

**HERITAGE SURVEY FOR THE PEREGRINE DUNES  
GOLF ESTATE, EAST LONDON, EASTERN CAPE**

**DATE: 3 MARCH 2009**

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## INTRODUCTION

Umlando cc was contracted by Coastal and Environmental Services to undertake a heritage survey of the area to be affected by the proposed Peregrine Golf Estate, Eastern Cape. Six areas were noted as having heritage sites and mitigation will be required for some of these sites. The area is a maximum of 4km long and 1.4km wide.

The proposed development is located ~30km southwest of East London, and just northeast of Kidds Beach. (Fig. 1). The development is situated between the first coastal dune and (mostly) the R72. The development area has been extensively farmed for ~100 years, mainly dairy; however, there is some evidence for ploughing and construction of dams.

The development is as follows (Final Scoping Report for Peregrine Dunes Golf Estate, November 2008).

“A traditional links course will have some of the following features:

- The course is built along the seaside;
- The soil is sandy and drains easily;
- The course is laid out naturally, so that unusual bumps and slopes in the fairways and greens remain, rather than being smoothed over
- The rough (areas within the golf course but not part of a fairway) features natural seaside grasses
  - Bunkers are numerous, very small and very deep (to keep the seaside breezes from blowing the sand away)
  - Fairways are rarely (if ever) watered and play firm and fast
  - Links courses usually have few if any trees
  - The course routes out and back. The No. 1 hole begins at the clubhouse and the front nine plays straight out so that No. 9 is farthest hole from the clubhouse; the direction turns back in at No. 10 and the course ends with No. 18 back at the clubhouse.”

The potential subsurface impact of the golf course is thus minimal; however, the construction of the various infrastructures will affect different heritage sites.

## METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps. The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult Umland's database. This database does; however, tend to be restricted to archaeological and palaeontological sites. Consulting with the relevant authorities will also cover known battlefields and historical sites. We also consult with an historical architect, a palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary. I also consulted with the East London Museum regarding shipwrecks of the area. I studied the graves of a nearby cemetery to estimate the approximate age of the farms in the area, without resorting to a deeds search.

The initial archaeological survey (i.e. fieldwork) consists of a foot survey where the selected area was covered. The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan. The main problem with the survey was the poor archaeological visibility. I surveyed the entire area in transects (Fig. 2). During these surveys I concentrated on exposed areas, molehills and aardvark (or similar) holes where artefacts, middens etc. may have been exposed. Unfortunately, the area yielded few sites, as sites were only observed in areas of vegetation clearance. I also surveyed along a section of the coastline to determine the possible location of shell middens and thus be able to infer site type in the interior.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts, especially pottery. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts and these are sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively

sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features. We attempt to recover as many artefacts from these sites by means of systematic sampling, as opposed to sampling diagnostic artefacts only.

### **Defining significance**

Archaeological sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

#### **1. State of preservation of:**

1.1. Organic remains:

1.1.1. Faunal

1.1.2. Botanical

1.2. Rock art

1.3. Walling

1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit

1.5. Features:

1.5.1. Ash Features

1.5.2. Graves

1.5.3. Middens

1.5.4. Cattle byres

1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

#### **2. Spatial arrangements:**

2.1. Internal housing arrangements

2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns

2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

FIG. 1: LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED PEREGRINE GOLF ESTATE

