

Archaeological Impact Assessment

(HWC case number: 120309JL08)

Proposed Upgrade of the Mossel Bay Point on Erven 3419, 3794, 15131 and 3626, Mossel Bay, Western Cape Province

prepared for

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by



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1. Executive Summary

In compliance with Heritage Western Cape's requirements, and as part of the broader Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by Perception Heritage Planning, an Archaeological Impact Assessment was conducted for the above-named project on 16 May 2012. The Mossel Bay Point is a focal recreational area for locals and tourists and has undergone considerable development since completion of the lighthouse in 1864. Specifics of the proposed upgrade of the Mossel Bay Point are provided in a Precinct Development Plan that was prepared by SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd for the Mossel Bay Municipality. The importance of heritage and particularly the application for World Heritage Site status is made clear in the introduction of the Precinct Development Plan.

Known archaeological and heritage sites occur in the study area including the archaeological site of Cape St Blaize Cave, the Cape St Blaize Lighthouse and the War Memorial. The cave and lighthouse are existing Provincial Heritage Sites and therefore their significance need not be argued for in this report. The War Memorial was unveiled in 1928 and because it is older than 60 years, it is protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA). Although comments are made here, further details and recommendations concerning the memorial and lighthouse are presented in the broader Heritage Impact Assessment. An old stone structure is currently used as an information kiosk and further early stone structures associated with the bathing area at "Die Poort" are still in use. These structures are older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA. Additional archaeological resources identified in the study include remnants of shell middens, a stone artefact scatter and an isolated Early Stone Age (ESA) implement. ESA implements also occur on the bluff and in the vicinity of the lighthouse.

As a result of globally significant discoveries made through ongoing archaeological and palaeoenvironmental research in and around caves centred on Pinnacle Point, Western Cape Provincial authorities are in the process of a nomination/application for World Heritage Site status. It is anticipated that Cape St Blaize Cave will be the gateway to the proposed World Heritage Site. Consequently, it is critical that the integrity and visual appearance of the Cape St Blaize Cave and its immediate surroundings be protected and enhanced, and it is further recommended that the cave and the Cape St Blaize Lighthouse should act as the focal point of the development layout plan.

Overall, it is suggested that the development option is preferred over the "no go" option as the former will allow for the protection and enhancement of Cape St Blaize Cave and its immediate surroundings.

Based on results from the current study it is recommended that;

- *Remnants of shell middens occur in areas earmarked for development and in situ shell midden deposits may underlie existing roads and paving, and therefore, archaeological monitoring should be conducted during excavation and earth moving activities associated with the development.*
- *Any damage or alteration to existing early structures – older than 60 years - will require a permit application in terms of Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).*

- Because archaeological materials occur adjacent to the quarry and between the parking area below the cave and the cave/quarry road, they must be dealt with in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and at the expense of the developer.
- Any development in the immediate surroundings of Cape St Blaize Cave – quarry site and car park below the cave - must ensure that the integrity, aesthetic and heritage value of the cave, lighthouse and the immediate surroundings are protected and enhanced. For example, proposed stone terracing will not blend with the surrounding environment.
- The general appearance and maintenance of Cape St Blaize Cave should be improved and eroding archaeological deposits should be stabilized and protected from further damage.

Note that;

- In the event that excavations and earthmoving activities expose archaeological materials, such activities must stop and Heritage Western Cape must be notified immediately.
- If archaeological materials are exposed during construction activities, then they must be dealt with in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and at the expense of the developer.
- In the event of exposing human remains during construction, the matter will fall into the domain of Heritage Western Cape (Ms. Jenna Lavin) or the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Mrs Colette Scheermeyer) and will require a professional archaeologist to undertake mitigation if needed.

2. Name, Expertise and Declaration

I, Peter Nilssen (PhD in archaeology), herewith confirm that I am a Professional member - in good standing - of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA), including the Cultural Resource Management section of the same association.

As the appointed independent specialist (archaeologist) for this project hereby declare that I:

- act as an independent specialist in this application;
- regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct;
- do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010 and any specific environmental management Act;
- have and will not have no vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- have disclosed, to the applicant, EAP and competent authority, any material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the competent authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document required in

terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010 and any specific environmental management Act;

- am fully aware of and meet the responsibilities in terms of NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010 (specifically in terms of regulation 17 of GN No. R. 543) and any specific environmental management Act, and that failure to comply with these requirements may constitute and result in disqualification;
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 of GN No. R. 543.



Signature of the specialist:

Date: **5 June 2012**

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3. Introduction

3.1. Background

In response to a Notification of Intent to Develop, Heritage Western Cape (HWC case number: 120309JL08 – 4 April 2012) issued the following decision:

“Since there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be impacted upon, HWC requires an HIA that satisfies S. 38(3) of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) assessing the impacts on the following heritage resources that it has identified;

1. The archaeology of the Mossel Bay Point including Cape St Blaize Cave
2. Cape St Blaize lighthouse
3. The War Memorial

Comments from the Mossel Bay Heritage Society and all I&APs must be included in the HIA. An integrated set of recommendations is required and the studies appended in full.”

In compliance with Heritage Western Cape’s requirements, and as part of the broader Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) undertaken by Perception Heritage Planning, an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was conducted that focused on the archaeology of the Mossel Bay Point including the Cape St Blaize Cave. The lighthouse and War Memorial are dealt with in the HIA, but comments are made below concerning the War Memorial and its placement in the conceptual development plan (Figure 2).

