

SA HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY  
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**SPECIALIST STUDY \* – HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All archaeological sites as well as historical sites older than 60 years, are protected by the law (National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999) and the developer will be required to obtain a permit from SAHRA to destroy any archaeological sites and from the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) to destroy historical sites in the area.

The fact that more than 70% of the surface area of the three farms is covered in dense kikuyu grass was a significant constraint with regard the discovery of archaeological sites. Only a single badly fragmented shell midden was recorded in a farm road. However, the fact that shell middens have been found beneath the soil surface in the past, and that local farmers have observed shell scatters when ploughing their lands strongly suggests that archaeological sites will be uncovered during the course of the development. Furthermore, the high density of archaeological sites on the coastal zone and the fact that shell middens may be found up to 5 km from the sea (for example on Grootvlei) supports this conclusion. Mitigation (archaeological excavations) will have to occur in tandem with the development of the area, in other words it is recommended that an archaeologist is on site during the earth removal period. The excavation of archaeological sites (to save them from destruction) will of course mean that important information relating to the prehistory of the area will be recorded. This is likely to have a positive outcome.

It is recommended that mitigation with respect to historical buildings, cemeteries and graves take place during development. Mitigation can take various forms, including recording, partial excavation and complete excavation. In the case of the historical site of the old “Moodie” house on La Repose (dating to 1827) and the adjacent historical cemetery, it is unlikely that the PHRA will grant a permit for the destruction of these sites. It is therefore essential that they be incorporated into the development plans for the area. An archaeologist will need to be on stand-by during the restoration/development of the building and cemetery to assist with the recovery of sub-surface features and artefacts. If the La Repose development does not take place, it is likely that the house and cemetery will deteriorate rapidly and the house may collapse. Development can therefore have a positive impact on the historical site if it is preserved for the future.

Other buildings older than 60 years, such as the old house on Greenwood, will need to be digitally recorded before a permit is obtained for its destruction. There are a number of other cemeteries, both marked and unmarked, on the farms and these will have to be recorded and fenced to protect them from earth-moving activities. Exhumation and reburial in alternative area is not recommended as this process requires considerable consultation and is very time-consuming. The likelihood of uncovering isolated graves during earth-moving activities is high, and an archaeologist will have to be on stand-by to assist with identification. It is possible that an anthropologist will be required to negotiate with local communities if graves are uncovered to determine their origins and address issues around protection and access.

The developers have made proposals regarding the establishment of a cultural and heritage centre and information obtained from the oral histories, historical surveys and archaeological research should be incorporated into the centre.

The biggest source of concern regarding the development is the impact that large concentrations of people will have outside of the development footprint. The coastal zone adjacent to the development (which is administered by the South African National Parks Board) has a very high density of archaeological sites. At present access to the coast is regulated by permit and visitor numbers are low. A dramatic increase in visitor numbers will inevitably impact on the coastal shell middens, some of which will be within a few hundred metres of the development. Experience in other parts of the country have shown that increase visitor numbers means that surface potsherds and stone artefacts may be removed from the middens. There can be no justification for excavating the middens in order to save them from the public, and it seems inevitable that the future of these coastal sites adjacent to the La Repose development will be threatened without a management plan being developed.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Albany Museum was appointed by Coastal & Environmental to undertake an Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the proposed La Repose Resort, as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

La Repose Investments SA (Pty) Ltd has proposed the development of a tourism resort on portions of the farms La Repose, Greenwood and Ocean View. These farms are currently used for dairy farming and the majority have been significantly transformed by kikuyu pastures. The proposed development would include:

- Two 18 hole champion-standard Golf Courses ✓
- 50 Bedroom Boutique Hotel ✓
- 8 Corporate Lodges
- 72 Signature Units: Private Ownership
- 1035 Private Units, fractional ownership, rental pool
- 200 apartments
- 110 Bedroom 3 star Hotel ✓
- 100 Bedroom 4 star Hotel ✓
- 1000 Seater conference centre ✓
- Club house and Sport Centre ✓
- Equestrian Centre
- Environmental and Heritage Centre

The location of these structures is indicated in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the location of the development on the 1:50 000 map of 3326 CB & CD Alexandria. CES to provide...

It is further proposed that the farm workers would be resettled from La Repose, Ocean View and Greenwood farms to Dekselfontein farm, just outside of Alexandria. The latter would likely accommodate the resort workers and be used for SMME activities. There are a number of old buildings on the property and it has been suggested that they may be used for agri-industries and the SMME activities. There is also a suggestion of a possible landing strip on Dekselfontein. However, no concrete proposals for this have been put forward and there are no schematic figures or maps to consult in this regard.

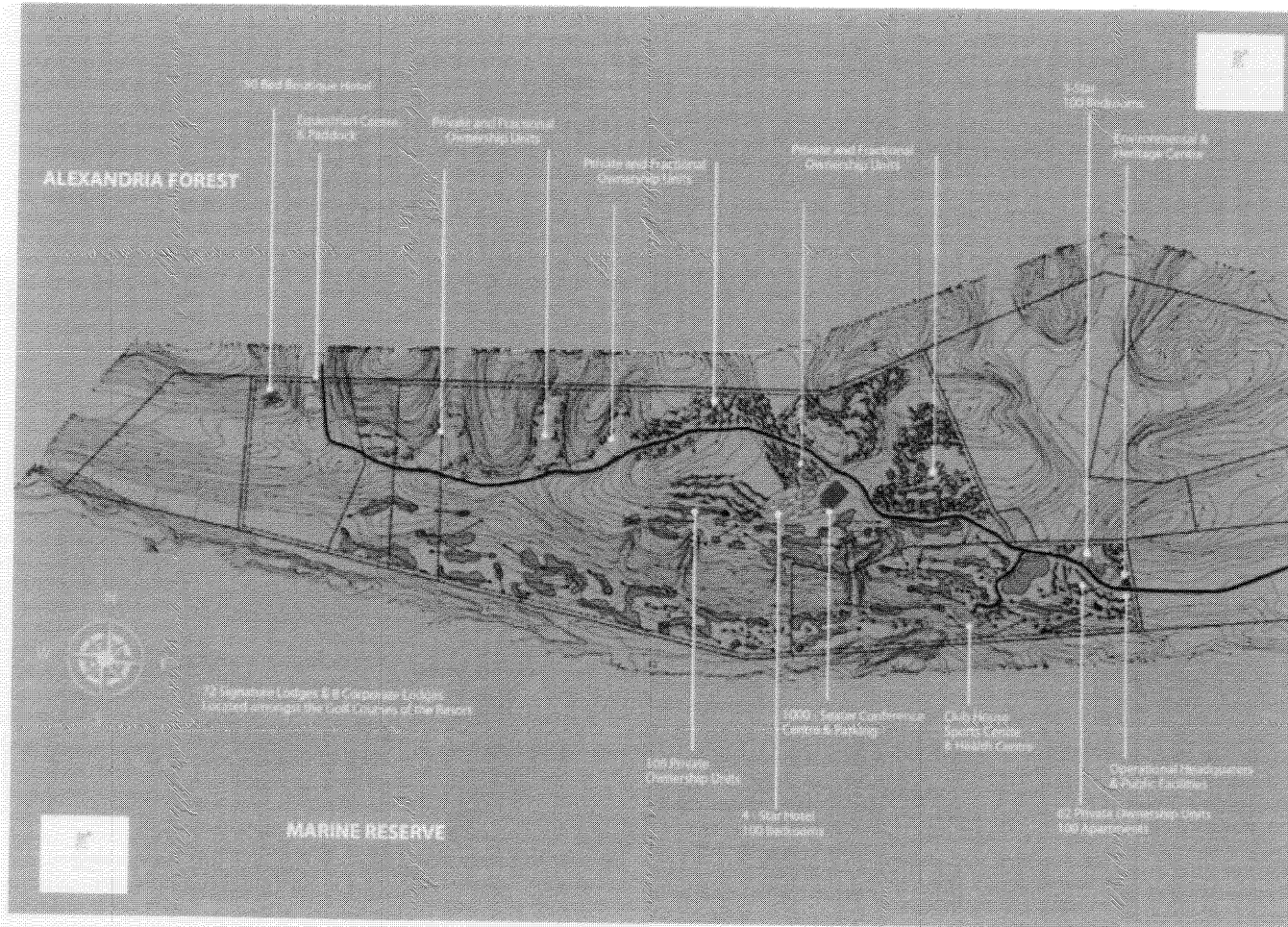
In addition, the resort will require the upgrading of the DRO1942 road which currently runs along the coast from Alexandria to Cannon Rocks. A desalination plant is planned to supply water to the development and is likely to be sited near Boknes. Sewage treatment facilities and reticulation infrastructure will be developed on site. The electrical supply to for the desalination plant and the development will also need to be upgraded.

## 1.1 Terms of Reference

The following are the terms of reference ~~were~~ provided by Coastal & Environmental Services in the Final Scoping Report:

1. This study must review the Final Scoping Report to determine the issues and concerns that are relevant to the study
2. This study must review existing records, studies and data on the historical and archaeological context of the study area and surrounds. The study must then provide a regional overview of the study area including:
  - a. The archaeological and cultural history of the area
  - b. Areas that could potentially contain sites of archaeological importance
  - c. A description of settler and indigenous history
  - d. Sites of historical importance





**Figure 7.3: Revised La Repose Conceptual Layout**

Figure 1: Development proposals for La Repose.



Figure 2: The 1: 50 000 map of 3326 CB & CD (Alexandria) showing the area to be developed.

3. The study must undertake a site-visit and map sites that are of archaeological or historical significance. Information that must be provided includes:
  - a. Location of sites
  - b. Description of site
  - c. Why the site is considered sensitive
4. Report on the history of the area and how it may be incorporated into the cultural and environmental centre.
5. Identify and assess the potential impacts on sensitive sites from the development of La Repose and associated infrastructure.
6. The significance of the above impacts and benefits must be assessed using the methodology prescribed by CES (See Section 8.4 of this chapter)
7. The study must provide recommendations and mitigation measures that will reduce negative impacts on the any sensitive historical or archaeological sites.

The information collected through the survey will be used to inform the development of a concept plan to articulate the heritage of the area and to establish a cultural heritage centre at the resort. The heritage survey will also provide guidance on appropriate architectural and interpretive characteristics for the proposed resort.

## **1.2 Specialist Expertise**

The author, Lita Webley, has a PhD in Archaeology from the University of Cape Town (1992) and a MA in Archaeology from the University of Stellenbosch (1984). She has 30 years experience in the field of archaeology, working as a lecturer, museum curator and as fieldworker. She has spent more than 50 weeks in total undertaking archaeological fieldwork in the Northern Cape, Kwazulu Natal and the Eastern Cape. She is an accredited CRM practitioner with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists and with SAHRA. She is able to undertake Stone Age archaeology, Shell Midden research, Historical Archaeological and Ethno-archaeological research as a principle investigator. She has been involved in more than 50 heritage impact assessments since 1995. For a full C.V. please see Appendix A.

