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**A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF A
PROPOSED REST CAMP FACILITY AT PIETIE SE PUNT
AGULHAS NATIONAL PARK**

Prepared for

SRK CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

On behalf of

VUKA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC

By

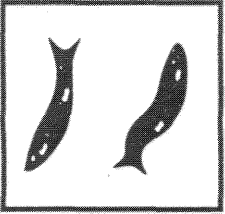
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24 February 2003

Att: Mary Leslie
SAHRA
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Dear Mary

**REPORT: PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED
REST CAMP FACILITY AT PIETIE SE PUNT, AGULHAS NATIONAL PARK**

Please find the above report for your comments.

Yours sincerely

Jonathan Kaplan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and brief

Vuka Environmental Management Services Inc. requested that the Agency for Cultural Resource Management undertake a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of a proposed tourist accommodation facility (rest camp site) at Pietie se Punt in the Agulhas National Park, in the Overberg region of the Southern Cape.

The aim of the AIA was to determine the impact that the proposed rest camp site, including the proposed construction of a 2 km access road to the proposed rest camp, might have on archaeological remains.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the archaeological study were:

1. to determine whether there are likely to be any archaeological sites of significance within the proposed rest camp site, and in the alignment of the proposed 2 km access road to the rest camp site;
2. to identify and map sites of archaeological significance within the proposed rest camp site and in the alignment of the proposed access road to the rest camp site;
3. to indicate the sensitivity and significance of archaeological sites within the proposed rest camp site and in the proposed alignment of the access road;
4. to assess the status and significance of any impacts resulting from the proposed development;
5. to identify mitigatory measures to protect and maintain any valuable archaeological sites that may exist; and
6. to propose actions for inclusion in the Construction Environmental Management Plan for the proposed project

3. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The approach followed in the AIA entailed a detailed foot survey of the proposed rest camp site, including supporting infrastructure. Supporting infrastructure includes the main (rest camp) complex consisting of a reception area, offices, public toilets, convenience store, and vehicle and bus parking facilities, as well as the proposed construction of a 2 km access road to the rest camp site.

The AIA also assesses the potential impacts on the entire Pietie se Punt site (i.e. the area beyond the proposed development footprint), although proposed plans are to develop only a small portion of the site.

A desktop study was also undertaken.

4. THE STUDY AREA

The study area is the Agulhas National Park in the Overberg region of the southwestern Cape (Figure 1).

A proposed conceptual development plan for the rest campsite, which includes the proposed 2-km access road, is illustrated in Figure 2.

An initial study of the proposed project undertaken in November 2002, entailed an archaeological scan of three proposed alternative rest camp sites; at Pietie se Punt, Rasperpunt and the Shipwreck site (Kaplan 2002).

Pietie se Punt is the preferred site.

The results of November 2002 study showed that all three sites contained archaeological remains (Kaplan 2002).

Archaeological research has shown that people have occupied the Agulhas area for well over a million years.

Large numbers of Later Stone Age¹ (LSA) sites have been recorded in the study area (Hall 1984; Kaplan 1993, 1997, 1998a, b, 1999a, b). Sites have been described at Die Walle, Hoek se Baai, Gruis se Baai, Oubaai, Bloubaai, Vlei se Bank, Rasperpunt and Cape Agulhas.

Middle Stone Age² (MSA) and Early Stone Age³ (ESA) tools also occur locally.

Substantial concentrations of shellfish remains (shell middens) are densely clustered inshore of the rocky shoreline in the intertidal zone. It is here that large quantities of shellfish species were exploited, processed, and consumed by LSA hunter-gatherers.

Archaeological sites in the area are not only confined to the intertidal zone, however, and large numbers of sites occur in the inland dunefields, as well as above the limestone cliffs overlooking the sea (Hall 1984, 1998a). Rare shelters/overhangs occur in some of the limestone cliffs.

¹ A term referring to the last 20 000 years of precolonial history in southern Africa.

² A term referring to the period between 200 000 and 20 000 years ago.

³ A term referring to the period between 2 million and 200 000 years ago.

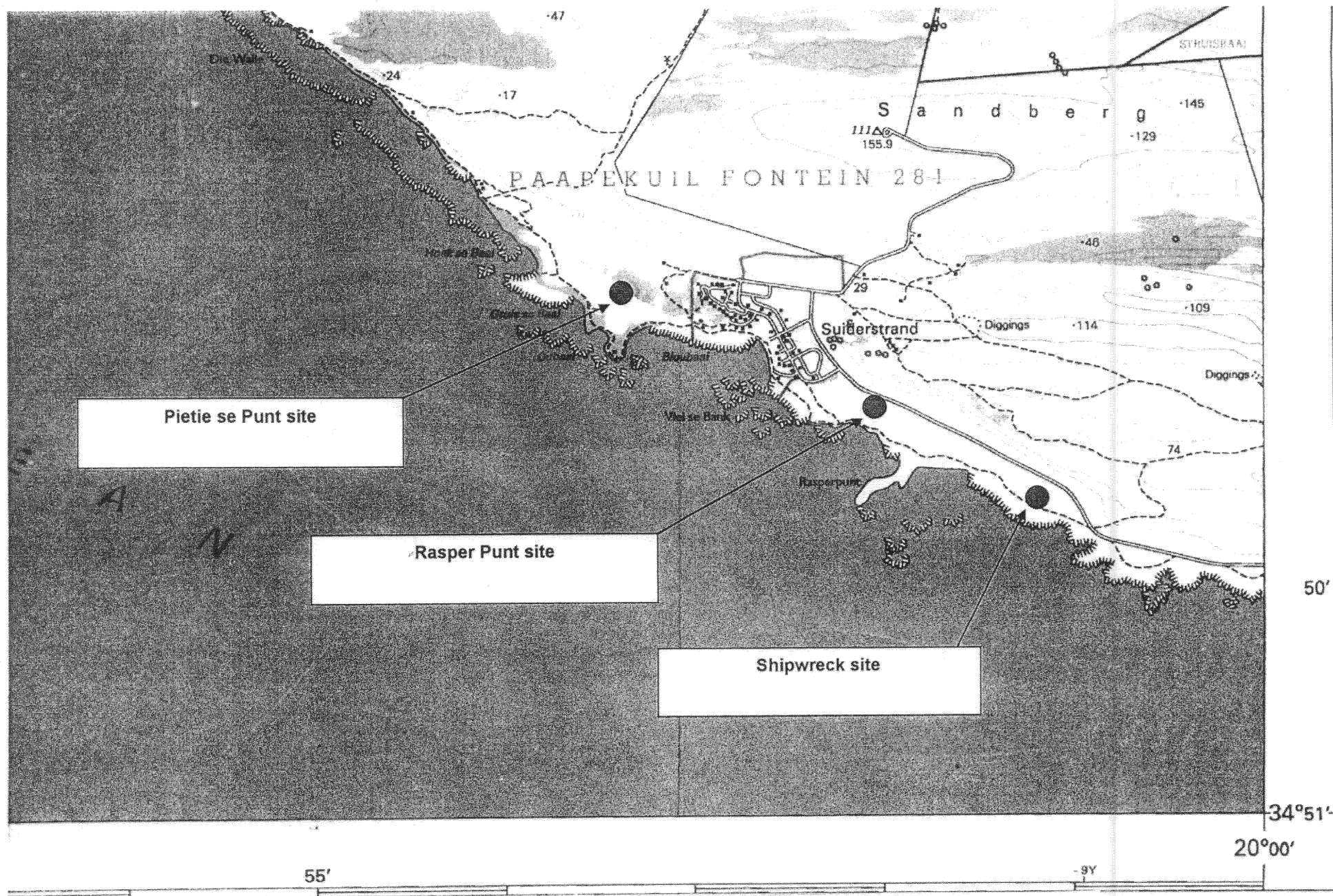
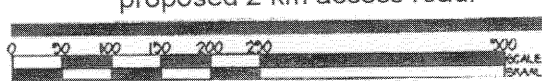