Specifics of the proposed upgrade of the Mossel Bay Point are provided in a Precinct Development Plan that was prepared by SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd for the Mossel Bay Municipality. The proposed development includes;

- Realignment of Point Road (1300 m^2): New paved carriageway (pavers, cobbles or similar). Existing carriageway to be repaved as part of a later phase; however bollards will be installed to direct traffic along the new alignment.
- New and re-paved footways (1300 m^2 net increase in area compared to existing).
- Relocated parking areas (1000 m^2 net increase in area compared to existing).
- Construction of a public square with specially selected pavers, cobbles or similar over existing trafficked area/parking (2400 m^2 net increase in area compared to existing).
- Construction of large parking area over existing trafficked area / parking (2200 m^2 net increase in area compared to existing).
- Stone/Rock (or similar) terraces leading to the St Blaze Cave as part of the Gateway (still under review), and around the War Memorial to improve accessibility and prominence (2300 m^2).
- New play park (upgrade of existing putt-putt).
- Construction of interpretative facilities related to cave sites and/or natural history of the site. This could follow as a later phase.

3.2. Scope and Purpose of the Study

Objectives of the Archaeological Impact Assessment are:

- To assess the study area for traces of archaeological resources to determine its archaeological sensitivity;
- To identify options for archaeological mitigation in order to minimize potential negative impacts; and
- To make recommendations for archaeological mitigation where necessary.

Terms of Reference (ToR):

- a) Conduct a survey of the study area to identify and record archaeological resources.
- b) Assess the impact of the proposed development on above-named resources.
- c) Recommend mitigation measures where necessary.
- d) Prepare and submit a report to the client that meets standards required by Heritage Western Cape in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999

3.3 Study Area

The site for the proposed development is situated at the south easterly extent of the “Point” area in Mossel Bay, Western Province (Figures 1 through 4). The Mossel Bay Point is a focal recreational area for locals and tourists and has undergone considerable development since completion of the lighthouse in 1864. The quarry site adjacent to Cape St Blaize Cave served as the source for stone in construction of the lighthouse as well as early construction activities for the new harbour (see HIA report). Hut foundations and other debris associated with the former (modern) “Khoi Village” remain in the quarry.

Other developments in the area include the War Memorial, a small stone structure (used today as an information kiosk), stone structures associated with “Die Poort” that included the original “Bathing and Tea Pavilion” (used today for restaurants, shark lab, etc), the Point Hotel, Putt-Putt course and structure, camping structures, roads, pedestrian pathways, parking areas, and so on. There is evidence of considerable earth moving and filling, particularly in the construction of the parking area below Cape St Blaize Cave (compare Plates 10 & 11). To a greater or lesser extent, the entire study area has been impacted by human related activities. See Figures 3 & 4 and Plates 1 through 4 for examples of the study area and affected environment.

3.4 Approach to the Study

This report deals with the archaeology of the Mossel Bay Point and Cape St Blaize Cave while the Cape St Blaize lighthouse, War Memorial and other inputs requested by HWC are handled in the broader HIA. On behalf of the Mossel Bay Municipality (applicant), Perception Heritage Planning provided background information including the Precinct Development Plan prepared by SSI Engineers and

Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd. The conceptual development layout plan is shown in Figure 2.

An archaeological survey was conducted on 16 May 2012 that focused on areas which remain relatively undisturbed by human related activities and developments. These included exposed rocky outcrops and the conservation park to the north of the quarry site (Figures 2 through 4). The author has walked the area atop the bluff and west of the lighthouse and therefore this area was not covered during the site inspection. Archaeological visibility is restricted as the bulk of the study area consists of asphalt, paving, fill, grass and various structures.

In addition to recording walk tracks, localities of archaeological occurrences were mapped, described and photographed. Survey tracks were fixed with a hand held Garmin Camo GPS to record the search area (Figure 4, gpx tracking file is available from author). The positions of identified archaeological occurrences as well as photo localities were fixed by GPS (Figure 4, Plates 1 – 3, 7 – 9 & 12 and Table 1). Digital audio notes and a comprehensive, high quality digital photographic record were also made (full data set available from author). In this report, localities of archaeological occurrences and photographs are established by matching the numbers on photographs with those of waypoints in Figure 4. Directions of views are indicated with compass bearing names like E is east; WSW is west south west, and so on. Bearing names on panoramic views indicate the bearing at the position of the label on the photograph.

6. Results

1. Apart from the lighthouse and War Memorial, a few old stone structures exist in the study area and these include the information kiosk and the buildings currently used as the Big Blue restaurant and the Shark Lab (Figure 3 and Plates 1, 2 & 4). These structures appear in photographs taken prior to the construction of the larger restaurant (now the Ponto restaurant) and the Point Hotel (Plates 5 & 6). Construction of the larger restaurant, but more significantly the Point Hotel, has dramatically changed the natural and heritage “sense of place” and aesthetic value of the Point area. The larger of the earlier structures was once called The Poort which served as a tea room or restaurant and other structures were likely associated with bathing and ablution (Plate 6).