## **1.3 Assumptions and Limitations**

Very little is known of the archaeology of the Alexandria coastal area. Despite the early references to shell middens in the Springs area in the accession registers of the Albany Museum, no systematic archaeological research has ever been undertaken in this area. This means that our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants and the time depth for human occupation are very limited. It is assumed that the shell middens found along this coast date to the Holocene (last 10 000 years) and that both Khoekhoen and San individuals utilised the coastal resources. Similarly, information relating to early settlement by black farming communities is limited by the historical accounts and the prejudices of their authors. It was clearly not in the interests of the 18th and 19th century British settlers to detail significant black settlement in the area. For this reason the background to the study area is of necessity very limited.

One of the limitations of the study is the fact that the current owners of the property are still residing on the land and clearly have vested interests in the sale of the farms. This makes it difficult to obtain information which may prejudice the outcome of the sale. It was for example, difficult to obtain information from the farm workers relating to heritage sites.

Another limitation is that a thorough survey of the development area would have required considerably more time in fieldwork. This survey could only highlight the most obvious, important heritage sites. It is clearly possible that more heritage sites will emerge during the development.

## 1.4 Report Structure

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction:** This chapter provides an introduction to the study as well as the Terms of Reference, expertise of the specialist and limitations of this study.
- **Chapter 2 – Legal Requirements:** This chapter describes the legal requirements within which heritage assessment and the protection of heritage resources is framed.
- **Chapter 3 – The Proposed Project:** This chapter provides a brief description of the proposed development.
- **Chapter 4 – General Approach:** This chapter provides a background to the sources of information used in the study and explains the terminology used in the Tables.
- **Chapter 5 – Historical Context:** This chapter describes archaeological, historical and cultural material available for both the study area and its immediate surrounds.
- **Chapter 6 – Results of the Site visit:** This chapter provides information on the exact location of the archaeological and historical sites discovered during the survey.
- **Chapter 7 – Discussion of Results and Sensitivity of the area:** This chapter describes the importance of the sites which were found during the survey.
- **Chapter 8 – Assessment of the Significance of Impacts:** This chapter evaluates the potential impact of the development on both discovered and undiscovered sites, and makes recommendations for mitigation.
- **Chapter 9 – Conclusions and Recommendations:** This chapter summarises the results of the survey and makes general recommendations for mitigation. It also considers a possible heritage/cultural centre.
- **Chapter 10 – References**
- **Chapter 11 - Interviews**
- **Appendix A – Curriculum vitae of Specialist**
- **Appendix B – Archaeological sites both in and adjacent to the Development Area**
- **Appendix C – Historical Sites**
- **Appendix D – Shipwreck records for the area**

## **2 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. Any persons who discover any of these materials in the course of development must immediately inform the responsible heritage resources authority. No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage authority destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or disturb any archaeological sites and material, palaeontological sites and meteorites.

With regard burial grounds and graves, Section 36 (3) of the Act clearly stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage authority or SAHRA, (a) destroy, damage or exhume the grave of the victim of conflict; (b) destroy, damage or exhume any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. With regard subsection 3 (b), SAHRA may not issue a permit for the destruction of a grave or burial ground unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground, and reached an agreement with such communities about the future of such grave or burial ground.

Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the relevant heritage authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with the regulations of the responsible heritage authority, carry out an investigation to determine whether the grave is protected in terms of the Act or is of significance to any community. If the grave is protected or of significance, they should assist the community to make arrangements for exhumation and reburial or, in the absence of such person or community, to make arrangements as it sees fit.

Section 34 of the Act stipulates that no person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Section 38 of the Act clearly indicates that any person constructing a road or similar linear developments exceeding 300m in length or developing an area exceeding 5000 square metres in extent is required to notify the responsible heritage resources authority or SAHRA. SAHRA will in turn advise whether an impact assessment report is needed before development can take place.

Living heritage (defined in the Act as including cultural tradition, oral history, performance, ritual, popular memory, skills and techniques, indigenous knowledge systems and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships) is also given protection under the Act. Section 24 of the Act makes provision for provincial heritage resources authorities to maintain a register of heritage resources and to set up management plans for their preservation.



### 3 THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The development area is flanked by the Greater Addo Elephant National Park (GAENP) on three sides and this includes the Alexandria State Forest (previously Woody Cape Nature Reserve) on the northern boundary and the Alexandria Coastal Reserve on the coast.

The Alexandria Dunefields extend along the southern boundary of the development and is the largest of its kind in South Africa. The development will take place in close proximity to the Alexandria Coastal Reserve, which represents a sensitive coastal and marine environment. The mobile sand dunes move in a north-easterly direction along the coast, both exposing and covering archaeological shell middens with time. Access to this section of the coast has been restricted with the result that the coast is largely untouched and has a high conservation value. This area has a very high density of archaeological shell middens and no archaeological work has been done in this area.

The vegetation has been transformed to kikyuu pasture. Historically it comprised a mix of forest, thicket and dune vegetation but less than 17% of the area still contains natural vegetation, much of which is restricted to the gorges found in the study area. An Afro-montane forest is found to the north of the study area and the transition to the kikyuu pastures is quite abrupt (Figure 3), with only traces of the forest being found on the farms concerned. The area contains small patches of Alexandria Secondary Mosaic, Kasouga Dune Thicket (of which only 4,5% remains) and Albany Dune Thicket, which is the vegetation of the coastal margins extending to the margins of the dunes and covers some 1,5% of the study area.

The topography is very variable, rising from sea level to 260m above sea level. The most prominent landscape feature in the area is three gorges, with Hells Kloof being the deepest (Figure 4). There are a number of coastal aquifers in the area which made this an attractive location for prehistoric settlement. The groundwater drains towards the sea resulting in many springs near sea level (see Springs on the 1:50 000 map). The three springs at Cape Padrone provide water to the town of Alexandria 20km away.

The total area of La Repose, Greenwood and Ocean View is 813 ha. It has been proposed that some 530 ha (65%) of the area would be left undeveloped of which 207 ha or 25% would be rehabilitated to its original state. The developer has further indicated the intention of making use of the current undulating topography of the area, with a minimum of landscaping, particularly for the golf course. However, despite these assurances a considerable amount of excavation will be needed for the foundations of the various buildings, water, sanitation and electricity requirements, roads, etc.

(CES to include revised layout in this chapter)



Figure 3: The kikyuu pastures of Greenwood and the adjoining SAN Parks.



Figure 4: Entrance to Hells Kloof, showing pastures on floor and dense bush on the slopes.



## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 General Approach

The desk top study involved an examination of primary material from newspapers as well as secondary material located in journals and books. Furthermore, Dr J Skead (unpublished farm records) in his exhaustive research into the history of Eastern Cape farms, conducted interviews with farmers and this was also important for the historical survey.

Site visits were undertaken on the 21 June, 23 and 28 August, 1 and 4 September, 2007. The site visit on the 21 June was taken with John Sachs and we visited the shell middens at the pump station at Springs. This was to show Mr Sachs the density of archaeological sites on the coastal margin. In view of the size of the area and the fact that large areas were covered in kikuyu grass, it was decided to target specific areas during the survey: coastal margin adjoining Ocean View and La Repose, the area behind the coastal dune system on Greenwood, the Hellis Kloof Gorge on La Repose and the Perdekloof valley on Ocean View. Archaeological and historical sites were recorded using a GPS.

Interviews were conducted with the farmers and a number of other knowledgeable informants. Previous research undertaken in 2002 in the Greater Addo Elephant National Park is also referred to.

### 4.2 Methodology for Assessing the Significance of Impacts

This study adopted a rating system provided by Coastal & Environmental Services to assess the significance of potential impacts. This rating system comprises six criteria that will be used to assess and quantify identified impacts (Table 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)

**Table 4.1: Significance Rating Table**

Significance Rating Table	
Temporal Scale (The duration of the impact)	
<u>Short term</u>	Less than 5 years (Many construction phase impacts are of a short duration)
<u>Medium term</u>	Between 5 and 20 years
<u>Long term</u>	Between 20 and 40 years (From a human perspective it is almost permanent)
<u>Permanent</u>	Over 40 years or resulting in a permanent and lasting change that will always be there
Spatial Scale (The area in which any impact will have an affect)	
<u>Individual</u>	Impacts affect an individual or many people.
<u>Project Level</u>	Impacts are limited to the proposed development site
<u>Surrounding Area</u>	Impacts affect the entire project area and its immediate environs, including Cannon Rocks, Boknes, Greater Addo Elephant National Park and local farms
<u>Municipal</u>	Impacts affect either the Sunday River Valley or Ndlambe Local Municipalities, or any towns within them.
<u>Regional</u>	Impacts affect the wider district municipality or the province as a whole.
<u>National</u>	Impacts affect the entire country

<b>International/Global</b>	Impacts affect other countries or have a global influence.	
	<b>Risk or Likelihood</b>	
	(The probability of impacts taking place as a result of project actions)	
<b>Very unlikely</b>	The chance of these impacts occurring is extremely slim	
<b>Unlikely</b>	The risk of these impacts occurring is slight	
<b>May occur</b>	The risk of these impacts is likely, although it is not definite	
<b>Will definitely occur</b>	Impacts will definitely occur	
	<b>Degree of Confidence or Certainty</b>	
	(The confidence with which one has predicted the significance of an impact)	
<i>Definite</i>	More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Should have substantial supportive data.	
<i>Probable</i>	Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring.	
<i>Possible</i>	Only over 40% sure of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring	
<i>Unsure</i>	Less than 40% sure of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring	

**Table 4.2: Impact Severity Rating**

<b>Impact severity</b>		<b>Very beneficial</b>
(The severity of negative impacts, or how beneficial positive impacts would be on a particular affected system or affected party)		
<b>Very severe</b>	An irreversible and permanent change to the affected system(s) or party(ies) which cannot be mitigated. For example the permanent loss of land or in this case marine resources.	A permanent and very substantial benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies), with no real alternative to achieving this benefit. For example the creation of improved access.
<b>Severe</b>	Long term impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies) that could be mitigated. However, this mitigation would be difficult, expensive or time consuming, or some combination of these. For example, the clearing of forest vegetation.	A long term impact and substantial benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Alternative ways of achieving this benefit would be difficult, expensive or time consuming, or some combination of these. For example an increase in the local economy.
<b>Moderately severe</b>	Medium to long term impacts on the affected system(s) or party (ies), which could be mitigated. For example constructing a narrow road through vegetation with low conservation value.	A medium to long term impact of real benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are equally difficult, expensive and time consuming (or some combination of these), as achieving them in this way. For example a slight improvement in the existing roads.
<b>Slight</b>	Medium or short term impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies). Mitigation is very easy, cheap, less time consuming or not necessary. For example a temporary fluctuation in the water table due to water abstraction.	A short to medium term impact and negligible benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are easier, cheaper and quicker, or some combination of these. For example, a slight increase in the amount of goods available for purchasing.
<b>No effect</b>	The system(s) or party(ies) is not affected by the proposed development.	<b>Don't know/Can't know</b>
		In certain cases it may not be possible to determine the severity of an impact.

