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- Bakhurst Magisterial D.

**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FOR THE EXEMPTION OF A FULL PHASE 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
CLAYTON'S REACH HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT 6 AND 8 BECKER STREET,
PORT ALFRED, NDLAMBE MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.**

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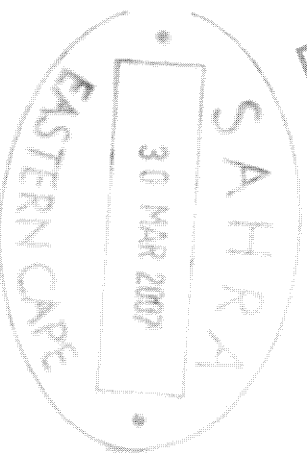
**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR EXEMPTION OF A FULL
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Status of the property

The two proposed properties for development at 6 (Erven No. 1892) and 8 (Erven No. 3895) Becker Street, Port Alfred (33.35.31S; 26.52.35E), were visited and investigated (see attached documentation). The properties are situated on a steep slope in an residential area and were exposed to intense development previously. There are still domestic buildings present and a large part was previously a garden with terraces. No archaeological heritage sites or material were found.

The only historical heritage feature present is a filled-in well with a concrete slab cover (see attached photographs). The age is not known, but it is assumed to be older than 60 years. The feature is completely filled-in and will be retained and protected as a historical feature within the development and will be fenced off.

Due to domestic building operations in the past, it is unlikely that any significant *in situ* archaeological remains will be exposed during further development.



Letter of recommendation

It is recommended that the proposed development of the Clayton's Reach housing development at 6 and 8 Becker Street, Port Alfred, Ndlambe Municipality, is exempted from a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment. The proposed area for development is of very low cultural sensitivity and it is believed that it is unlikely that any archaeological heritage remains will be found on the property.

GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

It must be emphasised that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment is based on the visibility of archaeological sites/material and may not therefore, reflect the true state of affairs. Sites and material may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the unlikely event of such finds being uncovered, (during any phase of construction work), archaeologists must be informed immediately so that they can investigate the importance of the sites and excavate or collect material before it is destroyed (see attached list of possible archaeological sites and material). The *onus* is on the developer to ensure that this agreement is honoured in accordance with the National Heritage Act No. 25 of 1999.

It must also be clear that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which should give a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

APPENDIX: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM COASTAL AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers

1. Shell middens

Shell middens can be defined as an accumulation of marine shell deposited by human agents rather than the result of marine activity. The shells are concentrated in a specific locality above the high-water mark and frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone and occasionally also human remains. Shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, but an accumulation which exceeds 1 m² in extent, should be reported to an archaeologist.

2. Human Skeletal material

Human remains, whether the complete remains of an individual buried during the past, or scattered human remains resulting from disturbance of the grave, should be reported. In general the remains are buried in a flexed position on their sides, but are also found buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping and developers are requested to be on the alert for this.

3. Fossil bone

Fossil bones may be found embedded in calcrete deposits at the site. Any concentrations of bones, whether fossilized or not, should be reported.

4. Stone artefacts

These are difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which do not appear to have been distributed naturally, should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified.

5. Stone features and platforms

They come in different forms and sizes, but are easy to identify. The most common are an accumulation of roughly circular fire cracked stones tightly spaced and filled in with charcoal and marine shell. They are usually 1-2 metres in diameter and may represent cooking platform for shell fish. Others may resemble circular single row cobble stone markers. These are different sizes and may be the remains of wind breaks or cooking shelters.

6. Historical artefacts or features

These are easy to identified and include foundations of buildings or other construction features and items from domestic and military activities.

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Proposed Development

PORT ALFRED

THE DUNES 391

GREEN MOUNTAIN

MANSFIELD 341

KAIRBAK 240



7

7

283

LOCALITY MAP

NTS