Significance and Recommendation

It appears that these early stone structures date from at least the 1930s or 1940s – also see vehicles in Plate 10 – and therefore, are protected by the NHRA. Any damage or alteration to these structures will require a permit application in terms of Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). Even if these structures are not older than 60 years, it is recommended that they be preserved as they represent the early use of the Poort for recreation and bathing, and also form the basis for later structural development at the Point.

2. Later Stone Age (LSA) shell midden deposits were identified at **waypoints 21, 27 and 29**, and these are associated with natural outcrops of quartzitic sandstone

(Figure 4, Plate 7 and Table 1). A few stone artefacts were identified at waypoint 21 (Plate 7). All three occurrences are disturbed to a greater or lesser extent though it is possible that previously undisturbed shell midden deposits persist in subsurface, previously undisturbed sediments.

Significance and Recommendation

The presence of these midden deposits indicates that large parts of the Point area contained shell midden deposits prior to disturbance and damage through more recent human related activities and developments. As such, these remnants of former shell midden sites are important to the archaeological sequence of the Mossel Bay Point and immediate surroundings. It is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted during the construction phase of the development. If *in situ* shell midden deposits are exposed through construction activities, then they must be dealt with in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and at the expense of the developer.

3. An extensive LSA and Middle Stone Age (MSA) shell midden and stone artefact scatter occurs around **waypoints 34, 38 and 39** (Figure 4 [red oval], Plates 3, 8 & 9 and Table 1). The vast bulk of identified stone artefacts are of LSA origin while only a few specimens of MSA age were seen. An exposed profile on the edge of the quarry site reveals that the bulk of the artefacts occur on the surface and that only a shallow subsurface horizon contains shellfish and artefacts. Whether or not other subsurface anthropogenic layers occur will require excavation. The area contains several informal pedestrian tracks and surface sediments are clearly disturbed. Archaeological sediments are likely to extend to the east of the quarry road and between the cave and the parking area below the cave.

Significance and Recommendation

This occurrence is situated in the Conservation Park where no development is planned and therefore no mitigation measures are required (Figures 2 & 3). The surface sediments and archaeological remains are disturbed and hence the occurrence is considered to be of low significance. However, *in situ* subsurface archaeological sediments may be present and such sediments may underlie the road leading up to the quarry site and they may also extend further east. If development activities proposed for the quarry area are authorized and before construction proceeds, then it is recommended that this site be tested for potential subsurface archaeological resources. This work will require a permit application to Heritage Western Cape and will be done at cost to the developer. Pending the outcome of such test excavations, further conservation and management strategies may be needed. The same applies to the remaining bit of deposit between the quarry road and the car park below the cave. Any development between the car park and the cave/quarry road – and this applies to the proposed stone terracing - will need to be undertaken in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and at the expense of the developer.

4. An isolated Early Stone Age (ESA) hand axe was identified in an informal pedestrian path at **waypoint 37** near the western edge of the quarry site (Figure 4, Plate 8 and Table 1). The implement is in quartzite and clearly in a disturbed

context. ESA artefacts also occur in the area on top of the bluff and to the west of the light house (personal observations).

Significance and Recommendation

Because this artefact is in secondary and disturbed context, it is considered to be of low significance and therefore no further mitigation is required.

5. Because the archaeological site of **Cape St Blaize Cave** was declared a Provincial Heritage Site on 5 February 1999 (SAHRA file No. 9/2/064/0037), its significance is not argued for here. What is considered more important for the purpose of this report is the current appearance and conservation status of the cave bearing in mind that it may become the gateway site to the proposed World Heritage Site, and the fact that it is already a Provincial Heritage Site.

Photographs of the cave in Plates 10 and 11 give a good indication of what the site looked like during the early to mid 1900s compared with its present appearance. While ignoring the pedestrian access path and hand rails, few people would argue that the site looks better today. In my opinion, archaeological sites always look best in their natural setting. Apart from the large earth fill used to build the present parking area in front of the cave there are a few smaller details that detract from the aesthetic value of the site. These include the "obelisk" mounted flood light, information boards, rubbish bins and swinging bench. It is suggested that these be replaced with more visually agreeable options. For example, attention to the fabric, placement, orientation and slant of information boards could render them near invisible from a distance.

In keeping with the above line of thought, the future use of the quarry site and parking area below the cave requires serious consideration. Any structural development on the quarry site and parking area has serious implications for the aesthetic and heritage value of the cave and lighthouse. It is strongly recommended that any development in this area should attempt, as far as possible, not to disturb the natural appearance of the cave and lighthouse setting.

Concerning conservation, the cave is currently littered with graffiti and archaeological deposits are eroding along the lower staircase and footpaths leading into the cave (Plate 12). Although wooden walkways and a viewing platform are in place, archaeological sediments are exposed to pedestrian trampling on a daily basis. It is suggested that graffiti is cleaned from the walls and that plans are made to stabilize eroding sediments. There are plans to conduct research excavations in the cave and following that, there is the possibility of creating a similar display to the outstanding one established by Dr. Jeanette Deacon at Nelson Bay Cave on the Robberg Peninsula (C.W. Marean pers. comm.). Whether or not this is appropriate for Cape St Blaize Cave is for the decision of the heritage authorities.