**Table 4.3: Overall Significance Rating**

<b>Overall Significance</b> <b>(The combination of all the above criteria as an overall significance)</b>	
<b>VERY HIGH NEGATIVE</b>	<b>VERY BENEFICIAL</b>
<p>These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or social) environment, and usually result in <b>severe</b> or <b>very severe</b> effects, or <b>beneficial</b> or <b>very beneficial</b> effects.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with VERY HIGH significance.</p>	
<b>HIGH NEGATIVE</b>	<b>BENEFICIAL</b>
<p>These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (such as people growing crops in the soil) would be HIGH.</p>	
<b>MODERATE NEGATIVE</b>	<b>SOME BENEFITS</b>
<p>These impacts will usually result in medium to long term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real but not substantial.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.</p>	
<b>LOW NEGATIVE</b>	<b>FEW BENEFITS</b>
<p>These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by the public and/or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The temporary change in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people who live some distance away.</p>	
<b>NO SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<p>There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A change to the geology of a particular formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO significance in the overall context.</p>	
<b>DON'T KNOW</b>	
<p>In certain cases it may not be possible to determine the significance of an impact. For example, the primary or secondary impacts on the social or natural environment given the available information.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The effect of a particular development on people's psychological perspective of the environment.</p>	

## 5 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 5.1 History of the area surrounding La Repose

The original inhabitants of the area were San (Bushman) hunter-gatherers. This is indicated by the very high density of archaeological shell middens along the coast (Appendix B). Shell middens have been recorded all the way from the Sunday's River mouth up to Cape Padrone, with high concentrations along rocky beaches with access to fresh water. Middens also represent settlement by Khoekhoen pastoralists and evidence of their presence may be determined from the pottery and the bones of domestic stock found in the middens. Further, the historical records also refer to the occupation of the area by indigenous peoples. There are numerous place names in the area which are derived from Khoekhoen. These include, for example, Kaba, Coerney (originally Koernoe), Nanaga, Boknes, etc. These names confirm that this part of the Eastern Cape was settled in the 17th and 18th centuries by various Khoekhoen tribal groupings such as the Gonaqua Khoekhoen and the mixed group of the Gqunukhwebe.

**Conga's Kraal**, some 38 km west of Alexandria, is believed to be one of the kraals of Chief Congo or uChungwa (Skead 1993) of the Gqunukhwebe people from 1793-1812 (Peires 1981). They tried to remain neutral during the conflict between the Colonial Government and the Xhosa but Chief uChungwa was eventually killed by the British in the Addo Bush in 1812. Congo's Kraal may have been one of his main kraals, to which he moved seasonally in search of grazing for his stock.

Both the San and Khoekhoen were absorbed into the colonial lifestyle of the 18th century (Appendix C), becoming farm workers for the Dutch and British or clients of the Xhosa where they were engaged in elephant hunting. Some of these "Coloured" descendants were more fortunate than others. According to Skead (1993), the farm to the west of Greenwood, called **Langvlakte** (now Intsomi Lodge) was originally granted to a Coloured soldier, Paul Ketteldas, by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, as a reward for faithful war service. But he is reported to have disappeared without a trace and the farm, by law, had to remain unsold for 100 years. Mr Fick, the owner of Langvlakte in 1978, confirmed (Skead, unpublished notes) the story noting that "Ketteldas disappeared and could not be found. The ground could not be sold and was put under Government care for 100 years, being leased to local farmers". Mr Fick's father leased the farm until the 1930s when the farm came on the market. According to local history, Langvlakte was the centre of settlement for several Coloured families.

In addition to the Khoesan, this area was also settled in historical times by the amaXhosa. **Ndlambe's Kraal** is located some 14 km west of Alexandria, possibly on the Bushmen's River. Ndlambe (the son of Rharhabe) was regent between 1787 and 1796 after which his nephew Ngqika became leader of the Rharhabe people. Ndlambe, unwilling to relinquish power, crossed the Fish River and waged a campaign against his nephew. He moved seasonally with his livestock. It is difficult to pinpoint the location of his kraal, it could have been anywhere between Zuney and De Kol (at Soutkloof). Further investigation, including an examination of the early maps, may help resolve this problem.

**Nongqawuse's Grave**, is another historical site of some interest in the vicinity. She was the catalyst for the Cattle-Killing of 1857. Her grave is situated some 9.8 km south-east of Alexandria on **Glen Shaw** (portion of the original Doornkloof). The grave is in a small grove of trees in open ground. The triangular-shaped block of stone has a plaque (erected in 1936) which reads: "Grave of Nonquase (sic) the Xosa (sic) prophetess who lived in the vicinity after the Cattle Killing in 1857 until her death in 1890". According to Mrs Fick, of the farm Glen Shaw, Nongqawuse and her husband worked for the family on the farm after escaping Transkei because her "tribe" were intent on killing her.

**Springs Fish Traps**, (rocky walls built across narrow gullies) are located between the rocks at the Springs, some 3 km south east of La Repose. Apparently the fish traps at the Springs were built by the Gilfillan brothers. They built the stone walls across the gullies and trapped the fish by allowing



them to swim in over the walls at high tide and then collecting them from the pools at low tide. The fish caught were so numerous that they were removed by the wagonload. Gilfillan practised this in the early 1900s until he was stopped by the law. It is therefore not clear from the historical sources whether these fish traps were originally built by European farmers or had their origins in earlier Khoisan groups who utilised the coastal resources of the area.

A number of historical **shipwrecks** took place on the coast and this impacted on the inhabitants of the area. For a full list and description of the wrecks see Appendix D.

A number of sites of **Cultural significance** have been recorded from this area. According to an interview conducted in 2002 with an informant at Woody Cape Nature Reserve, rain rituals (prays for rain in times of drought) were performed at Bailey's Kop on the farm Dekselfontein, south of Alexandria (Cocks, et al 2002). The Dekselfontein referred to here is not the same as the one earmarked for resettlement. However, on site investigation suggests that these rituals were more likely to have been performed at Thaba ka Chungwa, which is not Bailey's Kop, but rather a lower, flat-topped hill at the base of the latter on its eastern slope. Bailey's Kop is covered in dense thicket whereas Thaba ka Chungwa has a flat summit of open grassland which is more accessible for such a ceremony. It is important to note that rain rituals are not associated with the ancestral spirits but are directed to the Christian God. This activity no longer takes place outdoors but the same results are apparently achieved in a church.

Similar rain rituals are reported to have been performed at the farm **Langvlakte**, which borders the western edge of Greenwood. Langvlakte is now run as Intsomi Lodge. The exact location of the ritual was not specified.

## 5.2 History of the La Repose development area

The area under consideration for development was originally called Groot Vlei/Groot Valley/Groote Vley and more recently it was subdivided to contain the following subdivisions: Greenwood, Grootvlei, Hollowdene, La Repose, Little Acre, Mossglen, Mossglen Annex, Ocean View, Paardekloof and Zeerust. No information was collected on the date of the sub-division and this data will have to be collected from the title deeds of the farms.

We do not know the names of the original owners of Groote Vley. We do know that the brothers John and Donald **Moodie** were granted the farm in 1824 and that John Moodie was responsible for constructing a home of limestone blocks on the farm in 1827 (Appendix C). When members of the Grahamstown Historical Society visited the area in 1975, they described the very old house of Groote Vley. "The house was built in 1824, the builder being Mackenzie of Grahamstown". Dr CJ Skead interviewed Mr Stanley Smith (29.11.1978) aged 84, living in Alexandria, formerly owner of Groote Valley. He stated that the original house on Groote Vlei was built by Lt J Moodie and is still standing today. Mr Smith had kept it in a good repair when he farmed there and had offered it to the National Monuments Council who refused it. It was in decline, being used as a rough farm shed without adequate repair. The house is a typical Eastern Cape farmhouse, double-storied, with the upper storey a loft. Moodie describes the construction of the house in his book. Mr Stanley Smith reported that he came to farm on Groote Vlei because his mother, a Miss Cannon, had inherited the farm. His son, Mr Malcolm Smith and his bride lived in the house in 1961 (Smith interview 2007), but it has subsequently been neglected and is in a state of disrepair. The house is located on La Repose (Figure 5).

**Cemeteries and Graves:** Adjacent to the old "Moodie" house is a cemetery (Figure 6). The Grahamstown Historical Society reported on their visit in 1975: "Nearby are century-old graves whose headstones tell of the wreck of the *Gladiator* on these shores on 16 November 1860. Buried here are 12 soldiers whose bodies were washed ashore and the wife and two small children of the ship's captain" (Appendix C). It is clear from further research that the soldiers were from another wreck, that of the *Roma*, which sank in 1893, and that their bodies were later exhumed and buried in the cemetery in Alexandria.

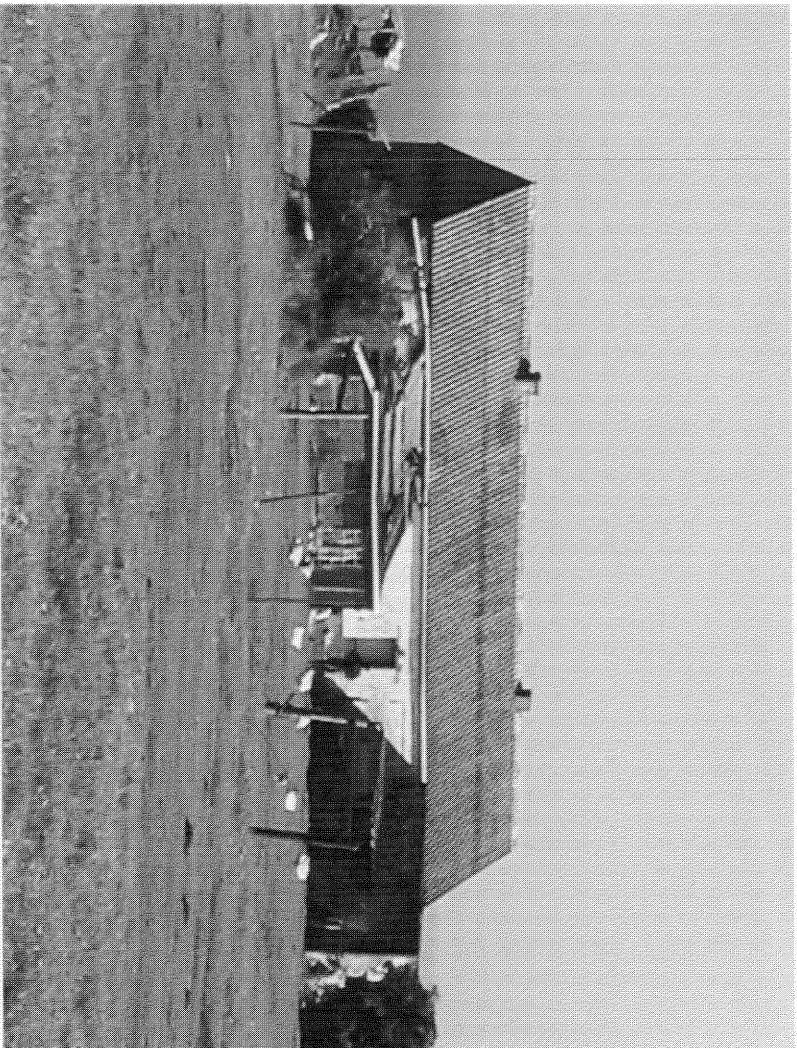


Figure 5: The original Moodie house built in 1827 of calcrete blocks.



