel, Klein Brak River, are attached. These are being sent to the Mossel Bay Municipality in order to request comments on the heritage components of the construction. Those comments will be noted and added to the Heritage Impact Assessment when it is sent to Heritage Western Cape.

Please provide comments within 30 days of the date of the email or indicate if no comment will be provided..

Comments/queries can be sent via email to:
David Halkett
ACO Associates cc
david.halkett@aco-associates.com

Thanking you in anticipation,

David

--
David Halkett

ACO Associates cc
Archaeology and Heritage Specialists
021 706 4104 www.aco-associates.com

Postal address: 8 Jacobs Ladder, St James, 7945
Physical address: 7 Hill Str, Barrydale, 6750
E-mail: david.halkett@aco-associates.com
Phone: 021-7064104 / 0731418606
Fax to e-mail: 086 6037195
CK 2008/234490/23
VAT: 4160257996

--
David Halkett

ACO Associates cc
Archaeology and Heritage Specialists
021 706 4104 www.aco-associates.com

Postal address: 8 Jacobs Ladder, St James, 7945
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3 attachments

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1504K

Oudrift AIA 24_07_2021.pdf
4527K

Oudrift dam HIA 24_04_2021.pdf
4285K

Gmail

David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com>

Comment on the Oudrift Dam heritage required

1 message

admin@mosselbay.gov.za <admin@mosselbay.gov.za> 23 February 2022 at 10:56
To: david.halkett@aco-associates.com

Correspondence Reference: 8190224
File Reference: Klipheuwel-143/33

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT / ONTVANGSERKENNING

We acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the abovementioned matter and wish to confirm that the matter is receiving attention.

Ons erken ontvangs van u skrywe in bogemelde verband en bevestig dat die saak aandag geniet.

Yours faithfully / Die uwe

MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY
MOSSELBAAI MUNISIPALITEIT

Mossel Bay Municipality email disclaimer:
http://www.mosselbay.gov.za/disclaimer.htm

Mossel Bay Municipality,
101 Marsh Street,
Mossel Bay,
6506,
South Africa

Tel: +27 44 606 5000

www.mosselbay.gov.za

Gmail David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com>

Re: Folder shared with you: 'Oudrift Dam HIA '

1 message

Natie de Swardt <natiedes@telkomsa.net> 11 March 2022 at 15:56
Reply-To: Natie de Swardt <natiedes@telkomsa.net>
To: David Halkett <david.halkett@aco-associates.com>
Cc: Stephanie Barnardt <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>, Hazel Jonker <hazel@opsa.co.za>, Allen and Arleen Duff <theredhouse@intekom.co.za>, Maryth Meise <9fairways@gmail.com>, Martie Visagie <smartievisa@gmail.com>, caromac <caromac1@gmail.com>

Dear Dr Halkett,

We have studied the very good and comprehensive documentation received on the planned Oudrift Dam.

The Simon van der Stel : Southern Cape agrees with the methodology of the archealogical and paleantological surveys and has no reason to doubt your assessment of nothing conservation worthy in his regard on the site.

The semi-ruinous house seems to warrant the same suggested grading.

From a heritage point of view, the Simon van der Stel Foundation : Southern Cape has no objection against the proposed Oudrift Dam.

Sincerely,
Natie de Swardt
Dr Natie de Swardt
Chair
Simon van der Stel Foundation: Southern Cape
P.O.Box 4037, George East 6539
Tel 044 889 0008
Cell 083 752 9340

------ Original Message ------
From: "David Halkett (via Google Drive)" <drive-shares-dm-noreply@google.com>
To: natiedes@telkomsa.net
Sent: 2022/02/21 16:12:26
Subject: Folder shared with you: 'Oudrift Dam HIA '

No responses/acknowledgement was received to my email of the 21 February 2021 from either the Great Brak River Museum; Chair: Renee De Kock, or Heritage Mossel Bay, Chair: Carina Wiggill. Mossel Bay Municipality acknowledged receipt of the reports but has not provided a response.