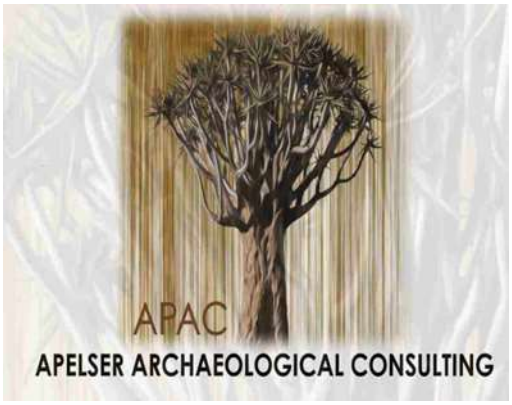

Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters

CK 2006/014630/23 **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

A PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A CARAVAN PARK AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AT MATHOLYWENI REST CAMP WITHIN THE ADDO ELEPHANT NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

For:

Delron Environmental Assessment Practitioners
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REPORT: **APAC013/73**

by:

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DISCLAIMER:

Although all efforts are made to identify all sites of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance during an assessment of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites, features or objects could be overlooked during the study. APELSER Archaeological Consulting can't be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

SUMMARY

A.Pelser Archaeological Consulting was appointed by Delron Environmental Assessment Practitioners, on behalf of the South African National Parks, to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Construction of a Caravan Park and Associated Infrastructure at Matholyweni Rest Camp within the Addo Elephant National Park, Eastern Cape Province.

The assessment was conducted during November 2013, with the heritage specialist accompanied by staff of the Addo Elephant National Park to the area where the development is to be undertaken. The area was very densely vegetated, making access and visibility difficult. No sites, features or objects of any cultural heritage (archaeological or historical) were identified. This report is the result of this field survey, as well as the background research conducted.

Based on the assessment, from a Heritage perspective, the development should be allowed to continue, taking cognizance of the conclusions and recommendations put forward at the end of this report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A.Pelser Archaeological Consulting was appointed by Delron Environmental Assessment Practitioners, on behalf of the South African National Parks, to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Construction of a Caravan Park and Associated Infrastructure at Matholyweni Rest Camp within the Addo Elephant National Park, Eastern Cape Province.

The assessment was conducted during November 2013, with the heritage specialist accompanied by staff of the Addo Elephant National Park to the area where the development is to be undertaken. The area was very densely vegetated, making access and visibility difficult.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the fieldwork focused on this. Access was provided by Addo Elephant National Park, with members SAN Parks accompanying the specialist during the fieldwork.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study is to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land in the Addo Elephant National Park that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;

2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;

3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;

4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;

5. Review applicable legislative requirements;

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography

c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
f. Proclaimed heritage sites
g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
h. Meteorites and fossils
i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate includes the following:

a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
c. Historical settlements and townscapes
d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
g. Graves and burial grounds
h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m^2 or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m^2
e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

a. ancestral graves
b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
c. graves of victims of conflict
d. graves designated by the Minister
e. historical graves and cemeteries
f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
b. 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; or
c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations** (**Ordinance no. 12 of 1980**) (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act** (**Act 65 of 1983 as amended**).

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2 Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of archaeological significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

4.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all

circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The study area is located within the Addo Elephant National Park, near the Mathyolweni Entrance Gate and Reception Area of the Park. It is located in a densely vegetated, flat area surrounded by rocky outcrops and hills. The area is characterized by thorny bushes and shrubs, as well as sandveld. The development will consist of a number of caravan camping sites (15 in total) with ablution facilities. A gravel access road to the camping site will be constructed from the Entrance Gate to the site.

As indicated the topography of the camping site area is relatively flat. Although densely covered by vegetation certain sections are open as a result of water erosion caused by water flow from gullies and valleys higher up.

It should be noted here that no photographs of the area can be provided as these were lost due to accidental deletion of these. Google Earth images of the study area will be utilized to show the dense vegetation and other characteristics of the portion of land earmarked for the proposed development.