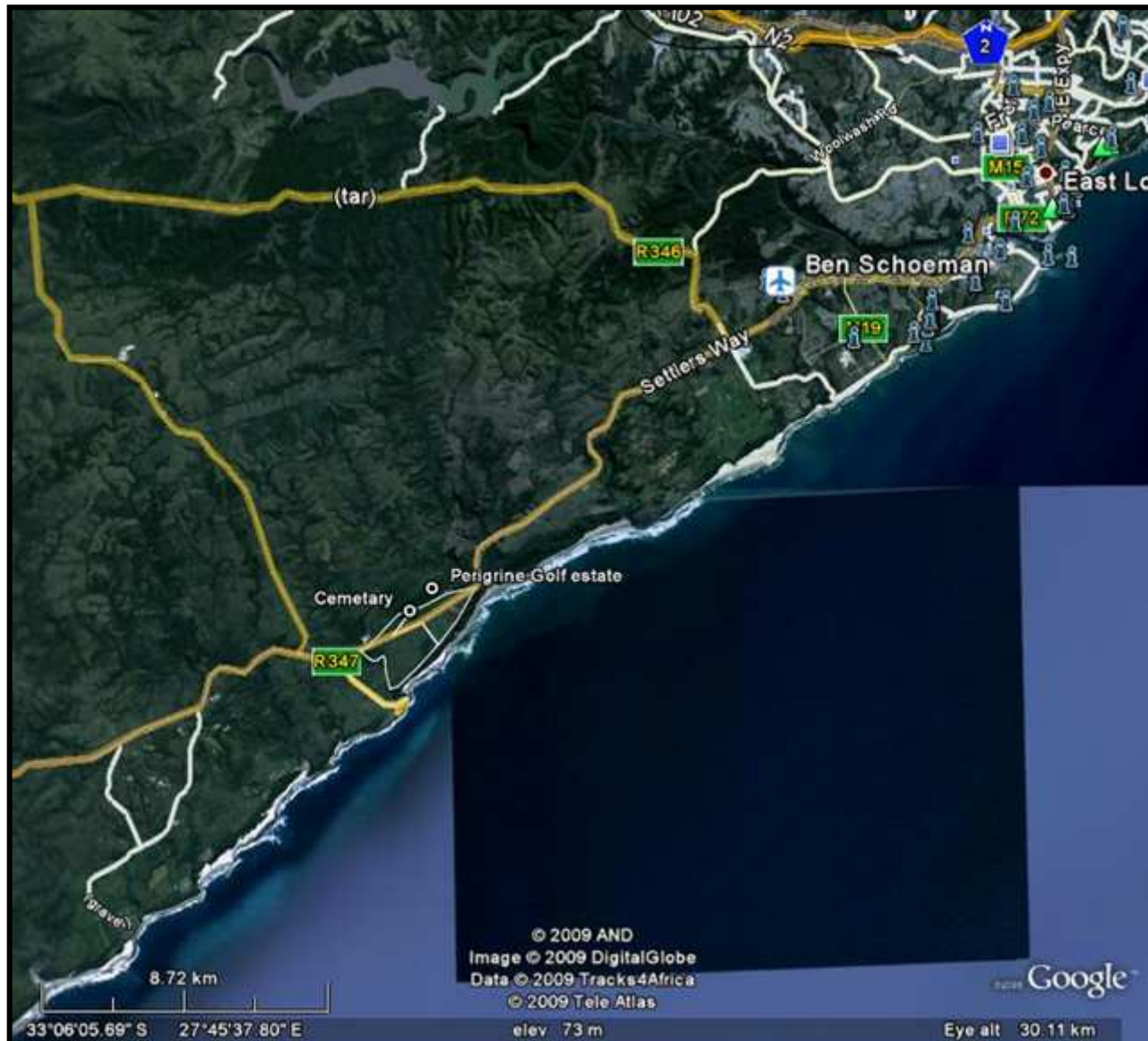
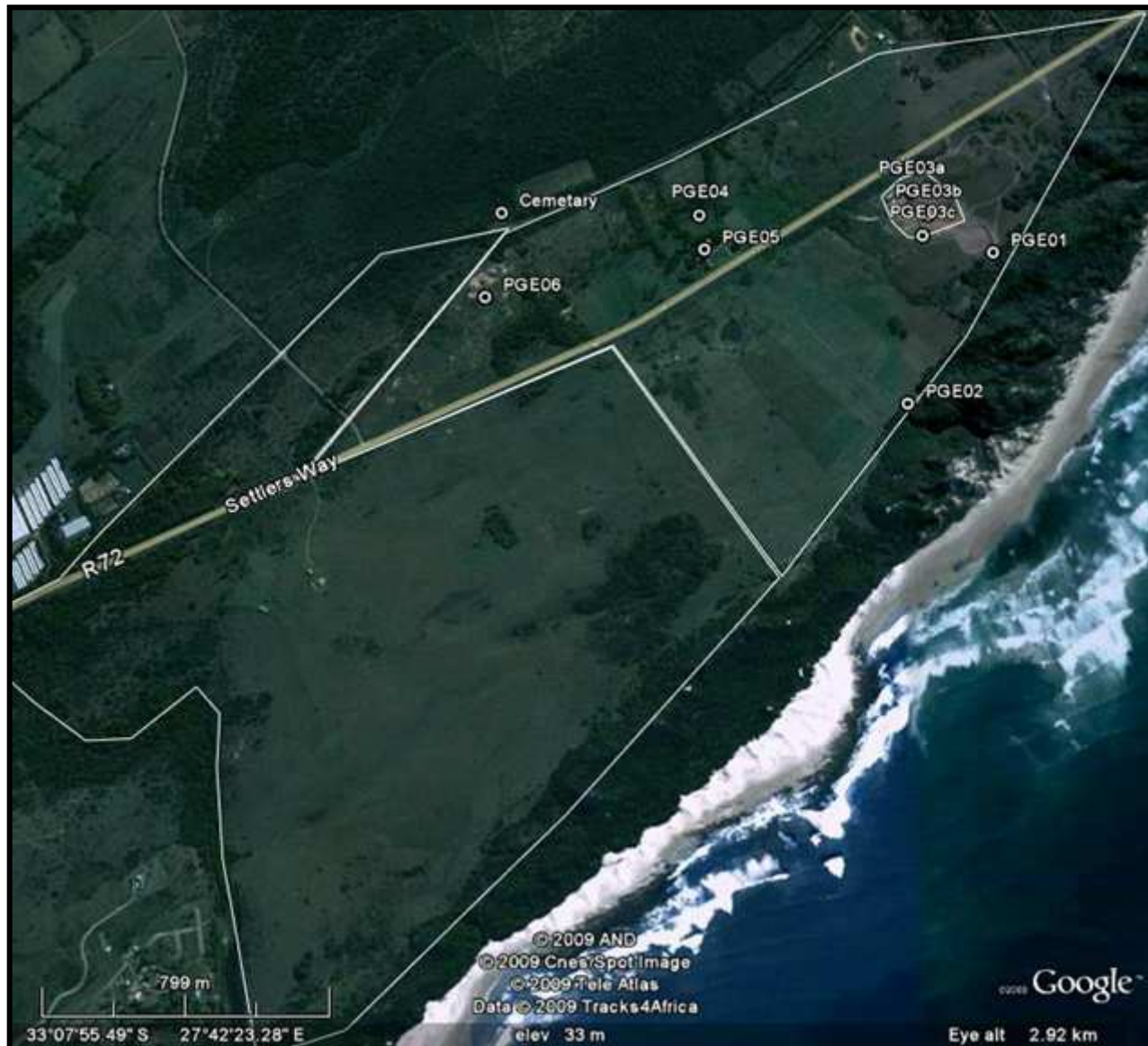