6. The access gate to the **War Memorial** was locked on each occasion that the author and other members of the HIA team visited the Point. Note that the memorial is given a primary location and is the central feature of the conceptual development plan (Figure 2). Below are a few reasons why this seems inappropriate

given the nature and intent of the application for World Heritage Site status, which aims to celebrate the origins of modern humans and their interaction with the surrounding environment:

- As a species, the value of our collective heritage lies in our origins and our relationship with the environment.
- The memorial is dedicated to less than 60 individuals.
- Currently, the memorial is not open to the public and acts as an exclusive monument.
- Even though indigenous peoples partook in the war(s), only Europeans are honoured by the memorial.
- The legacy of wars has done little to nothing for the development and evolution of our species, and has negatively impacted the environment.

Generally, but especially in keeping with the application for World Heritage Site status, there are many reasons why it would be more fitting for the Cape St Blaize Cave and Cape St Blaize Lighthouse site to be the central point of the proposed development layout plan.

Table 1. Coordinate and descriptive data for photo localities and archaeological occurrences. See Figure 4 and Plates.

Point Name	Description img=image snd=sound	Datum: WGS 84 Lat/Lon dec.degrees	Datum: WGS 84 SA National	Grid:	meters above sea level
20	img5434-5440 snd5440 - panorama SE-NW	S34.18493 E22.15938	23 Y0077493 X3784494		10 m
21	LSA shell midden - img5446-55 snd5455	S34.18520 E22.15901	23 Y0077527 X3784524		9 m
22	img5456-61 snd5461 - modern fill and panorama S-NW	S34.18527 E22.15891	23 Y0077536 X3784532		13 m
23	img5462-6 snd5466 - panorama SE-NW	S34.18540 E22.15972	23 Y0077461 X3784546		8 m
24	img5467-71 snd5471 - panorama S-NW	S34.18500 E22.15975	23 Y0077459 X3784501		9 m
25	img5472-4 snd5474 - west	S34.18566 E22.15978	23 Y0077455 X3784574		6 m
27	LSA shell midden - img5477-80 snd5480	S34.18590 E22.15948	23 Y0077482 X3784601		9 m
28	img5481-5 snd5485 - panorama SW-NW	S34.18612 E22.15896	23 Y0077531 X3784626		11 m
29	LSA shell midden - img5486 snd5486	S34.18566 E22.15904	23 Y0077523 X3784576		5 m
30	War Memorial - img5487-8 snd5488	S34.18503 E22.15838	23 Y0077585 X3784506		10 m
31	War Memorial - img5489-94 snd5494	S34.18530 E22.15804	23 Y0077616 X3784536		17 m
32	img5495-9 snd5499 - panorama SE-NW	S34.18549 E22.15787	23 Y0077631 X3784558		15 m
33	img5500-4 snd5504 - panorama S-NW	S34.18576 E22.15806	23 Y0077614 X3784588		15 m
	LSA-MSA shell midden & stone artefact scatter - img5537-56 snd5546	S34.18560 E22.15705	23 Y0077707 X3784570		26 m
34	img5557-9 snd5559 - quarry & Khoi Village remains	S34.18545 E22.15630	23 Y0077776 X3784554		38 m
35	img5560-7 snd5567 - panorama NW-S	S34.18555 E22.15605	23 Y0077799 X3784565		57 m
36	ESA isolated hand axe - img5568-73 snd5573	S34.18539 E22.15624	23 Y0077781 X3784547		43 m
37	LSA-MSA shell midden & stone artefact scatter - img5574-90 snd5590	S34.18548 E22.15731	23 Y0077683 X3784557		24 m
38	LSA-MSA shell midden & stone artefact scatter - img5591-5602 snd5602	S34.18535 E22.15754	23 Y0077662 X3784542		17 m
39	Cape St Blaize Cave - Provincial Heritage Site	S34.18609 E22.15705	23 Y0077707 X3784625		
CSBC					

5. Sources of Risk, Impact Identification and Assessment

The proposed development will involve construction activities that may have a permanent negative impact on archaeological and heritage resources identified in this study. Such impacts are described and assessed above and recommendations are made for mitigation where necessary. Development activities may also have a negative impact on the aesthetic and heritage value of Cape St Blaize Cave and the Cape St Blaize lighthouse. This is particularly relevant in light of the application for World Heritage Site status. Recommendations are made in this regard.

Overall, it is suggested that the development option is preferred over the “no go” option as the former will allow for the protection and enhancement of Cape St Blaize Cave, the Cape St Blaize lighthouse and their immediate surroundings. Table 2 below presents the potential impact on and loss of archaeological resources without and with mitigation.

Table 2. Potential impact on and loss of archaeological resources without and with mitigation.

<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Nature of impact</u>	<u>Extent of impact</u>	<u>Duration of impact</u>	<u>Intensity</u>	<u>Probability of occurrence</u>	<u>Status of the impact</u>	<u>Degree of confidence</u>	<u>Level of significance</u>
without mitigation	Construction & installation on historic structures and sub-surface archaeological resources & aesthetic value of cave & lighthouse	Regional and/or national	permanent	Medium to unknown	definite	Negative for environment and project	high	high
with mitigation	Construction & installation on historic structures and sub-surface archaeological resources & aesthetic value of cave & lighthouse	Local or regional	permanent	low	improbable	positive for environment and project	high	Low to medium

8. Recommended and Required Mitigation Measures

Recommended Mitigation Measures;

- Remnants of shell middens occur in areas earmarked for development and in situ shell midden deposits may underlie existing roads and paving, and therefore, archaeological monitoring should be conducted during excavation and earth moving activities associated with the development.
- Any damage or alteration to existing early structures – older than 60 years - will require a permit application in terms of Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).
- Because archaeological materials occur adjacent to the quarry and between the parking area below the cave and the cave/quarry road, they must be dealt with in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and at the expense of the developer.
- Any development in the immediate surroundings of Cape St Blaize Cave – quarry site and car park below the cave - must ensure that the integrity, aesthetic and heritage value of the cave, lighthouse and the immediate surroundings are protected and enhanced. For example, proposed stone terracing will not blend with the surrounding environment.
- The general appearance and maintenance of Cape St Blaize Cave should be improved and eroding archaeological deposits should be stabilized and protected from further damage.