Figure 6: Cemetery adjoining old Moodie farmhouse.

Moodie (1835) makes an interesting observation about the graves of early settlers. After the death of his brother, Donald's little girl, he writes: "as there were no churches or churchyards in this part of the colony, her grave was dug, according to the custom of the farmers, within a few hundred yards of the dwelling, under the branches of a small milk-wood tree" (Moodie 1835:146). This suggests that there may be other graves in close proximity to the "Moodie" house.

There are wells or "puts" on the farm Groot Vley (subdivision Ocean View) called **Putse Viakte**. According to Mr Stanley Smith (Skead unpublished farm records), the puts or wells were dug for water which seeps in plentifully and is sweet. The wells were used to provide water for the cattle. "The portion of Grootvlei known as Putse Viakte refers to an area where water can be obtained easily by digging. The plan is to dig down until a limestone sill is struck. The sweet water seeps in and is readily taken by stock. But anyone trying to deepen the hole by digging through the limestone sill meets with disappointment because as soon as the sill is breached, the water disappears. Putse Viakte was an old Coloured settlement. Its people got their water by digging holes". It was being developed as a Coloured settlement in the 1970s when Skead undertook his interviews (Skead interviews 1978). More recently, the farmer on Ocean View has indicated that the Putse (wells) no longer exist and he believes they have been covered by a sand dune (Cordner interview 2007).

Mr Stanley Smith (Skead interviews 1978) reported that a Coloured family named Cannon had occupied the **Perdekloof** section of Groot Vlei. "There were two brothers, white men, who did not marry, but lived with Coloured women and had large families by them. Their descendants are still called Cannon. The Cannons in Perdekloof were a poor lot and could not be bothered to work their own land. They hired whites to work for them". Mr Smith reported that he hired a portion of their farm from them. The Cannons lived on Perdekloof for several generations. The property was apparently entailed, passing onto "their unborn heirs". However, in 1988 Mr Cordner of Ocean View purchased the land from the Cannons after two Supreme Court actions and he has farmed the land since then. According to Mr Cordner (Cordner interview 2007), the Cannons lived in corrugated iron shacks and these were demolished. The exact location of these houses and information related to possible graves may be obtained from Cannon descendants who now live in Alexandria.



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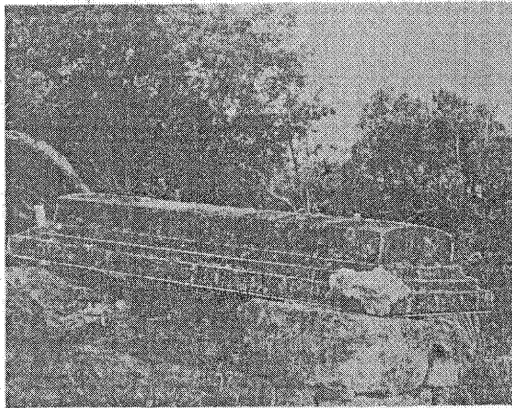
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# Family drowned before his eyes

FAR from the beaten track and now almost overgrown with bush, there lies within sound of the sea in the Alexandria district, a massive tombstone erected to the memory of a mother and her two children, who were drowned when the 1,500 ton sailing vessel *Gladiator* was wrecked between Point Padrone and Bushmans River mouth in November 1860.

The tombstone was erected by William Pagan and the inscription on it reads:

*"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, 27 yrs and 6 mths, William Wilson 4 yrs 8 mths, Helen Orient 1 yr 8 mths. The dearly beloved wife and children of William Pagan who on their homeward voyage per Gladiator from Bombay were wrecked on the coast below on the morning of 13th November, 1860 and met an untimely death in endeavouring to reach shore — Swallowed under the remorseless waves under the agonised eyes of their very husband and father who bruised and powerless to save, was, by the mercy of God after many perilous escapes, eventually rescued from the wreck through life to mourn their loss and pay this last tribute of affection to their names."*



This massive tombstone, located within sound of the waves beating on the Alexandria coast, was erected by a stricken father to his wife and two children who were drowned before his eyes, when the merchantman *Gladiator* was wrecked between Point Padrone and Bushmans River a little more than 100 years ago. Who made the tombstone, or how it was transported to what was then part of the wilds of the African coast, nobody knows.

## On her beam

Little more of the wreck is known except for what is contained in a report in the *Grahamstown Journal* of the same month. This states that the ship struck the rocks on the night of November 12, and gives the impression that she lay on her beam on the rocks "for next day only her bottom timbers could be seen from the shore."

That day the captain went ashore and busied himself salvaging what cargo he could, but between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. the following morning the ship was struck by a heavy sea and was driven into the breakers.

## Swamped

A boat was launched immediately and the woman and her two children put into it, but before it could be got clear of the ship, it was swamped by another large wave. The last seen of the woman was as she disappeared below the surface still clutching one of the children to her breast.

The ship broke up during the day and thousands of bales of cotton littered the beach. In the meantime however Mr Pagan, and presumably others, had been rescued from the doomed vessel by some fishermen from Bird Island.

## By ERIC TURPIN

Thirty two years later in 1893, 14 sailors from the *Roma* lost their lives at the same spot and were buried besides Mrs Pagan and her children.

Later however, when their relatives in England were contacted, the sailors' bodies were exhumed and were buried in a communal grave in the Alexandria cemetery, and once again the inscription on the tombstone tells most of what is known of this wreck.

An engraved metal plate on a stout wooden cross bears the following inscription:

### Husband

*"In loving memory of my beloved husband, Albert George Harwood, a native of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England — aged 40 years and 11 months and also Thomas Geoghegan—a native of Belfast—aged 25 who lost their lives along with 12 more of their fellow shipmates by the wreck of the barge Roma*

*near Point Padrone on the night of the 19th August, 1892 when homeward bound from Bombay to England after an absence of 1 year and 7 months. Erected by Patrick Geoghegan and Sarah Harwood."*

Another wreck which took place on the Alexandria coast was that of the *Daddington* after which *Daddington Rock* was named.

## Crusoe

The survivors of this vessel managed to reach Bird Island, and although stranded there for a long time, kept alive on the provisions from the wreck, birds they killed and fish they caught.

During their Robinson Crusoe-like existence on the island, they busied themselves salvaging tools and timber from the wreck. With these they eventually constructed a boat in which they sailed to Port Elizabeth.

At the scene of these wrecks and the graveyard nearby, still stands the house built by the 1820 settler Lieut Moody in 1824 on the farm Grootvlei which was given to him by the Colonial Government for meritorious service.

## 6 RESULTS OF THE SITE VISITS

A number of different types of heritage sites were identified during the survey. The locations of these sites are provided in Figure 6.1. CES TO PRODUCE A MAP WITH CO-ORDS

### 6.1 Archaeological Shell Middens

Only a single badly fragmented shell midden was identified in the development area. This site, located in a farm road opposite the entrance to Hell's Kloof, comprises very fragmented Donax serra shells.

However, it is important to consider that this area has been under pasture for many years. At present more than 70% of the land is under kikuyu grass. It is likely that the majority of shell middens are hidden by pastures, sand dunes and the dense coastal vegetation. For example, in 1984 a shell midden was uncovered beneath the soil surface at Groot Vlei during the construction of a shed. Interviews with the local farmers confirm that shell middens have been uncovered during ploughing in the past.

Large numbers of shell middens have also been identified in those areas which have not been exploited for agriculture, for example the coastal zone. Numerous shell middens have been recorded (in this and previous surveys) along the coast line from Sundays River in the west to Cape Padrone in the east. Many of these coastal sites are barely 10 m from the development area.

The location of this shell midden is as follows:

S 33°45'22,5"  
E 26°24'33,4

### 6.2 Historical buildings

There are a few buildings which are over 60 years of age but only one is of historical importance in the area. There may be features such as sheds, dams or other structures which are 60 years or older, but none were pointed out by informants.

#### 6.2.1 The "Moodie" House

The "Moodie" house, later named Island View, was constructed of calccrete blocks in 1827 and was occupied for 2 years by John Moodie. It is a typical Eastern Cape double storey dwelling, with a loft. It is reported to have had yellow wood floors and ceiling beams (Malcolm Smith interview 2007). However, the building has been occupied by farms workers for the last two decades and is in a very bad condition, with a section of the annex area collapsing. Intervention is urgently needed or the building will collapse.

The location of the "Moodie" House is as follows:

S 33°45'15,8"  
E 26°25'04,1"

#### 6.2.2 The Green Farmhouse

The Green farmhouse, on Greenwood farm appears to predate 1940 but more research is needed to confirm this. The house was built by a member of the Green family. It is reported to have yellow wood floors and an old wood stove (Potgieter, interview 2007).

The location of the Green Farmhouse is as follows:

**S 33°44'42,8"**  
**E 26°22'26,7"**

### **6.2.3 La Repose Farmhouse**

The La Repose farmhouse was constructed by Mr Malcolm Smith's father, Stanley Smith, and Malcolm was born there in 1936 (Malcolm Smith, interview 2007). This makes the house at least 60 years old. However, it has been extensively renovated and there are no features of the original structure visible.

The location of the La Repose Farmhouse is as follows:

**S 33°45'01,7"**  
**E 26°24'33,4"**

### **6.2.4 Dekselfontein Shop**

The Dekselfontein shop is apparently the oldest building on the portion of the Dekselfontein Farm that would be acquired by La Repose (which is only a portion of the original Dekselfontein farm). The building identified as a "shop" by Mr Richard Pullen (interview 2007). This could not be independently verified. It is not possible to determine whether it is 60 years old or not.

The location of the Dekselfontein Shop is as follows:

**S 33°39'53,5"**  
**E 26°22'48,1"**

## **6.3 Graves**

### **6.3.1 "Moodie' House Cemetery**

The cemetery at the "Moodie" House is extremely overgrown with the headstone collapsed and covered with bush. The farm worker nearby has constructed a vegetable garden around the graves. It is impossible to determine the exact number of graves, but there are at least 5 headstones, some representing more than one individual. These include:

- Alice May Smith (died 1934)
- Those who died on the Gladiator (1860)
- William Osborn Restall (died 1862)
- Carl August Carlson (died 1952)
- Edward Tilbury Smith (died 1902) and Edna Iris Smith (died 1907).

The location of this cemetery is as follows:

**S 33°45'17,1"**  
**E 26°25'07,8"**

### **6.3.2 Greenwood Cemetery**

The cemetery behind the old farmhouse at Greenwood contains two graves. The one is of Mr Henry Green (died 1985), a previous owner of the farm. The other is of his wife or mother Corrie Green (died 1994).