FIG. 2: SURVEY WALKPATH AT THE PROPOSED PEREGRINE DUNES GOLF ESTATE



FIG. 3: LOCATION OF HERITAGE SITES IN THE AFFECTED AREA





**3. Features of the site:**

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?
- 3.2. Is it a type site?
- 3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

**4. Research:**

- 4.1. Providing information on current research projects
- 4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

**5. Inter- and intra-site variability**

- 5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?
- 5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

**6. Archaeological Experience:**

- 6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

**7. Educational:**

- 7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?
- 7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?
- 7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

**8. Other Heritage Significance:**

- 8.1. Palaeontological sites
- 8.2. Historical buildings
- 8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites
- 8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries
- 8.5. Living Heritage Sites
- 8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

## RESULTS

Six areas were identified as having some form of heritage significance (fig. 3). These areas vary in significance and management. All sites begin with the three-letter prefix PGE: **P**eregrine **D**unes **G**olf **E**state. This section aims to describe the site and its significance and suggest the mitigation required. The management plan for each site is discussed in depth in the next section.

The survey along the beach-coast did not yield any sites. This is because of the recently high water and shifting of the dunes and the dense vegetation in the deflation hollows. I did observe recent shell middens in the general area. These were all perlemoen middens and on the surface.

### **PGE01**

PGE01 is located directly behind the dune forest and near an old sand borrow pit. There used to be a hut in this general area as well.

The site consists of an ephemeral scatter of marine shell fragments, ceramics, and grinding stones. The shell is mostly *Choromytilus meridionalis* (black mussel), *Patella spp.* (limpets), *Oxysteles spp.*, and/or *Turbo spp.*

(aliekraukel). The ceramics consists of one Late Iron Age (or KhoiKhoi<sup>1</sup>) pottery sherd, and two blue transfer print European ceramics. Three upper grinding stones were also observed.

According to the display at the East London Museum, the blue transfer print commonly occurred in the area from 1790 to 1850. It would thus also have been used after 1850s.

The pottery sherd was undecorated and thus I can associate it with Late Iron Age or KhoiKhoi occupation. Similar pottery occurs at PGE03c.

The site appears to have been damaged by the sand borrow pit, although more of it probably exists to the northeast. The site appears to have a mixed deposit of European and indigene occupation, or indigene occupation where people had access to (cheap) European ceramics. No deposit was visible.

Significance: The site is of low significance due to its disturbed nature.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

## **PGE02**

PGE02 is located ~500m southwest of PGE01. The site consists of a small scatter of mainly black mussel and limpet. The shell is located in two nearby areas. The first is at the base of the hill, the second a few meters away overlooking the spring. No other artefacts were observed and most of the site is probably in the dune forest.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

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<sup>1</sup> Also referred to as KhoiSan, KhoeKhoe, or KhoenKhoen

### **PGE03**

PGE03 can be divided into three distinct areas, and periods of occupation: 3a is Middle Stone Age, 3b is Palaeontological, and 3c is Late Iron Age/Historical Period.

PGE03a is located around the eroded area of the dam and on the hills. The site consists of an scatter of Middle Stone Age (MSA) flakes and cores. One MSA flake is a well-preserved blade. A few smaller flakes were also observed and these may date to the Late Stone Age.