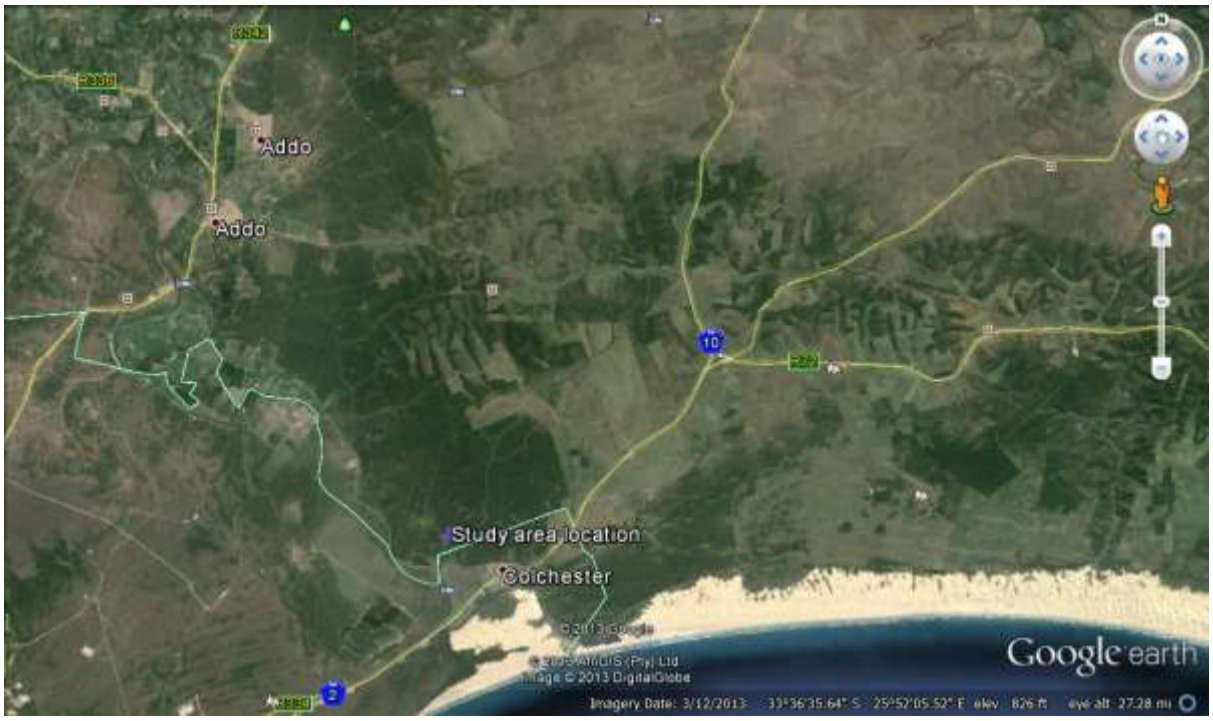

Figure 1: Geographical location of study area (Google Earth 2013 – Image date 2013/03/12).

Figure 2: Closer view of study area. Note the dense vegetation cover. The Matholyweni Gate & Reception area is visible to the east of the area (Google Earth 2013 – Image date 2013/03/12).