Required Mitigation Measures;

- In the event that excavations and earthmoving activities expose archaeological materials, such activities must stop and Heritage Western Cape must be notified immediately.
- If archaeological materials are exposed during construction activities, then they must be dealt with in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) and at the expense of the developer.
- In the event of exposing human remains during construction, the matter will fall into the domain of Heritage Western Cape (Ms. Jenna Lavin) or the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Mrs Colette Scheermeyer) and will require a professional archaeologist to undertake mitigation if needed.

7. Figures and Plates (on following pages)



Figure 1. Location of study area relative to Mossel Bay, Western Province. (Map courtesy of The Chief Directorate, Surveys & Mapping, Mowbray).

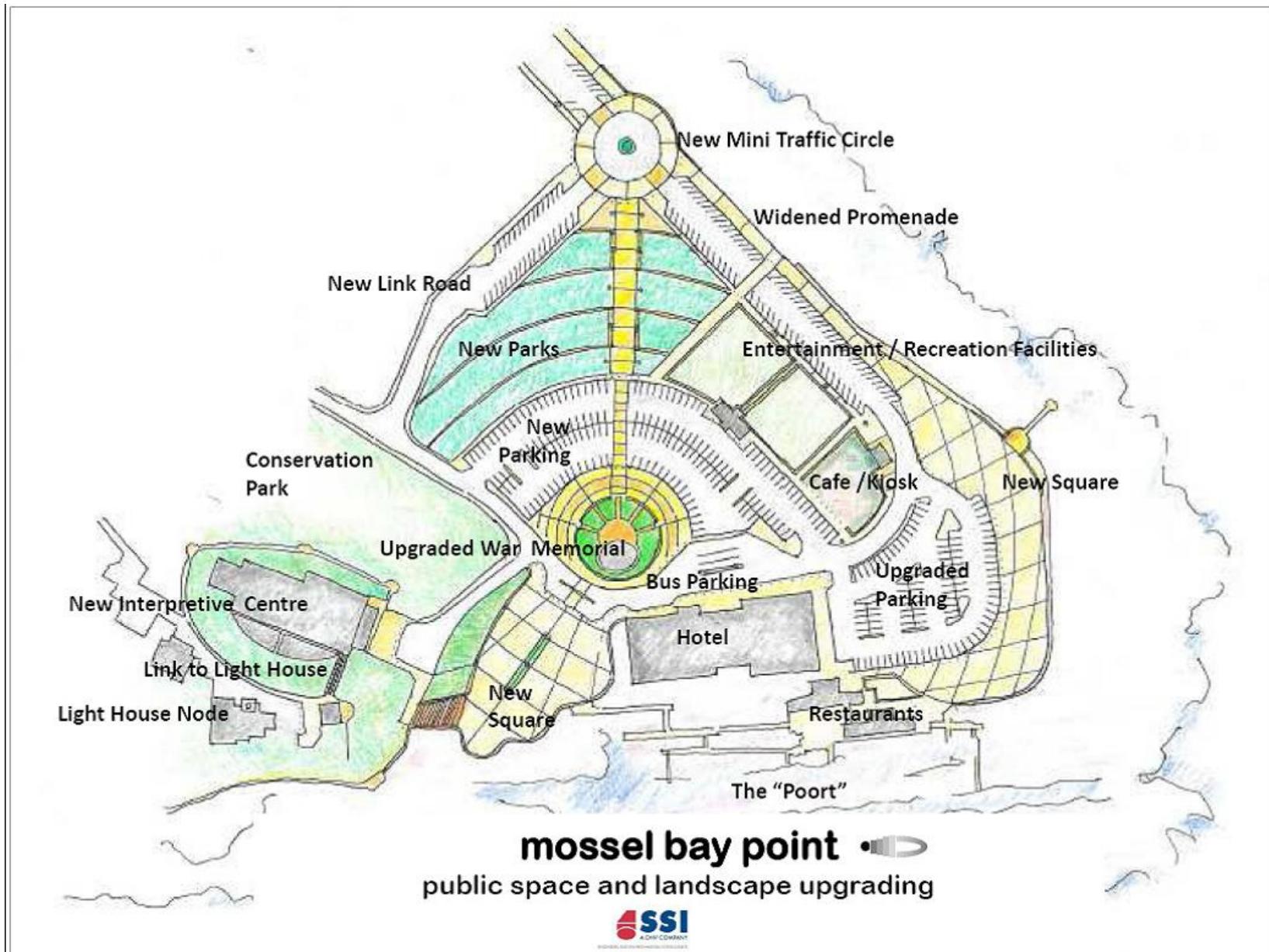


Figure 2. Conceptual development layout plan. Courtesy of SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd.