Significance: The stone tools are probably in a secondary context given the disturbance of the area. They are standard stone tools from either Age, and are of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

PGE03b is located northwest of the main dam. The area is eroded and the visibility is good. The site consists of a single fossil bone that has partially eroded out of the cutting (fig. 4). The fossil is surrounded by a calcareous concretion in dune sand. I contacted Dr Gideon Groenewald to undertake a brief desktop palaeontological assessment of the area and the photograph of the fossil. Similar important finds have been located and salvaged at Gonubie and in the Western Cape. The fossil is possibly that of an animal that lived during the tertiary and the remains seems to be associated with the Nanaga Formation, an Aeolian sand deposit in the region (see Appendix A).

This assessment was only from a photo and a more detailed study will be required.

Significance: The fossil is of high significance

Mitigation: The area, and the fossil itself, need to be assessed by a palaeontologist. This may result in an excavation. The only problem is that the

visibility is poor unless there has been earth-moving activity. In this scenario there would need to be on site monitoring for the duration of the earth-moving phase. I suggest that a palaeontologist undertakes an assessment of the fossil and general area as part of a Phase 2.

PGE03c is located south of the dam on a hill. The site consists of a scatter of shell fragments (presumably limpets) and one pottery sherd. The sherd is undecorated and can date to either a Late Iron Age (or Historical Period) or KhoiKhoi occupation.

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

#### **PGE04**

PGE04 is a single artefact observed in a small eroded area in a grazing paddock. The artefact is a small bored stone about 10cm wide and 5cm thick. More artefacts probably occur in the area, however due to the dense grass they were not observed.

Significance: The artefact is rare, but in a secondary context. It is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

FIG. 4: FOSSIL AT PGE03B<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Fossil outlined in yellow

## **PGE05**

PGE05 is an old farmhouse with several additions subsequent to the original buildings (fig. 5). I briefly analysed the graves from the cemetery ~600m to the northwest of the farm. Some of the earlier 'born dates' are from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, these do not necessarily reflect the time people were living at the farm. I thus looked at infant deaths arguing that an early infant death would probably relate to time born and died on the farm. If this is correct then the first farms in the area could be at least as old as 1909<sup>3</sup>. This is also the earliest visible burial, although a few graves may be older.

Archaic Consultancy undertook a desktop assessment of the house (see Appendix B for their report). I provided the Erf no. and photographs. The current farmhouse does not appear to be older than 60 years in age. A deeds search would finalise an exact date for the farm if needed. No other farmhouses were noted in the study area.

Significance: The farmhouse is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

## **PGE06**

PGE06 is located in a wide eroded area north of the R72. The site consists of MSA and LSA stone tools that occur over a wide area. The tools are made on dolerite, shale and CCS<sup>4</sup> and consist of flakes, utilised flakes, and cores. This site would probably link up with PGE04, if the vegetation was cleared.

Significance: The tools are standard stone tools associated with both Stone Ages, and they are scattered over a wide area. The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

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<sup>3</sup> The tombstone reads "In loving memory of Newton George Venables. Passed away Feb 1910, Aged 11 months. Gone but not forgotten"