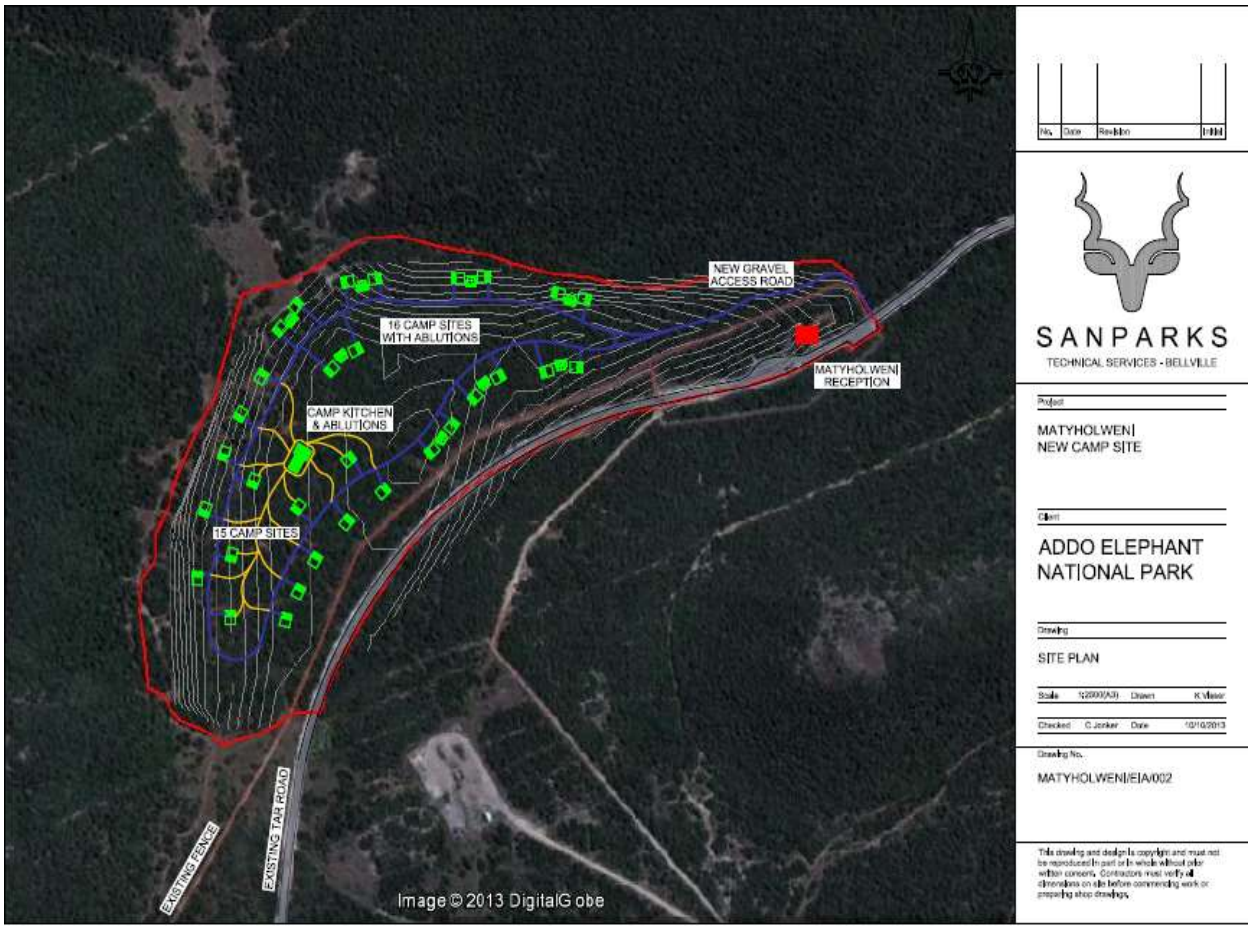

Figure 3: Layout map of planned development (courtesy SANPARKS).

6. DISCUSSION

The information contained in this section was taken from the Greater Addo Elephant National Park (GAENP) Cultural Mapping Pilot Project conducted during 2002 by various researchers from the Albany Museum in Grahamstown (see References).

From this study it is clear that there are a large and varied number of palaeontological, archaeological and cultural historical sites in the larger AENP. The current study area was at the time not included in the Park, with the Park expanding continuously since then and even further.

The Early Stone Age (ESA) refers to stone tools made by Homo erectus groups and these tools date between 1.7 million and 125 000 thousand years ago. The most distinctive tool types of the ESA are handaxes which are easy to identify and have been widely reported from the Eastern Cape. Handaxes were reported from the Gorah, but the site has recently been destroyed. None were discovered inside the GAENP during the 2002 survey, but they are known from the banks of the Bushmen's River.