Figure 1. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. The study area showing the location of the three proposed alternative rest camp sites.



Figure 2. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. Proposed site development. The plan also illustrates the proposed 2 km access road.

**MAIN REST CAMP
AGULHAS**



Well-preserved *visywers* (ancient tidal fish traps) also occur, at Cape Agulhas, Rasperpunt and Suiderstrand (Kaplan 1993, 1998a). The tidal fish traps were most likely built by precolonial LSA people - possibly the same people responsible for the accumulation of shell middens that occur inshore of the rocky shoreline (Avery 1974, 1976; Goodwin 1946).

In addition to the large number of archaeological sites that occur in the region, a number of historic farms, dating to early European settlement, also occur inside the Park. Early European stock farming in the area was complemented by subsistence farming, including vegetable gardens, the gathering of veldkos such as *suurvye* (sour figs), and the harvesting of wax berries for the manufacture of candles (Etienne Fourie, Park Manager, Agulhas National Park, pers. comm.).

Historic homesteads occur in the Park, on the farms Renosterkop, Rietfontein, Brandfontein and Rateirivier. The homesteads at Renosterkop, with its typical Wolfneus gable, Rietfontein, and Rateirivier, are declared National Monuments (Etienne Fourie, Park Manager, Agulhas National Park, pers. comm.).

Archaeologically and historically, the study area is considered to be a very sensitive cultural environment.

5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

5.1 The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)

5.1.1 Structures (Section 34 (1))

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 South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), or the responsible provincial resources authority.

5.1.2 Archaeology (Section 35 (4))

No person may, without a permit issued by the SAHRA or the responsible heritage resources authority, destroy, damage, excavate, alter or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object.

5.1.3 Burial grounds and graves (Section 36 (3))

No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority, destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years, which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority.

5.2 Application requirements and procedure

Permit applications must be made on the official form:

- *Application to destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of a Provincial Heritage Site or demolish a structure 60 years old or more, as protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999);*
- *Application for permit to destroy: Archaeological and palaeontological sites and meteorites;*
- *Application for permit: Burial Grounds and Graves.*

Permit application forms are available from SAHRA or any provincial heritage resources authority.

The Proponent, S.A. National Parks, (SANParks) must submit permit applications to SAHRA or the relevant provincial heritage resources authority⁴.

6. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RISKS

The following project actions may likely impact negatively on archaeological sites.

The actions are most likely to occur during the construction and operation phase of the proposed project.

During the construction phase

- Vegetation clearing operations and preparation of the camp site for development will very likely expose shell middens.
- Earthworks and excavations may also expose or uncover buried shell middens and human burial sites.
- Construction of the 2-km access road to the proposed camp site may impact on buried archeological sites, including human burials.
- Excavations for proposed borrow pits may expose or uncover archaeological sites and human burial remains.
- Excavation and clearing of land and vegetation for the establishment of work camps and plant sites may also expose or uncover archaeological sites and human burial remains.

⁴ The consultant can assist/advise the proponent with any necessary permit application requirements.

During the operation phase

- An increase in visitors to the rest camp site and the wider Agulhas National Park will likely impact negatively on archaeological sites.
- Damage to and pilfering of archaeological sites may occur as a result of an increase of visitors to the Park.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND DESCRIPTION

7.1 Proposed rest camp site at Pietie se Punt

The location of archaeological sites, described below are illustrated in Figure 2A.

The proposed rest campsite is extremely well vegetated, resulting in fairly low archaeological visibility (Figures 3 & 4).

PP 1

Scattered remnants of highly fragmented shellfish remains were located south of the existing wooden structures⁵ in the proposed rest campsite.

Highly fragmented shellfish remains are also unevenly spread among the low dunes alongside the sandy coastal track, between Oubaai and the proposed rest camp site.

These remains are highly disturbed as a result of natural processes as well as the construction of the coastal track, and are not considered to be significant.

Dune mole rat activity is also extensive throughout this area.

Several small test/shovel pits confirmed the highly disturbed nature of this areas. No sub-surface archaeological material was noted.

Importance of site: low

Impact: low

Suggested mitigation: none required

PP 2

A series of well-preserved shell middens were located on the south and west-facing vegetated dunes about 100 m east of the wooden structures, surrounding the proposed rest campsite (Figures 5 & 6). Some of these middens have been disturbed as a result of natural and human processes (such as spillage and the creation of informal footpaths).

⁵ The wooden structures, built nearly 50 years ago (Ettienne Fourie, Park Manager, Agulhas National Park, pers. comm.) are not considered to be historically or culturally significant.