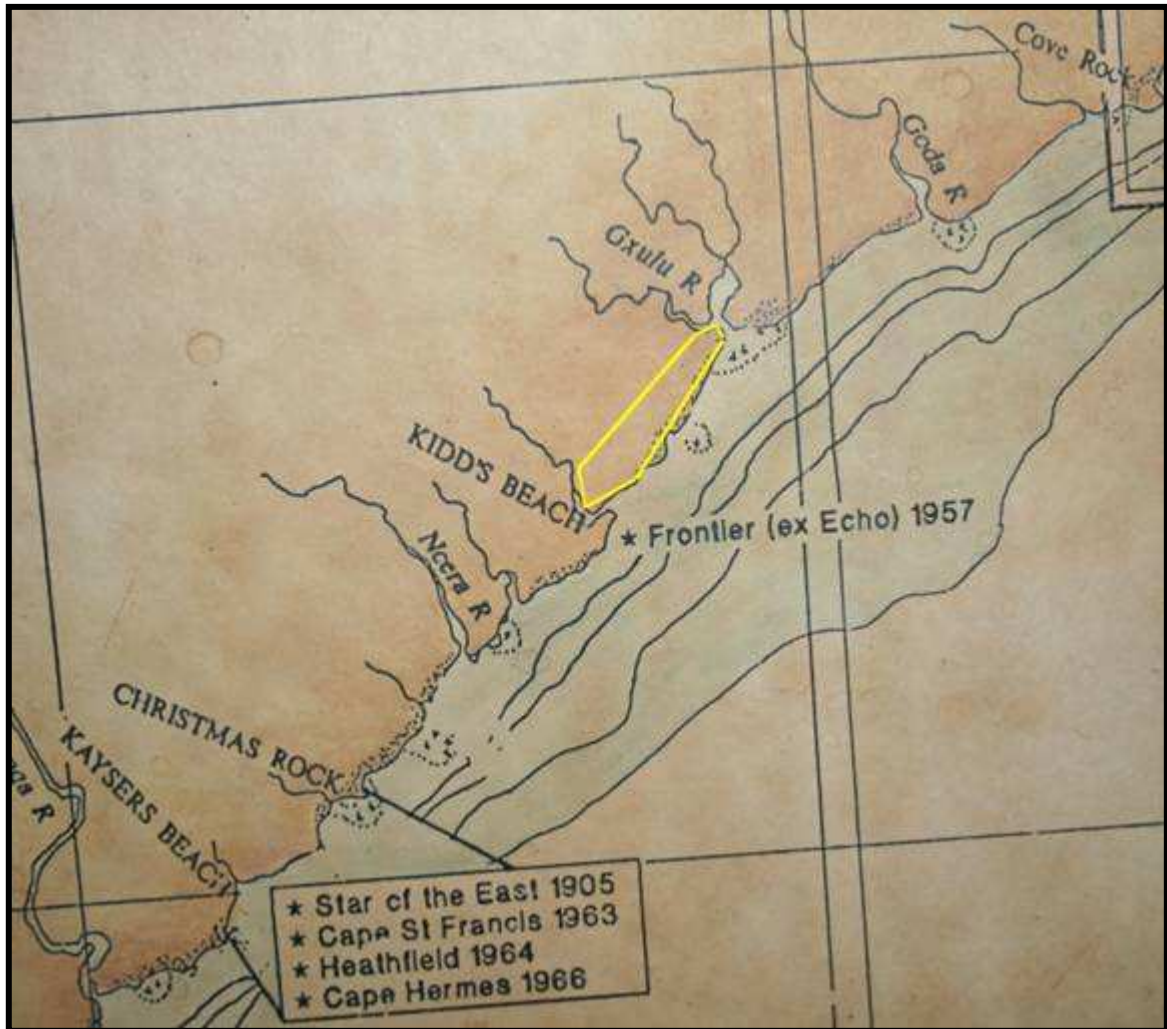
<sup>4</sup> An archaeological term used to describe the group of chalcedony, agate, chert, etc.

FIG. 5: FARM HOUSE AT PGE05





FIG. 6: LOCATION OF KNOWN SHIPWRECKS IN THE STUDY AREA<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> Courtesy of the East London Museum. Study area is outlined in yellow

## **SHIPWRECKS AND SURVIVOR CAMPS**

I consulted the East London Museum database and maps for shipwrecks in the area. If there were any shipwrecks then the study area would have been an ideal location for a “survivor camp”. That is, an area where people from the shipwreck lived and made plans to continue via land to the next port of call, or to wait for another ship. Survivor camps have been damaged by development in southern Africa before the appropriate legislation was passed. Thus, any development along the coast must take into account the proximity of known shipwrecks and potential survival camps.

The only shipwreck in the area is that of the Frontier that sunk in 1957 (see Fig. 6). This wreck was further southwest near Kidds Beach and thus not near the development.

## **MANAGEMENT PLAN**

There is strong evidence from other surveys along the southern African coast to indicate that where rock outcrops occur, so will shell middens, and these are normally within 1-2km of the outcrop. Most of the coastline adjacent to the affected area consists of rock outcrops with a wide variety of shell species. It would be a safe assumption to make that shell middens and other types of archaeological sites will occur in the sensitive zone. The survey consistently located archaeological sites in areas where there had been erosion, and not in the vegetated areas. These vegetated areas consist of grass pastures, woodlots and indigenous coastal forest and grasslands. These vegetated areas also resulted in very poor heritage visibility. By extrapolating the survey results one can infer that more sites would occur in those densely vegetated areas. The final development footprint will need to be re-assessed in terms of its location in relation to known heritage sites, and inferred sites.

Besides the above problem of site location, there are four types of site-specific management plans required for this development: Stone tools, shell middens, historical buildings, and palaeontological remains.

### **Stone Tools**

The stone tools tend to occur over a wide areas and appear to be mostly in a secondary context or part of a general lag deposit. A lag deposit occurs when several distinct layers conflate onto one layer. In this case, the lag deposit is a mix between MSA and LSA. There is very little value in undertaken further mitigation for these types of sites as sampling would only increase museum collections and has little research value. Isolated and unique artefacts may occur, but these are rare occurrences, e.g. the small bored stone at PGE04.

### **Shell middens**

There is a high probability of shell middens, and associated features, occurring in the affected area. Due to the dense vegetation, these were not always visible. Those areas that were eroded, or ploughed, yielded sites. I would expect in tact shell middens to occur along the southwestern part of the development area. These areas have not been extensively farmed.