The Middle Stone Age (MSA) refers to very different stone tools. They are often triangular shaped or long blades. They are frequently made on more fine-grained stone and show more controlled use of stone. These tools date between 125 000 and 30 000 years ago. At Klasies River Cave near Humansdorp, they are associated with Homo sapiens (i.e. modern people). It is quite rare to find MSA remains in caves associated with bone and other food remains. The majority of MSA sites are surface scatters. Scatters of MSA tools are reported all along the Sundays River Valley and also inland at Addo Heights and Korhaansvlakte inside the GAENP.

The Later Stone Age (LSA) peoples were ancestral to the San (Bushmen) and Khoekhoen (Hottentot) peoples who lived in Southern Africa between 30 000 years ago and colonial times. During most of the Holocene, South Africa was inhabited by small groups of mobile hunter-gatherers. When they lived at the coast, they exploited the marine resources such as shell fish, seal and sea birds. Many hundreds of shell middens are found along the coast in the GAENP. Inland groups frequently lived in caves and rock shelters and there are many sites in the Zuurberg which testify to this. Only a fraction of the caves sites have been visited but many have rock paintings and at least a shallow archaeological deposit.

Excavations at sites such as Melkhoutboom and Vygeboom (inside the GAENP) have uncovered graves with rich grave goods indicating a complex belief system. The rock art too indicates the San occupants took part in trance before painting. The sites contain well-preserved plant remains which indicate how they utilized their environment. The majority of hunter-gatherer groups had been pushed out of the Zuurberg by the 1820's and were forced to move further inland to escape European settlement on their lands.

Sheep and pottery were first introduced to South Africa by pastoralistst groups some 2000 years ago. By the 16th and 17th centuries, these tribal groups were spread all along the coastal forelands from Namibia to the Eastern Cape. They were known to the colonists as Hottentots. Today the term Khoikhoi (correct spelling Khoekhoen) is more acceptable. The earliest archaeological evidence for the Khoekhoen in the region comes from Cape St Francis

and dates to 300AD. Many of the shell middens in the GAENP contain pottery, confirming the presence of the Khoekhoen in the area.

There are numerous place names in the GAENP which are derived from Khoekhoen. For example Kaba, Coerney (originally Koernoe), Nanaga, Boknes, Gorah, Kabouga, Kariega, Sapkamma and others. These names confirm that this part of the Eastern Cape was settled in the 17th and 18th centuries by various Khoekhoen tribal groupings such as the Inqua, Damasqua and Gonaqua. They were absorbed into the colonial lifestyle of the 18th century, becoming farm workers for the Dutch and British or clients of the Xhosa where they were engaged in elephant hunting. A few groups settled at missions such as Enon, Bethelsdorp and Theopolis.

There is also evidence on the early contact period with black farmers in this area. While the majority of black farmers lived to the west of the Fish River, which forms an important ecological boundary between summer (eastern) and winter (western) rainfall, the amaRharabe were settled around Bedford/Fort Beaufort, while the amaGcaleka were living along the coastal areas around 1820. Of particular interest in terms of this research, is the tantalizing possibility that the headquarters of two Xhosa chiefs were located in the GAENP footprint. These two sites have not been explored, but they offer the opportunity of archaeological research which may inform us of 19th century Xhosa kraals.