The location of this cemetery is as follows:

**S 33°44'38,5"**  
**E 26°22'27,2"**

### **6.3.3 Oceanview Cemetery**

The farm workers at Ocean View living in green painted houses at the side of the public road to Midfor have a small cemetery behind the houses. There are about 6 graves. Only one has a headstone.

The location of the cemetery is as follows:

**S 33°44'59,9"**  
**E 26°22'50,8"**

The farm workers explained that there is also a graveyard behind the milk shed on Ocean View, but there was insufficient time to record this.

There are likely to be other graveyards. For example there must a graveyard for the farm workers of Greenwood and those of La Repose. It is also likely that the Cannon's may have buried their dead in Perdekloof. However, it will require further investigation with a translator to discover these.

## **6.4 Cultural sites**

Mr Somyah, Parks Board official from Woody Cape who has lived in this area for at least 30 years, has reported that he has had to prevent people from having access to the beach at Midfor in the past. They had requested permission to perform a ritual on the beach at this location. According to Cocks (*et al.*, 2002), the ancestors of the ocean are appeased with gifts of millet, maize and tobacco at an early morning ritual on the beach. Some families may travel great distances if this ritual is required. According to Mr Somyah, the individuals who attempted to access the beach from Midfor came from Port Elizabeth. It would obviously be of interest to be able to interview these groups to determine why they should have selected Midfor.

No GPS readings were taken as we did not have access to the beach at this point but they are located at approximately:

**S 33°45'30"**  
**E 26°22'40"**

Previous research has confirmed that rain rituals were performed at Dekselfontein and Langvlakte in the past and that people travel to the Boknes River for their river rituals. It is possible that other rituals are being performed in this area that we are not aware of.

## **7 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND SENSITIVITY OF THE AREA**

No research has ever been done on the archaeological sites of this stretch of the Eastern Cape coast and nothing is known of the prehistory of the area from the Sunday's River to Port Alfred. The destruction of coastal sites would lead to the loss of important information of the prehistory of the area. These sites can inform us on the early San and Khoekhoen occupation of the area. In view of the rapid development of the coastal zone it is vital that some sites are protected for the future. These sites are well represented along the Alexandria coast and are protected as access through SAN Parks is limited.

Past and present fieldwork confirms a high density of prehistoric shell middens all along the coastal zone from the Sundays River Mouth to Cape Padrone. Many of these shell middens are adjacent to the development footprint. It is highly likely that the occupants of the housing development on La Repose will want access to the coast for recreation purposes. The probability is high that they will have a negative impact on the coastal sites and repeated, uncontrolled visits may lead to their destruction. Since these sites are outside of the development area, mitigation is not an option. Innovative methods will need to be explored to protect them from vandalism and destruction.

Only one badly fragmented shell midden was discovered in a farm road on La Repose. However, based on previous reports of sites and the observations of farmers, it is likely that shell middens will be discovered beneath the soil surface once earth moving activities commences. Some of these shell middens may have been badly damaged by more than a hundred years of ploughing and farming, but others may be buried at a considerable depth and may be protected.

The area is largely uninhabited and the built environment is limited. There are a few farmhouses in the area which are older than 60 years. There may be other ruins of old farmhouses in the area but these have not been traced. No decision has yet been made about the future of these structures and it is not possible to determine their sensitivity to development.

The most significant site in the area is the Moodie house which dates to 1827. This house is important as it represents one of the earliest European houses in the Alexandria area. It is made of an unusual building material, i.e. calcrete blocks, and it has been largely unaltered over the centuries, making restoration possible. It is important that the house be incorporated into future development plans.

The Moodie house is close to an historic cemetery which contains the remains of both people who have lived and died in the area over the last 100 years as well as those individuals who have died in shipwrecks along this stretch of the coast. Other sites which are sensitive to development are both historical cemeteries (such as that on Greenwood) as well as contemporary cemeteries of farm workers.



## 8 ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

In this chapter, the impact of the proposed development on the sites discovered during the survey, as well as possible undiscovered sites, is considered. Their significance is evaluated and suggestions made for their mitigation.

### 8.1 General Assessment

Most of the sites noted in Chapter 6 are of local significance and their destruction will have a local impact on our knowledge of the area. The only exception is the historic homestead of John Moodie, which has the potential to be a site of provincial importance if it is properly restored and made available as a tourist attraction. The duration of the impact on the archaeological sites, historic sites and cemeteries is likely to be long-term as heritage sites are generally non-renewable, in other words once they are destroyed they cannot be returned to their original state. However, with regards the cultural sites, people tend to be flexible and if one area is not available, will make use of another. The consequence of the development on the first three categories of heritage sites is therefore likely to be high.

The status of the impact on the heritage sites of the area may be either positive or negative, depending on the intentions of the developers. If historic sites, such as the Moodie house, are destroyed, this will result in a loss of our heritage. However, if the Moodie house is retained, restored and made available as a cultural/tourism centre, this will have a positive impact as the site will be retained for the future. The development proposals do not indicate whether there is any intention to preserve any of the historical buildings. It is not possible to comment on the impact of development on the built environment; suffice to say that that should development involve the destruction of these structures, then the impact of development will be of a permanent nature. If the intention is to preserve and restore the historical Moodie home, then the development will be positive. At present the house is in imminent danger of collapsing. Similar observations may be made with regard the historic cemetery next to the Moodie house. If the developers restore and conserve the cemetery, then the impact will be positive. At present the cemetery is in a poor state of preservation.

Clear guidelines need to be developed on the cemeteries and graves of farm owners and farm workers. If they are fenced and looked after, then the impact of development will be positive. If they are demolished without prior consultation, then the impact will be negative.

With regard archaeological sites, the development can have a positive outcome if an archaeologist is allowed to sample sites as they are uncovered. The development will afford us the opportunity to research the prehistory of the area. However, if the sites are bulldozed without mitigation, then the impact will be negative.

Finally, with regard cultural sites, development is likely to have a negative impact as people currently using specific sites will no longer have access to them. However, only one such site was identified, and it has been pointed out that diviners are fairly flexible with regards use of a specific site and if access is denied, will make use of another.

The level of confidence regarding the impact of development on the potential of buried archaeological sites is high due to the fact that remnants of these sites have been recovered in the past and that there is a high density of archaeological sites along the coastal margin. The presence of fresh water in the La Repose area would have made this an attractive area for settlement in the past, and occupation in this area would have been highly likely.

My level of confidence in the impact of development on the historical houses (particularly the Moodie house) as well as the cemeteries in the area is also high. These sites are highly visible and of historic interest and every effort should be made to conserve them. It is unlikely that SAHRA or the PHRA will grant permission for their destruction.

*Monitoring necessary*

adjoining farms (such as Dekselfontein and Langvlakte) and it is known that river rituals are carried out at Boknes where there is a deep section of the river. The impact of development will be more limited as people are known to make use of other areas if access is denied to a specific spot.

*The most significant impact however, is likely to be on the archaeological sites of the coastal zone, which lie outside of the footprint area. High numbers of residents on the La Repose development may lead to the possible vandalism or destruction of sites by ignorant members of the public. These archaeological sites are of provincial significance and are non-renewable. Once destroyed this information is lost forever.*

## **8.2 Loss of Existing Sites**

### **8.2.1 Impact 1: Loss of Archaeological Shell Middens along the Coastline**

#### *Comment*

Numerous shell middens were discovered during a survey of the coastal zone. These sites are potentially vulnerable as guests of La Repose would want to access to the coast for recreational purposes. Sites which are presently "protected" within SANParks will thus become more vulnerable to human actions.

#### *Significance*

Not all the archaeological shell middens along the coast are of equal significance and it is not feasible to try and preserve them all. However, if there is a significant increase in people accessing the coastal area the impact would be on the **surrounding area**. Any destruction in shell middens would be permanent and *probable*. The uncontrolled access and destruction of shell middens would be of **HIGH** significance. Controlled access would fall under the mandate of SANParks and with limited human resources this would prove difficult as despite the adoption of mitigation measures (see below) the impact can only be reduced to a **LOW** significance.

No, I can't agree with the above. It is not possible for us to implement mitigation measures with respect to the archaeological sites within the SANParks area. There is no way we could protect these sites from large numbers of visitors who may, potentially, want to access this area from La Repose. Only SANParks would be in the position to implement strict access control and they have indicated that they do not have the manpower to do so.

Thanks for comment, notably the issue that SANParks would need to ultimately manage access. I will alter the rating to match the rating given by yourself in the summary table below. As such, post-mitigation impact will have a LOW significance.

#### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- No development should occur along the coastline and in the local dunefield. It should noted that coastal area is protected and managed by SANParks and falls outside the development area of La Repose.
- Should any development be required (access points, boardwalks etc.) It is recommended that there be an on site meeting between SANParks and the proponent.
- An archaeologist should be involved in the above to provide input into a possible management plan.
- Access to the beach and dunefields should be restricted in terms of access points and number of people. SANParks will need to be consulted in this regard.

### **8.2.2 Impact 2: Loss of Historical Farm Buildings**

#### *Comment*

A few historic buildings were identified, the most significant being the property of John Moodie on La Repose. The significance of the building lies in the fact that it was built in 1827 and has been



My level of confidence in the impact of development on current and potential cultural sites is medium. Interviews were not conducted with farm workers on potential sites of cultural or ritual significance. However, previous research has shown that rituals for rain were conducted on adjoining farms (such as Deksselfontein and Langvlakte) and it is known that river rituals are carried out at Boknes where there is a deep section of the river. The impact of development will be more limited as people are known to make use of other areas if access is denied to a specific spot.

*The most significant impact however, is likely to be on the archaeological sites of the coastal zone, which lie outside of the footprint area. High numbers of residents on the La Repose development may lead to the possible vandalism or destruction of sites by ignorant members of the public. These archaeological sites are of provincial significance and are non-renewable. Once destroyed this information is lost forever.*

## **8.2 Loss of Existing Sites**

### **8.2.1 Impact 1: Loss of Archaeological Shell Middens along the Coastline**

#### *Comment*

Numerous shell middens were discovered during a survey of the coastal zone. These sites are potentially vulnerable as quests of La Repose would want to access to the coast for recreational purposes. Sites which are presently "protected" within SANParks will thus become more vulnerable to human actions.

#### *Significance*

Not all the archaeological shell middens along the coast are of equal significance and it is not feasible to try and preserve them all. However, if there is a significant increase in people accessing the coastal area the impact would be on the **surrounding area**. Any destruction in shell middens would be permanent and *probable*. The uncontrolled access and destruction of shell middens would be of **HIGH** significance. Controlled access would fall under the mandate of SANParks and with limited human resources this would prove difficult as despite the adoption of mitigation measures (see below) the impact can only be reduced to a **LOW** significance.

#### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- No development should occur along the coastline and in the local dunefield. It should noted that coastal area is protected and managed by SANParks and falls outside the development area of La Repose.
- Should any development be required (access points, boardwalks etc.) It is recommended that there be an on site meeting between SANParks and the proponent.
- An archaeologist should be involved in the above to provide input into a possible management plan.
- Access to the beach and dunefields should be restricted in terms of access points and number of people. SANParks will need to be consulted in this regard.