I suggest that the environmental control officer and/or someone with experience in shell middens are on site for **all** earth moving activity<sup>6</sup>. Their appointment would be to look for evidence of shell middens. If a midden is observed, then they will stop the earth moving in that specific area, photograph the midden and email to myself who can then assess whether or not excavations are required. This person will have a list of items to note for every shell midden before submitting the photograph, in order to form a basic assessment of the site. I must stress that this person will not be in any position to assess the site, but

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<sup>6</sup> A researcher at the East London Museum is capable of monitoring this area and noticing shell middens.

only note its occurrence. The general management plan for the site will include the above steps.

The list of items to note in the basic assessment of the site is as follows.

The occurrence of:

- Faunal remains
- Human remains
- Charcoal
- Fire places
- Species variety (physically count number of species)
- Stone tools such as grinding stones
- Depth of the midden
- Extent of the midden
- If the midden is ephemeral, scattered, dense or compacted

The other important factor is that there is a chance of human remains occurring in the vicinity of the shell middens

Earth moving activity will also need to be appropriately scheduled in terms of monitoring and availability of monitors. The alternative is to have an archaeologist on site during the duration of the earth moving activity. The final development footprints should be able to assist in this scheduling.

### **Historical buildings**

The historical house is outside of the main development zone. However, it may not be damaged, demolished or altered without permission from South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). I suggest that the house is adequately photographed and mapped and that an in-depth deeds survey is undertaken to finalise the age of the house. An architect-historian may also need to assess the house.

### **Palaeontological site**

One fossil was located near the dam, and others are likely to occur in the same geological formation. All fossils should be viewed as having high significance until assessed by a palaeontologist. If the geological formation extends across the entire study area, then one can assume that fossils will occur there as well. The identification of fossils is even more specialised than the basic archaeological identification that will occur on this site during the construction phase. I suggest that a palaeontologist removes the existing fossil so that it can be analysed and placed into context. This would then allow an assessment to be made for the rest of the area.

If a palaeontologist is required to be on site during earth moving activity, then they could also take over the role of archaeological monitor, as that person should be trained in noticing shell middens.

Most of the development, in terms of roads and houses, will occur near the R72, and these are in areas that have been previously worked. They will however still need to be monitored.

### **Permits**

Permits will be required for the damage, alteration, or removal of any heritage site in the study area. Both the developer and the heritage practitioner will each need to apply for their own permits. These are obtainable from SAHRA. I suggest the development obtains a general permit for the development that will cover the known sites, and possible unknown sites. The general permit should make it clear that permission to damage “unknown sites” will only be valid if they have been assessed by a competent person, and have had appropriate mitigation. The archaeologist, or heritage practitioner, should obtain site-specific permits, as well as a general permit. This will allow for the immediate rescue excavations with

minimal delay to the development. The palaeontological remains should fall under the general permit, but with a sub-clause stating that excavations need to be undertaken by a qualified person.

## **CONCLUSION**

An heritage survey of the proposed Peregrine Dune Golf Estate was undertaken in February 2009. Six heritage areas were observed and assessed. While some of these areas are significant, they should not inhibit the development provided that the appropriate mitigation is undertaken.

The MSA and LSA sites are of low significance and require no further mitigation. The historical farm buildings would need to be photographed and mapped if they are to be damaged, and any potential historical middens would need sampling. The occurrence of a fossil, and potential shell middens, in the subsurface deposit is the main concern. The fossil needs to be assessed by a palaeontologist who can then assess the general area in relation to the development.

All subsurface, or earth moving, activity will require on site monitoring for shell middens and palaeontological remains. The shell middens should occur within the upper 50cm, while the palaeontological remains would occur 1-3m below the surface.

The client will need a permit from SAHRA to damage these sites.

**APPENDX A**

**PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP REPORT**



## Clarens Dinosaur Hunting Expeditions CC

Dr Gideon Groenewald (PhD; Nat Dip Nat Con; Pr Sci Nat Earth Scientist)

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9700, RSA

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6 March 2009

Gavin

### FOSSIL FIND – PEREGRINE DUNES DEVELOPMENT

Thank you for your request to assist with the assessment of the possible fossil find at Peregrine Dunes Development Site.

From the information available my comments are

- The fossil find is a significant find and should be recorded and collected under a formal SAHRA permit
- The fossil is possibly that of an animal that lived during the tertiary and the remains seems to be associated with the Nanaga Formation, an Aeolian sand deposit in the region.
- It is very possible that the majority of the development will be in this formation and it is highly likely that more fossils will be found.
- We strongly suggest the appointment of a Palaeontologist who is permitted by SAHRA, to do a more detailed survey of the site and to monitor the site during earth moving activities. Due to the high percentage of plant cover in the region it is very difficult to identify fossils in areas that are not eroded. In such cases fossil remains are mostly discovered during the earth moving phases of the projects.
- All fossils remains must be collected under a SAHRA permit and housed at an appropriate institution, recommended by SAHRA.

The geological formations underlying this site, including also the Triassic Katberg Formation, is known to contain very well preserved remains of animals and the site should be monitored for fossils ranging from only a few hundred years old, (Quaternary), to fossils of 245 million years old (Triassic).