Figure 3. Enlarged area from Figure 1, 2005 image of the study area showing features referred to in the text and Khoi Village in the quarry site.



Figure 4. Enlarged area from Figure 1, showing survey tracks, archaeological occurrences (red dots) and photo localities (see Table 1 and Plates).



Plate 1. Examples of the surrounding environment, structures, exposures, topography and vegetation cover (see Figure 4 and Table 1).

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Plate 2. Examples of the surrounding environment, developments, old and new structures, St Blaize Cave & lighthouse, fill below parking area, topography and vegetation cover (see Figure 4 and Table 1).



Plate 3. Examples of the surrounding environment, St Blaize Cave & lighthouse, Conservation Park to the right of the cave and quarry, quarry road, quarry site with archaeological remains, study area from the top of the bluff, topography and vegetation cover (see Figure 4 and Table 1).



Plate 4 Top – Information Kiosk, Point Hotel, restaurants atop old stone structures, the Poort bathing area and parking area below the cave. Bottom - restaurants atop old stone structures and St Blaize Cave & lighthouse.

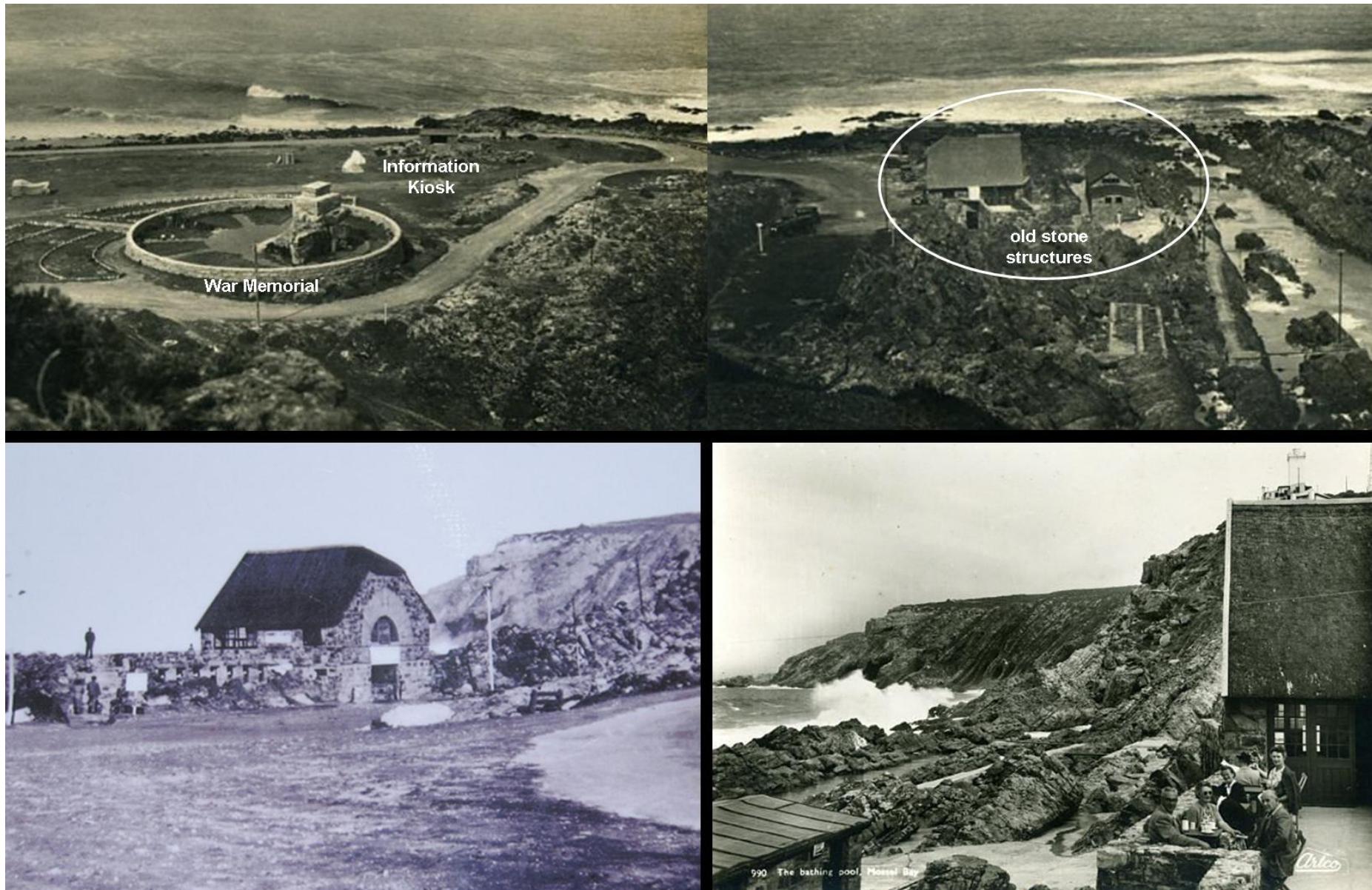


Plate 5 Top – Study area seen from the lighthouse showing Information Kiosk, War Memorial, old stone structures of bathing area and pavilion and the Poort. Bottom – “The Poort” restaurant and old stone structures. Historic photos courtesy of David Courtney Whaits.