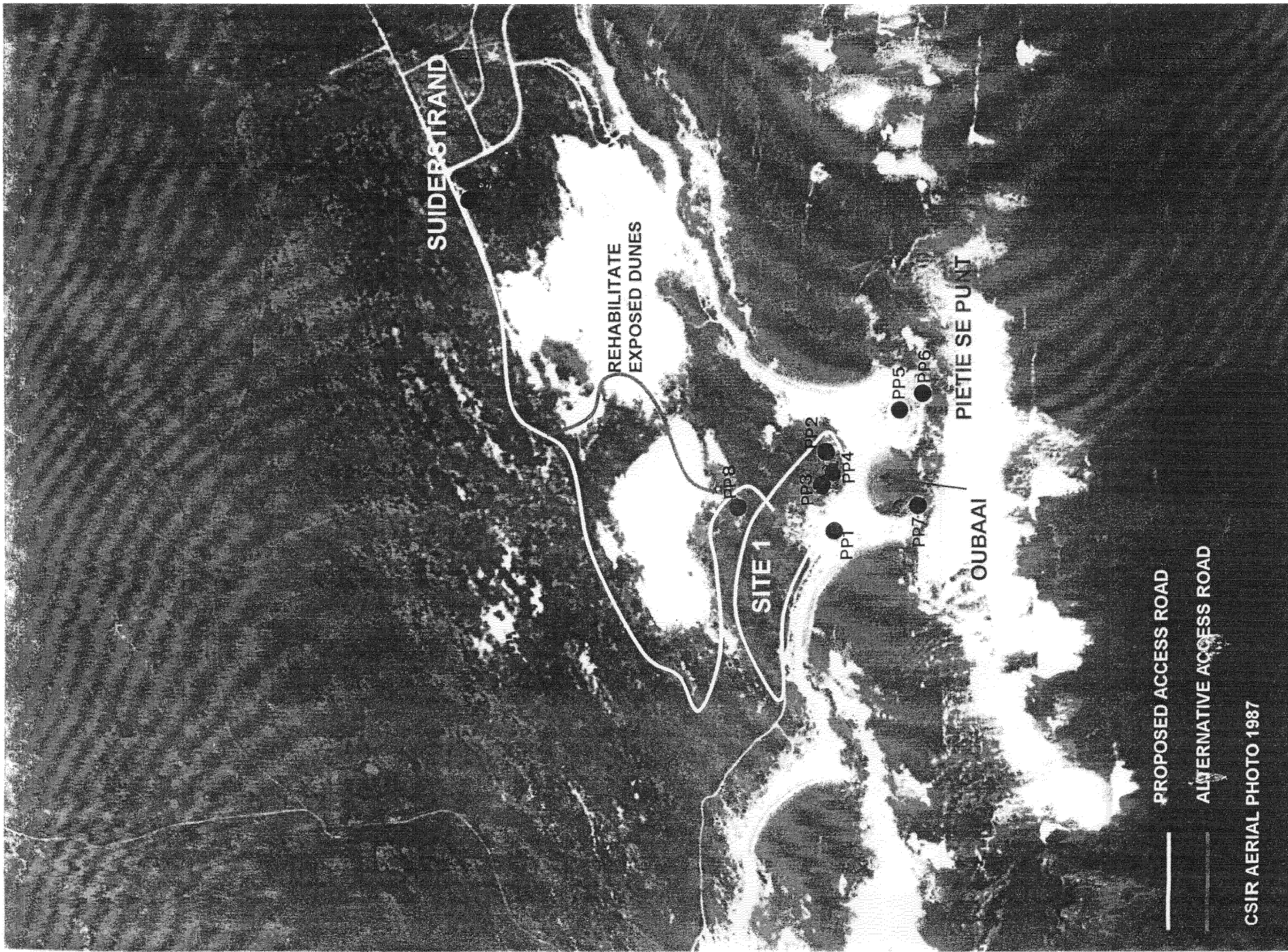


Figure 2A. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. Location of archaeological sites.

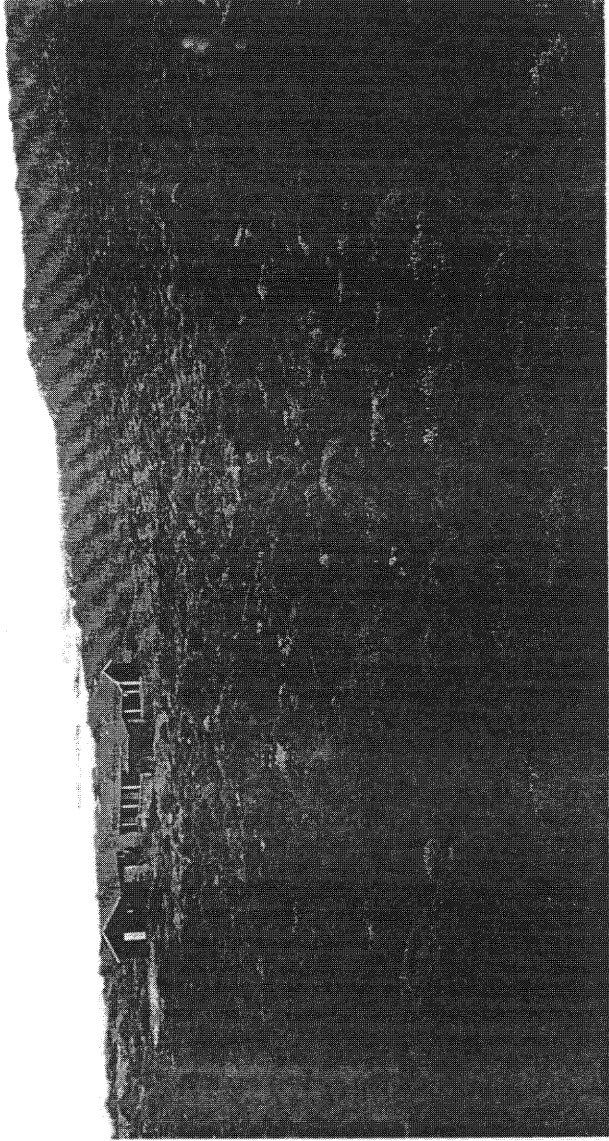


Figure 3. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. Proposed rest camp site looking west.

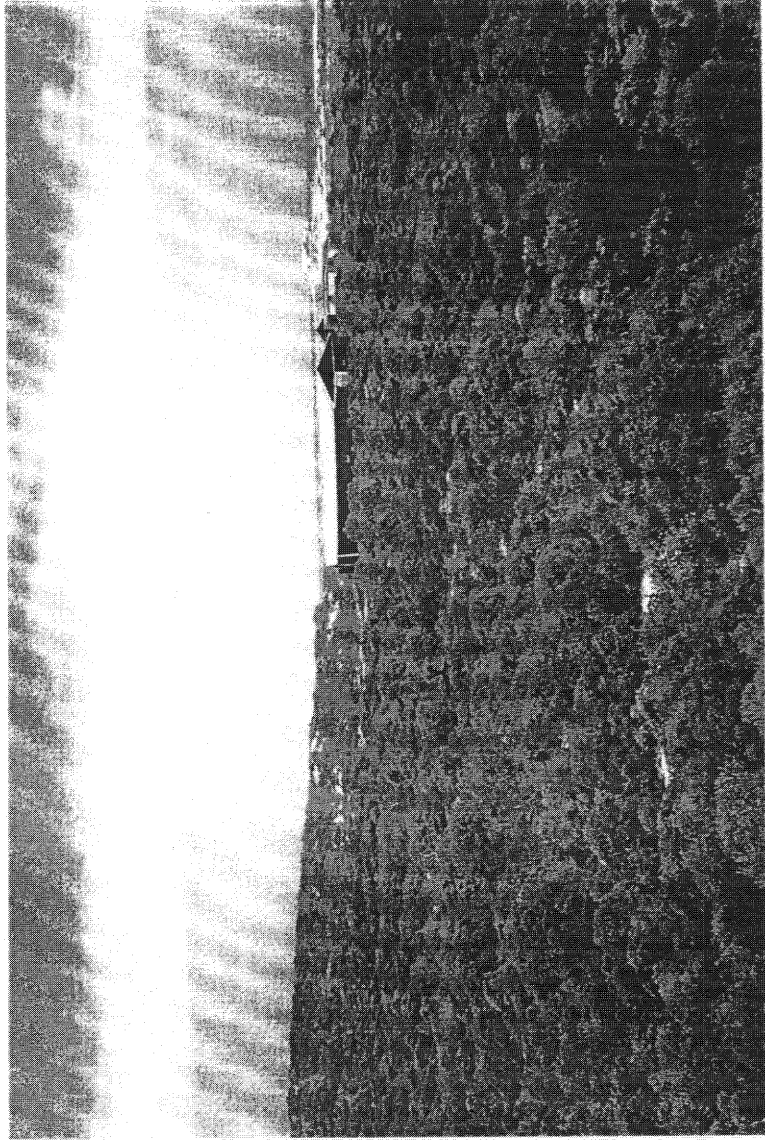


Figure 4. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. Proposed rest camp site looking east.