The first site is `Congoskraal'. It was reported to W.H.R. Gess (an amateur archaeologist) in 1962. According to his accounts `we have the suspicion that this is a Bantu site, as the farm was ca. 1820 the home of a Bantu chief'. According to Skead (2002) this would have been Chungwa's Kraal. Chungwa was a Gqunukhwebe (a mixed Khoekhoen/Xhosa group) Chief. There is a small hill nearby which is now called Bailey's Kop, but which is called Ntaba kwaChungwa by the local Xhosa. The second Xhosa kraal is reputed to be that of Chief Habona of the `Donge' and was reported to have been near the Zuurberg Pass in the late 18th century. After coming across this reference, our attention was drawn by John Adendorff to some aerial photographs which showed several circular stone features on the farm Bassons Kloof. These stone circles resemble stone kraals which clearly need to be investigated to determine their age

TYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ENCOUNTERED IN THE RESEARCH AREA

Deacon (1976) divided the archaeological sites of the Eastern Cape into 4 types and these same types can be identified in the GAENP. They are:

1. ***Coastal strip***

1.1. **Shell middens**: The density of shell midden sites along the coast between the Sundays River and Kwaaihoek is extremely high. The 2002 survey was very selective. On the 30km of sand dunes called the Alexandria dune fields, they researchers sampled the coastal dune area at 1-2 km intervals. They discovered one or more middens on every occasion when driving over the coastal foredune. Many sites were located several hundred meters from the shoreline. There are literally hundreds of these sites between the Sunday's River mouth and Kwaaihoek. They are located varying at distances from the sea, some are immediately above the high water mark (often behind the coastal fore dune) and some may be located up to 5 km

from the coast. These middens are typically dominated by white mussel (Donax serra) shells, although other species may also occur in smaller numbers. The middens around Cape Padrone also contain periwinkles (Oxystele sp), occasional limpets (Patella sp), perlemoen (Abalone sp) and olly-crock (Turbo sarmaticus). Some middens contain bone, often of large mammals and seal.

The artefactual material in these middens varies. Rough stone flakes in quartzite and hornfels occur in the majority of middens but not in very high numbers. Only 1 site was located with Wilton artifacts (in other words small, microlithic tools on fine-grained stone). Some middens contain pottery and these all belong to the `Cape Coastal Ware' identified by Rudner (1968). The potsherds include lugs, nippled bases and sherds with drill holes. The pottery is fine-grained although ochre burnishing is not common. This pottery is generally associated with the Khoekhoen. Ostrich eggshell fragments and beads have not been observed on any of the sites. Research in the Alexandria coastal dunefield suggests that it was formed over the past 6 500 years.

1.2. **Human Remains** from the coastal zone have been discovered at Springmount (1980), Graafwater (1958), Seaview (1978), and Woody Cape (no date in the Alexandria District. These remains have been lodged at the Albany Museum, South African Museum and the University of Witwatersrand.. Two further skeletons have been reported from the Boknes area and they are lodged at the South African Museum and East London Museum.

1.3. **Fossilised bone and MSA implements**: Less common are a few sites in the Kwaaihoek area which contain fossilized bone and Middle Stone Age implements. These sites were first recorded in the 1968, and subsequently collections have been made by Bishop (1986), Webley (1994) and Binneman (2002). These open sites are reported from deflation areas between the sand dunes, some 1 km from Diaz Cross. There is a possibility that these open sites are in situ and that careful survey work and excavation could reveal living floors. These sites are very sensitive to disturbance and are unfortunately easily accessible to the public visiting Diaz Cross. Another fossil site reported on by a number of visitors, is that of the Springs fossil site near Put se Vlak. Fossilized bone has been recovered from the aeolianite deposits and Hall has indicated the presence of MSA artifacts although this could not be confirmed during more recent visits (1990s). These sites are located in fossilized dunefields which probably formed during the last interglacial (around 120 000 years ago).

2. ***Coastal Plain***

The coastal plain between the sea and the Zuurberg Mountains has been disturbed by farming, road building and industry and many archaeological sites have been destroyed.