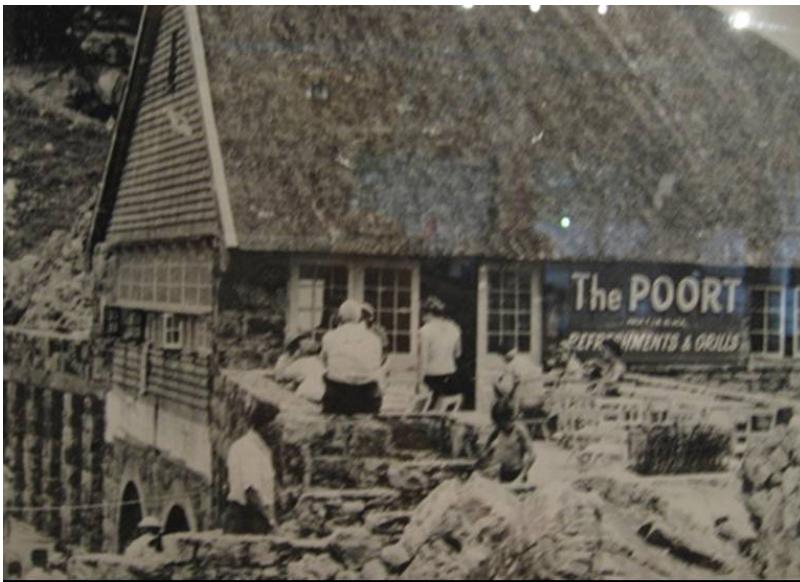


Plate 6 Top – “The Poort” restaurant and old stone structures, Cape St Blaize Cave and lighthouse, the Poort bathing area and associated structures. Bottom – The Poort bathing area and old stone structures. Note “The Poort” restaurant’s roof was removed to improve view from new structure on the left. Historic photos courtesy of David Courtney Whaits.



Plate 7. Examples of contexts, remnant LSA shell midden deposits and stone artefacts. War Memorial at bottom right. See Figure 4 and Table 1.



Plate 8. 35 – quarry site with hut foundations and debris. 37 – context and ESA hand axe. LSA-MSA midden & artefacts (Figure 4 & Table 1).



Plate 9. Examples of stone artefacts on surface of LSA-MSA shell midden and stone artefact scatter (Figure 4 & Table 1).