### **8.2.2 Impact 2: Loss of Historical Farm Buildings**

#### *Comment*

A few historic buildings were identified, the most significant being the property of John Moodie on La Repose. The significance of the building lies in the fact that it was built in 1827 and has been largely untouched in 100 years. The architecture is typical Eastern Cape and the building material (calcrete blocks) is very unusual.

#### *Significance*

The loss of this building from the development of La Repose would be permanent with an impact of MODERATE significance to the general public. Depending on how the building is incorporated into La Repose the impact would probably be negative or positive – the latter is dependant on recommendations being adopted.

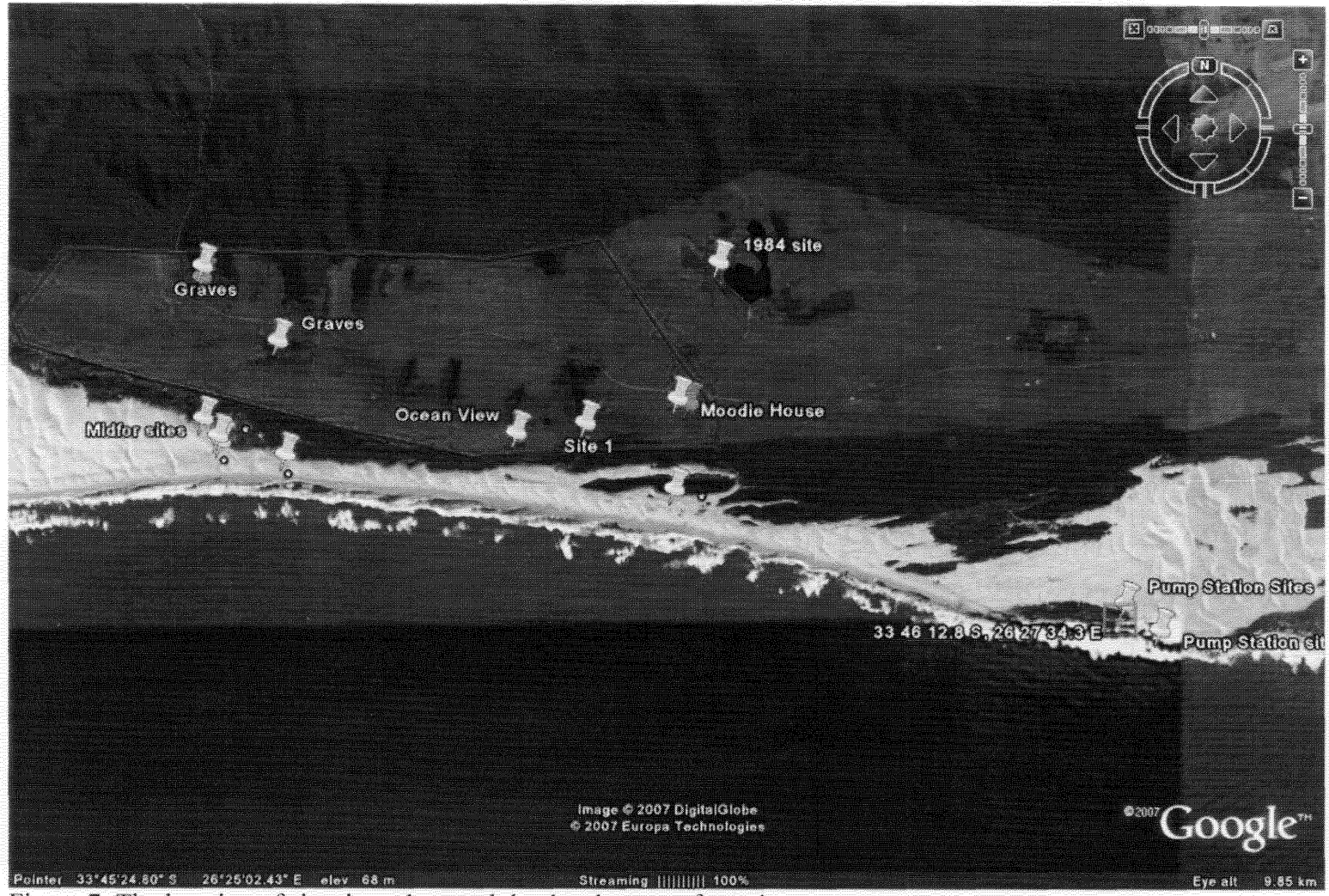


Figure 7: The location of sites in and around the development footprint.



Figure 8: The location of heritage sites in the footprint area.

#### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- The proponent should consider the restoration and preservation of this building, thus providing benefits. This may be incorporated into the proposed heritage centre.
- If the intention is to destroy the building, a permit will have to be obtained from the PHRA. It is unlikely that such a permit would be issued.
- Plans for the restoration or renovation of such a building need to be submitted to the PRHA. They will consider whether the restoration is in line with the architectural style of the building. Generally, they will insist that the outside façade is retained while more flexibility is allowed with changes to the interior. There are architects who specialise in architectural restoration who can give advice in this regard.
- Whether the building is restored or destroyed, an archaeologist will need to be on site to monitor proceedings.

#### **8.2.3 Impact 3: Loss of Historical Graves/cemeteries**

##### *Comment*

There are a few cemeteries in the area, the most notable being that which is located next to the old Moodie farmhouse. Other cemeteries are located on Greenwood and Ocean View. The historical cemetery next to the Moodie house is of great significance as it contains the remains of individuals who were ship wrecked off the coast. However, all graves are important.

##### *Significance*

The development could possibly result in the disturbance of local graves and cemeteries – with the impact being project **localised** but permanent. In terms of heritage the impact would *definitely* be of **MODERATE** significance. Adopting the recommendations provided below would reduce impacts to **LOW** significance, and potentially provide **MODERATE** benefits

##### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- The historic cemetery next to the Moodie house may be restored and may be used as a tourist attraction. This will result in Benefits.
- The other cemeteries on Greenwood and Ocean View should ideally be fenced and protected from development.
- If this is not feasible, then exhumation and reburial will need to take place. This is a time-consuming activity as the permission of the descendants needs to be obtained.

#### **8.3 Loss of Undiscovered and/or Buried Sites**

##### **8.3.1 Impact 4: Loss of Archaeological Shell Middens**

##### *Comment*

Archaeological shell middens are common within the area and would probably be discovered during the development (i.e. during the earth moving period).

Not all the archaeological shell middens are of equal significance and they may not all have to be excavated. Their significance lies in the state of preservation of the shells, the presence or absence of bone, pottery, stone artefacts and whether there are hearths present.

##### *Significance*

It is *probable* that shell middens would be discovered during construction within the **project site**, and any destruction of the middens would be permanent. The significance of impacts would be dependant on the quality of the middens encountered thus impacts may vary from **LOW** to **HIGH**. With the adoption of mitigation measures (see below) impacts may be reduced to **LOW** with potential **BENEFITS** – the latter depending on the effective adoption of recommendations below.



#### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- As a minimum requirement, a survey needs to be undertaken of the threatened area during the bulldozing of the area and each individual site must be recorded and assessed by an archaeologist. The archaeologist may recommend that the site may be destroyed, he/she may recommend that a portion of the site be sampled (excavated) or in exceptional cases he/she may recommend that the entire site be excavated. There is no point in doing a survey before the surface kikyuu grass is removed. The survey would concentrate on the actual footprint (development areas) including trenches dug for electricity and sewage, therefore not the entire area.
- Any discovery must inevitably lead to a cessation of construction while the archaeological remains are investigated. A permit will have to be obtained for the destruction of all archaeological sites.
- The presence of an archaeologist during the earth removal stage of the development of the area would have the positive benefit of ensuring that no significant buried sites are damaged. It is very difficult to train bulldozer operators to the level of identifying sites and they frequently find it difficult to spot archaeological sites before the damage has already been done. The contractors are unlikely to be on site at all times and from past experience it has been observed that (despite the provision of the law) contractors are unlikely to stop work and contact an archaeologist should a site be found. Nevertheless, if sites are found, development will have to cease so that the archaeologist can assess the significance of the site and make a decision on excavation or give permission for destruction. It is important to note that this can be a time-consuming process that can delay operations for several days.
- Any discoveries should be linked to the proposed heritage centre and cultural tourism through the interpretation of archaeological sites in the area. The density of archaeological sites is likely to lead to increased interest and awareness of their importance. However, it will be necessary that this increased awareness goes together with good management of archaeological resources and the co-operation of SANParks.

#### **8.3.2 Impact 5: Loss of Sub-surface Historical Structures or Artefacts**

##### *Comment*

Due to the large area which is going to be developed and the long history of European settlement, it is probable that historical material will be encountered during the construction phase. Even if they were discovered during development, they are unlikely to raise much public interest. Nevertheless, it is important to realise that structures older than 60 years are protected by law and it will require a permit to destroy any ruins which may still exist.

##### *Significance*

The impact of the development on as yet unidentified historical structures is *possible* and would be permanent but limited to the **project site**. Such impacts are likely to be viewed by informed public as being of **LOW** or **NO** significance. This is because the existence of these sites is not known.

##### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- The presence of an archaeologist on site will assist in the identification of buried historical structures or materials. If interesting remains are found and are found worthy of restoration and preservation, they may be used for tourism purposes.

#### **8.3.3 Impact 6: Loss of Sub-surface Graves**

##### *Comment*

A number of graveyards were discovered during the survey. The likelihood of further graves being uncovered during the development of the area is extremely high. The size of the area which is being developed, and the fact that the area has been occupied by Khoisan peoples for thousands of years, would make such a conclusion highly likely. There is also the possibility of uncovering colonial graves buried outside of the two cemeteries discussed above.

##### *Significance*

The development of La Repose would *probably* discover graves within the **project site**. Any disruption or destruction of graves or cemeteries would be permanent and of **HIGH** significance. This is because of the extreme sensitivity many people feel about the desecration of graves. The adoption of mitigation measures may reduce these impacts to an overall **LOW** significance.

#### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- There are very specific regulations regarding the procedure to be followed when graves are discovered (National Heritage Resources Act).
- The presence of an archaeologist on site will ensure that the proper procedure is followed immediately a grave is uncovered. Discovering a grave can be even more time-consuming process than uncovering a shell midden, as local communities will have to be consulted about the future of the grave. Unmarked graves often have to be excavated and arrangements then have to be made for reburial.

### **8.3.4 Impact 7: Loss of Intangible/Living Heritage**

#### *Comment*

A number of sites of intangible or living heritage sites have been recorded on adjoining farms. However, no opportunities were available to discuss these sites with the local farm workers. This does not mean that no such sites exist. It is highly likely that that the development of the area will trigger memories of past cultural activities, which took place in the area among other groups, and they may come forward to make such claims if they feel that their heritage is threatened. It was reported that people from afar as Port Elizabeth have travelled to Midfor to attempt to perform rituals at the sea. Access was denied by SANParks.

#### *Significance*

At this stage it is **UNKNOWN** if there are any sites associated with living heritage in the project area. It is *possible* that such sites may be discovered during development.