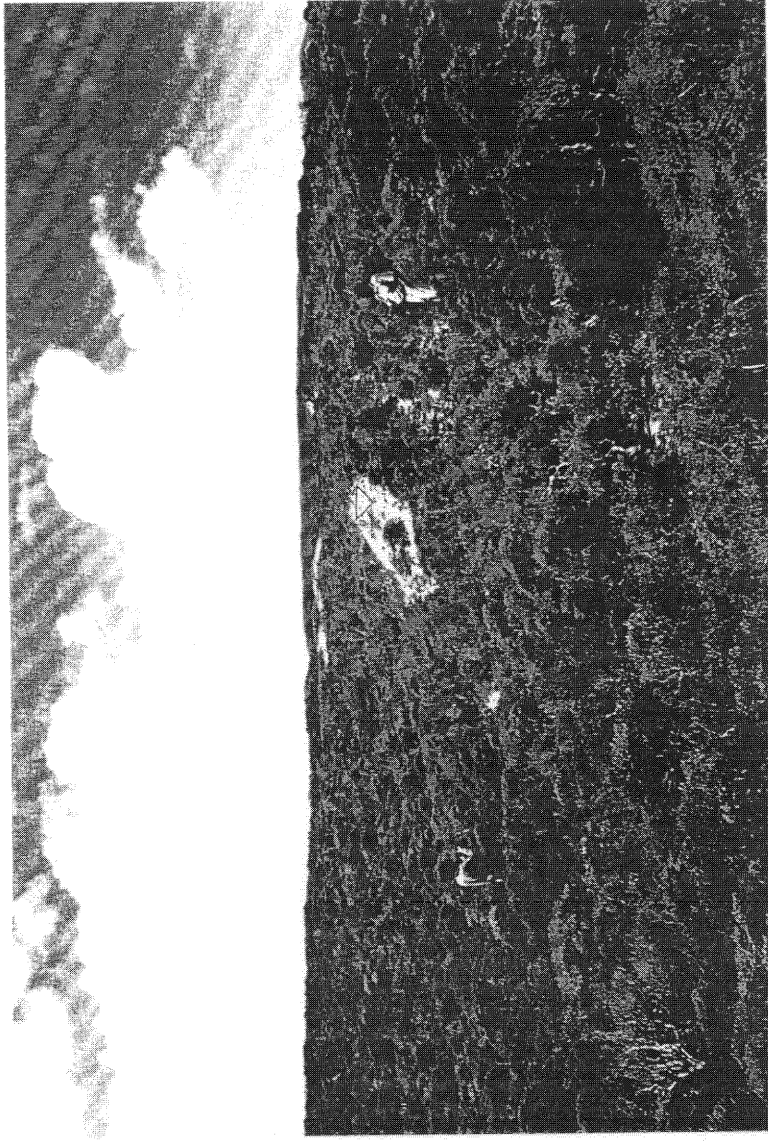


Figure 5. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 2. Arrow indicates location of site.

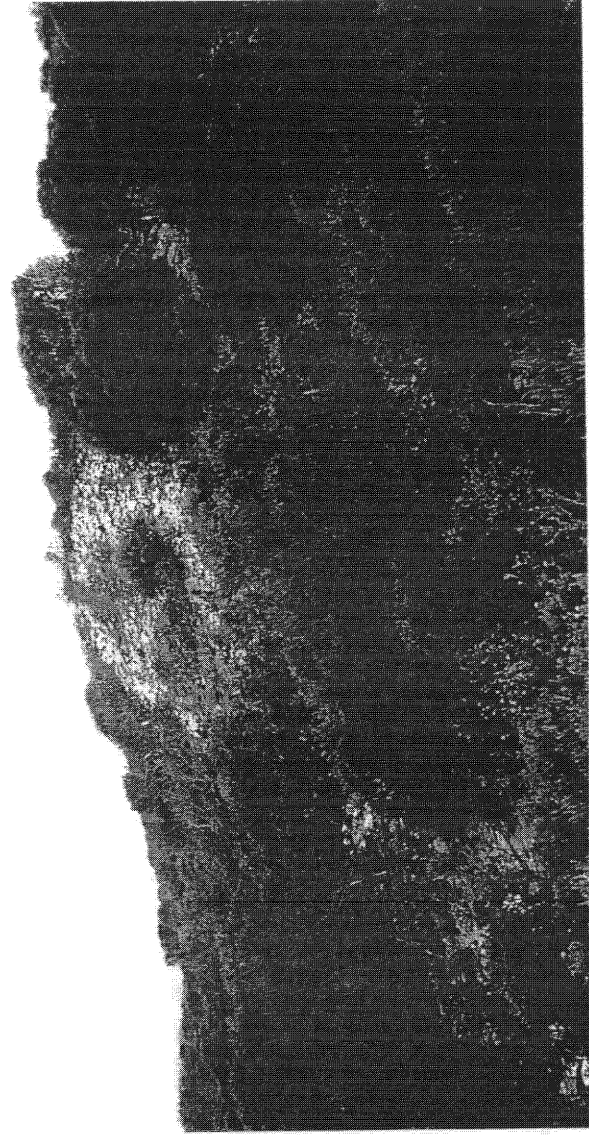


Figure 6. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 4. Close up of site.

but well-preserved midden remains are exposed, and also held intact beneath the vegetated dunes.

Relatively large numbers of stone tools, including flakes, chunks, cores, and some manuports, all in locally available fine-grained quartzite rock⁶, are liberally scattered on the surface and slopes of these middens. A few pieces of ostrich eggshell also occur.

Large Turbo sarmaticus, Haliotis (perlemoen), Patella longicosta, Patella granatina, Patella argenvillei, Patella compressa and large numbers of Oxysteles (periwinkle) dominate the PP2 shellfish remains.

Scatters of mainly fragmented and some whole shellfish and some stone flakes, cover a relatively large area downslope of PP2, and are visible in the informal footpaths and in open spaces and patches of sand. These shellfish scatters are likely derived from PP 2.

A series of test/shovel holes was excavated among these dispersed surface scatters of shell, to determine the presence of sub-surface material. None was located.