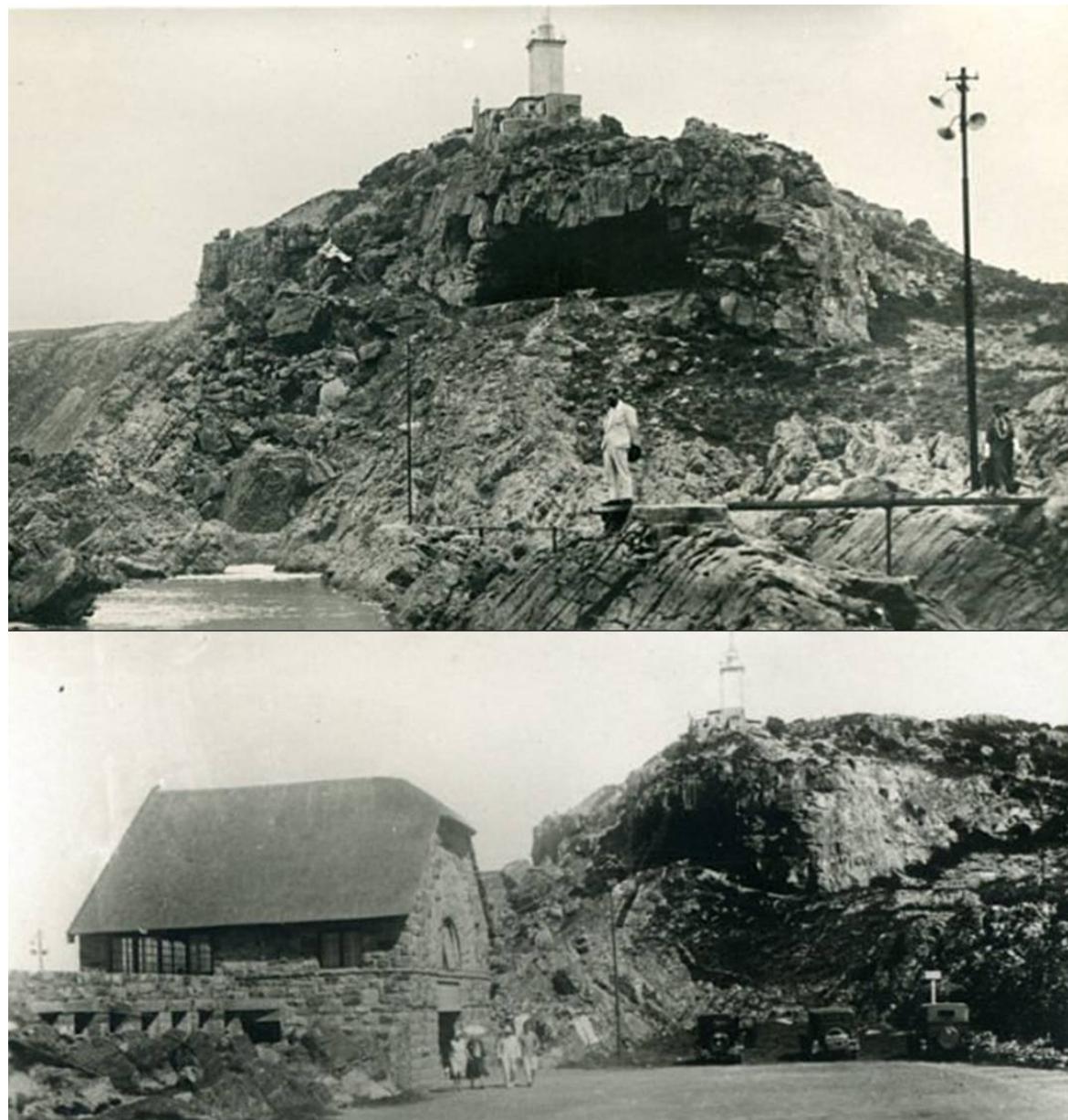


Plate 10. Cape St Blaize lighthouse and cave, the Poort bathing area, "The Poort" restaurant. Historic photos courtesy of David Courtney Whaits.



Plate 11. Cape St Blaize lighthouse and cave. Note raised new parking area and features that detract from the aesthetic value of the site.

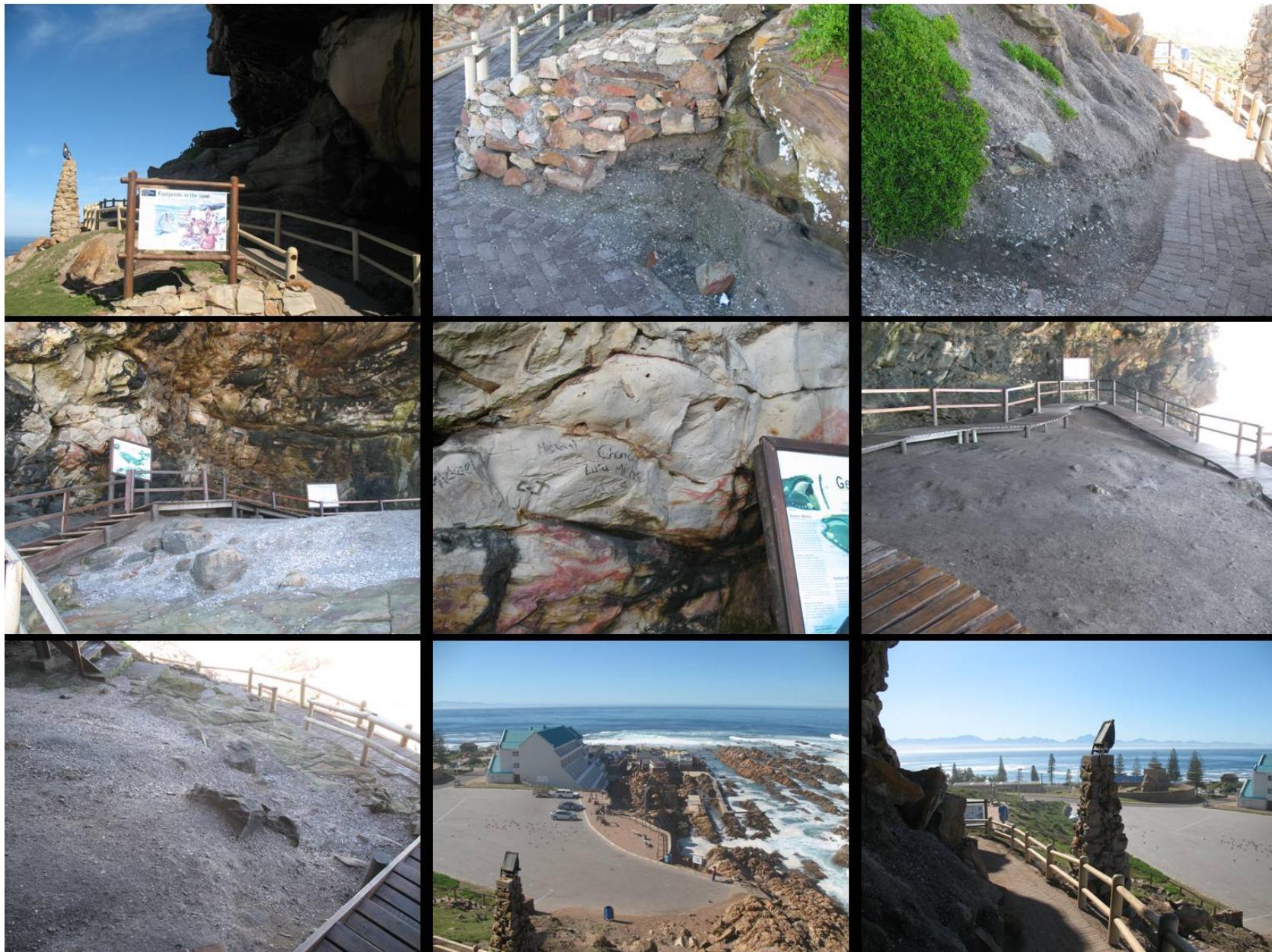


Plate 12. Various aspects of the cave referred to in the text. Note erosion, graffiti, exposed archaeological surface, “obelisk” lamp, etc.