#### *Mitigation Measures and Recommendations*

- The developers can attempt to pre-empt such claims from the local farm workers by arranging for a meeting with them. Alternatively, if interest groups do come forward during development, each claim will have to be investigated and evaluated on its merits. This will involve anthropologists meeting with interested groups and collecting information, and then involving them in the final decisions regarding the preservation or destruction of the living heritage site.
- The issue of cultural heritage should be raised in the development of the resettlement framework in terms of the consultation process proposed with the local farmworkers.

Impacts Associated with Heritage and Archaeological Sites	Without Mitigation				With Mitigation
	Temporal	Spatial	Certainty	Significance	Significance
<b>Loss of Existing Sites</b>					
Impact 1: Loss of Archaeological Shell Middens along the Coastline	<u>Permanent</u>	Surrounding Area	<i>Probable</i>	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Impact 2: Loss of Historical Farm Buildings	<u>Permanent</u>	Project Level	<i>Definite</i>	HIGH NEGATIVE	HIGH NEGATIVE or BENEFICIAL
Impact 3: Loss of Historical Graves/cemeteries	<u>Permanent</u>	Project Level	<i>Possible</i>	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE or SOME BENEFITS
<b>Loss of Undiscovered and/or Buried Sites</b>					
Impact 4: Loss of Archaeological Shell Middens	<u>Permanent</u>	Project Level	<i>Probable</i>	LOW to HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE to BENEFITS
Impact 5: Loss of Sub-surface Historical Structures or Artefacts	<u>Permanent</u>	Project Level	<i>Possible</i>	LOW to NO SIGNIFICANCE	DON'T KNOW
Impact 6: Loss of Sub-surface Graves	<u>Permanent</u>	Project Level	<i>Probable</i>	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Impact 7: Loss of Intangible/Living Heritage	UNKNOWN				



## **9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

All archaeological sites as well as historical sites older than 60 years, are protected by the law (National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999) and the developer will be required to obtain a permit from the provincial heritage resources authority or SAHRA to destroy any archaeological or historical sites in the area. The destruction of archaeological sites will lead to the permanent loss of information related to our past, as archaeological sites are non-renewable. Mitigation will involve the excavation of a representative sample of sites in order to record the prehistoric heritage of the area.

It is important to emphasise that the survey sampled only portions of the farms La Repose, Ocean View and Greenwood. A visit was also paid to the portion of the farm Dekselfontein which has been identified for resettlement of farm workers. Despite this, certain observations can be extrapolated with regard development of the area.

It is clear that there is a high density of shell middens along the coastal zone and inland for a distance of about 5km. Over 70% of the farms of La Repose, Greenwood and Ocean View are covered in pasture and this makes it difficult to locate archaeological sites. However, I am confident that shell middens will be uncovered during earth moving activities. These middens have the potential to inform us about the heritage of the Khoisan peoples in this area.

The importance of the historic Moodie house and the graveyard on La Repose has been emphasised. There is some uncertainty about the future of the building and cemetery and these need to be addressed. Development could have positive consequences if they are preserved.

It is likely that other graves will be uncovered in other parts of the development area because the farms have been occupied by European settlers from 1824, while the indigenous inhabitants of the area have lived here for thousands of years. The destruction of possible gravesites in the area could also have far-reaching political repercussions from Khoisan groups. All graves are protected in terms of the Act and a permit will be required to excavate them. Permits are only issued when the developer has satisfied the PHRA that affected communities have been consulted and that provision has been made for repatriation.

The heritage resources of the area are a significant resource for local tourism initiatives and should be protected for the future.

### **9.1 General recommendations**

1. It is recommended that SAN Parks meet with the developers of La Repose to consider ways in which the coastal resources, most particularly the archaeological sites, may be protected. A management plan may be drawn up to restrict access to certain sections of the coast to protect archaeological shell middens from the public. They could become no-go areas.
2. An archaeologist should be on site during the development to provide advice when archaeological shell middens, graves or sub-surface structures are uncovered. Development may have to stop while excavations are undertaken. Mitigation is not necessary for all archaeological sites. Some may have been badly impacted by farming in the past. However, well preserved sites may need to be excavated in order to recover important information relating to the past.
3. Sites of historical significance, such as the historical farmhouse on La Repose and the historical graveyard must be conserved. Other graves (farm owners and farm workers) will either have to be fenced and protected, or else the developers will have to consider exhumation and reburial.
4. There are brief and tantalising glimpses of oral history associated with the use of the coast by various groups during the recent past. This information must be collected.

## **9.2 Recommendations for a Cultural and Heritage Centre**

The archaeology and history of the area should be conserved and packaged to enhance the tourism potential of the area through a cultural and heritage centre. Elsewhere in South Africa (for example the Khoisan Centre at Humansdorp) heritage centres have failed to reach their potential because they were over-ambitious in their aims and their objectives were not properly considered. It is preferable to start with a core idea and grow through time, rather than establish a large heritage centre which fails to reach its potential.

It is suggested that the developers consider restoring the Moodie house (and adjoining cemetery) and utilising them as a tourist information centre and cultural/heritage site. The building could contain the offices of the on-site staff as well as display the archaeological and historical heritage of the area in two-dimensional posters. The location of the site is scenically attractive and the fact that the historic cemetery is situated nearby is likely to attract tourists and visitors to the area, especially if this is marketed well. The calcrete blocks of the Moodie house are locally sourced and blend in well with the environment.

It is suggested that the developers consider talking with the staff at the Woody Cape offices of the Greater Addo Elephant National Park around such a cultural/heritage centre as there may be spin-offs for both parties. Such a collaborative venture could also have educational value.

## 10 REFERENCES

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- Moodie, J.W.D. 1835. **Ten Years in South Africa**. Vol II. London: Richard Bentley.
- Mostert, N. 1992. **Frontiers: the epic of South Africa's creation and the tragedy of the Xhosa people**. Jonathan Cape: London.
- Peires, J. 1989. **The dead will arise: Nongqawuse and the great Xhosa cattle-killing movement of 1856-7**. Raven Press: Johannesburg.
- Skead, C.J. No date. **Unpublished records of the history of Eastern Cape farms**. Bowker Library: Albany Museum.
- Skead, C.J. 1993. **The Algoa Gazetteer**. Algoa Regional Services Council, Port Elizabeth.
- Turpin, E. 1963. **Tale of a Lonely Tomb: Family drowned before his eyes**.
- Annals of the Grahamstown Historical Society of 1975** (2 (1)):38
- Eastern Cape Naturalist November 1980**: 24 (3):23

## 11 INTERVIEWS

The full text of the interviews is available as a separate document and may be obtained from the author. Selected information has been included in the report.

Interviews were conducted with the following individuals:

- Corder, David. Owner of Ocean View. Interviews on the 28 August and 4 September 2007.
- Potgieter, Hofmeyr. Son of Christo Potgieter. Owner of Greenwood. 28 August 2007.
- Pullen, John. Owner of La Repose. 23 August 2007.
- Pullen, Tindal. Previous owner of La Repose. 23 August 2007.
- Smith, Malcolm. Previous owner of La Repose. 3 September 2007.
- Somyah, L. SAN Parks official from Woody Cape who had lived in the area since 1979. 28 August 2007.

**APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPECIALIST**

## WEBLEY, L. CURRICULUM VITAE

Date of birth 23 August 1956  
Address 4 Oatlands Rd  
Grahamstown  
6139

ID 5608230085081  
Marital Status Single, one son aged 18  
Telephone 046 6222312 (w)  
Telephone 046 6224495 (h)  
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### EDUCATION

1974 Matriculated Kloof High School, Kwa-Zulu Natal  
1977 BA (Archaeology and Hebrew), University of Stellenbosch  
1978 BA Hons (Archaeology), University of Stellenbosch  
1984 MA cum laude (Archaeology), University of Stellenbosch  
1992 PhD (Archaeology), University of Cape Town  
Thesis title: **The history and archaeology of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer settlement in the north-western Cape, South Africa.**

### EMPLOYMENT

2005- Head: Albany Museum  
1999-2005 Acting Head (Acting Deputy Director), Albany Museum, Grahamstown  
The Albany Museum falls under the Directorate of Museums and Heritage: Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture in the Eastern Cape Provincial government.  
1997-1998 Assistant Director, Albany Museum, Grahamstown  
1990-1997 Archaeologist, Albany Museum, Grahamstown  
1988-1990 Archaeologist, Natal Museum Services, Pietermaritzburg  
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Archaeology, University of Cape Town  
1984 Temporary Lecturer, Archaeology, University of Fort Hare  
1982-1983 Research Assistant, Anthropology, University of Stellenbosch  
1981 Junior Lecturer, Archaeology, University of Stellenbosch  
1979-1980 Junior Lecturer, Semitic Languages, University of South Africa

### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES

1. Represent the Albany Museum on the Senate of Rhodes University
2. Represent the Albany Museum on the Schonland Herbarium Steering Committee
3. Represent the Albany Museum on the Makana Tourism Executive Committee
4. Represent the Albany Museum on the Makana Heritage Committee
5. Represent the Albany Museum on the Makana Art Project
6. Represent the Albany Museum on the SASOL Scifest Steering Committee

### MUSEUM DISPLAY EXPERIENCE

I have assisted with the scripting of seven (7) exhibitions at various museums. A list may be obtained on request.



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## COMPUTER LITERACY

I am proficient in Corel WordPerfect 8, in MS Word 2003, in MS Access and MS PowerPoint. I attended a GIS Workshop at Rhodes University in June 2004.

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## PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Association of Professional Archaeologists of South Africa  
Royal Society of South Africa

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## EDITORIAL REPRESENTATION

I am the co-editor of *Southern African Field Archaeology* first produced in 1992. I was the assistant editor of the *Annals of the Eastern Cape Museums* from 2000-2002. I am on the editorial board of the *Phoenix* (now *Umjelo*) from 1995-present.

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE

Since 1977 I have participated in and/or directed archaeological excavations at over 50 sites in South Africa. These have included Middle and Later Stone Age sites in the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape. I have also excavated a number of historical sites in the Western Cape, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape. I also have limited experience on Iron Age sites. In addition to fieldwork, I have lectured in archaeology at a number of tertiary institutions and published numerous scientific papers on archaeology.

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## ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE

I have been actively engaged in ethnographic fieldwork among descendants of Nama-speaking peoples in the Northern Cape since 1981. This has involved collecting oral histories from local communities in the Leliefontein, Steinkopf and Richtersveld Reserves. I have also been involved in fieldwork, involving interviews with Xhosa-speakers, in villages around the Great Fish River Reserve in the Eastern Cape with Dr C Manona, of the Institute of Economic and Social Research at Rhodes University. In 2002 I was part of a team of 4 researchers who undertook a survey of heritage sites in the Greater Addo Elephant National Park. This survey involved talking to Xhosa-speakers on heritage sites in the Park.

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## CONSULTANCY EXPERIENCE

I have conducted at least 30 consultancy reports on the impact of development on heritage sites, since 1995. Three of the biggest consultancy contracts have involved work for the South African National Parks Board and I have surveyed the Richtersveld National Park, the Namaqua National Park and the Addo Elephant National Park.