Importance of site: high

Impact: potentially high. An increase in visitors to the area may impact negatively on these sites.

Suggested mitigation: signage/information boards should be erected indicating the presence of important archaeological sites

Boardwalks and viewing platforms should also be constructed

Impact after mitigation: low

PP 3

Measuring about 10 x 4 m in extent, the site is located on a low, well vegetated parallel sand dune, about 35 north-east of the main timber house in the proposed rest camp site (Figure 7). Relatively large amounts of fragmented shellfish remains and some whole shell, are spread in open patches among the dune top and on the south-facing dunes.

Large Turbo sarmaticus, Haliotis (perlemoen), Patella longicosta, Patella granatina, Patella argenvillei, and some Oxysteles dominate the surface shell.

Stone tools, including flakes, chunks, a small hammerstone and manuports, all made on locally sourced quartzite's, occur among the surface shell.

A test/shovel pit on the crest of the dune revealed the presence of a relatively thick lens of fragmented shellfish remains, about 3-5 cm thick, about 7 cm below the surface. A sample of shellfish remains indicates that the shell is dominated by relatively large amounts of Oxysteles, and seemingly fewer quantities of Patella granatina, Turbo sarmaticus, Turbo sp., Patella longicosta and brown mussel (perna perna). Only a few

⁶ Raw material for manufacturing stone tools were most likely gathered from the rocky shoreline.

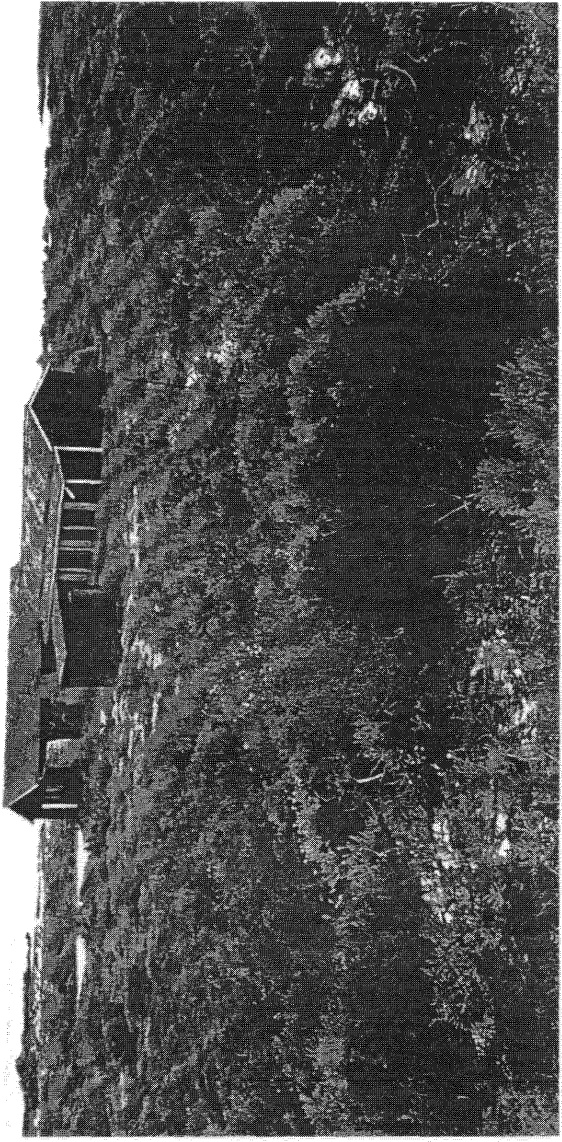


Figure 7. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 3. Arrow at peg indicates location of site.

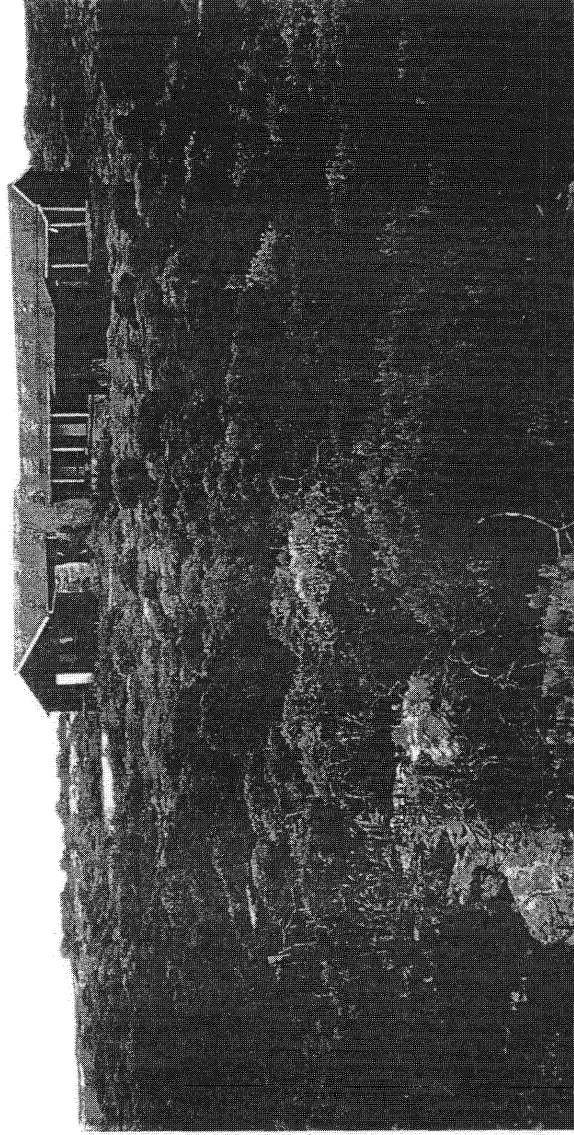


Figure 8. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 4. Arrow indicates location of site

small whole *Patella granatina* were found. The majority of the shell comprises mainly small fragments. Three small pieces of unidentified bone (one burnt) were also found.

Importance of site: high

Impact: high. The site will be destroyed by development of the rest camp.

Suggested mitigation: an archaeological excavation programme should take place prior to development of the rest camp, in order to rescue a sample of archaeological remains.

Impact after mitigation: low

PP 4

The site is located on a low, vegetated dune hummock, about 50 m east of the main timber house in the proposed rest camp site (Figure 8). A thin, ephemeral scatter of shellfish remains occurs in a few small open patches on the surface of the site. *Patella longicosta*, *Patella granatina*, *Turbo samariticus*, *Haliotis* and some *Oxysteles* dominate the surface shell. A few stone flakes and chunks were also noted.

A small shovel/test pit revealed the presence of some *Haliotis* and *Turbo samariticus* in a loose, sandy matrix, below the surface.

Importance of site: potentially high

Impact: high. The site will be destroyed by development of the rest camp.

Suggested mitigation: test excavations to take place prior to development of the rest camp, in order to determine the significance of the archaeological deposit.

Impact after mitigation: low

7.2 Other finds

The immediate surrounding terrain (i.e. the area beyond the proposed development footprint), was also searched for archaeological remains.