Your time is highly appreciated.

**GIDEON GROENEWALD (PhD; Pr Sci Nat Earth Scientist)**  
**Geologist**



**APPENDX B**

**HISTORICAL ARCHITECT DESKTOP REPORT**



## archaic consulting

architecture: research: conservation: anthropology: impacts consulting

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### Assessment of Farmhouse near Kidds Beach, SW of East London

Location: 33° 7'28.46"S, 27°42'37.44"E Farm no 1061 rem

#### Methodology:

The author, Debbie Whelan from Archaic Consulting, was sent photographs by Gavin Anderson of Umlando Cultural Heritage with respect to compiling an initial assessment of structure on this property. It must be stated that the interpretation of the context and surroundings are reliant on the information provided by Umlando Cultural Heritage.

#### Assessment:

The main house is of conventional construction under hipped corrugated sheeting roof with steel casement windows which appear from the photographs to be original. A covered porch is constructed of face brick columns and topped with a concrete slab. The structure appears to be in reasonable condition. There appear to be large patches of damp on the southern elevations.

It is doubtful whether the house is over 60 years of age which would automatically protect it in terms of the South African Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999. It has no architectural merit, has no architectural context (does not contribute to a group or a streetscape) and at this point is not known to be associated with any famous person or historic event or contain items of scientific or technological in nature.

#### Recommendation:

This structure does not markedly contribute to the environment, and is a reasonable example of a recent farm vernacular building of which many exist.

**APPENDX C**

**SITE RECORD FORMS FOR THE SURVEY**

## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Late Stone Age:

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age X?

Historical Period:X?

Recorder's Site No.: PGE01

Official Name: Farm 1060/RE

Local Name: N/AN/A

Map Sheet: 33273327

Map Reference: 33° 7'28.80"S 27°43'11.07"E (alt = 24m)

### **DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From East London drive to Kidds beach (~30km). Take second left turn after Gulu River bridge (1<sup>st</sup> left is to disused farm stall), and opposite farm entrance. Drive along the track and go through 2 gates, one electric fence (it shocks!) and another fence at the base near the dune forest. Turn left and walk ~750m towards sand borrow pit. Site starts ~50m south of borrow pit and visible in road.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Surface, may contain deposit.

Merits conservation: only if subsurface deposit occurs

Threats: yes

What threats: Possible development

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: None

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date:25-26 Feb 2009

Owner: private

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

PGE01 is located directly behind the dune forest and near an old sand borrow pit. There used to be a hut in this general area as well.

The site consists of an ephemeral scatter of marine shell fragments, ceramics, and grinding stones. The shell is mostly *Choromytilus meridionalis* (black mussel), *Patella spp.* (limpets), *Oxysteles spp.*, and/or Turbo spp. (alikeaukel). The ceramics consists of one Late Iron Age (or KhoiKhoi pottery sherd, and two blue transfer print European ceramics. Three upper grinding stones were also observed.

According to the display at the East London Museum, the blue transfer print commonly occurred in the area from 1790 to 1850. It would thus also have been used after 1850s.

The pottery sherd was undecorated and thus I can associate it with Late Iron Age or KhoiKhoi occupation. Similar pottery occurs at PGE03c.

The site appears to have been damaged by the sand borrow pit, although more of it probably exists to the northeast. The site appears to have a mixed deposit of European and indigene occupation, or indigene occupation where people had access to (cheap) European ceramics. No deposit was visible.

## **UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**



**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: PGE02

Official Name: Farm 1060/RE

Local Name: N/A

Map Sheet: 3327

Map Reference: 33° 7'43.64"S 27°43'0.45"E (alt = 20m)

### **DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From PGE01 walk 500m southwest. Site is on hill with some grass before becoming forest, and extends to area overlooking the spring.

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Surface, may contain deposit.

Merits conservation: only if subsurface deposit occurs

Threats: yes

What threats: Possible development

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: None

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 25-26 Feb 2009

Owner: private

References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

PGE02 is located ~500m southwest of PGE01. The site consists of a small scatter of shell black mussel and limpet. The shell is located in two nearby areas. The first is at the base of the hill, the second a few meters away overlooking the spring. No other artefacts were observed and most of the site is probably in the dune forest.

## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Middle Stone Age: X  
 Late Stone Age X  
 Late Iron Age  
 Historical Period: X?  
 Palaeontological: X

Recorder's Site No.: PGE03

Official Name: Farm 1060/RE

Local Name: N/A

Map Sheet: 3327

Map Reference: **3a** 33° 7'22.67"S 27°43'1.73"E (alt = 34m)  
**3b** 33° 7'24.97"S 27°43'3.64"E (alt = 30m)  
**3c** 33° 7'27.08"S 27°43'2.92"E (alt = 28m)

**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From PGE01 walk northwest for 200m, and you will be in the dam. Sites are located in dam cutting and on the adjacent hills to north, northwest, and southwest.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Surface, may contain deposit.