2.1. **Freshwater shell middens**: These middens are located along the banks of the Sundays River. However, due to extensive citrus farming, the majority appear to have been destroyed. Stapleton (1919) reported on a midden at Dunbrody (just outside the 5km buffer zone) on the Sundays River. The freshwater midden (consisting of freshwater mussel shells) and pottery fragments was located in the face of a cliff, some 7m above the level of the river, and some 2m from the top of the cliff. The shell deposit was some 10cm thick and occupied a horizontal area some 2m by 1m. Some of the shells were calcined and reduced to a white powder. The pottery was scattered amongst the shells in broken pieces. No stone tools were identified. Two types of pottery were identified by Stapleton. The first is yellow in colour,

thin and well-baked. The second is red or black, thicker and friable. The red pottery resembles the Cape Coastal ware described above. Stapleton noted that the freshwater mussel was already extinct in the Sundays River Valley by 1919.

2.2. **Fossilized bone and MSA artifacts**: A number of sites have been reported from the Coega/Alexandria area containing calcretized Cenozoic sediments with fossilized teeth and bones. Some Middle Stone Age implements have been reported suggesting a date of around 80 000 BP. Samples of bone and teeth from Bosrijk (Alexandria) have been identified as wildebeest, blesbok/bontebok, buffalo and an extinct ass-like zebra.

2.3. **Early and Middle Stone Age artifacts from river terraces**: Ruddock, a geologist at Rhodes University, reported on Early and Middle Stone Age artifacts from the river terraces of the Sundays River valley in the 1940s and 1950s. However, even before this, Prof van Riet Lowe and the Abbe Breuil are reported to have undertaken a reconnaissance of this area. The records of the Albany Museum also indicate that a certain H.B. Maufe, undertook collections of MSA and ESA artifacts from the area around the bridge between the old road from Addo and Port Elizabeth in 1936. Sites at T'Zoetgeneugd, Coega Kammas Kloof, Harveyton, Hermitage, Addo Drift and Tankatara were sampled.

2.4. **Stone artifact distributions on higher ground**: It is possible that this category is the same as that of 2.2. Two such sites were located during the 2002 survey, one at Addo Heights (exposed by an erosion donga) and the other at Korhaansvlakte (exposed by a game path to a waterhole). The tools at Addo Heights appear to be Middle Stone Age and are made on silcrete and quartzites. There is one possible handaxe (Early Stone Age). The tools at Korhaansvlakte are not distinctive, but are probably also Middle Stone Age and are made on quartzites and shales. The tools from the latter site appear to be in situ and covering a relatively small area.

2.5. **Graves**: No stone cairns or graves (relating to prehistoric occupation of the area) were discovered during the initial survey. However, Stapleton and Hewitt apparently recovered a number of skeletons from under circles of cairns on the farm Dunbrody, at Kirkwood in 1928. These cairns were located 100 yards from the east bank of the Sundays River. It would appear that these cairns burials have been destroyed during the course of the last 100 years in the area.

3. ***Northern slopes of Zuurberg***

These sites are predominantly caves which are located in the foothills of the mountains (Kaboega, Grootpoort, Enon, Superbus, Witpoort). The substantial folding of the rocks has resulted in very few caves and the majority are not suitable for occupation due to sloping floors. A few such caves sites were visited during the survey. In all cases the deposit was shallow, and the surface did not suggest rich deposits. Limited numbers of stone tools, potsherds, bone and freshwater mussel were recorded. Two of the sites contained paintings of handprints. Caves are reported from the Witrivier area, near Slagboom, but these could not be confirmed.

Only one significant site has been reported from the eastern slopes of the Zuurberg, and that site is Melkhoutboom. The site is important as it contains evidence of human occupation dating between 15 000 and 2 800 years ago. This is an important period which includes the

end of the Upper Pleistocene and the Holocene. At least 3 periods of stone tool technology are recognized at the site namely the Robberg, Albany and Wilton. The site is also important because of its excellent preservation of organic remains so that it informs us on diet and lifestyle during this period. The site contained a number of human burials and the grave goods suggest a complex belief system.