PP 5

A large shell midden occurs on a prominent mound/dune at Pietie se Punt, overlooking a small tidal lagoon (Figure 9). The mega midden dominates a large area at the point, and comprises a substantial volume (probably several metres deep in places) of shellfish remains.

Construction of a sandy track on either side of the dune, leading to the house at the point, has extensively damaged the site (Figure 10). Dune mole rat activity is also widespread. A portion of the midden on the dune top and the upper slopes remains intact, however.

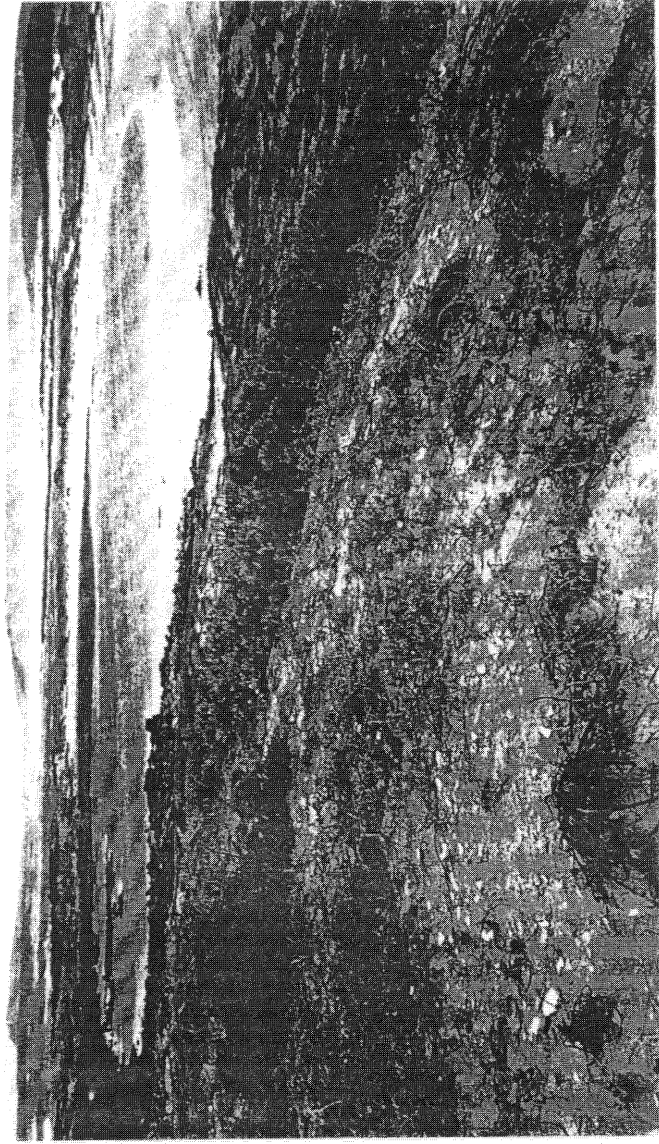


Figure 9. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 5.



Figure 10. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 5. Access road to houses at Pietie se Punt has severely damaged portions of the site.

Shellfish remains are extensively scattered on this site. *Patella longicosta*, *Patella barbara*, and *Patella argenvillei* dominate the remains. *Haliotis* and *Turbo sarmaticus* also occurs.

Relatively large numbers of LSA stone tools, including flakes, chunks and some hammerstones, all in fine-grained quartzite, occur on the site. A few flakes and chunks/cores in quartz were also found. Two pieces of ostrich eggshell were noted.

Importance of site: potentially high

Impact: high. An increase in visitors to the area and proposed upgrading of the sandy track to the cottage at Pietie se Punt will impact negatively on the site.

Suggested mitigation: signage/information boards should be erected indicating the presence of an archaeological site

An archaeological excavation should take place in/alongside the road cutting in order to rescue a sample of archaeological remains.

Impact after mitigation: low

PP 6

The original cottage and small outbuilding (a storage shed) at Pieties se Punt, was built more than 100 years ago (Etienne Fourie, Park Manager, Agulhas National Park, pers. comm.). The main house, constructed with locally available limestone, is currently still used by some residents of Cape Agulhas. Two rooms have been added onto either side of the house, but its original form remains largely intact (Figure 11).

The partially thatched house and outbuilding falls under the 60 year old protection clause of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 26 of 1999), but is not considered to be architecturally or historically significant.

importance of site: low

Impact: low

Suggested mitigation: none required

PP 7

A relatively large shell midden occurs on the southwestern edge of the small tidal lagoon at Oubaai, about 300 m south of the proposed rest camp site at Pietie se Punt (Figure 12).

The highly visible and exposed midden has been extensively damaged as a result of natural processes (such as tidal and wind erosion) but also by the construction of a circular track around the midden. A concrete dome has been constructed on top of the midden. The midden contains dense quantities of shell, several metres deep.

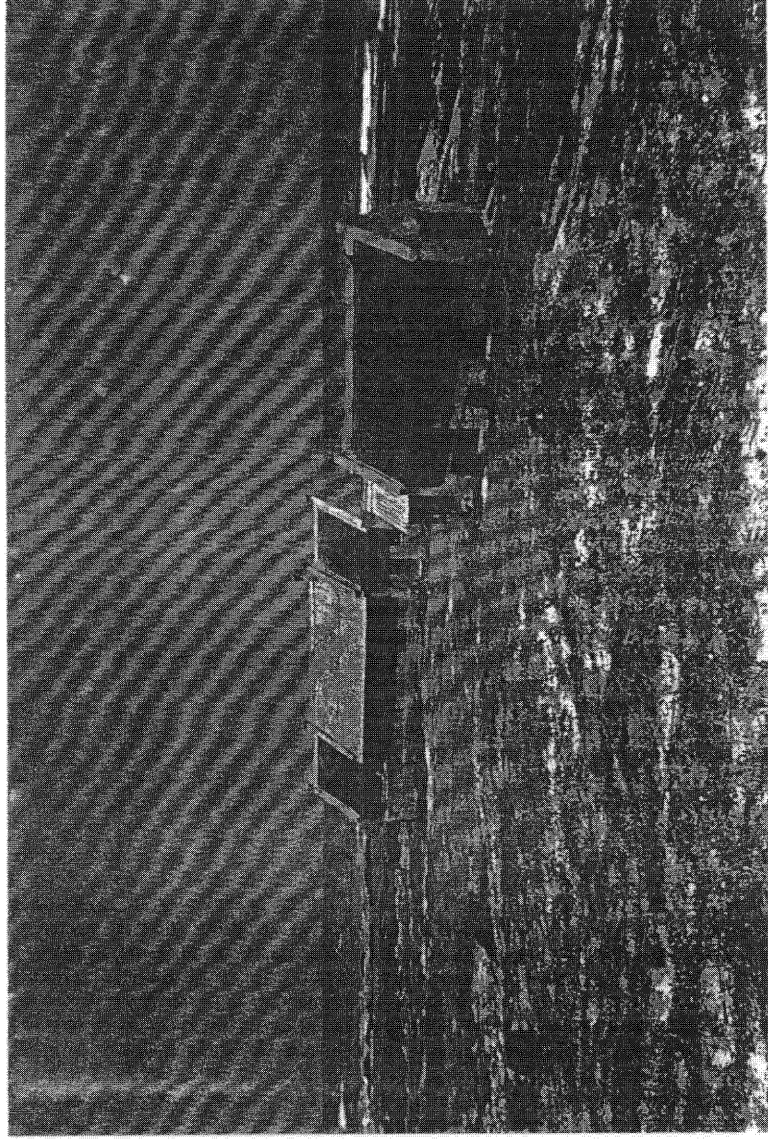


Figure 11. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 6. Houses at Pietie se Punt.