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## PRESENTATION OF HERITAGE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

I have presented numerous heritage training programmes since 1995. These have been to the following organizations:

1. Eastern Cape Nature Conservation officials - 1995
2. Richtersveld National Park officials - 1997
3. Eastern Cape Teachers – 1997
4. Directorate of Museums and Heritage officials - 1999
5. Assistant Directors of Museums and Heritage - 2002
6. Nelson Mandela Metropole heritage officials – 2002

7. Assistant Directors and Principal Museum Human Scientists - 2003.

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**INVOLVEMENT WITH HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND COMMITTEES**

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1. In 1994 I served on a Heritage sub-committee which was responsible for drafting new heritage legislation for the Eastern Cape.
2. From 1997-2001, I was a member of the transitional Eastern Cape Regional Committee of the National Monuments Council.
3. From 2001, I have served on the permits sub-committee of SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency).

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**RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS**

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I have published 24 articles in books or in peer-reviewed journals and 20 popular articles. A list of these may be obtained in request.

**APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES BOTH IN AND ADJACENT TO  
THE DEVELOPMENT AREA**

**Shell middens** are open-air shell accumulations, which have resulted from human occupation. While some shell middens (occurring in caves) have been dated to older than 20 000 years, the majority of shell middens found along the South African coastline date between 300 years and 10 000 years ago. They may vary in size, between 1 m and 20 m in diameter. Generally there is a correlation between the shellfish in the midden and what is available on the rocks of the seashore nearby. While the public often mistakenly refers to them as Strandloper middens, it is more correct to say that middens older than 2 000 years are the product of San hunter-gatherers. Middens dating between 2 000 and 300 years ago are either related to the San or to Khoekhoen herders. Herder sites generally contain pottery.

There are numerous references in the accession registers of the Archaeology Department of the Albany Museum regarding shell middens in this area. The earliest collections of material from shell middens (called mounds in the records) from the Woody Cape area date to the 1930s. Unfortunately, the location of these shell mounds is not specified in these early records.

One record mentions stone implements and pottery from a white mussel (*Donax serra*) midden between Springs and Putseviale (a distance of more than 5km). References to the "tufa" capping or a "kranz" and the Springs suggests that collections of material were being made on the calcrete surface near Cape Padrone (i.e. in the area where large numbers of shell middens are known to exist).

A variety of different remains are reported to occur in these shell mounds. John Hewitt (a previous Director of the Albany Museum), for example, reported on some "giant crescents" from a shell mound at the eastern end of Woody Cape. This is significant as it possible that these large stone segments may be similar to the ones described as "Kabeljous segments" by Dr Binneman from the Jeffreys Bay area.

Hall reported on shell middens from **Midfor** in the 1980s and Webley recorded the presence of a shell midden on the farm **Veiplaas** belonging to Mr Norman Smith in 1984. A vertical cutting through the shell midden (some 5 km from the coast) was made by the owner while building a shed for his calves. The site is about 10m squared in size and the cutting revealed about a 1m deposit. Ash lenses were noted in the stratigraphy. The midden is in a good state of preservation and a large area still remains for excavation. The owner found grindstones and large animal bones in the deposit. The site contains flakes of quartzite and a retouched silcrete flake. The shellfish include *Donax serra*, *Alikreukel*, *Limpets* and *Perna perna*. The farm has no water flowing through it but as the name implies large areas may become waterlogged after heavy rains.

There are numerous shell middens situated in the dunes around the **Pump Station**. Their location is related to the presence of fresh water which flows into the sea at this point. There are many small concentrations within a few metres of each other. These sites may be single occupation sites. The majority do not contain pottery. The shell composition of the middens is diverse, with limpet, brown mussel, *alikeukel* and *perlemoen* (abalone) represented. The stone tools consist of the occasional cobble, flaked cobble, some quartzite flakes and very rare silcrete pieces.

In 2003 Mr Bosman, of the Woody Cape Nature Reserve (now part of the Greater Addo Elephant National Park), took Webley and de Klerk (a palaeontologist at the Albany Museum) for a reconnaissance trip along the beach. A total of 14 shell middens were recorded between the mouth of the **Sundays River** and a distance some 30km east of the river mouth. These shell middens were interesting for the variety of archaeological artefacts which they contained. A number contained pottery suggesting pastoralist connections, while others were dominated by stone tools. One point of interest was the number of sites which contained metal artefacts and/or slag. This is similar to sites reported from Coega, and further south at Blue Horizon Bay (south of Port Elizabeth). This suggests that these sites may be quite recent and that they may be reflecting the lifestyles of hunter-gatherer and pastoralist groups during the last 300 years.

**APPENDIX C: HISTORICAL SITES**



**The Moodie House (Island View):** With regard the history of the farm, it has been recorded that, after the collapse of the settlement of Fredericksburg at Peddie (in 1821), "the brothers John and Donald Moodie were jointly granted land at Groot Vlei" in May 1824 (Alexandria quitrent register, fol. 392, Cape Archives). There is some suggestion that John may have been living on Groote Vley before this date. The land given to the two brothers consisted of about five thousand acres in two lots. The one at 'Kaba (which they named Hoy after their native island in Orkney) had a constant stream of water. The other was at Groote Vlei but it "was only supplied with water by a natural pond formed by the rains, which was subject to be dried up in the course of the summer" (Moodie 1835: 148). The brother therefore settled at Hoy and there John remained until 1827 when he moved back to Groote Vley for his health. In June 1828 John bought Donald out, but tired of his lonely existence he moved to Grahamstown and then sailed back to England in 1829.

In 1827 John moved to Groote Valley "from the great lake or a large pond of rainwater which it contains, which however, was occasionally dried up after long droughts in the summer season. I determined to fix my abode here for the future, as, in the event of the natural pond failing, I had little doubt of procuring a sufficient supply of water by digging in the and along the beach" (Moodie 1835: 199-200).

John described that the location which he had selected to build his hut "was on the top of a steep grassy hill which overlooked the sea, above which it was elevated nearly four hundred feet" (ibid:202). John appears to have observed the shell middens in the area, noting the calcareous sands and the fragments of sea-shell "brought there by he Hottentots and the Kaffres, who formerly inhabited this country in great numbers" (ibid. 208).

John describes that he built his house out of blocks of limestone which he quarried from a side of a steep hill about a mile from the house, and which he transported by means of a wagon. The roof was covered in rushes. There were inside partitions and the walls were plastered. After John had sold the half share in his farm to an officer and his family who had been living in Uitenhage, he was obliged to build an additional wing to the house. After that John set off on his travels into the interior. On his return he moved to Grahamstown and then after a few months, set sail for England.

Groote Vlei was subsequently sold. The Grahamstown Journal for 1831 contains the following for sale advertisement: "The farm Groot Vallei ... the grazing is of the best and richest description, an extensive forest of the finest timber adjoins the farm, and a food stone house is built upon it – apply at the office of this paper".

In order to trace the subsequent owners of Groote Vlei and the eventual subdivision of the property, it will be necessary to undertake research in the Deeds Office in Cape Town. However, oral history records that the farms of Groot Vlei, La Repose and Putse Vlakke were owned by the Smith's for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A Coloured family named Cannon owned Perdekloof (Perdekloof and Putse Vlakke today form part of Ocean View). Greenwood was owned by the Greens. The current farmers in this area have all settled here in the last 20 years and have little knowledge of the history of the farms.

#### *Water*

The farm of Groote Vley lies in a long valley, mostly on the lower ground, with part of the farm on the upper ridge, under the forests. The lower valley had three vleis, which fill up in good rains. It has wonderful water supplies which seep out under the base of the hill but the upper ridge has little water and when drilled for needs great depth. There is also much sub-surface water and the previous owner, Mr Stanley Smith, used to water his cattle merely by digging in the veld and finding first class sweet water even in the worst of droughts.

There is a great deal of information on the freshwater sources of the area. The springs on Groot Vley have been developed as a water supply for Alexandria. They give a wonderful supply of fresh water. Much water can be found below the ridge, on Grootvlei, and in a gully between the rocks on the beach and the Gilfilian family who farmed there knew of a very deep hole exposed only at low

tide where a fishing rod could not touch the bottom out of which fresh water flowed into the salt water of the sea.

Dr Skead interviewed Mr T Hooole in 1978, and was told that his in-laws, the Giffilians, used to take their cattle to water at the sea, where the freshwater bubbled up out of the beach. Mr Hooole stated that the Giffilian brothers at Springs built the stone walls across the gullies and trapped the fish by allowing them to swim in over the walls at high tide and then collecting them from the pools at low tide. Wagon loads of fish were taken at times.

**APPENDIX D: SHIPWRECK RECORDS FOR THE AREA**

In November 1860 the 1,500 ton sailing vessel, the **Gladiator** homeward bound from Bombay to England, was wrecked between Point Padrone and the Bushmans River Mouth. The ship apparently struck the rocks on the night of the 12 November 1860 and lay on her beam on the rocks. The Captain, William Pagan, went ashore to salvage the cargo, but in the early hours of the following morning the ship was struck by heavy seas and was driven into the breakers. A boat was launched to take the Captain's wife and children ashore, but this was swamped by a large wave and they were drowned. The ship broke up during the day and thousands of bales of cotton were strewn on the beach. The rest of the crew were apparently rescued by some fishermen from Bird Island.

Some thirty two years later, in 1893, a further 14 sailors from the **Roma** lost their lives at the same spot and were buried next to Mrs Pagan and her children. However, subsequently their relatives in the England arranged for their bodies to be exhumed and buried in the cemetery in Alexandria. The inscription on the metal plaque indicates that the barque Roma was wrecked off Point Padrone in the night of the 19<sup>th</sup> August 1892 when the vessel was homeward bound from Bombay to England.

**The list of shipwrecks for the Cape Padrone, Woody Cape, Bird Island and northern Algoa Area, compiled by SAHRA indicates the following:**

- The wooden sailing vessel, the **Gladiator**, sank off Cape Padrone on the 12 November 1860.
- The Austrian sailing barque, the **Jupiter T**, wrecked off a reef about a half a mile from Cape Padrone, on the 19 April 1875.
- The German sailing vessel, the **Hydra**, sank off Cape Padrone on the 26 May 1882.
- The sailing barque, the **Noturne**, wrecked off the coast of Woody Cape (perhaps near Groot Vlei) on the 1 June 1892.
- The Norwegian wooden sailing barque, the **Noatun**, was wrecked on the Groot Vlei beach (Cape Padrone) on the 22 June 1892.
- The British steel sailing barque, the **Cambusnethan**, sank off Woody Cape on the 5 May 1897.
- The German steel sailing barque, the **Franze**, foundered 30 km south of Cape Padrone on the 30 January 1898.
- The British iron sailing barque, the **Roma**, wrecked off Groot Vlei beach (Cape Padrone) on the 19 August 1898 (note there is a discrepancy with dates).
- The **Gilia** (a motor vessel) sank 6 miles east of Cape Padrone on the 14 November 1943.