Merits conservation: Unsure

Threats: yes

What threats: Possible development

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: digital photograph

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 25-26 Feb 2009

Owner: private

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

PGE03 can be divided into three distinct areas, and periods of occupation

PGE03a is located around the eroded area of the dam and on the hills. The site consists of a scatter of Middle Stone Age (MSA) flakes and cores. One MSA flake is a well-preserved blade. A few smaller flakes were also observed and these may date to the Late Stone Age. Significance: The stone tools are probably in a secondary context given the disturbance of the area. They are standard stone tools from either Age, and are of low significance. Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

PGE03b is located northwest of the main dam. The area is eroded and the visibility is good. The site consists of a single fossil bone that has partially eroded out of the cutting. The fossil is surrounded by a calcareous concretion in dune sand. Significance: The fossil of high significance

PGE03c is located south of the dam on a hill. The site consists of a scatter of shell fragments (presumably limpets) and one pottery sherd. The sherd is undecorated and can date to either a Late Iron Age (or Historical Period) or KhoiKhoi occupation.

## **UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM**



**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Late Stone Age: X

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: PGE04

Official Name: Farm 1061/RE

Local Name: N/A

Map Sheet: 3327

Map Reference: 33° 7'25.11"S 27°42'36.93"E (alt = 51m)

**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From East London drive to Kidds Beach. Take 2<sup>nd</sup> right into farm buildings after Gulu River Bridge. Park at farm buildings and walk along northwest track past through the old trees. At opening take left into pasture and walk to the beginning of the hill. Artefact located in this area.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Surface, may contain deposit.

Merits conservation: No

Threats: yes

What threats: Possible development

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: None

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date: 25-26 Feb 2009

Owner: private

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

PGE04 is a single artefact observed in a small eroded area in a grazing paddock. The artefact is a small bored stone about 10cm wide and 5cm thick. More artefacts probably occur in the area, however due to the dense grass they were not observed.

## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Stone Age  
Early Iron Age:  
Late Iron Age  
Historical Period: X

Recorder's Site No.: PGE05  
Official Name: Farm 1061/RE  
Local Name: N/A  
Map Sheet: 3327  
Map Reference: 33° 7'28.46"S 27°42'37.44"E (alt = 46m)

### **DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From East London drive to Kidds Beach. Take 2<sup>nd</sup> right into farm buildings after Gulu River Bridge. Park at farm buildings

### **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Surface,  
Merits conservation: Yes: photograph and map  
Threats: yes  
What threats: Possible development

### **RECORDING:**

Graphic record: Digital

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson  
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901  
Date: 25-26 Feb 2009  
Owner: private  
References:

### **Description of site and artefactual content.**

PGE05 is an old farmhouse with several additions subsequent to the original buildings (fig. 5). I briefly analysed the graves from the cemetery ~600m to the northwest of the farm. Some of the earlier 'born dates' are from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, these do not necessarily reflect the time people were living at the farm. I thus looked at infant deaths arguing that an early infant death would probably relate to time born and died on the farm. If this is correct then the farm predates at least 1909<sup>7</sup>. This is also the earliest visible burial, although a few graves may be older. A deeds search would finalise an exact date for the farm. The farmhouse is currently in a state of disrepair. I did not notice any obvious historical rubbish dumps, but these should occur at the back of the house, or near the kitchen.

<sup>7</sup> The tombstone reads "In loving memory of Newton George Venables. Passed away Feb 1910, Aged 11 months. Gone but not forgotten"



## UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM



**SITE CATEGORY:** (X where applicable)

Middle Stone Age; X

Late Stone Age X

Early Iron Age:

Late Iron Age

Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: PGE06

Official Name: Farm 1059/RE

Local Name: N/A

Map Sheet: 3327

Map Reference: 33° 7'33.10"S 27°42'12.19"E (alt = 57m) 300m x 200m in ~size

**DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.**

From East London drive to Kidds Beach. Take 3rd right into after Gulu River Bridge and this will take you to the "old Transkei Road" Just before this road is a group of blue gum trees. Park at the gate and walk ~500m northeast to the erosion gullies. Artefacts occur here.

**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Type of Site: Surface, may contain deposit but is probably a lag deposit..

Merits conservation: No

Threats: yes

What threats: Possible development

**RECORDING:**

Graphic record: None

Digital pictures:

Tracings :

Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson

Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901

Date:25-26 Feb 2009

Owner: private

References:

**Description of site and artefactual content.**

PGE06 is located in a wide eroded area north of the R72. The site consists of MSA and LSA stone tools that occur over a wide area. The tools are made on dolerite, shale and CCS and consist of flakes, utilised flakes, and cores. This site would probably link up with PGE04, if the vegetation was stripped.

Significance: The tools are standard stone tools associated with both Stone Ages, and they are scattered over a wide area. The site is of low significance.