Figure 12. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 7.

Large Haliotis (perlemoen) and Turbo sarmaticus dominate shellfish remains. But large numbers of fragmented and whole limpet species (including Patella longicosta, Patella granatina, Patella barbara, Patella barbara and Patella argenvillei) and some Oxysteles also occur. Some white mussel (Donax serra) is also present.

Relatively large numbers of stone tools, including flakes, chunks, split cobbles, and manuports⁷ occur. The raw material has most likely been sourced from the immediate rocky shoreline. Two quartz chunks were also noted.

Unsubstantiated reports claim that the burial of a bejewelled Middle Eastern princess was excavated from the midden many years ago. (Ettienne Fourie, Park Manager, Agulhas National Park, pers. comm.). If this is true, it is possible that the concrete mound may have been built to cover up the burial.

Importance of site: high

Impact: high. An increase in visitors to the area may impact negatively on the site.

Suggested mitigation: signage/information boards should be erected indicating the presence of an important archaeological site.

Boardwalks and viewing platforms should also be constructed.

Archaeological sampling of this very threatened site should be undertaken, in order to rescue a sample of archaeological remains.

Impact after mitigation: low

7.3 Proposed 2 km access road

The proposed access road is illustrated in Figure 2.

The receiving environment for the proposed road is very well vegetated, resulting in low archaeological visibility (Figure 13). The route comprises mainly large stable dunes, intersected by dune slacks. The last section of the proposed route, till the SANP control boom at Suiderstrand, follows an existing sand track.

PP 8

A very thin scatter of shellfish fragments, some whole shell, and a few stone tools were found about 10 m west of the alignment of the proposed access road. The site is located behind the crest of a high dune, between route markers 8 and 9, and about 300 metres north of the proposed rest camp site (Figure 14).

The archaeological remains occur on an exposed bed of calcrete behind a steep dune, most likely uncovered as a result of a dune blowout. The site measures about 7 m x 4 m in extent, and is dominated by fragments and shell of Haliotis, Turbo sarmaticus, Patella longicosta, Patella argenvilleae and Patella granatina.

⁷ Stones introduced onto the site

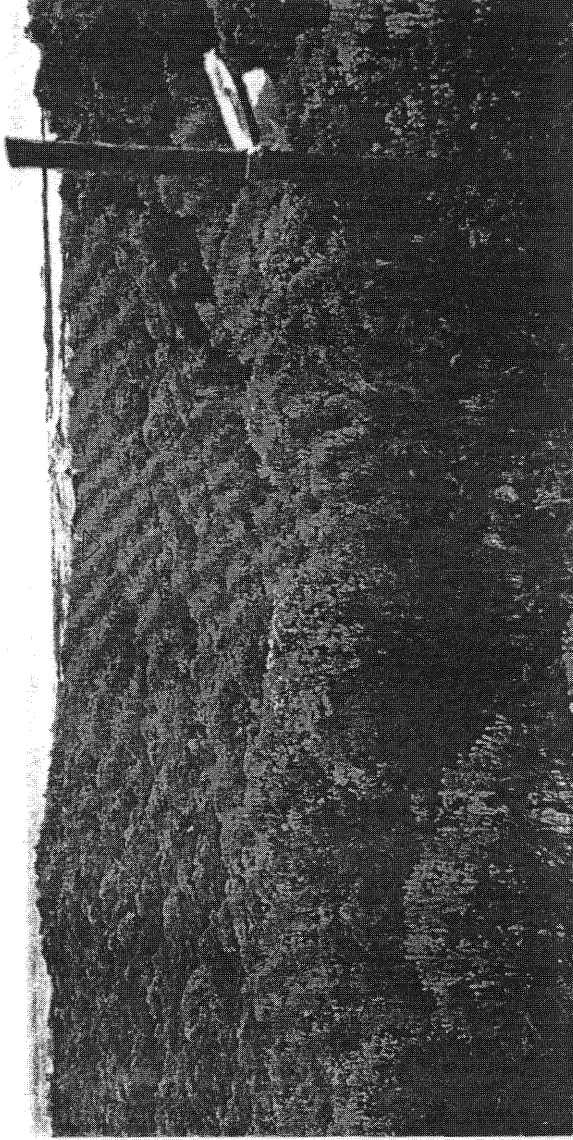


Figure 13. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. Peg and arrows indicate final section of the proposed access road. The rest camp site can be seen in the distance.

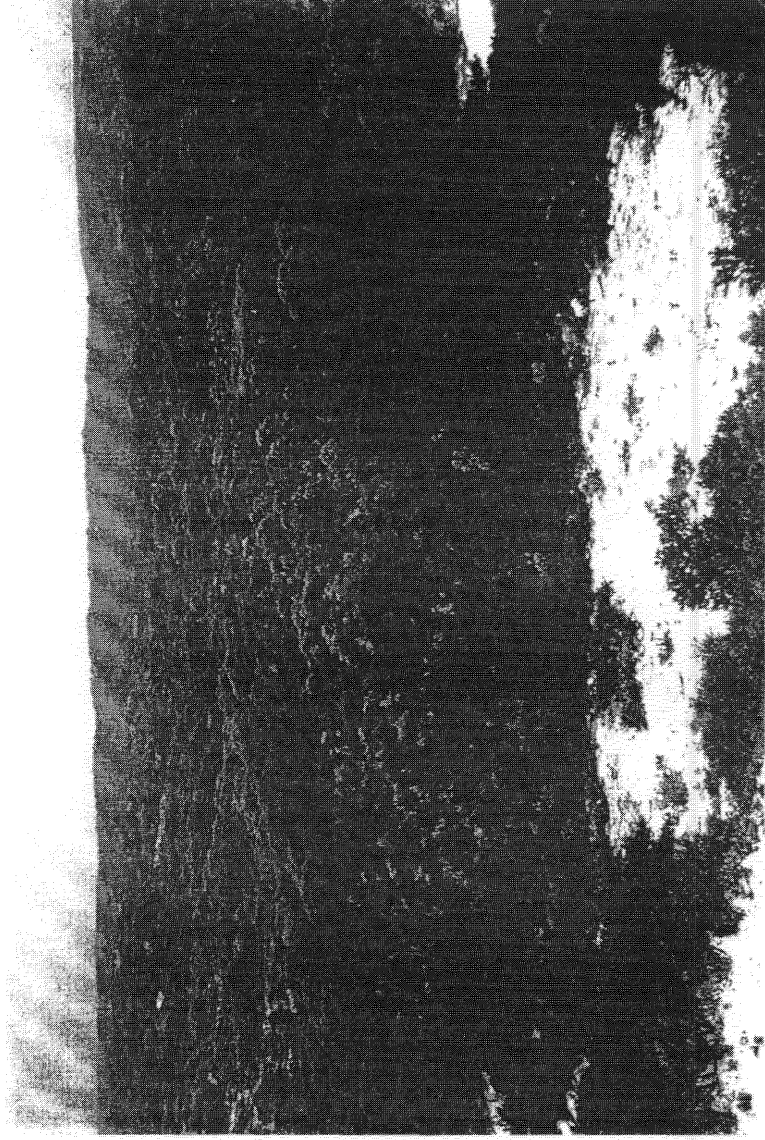


Figure 14. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, proposed rest camp site, Pietie se Punt, Agulhas National Park. PP 8. Arrow indicates road alignment peg.

The tools comprise a few large and smaller quartzite flakes, chunks and manuports. One quartz flake was also found. Some small bits of burnt calcrete were also noted.

Importance of site: low

Impact: low

Suggested mitigation: none required

PP 9

Large amounts of crushed and fragmented shellfish remains occur in the proposed alignment, in a sandy track, about two hundred metres from SANP control boom at Suiderstrand. The shellfish is dominated by mainly crushed Turbo samarticus, with some unidentifiable limpets occurring as well. Fragments of shellfish (mainly patella sp.) also occur on a flat wide sandy patch, alongside the road.

Loose chunks of calcrete/limestone, stone flakes and chunks in white milky coloured quartzite, quartz and limestone, occur in the track. One MSA quartzite flake and one piece of sand blasted ostrich eggshell was also noted. A few stone flakes were found alongside the road.

The site has largely been destroyed by construction of the sandy track.

Importance of site: low

Impact: low

Suggested mitigation: none required

8. IMPACT STATEMENT

The proposed development of the Pietie se Punt rest camp site will impact negatively on archaeological remains (PP 3 & PP 4).

Secondary impacts, such as the anticipated increase in visitors to the Park, will also likely impact negatively on important archaeological remains (PP 2, PP 5 & PP 7).

The proposed construction of the 2 km access road to the rest camp site may uncover or expose buried archaeological sites, including human burials.

With mitigation, however, including managed and controlled access to the Park, archaeological impacts can be minimised and positive impacts enhanced.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed development of a tourist accommodation facility at Pietie se Punt in the Agulhas National Park, the following recommendations, to be included in the **Construction Environmental Management Plan**, are made.

- An archaeological rescue excavation must take place at **PP 3**, prior to construction work commencing at the rest camp site.
- A test excavation must take place at **PP 4**, prior to construction work commencing at the rest camp site, in order to determine the significance of the archaeological deposit.
- The **PP 2** middens must be demarcated and taped off during the entire construction phase of the rest camp site. The area of demarcation should be determined by the archaeologist.
- A permanent buffer between the rest camp site chalets and **PP 2** must be established.
- Environmental induction for contractors and all workers must include an archaeological awareness component.
- The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is to be briefed by a professional archaeologist what to look out for, particularly during vegetation clearing operations.
Levelling and rehabilitation (including landscaping and reshaping) of dunes, to emulate natural dune systems, for example, may expose buried archaeological and human burials.
- Should any significant sites be located by the ECO and verified by a professional archaeologist, rescue archaeological excavations may be required. SANParks must set funds aside in the event of this occurring.
- Heritage remains uncovered or disturbed during vegetation clearing and earthworks must not be disturbed until inspected by the ECO and verified by a professional archaeologist.
- Contractors, staff and plant operators must be briefed what to look out for, particularly during vegetation clearing operations, earthworks and excavation for services.
- Should any human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during earthworks, these should immediately be reported to a professional archaeologist, or SAHRA.
- Burial remains should be treated sensitively at all times. Human remains should not be removed until inspected by a professional archaeologist.
- Proposed borrow pits and quarries must be inspected for archaeological remains.

- Work camps and the plant site must be established outside the Park.
- No shell middens should be robbed for road surfacing or other purposes.

Provided the above recommendations are adhered to, the development should be allowed to proceed as planned.

The following recommendations are to be included in the **Operational Environmental Management Plan** for the proposed rest campsite at Pietie se Punt.

- An environmental educational/awareness programme must be implemented in order to sensitise staff as to the importance of archaeological sites.
- The circular track around **PP 7** must be closed off and rehabilitated.
- Viewing platforms and boardwalks for visitors could be constructed at **PP 2** and **PP 7**
- Signage/information storyboards must be strategically erected at **PP 2, PP 6** and **PP 7**, indicating the presence of important archaeological sites. Positioning of the signage must be determined by the archaeologist.
- In anticipation of upgrading the existing sandy tracks to the house at Pietie se Punt, an archaeological excavation must place at **PP 5**, in order to rescue a sample of archaeological remains.
- The already severely damaged and threatened site, **PP 7**, should ideally be sampled, but this could be negotiated between the SANParks and SAHRA.
- Monitoring the status of the archaeological remains at Pietie se Punt must be undertaken by an archaeologist on a regular basis.
- For the benefit of visitors to the Park, brochures and information pamphlets could be produced, emphasising the archaeological sensitivity of the region, and to guard against the destruction and disturbance of archaeological sites.
- Archaeological material could be used for possible display purposes at the proposed rest camp complex. A small dedicated information centre could be developed for this purpose.
- Archaeological remains may not be collected or removed from any sites in the vicinity of the rest camp facility.

The above recommendations are subject to the approval of SAHRA.

10. THE WAY FORWARD

The long-term strategic focus of SANParks must be on the protection, conservation, management, and sustainable development of heritage sites in the Agulhas National Park.

The following recommendations are therefore made:

- Proposed future recreational and infrastructure development (including proposed new roads), in the Park, is subject to a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment.
- All informal and 4 x 4 tracks/roads, including beach tracks, inside the park should be closed. Vehicles must only be allowed to drive on approved roads/tracks. A number of archaeological sites have already been destroyed and damaged by such activities (personal observation).
- An EMP for the Cape Agulhas National Park must include a Heritage Site Management Plan (HSMP).
- The development of archaeological sites for tourism purposes is subject to a HSMP.

In the context of the projects stated National Poverty Relief Programme, the following recommendations are made.

- The development of archaeological sites for tourism purposes should be explored. Archaeotourism has the potential to create sustainable employment opportunities for previously disadvantaged communities.
- Possible archaeotourism opportunities could include the development of guided archaeological hiking trails within the Agulhas National Park.

11. REFERENCES

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