4. ***Southern slopes of Zuurberg***

A number of caves are reported (Klipfontein, Kuzuko and Vygeboom) from the western slopes of the Zuurberg, facing toward the Karoo. According to local farmers, there are also many caves in the Witpoortjie, a narrow gorge in the mountains near Lake Mentz. The rock art at these caves tends to considerably more complex, colourful and detailed than on the eastern slopes of the mountain.

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The archaeological deposit at Heuningneskop is very shallow. Vygeboom, consisting of three sites (Middelkop, Kleinbooi Bos and Mooikrantz) contained more than 1m of deposit which was excavated by Hewitt in 1932. This deposit contained a number of human burials with extremely rich grave goods, including ivory pendants, bone tally sticks and bone tools.

4.1. **Human remains from the Zuurberg**: A number of human skeletal remains have been discovered in the Zuurberg (FitzSimons 1923, Wells 1929, Hewitt 1931 and Deacon 1976). A farmer called Wells discovered some human remains while removing red soils from a road cutting. The cutting was situated on a small knoll on the lower slopes of the Zuurberg. Unfortunately, he does not give the exact location. Four skeletons were found under a circle of stones and associated with grindstones and stone artifacts. A fifth skeleton was found underneath three grindstones and was associated with a stone palette situated on its shoulder. It was also associated with 13 ivory or bone implements – possibly bone points or linkshafts. A further 3 skeletons were located at lower depths, bringing the total in this particular spot to 8.

The 2002 study also looked at living heritage sites in the AENP, as well plants and animals with traditional uses and significance. A large number of sites were identified. A similar result was recorded for the palaeontological heritage of the greater AENP.

The early Portuguese explorers from Diego Cao onwards continued navigating the Atlantic and then Indian Oceans. The practice of erecting inscribed limestone crosses to proclaim the Portuguese advance towards the East, was started by Cao in the Congo and at Cape Cross and continued by Dias at Kwaaihoek and possibly at St Croix where a wooden cross was erected. In 1938 Eric Axelson discovered the fragments of the Kwaaihoek cross. Today the stone copy of the padrao positioned by Bartholomeu Dias in 1488 on Kwaaihoek falls within the footprint of the Park. The earliest shipwreck in the area from Schelmhoek to Cannon Rocks was that of the British East Indiamen Doddington off Bird Island in 1755. The 17 survivors (of 136 rescued) of the Grosvenor (on Transkei coast in 1782) must have been one of the first European groups to meet the indigenous peoples in the Eastern Cape. Expeditions like the one headed by Jacob van Reenen, set out to find the survivors of the Grosvenor. Van Reenen's diary records places like Wolwefontein and crossing the Zondags Riverv (where the railway station and Lake Mentz are today). He met Xhosa chiefs like "Sakka" of the Gqunukwebe whose son Cungwa (or Congo) was to move into the area known even today as Congo's Kraal.

The Dutch farmers who moved from farming in the Western Cape now moved to the Eastern Cape. In the 18th Century, Lucas Meyer who later owned Rietfontein the farm on which Grahamstown was built in 1812 owned according to the quitrent system (1776 – 1818) the farm of Jammerfontein in Alexandria. Travelogues written by Carl Beutler, Lieutenant William Paterson, Rev John Campbell, Anders Spaarman, de Mist, Burchell mention very early landmarks like the Sundays River, the Addo Drift Inn (or Zondags Drift Inn or the Elephant or the Castle) the oldest building of which date to the 1820s. As the Sundays River area became known, the Missionaries moved in: the Moravians chose to establish Enon in 1818 on the farm of Jacobus Scheepers (where there was also a military post) along the Witterivier and much later in 1889 the Trappist Monks to establish Dunbrody. Enon Mission pioneered the citrus industry and German missionaries and their families lived there. The Mission provided a school, a bakery, a shop, a smithy and a carpenter's shop as well as a church and pastorie for the community.

By the time the Enon Mission had been flourishing for a number of years, the Boer farmers were well established in the southeast. The frontier wars left its mark on the Boers as well. In the 1800s the Boers and the Xhosa clashed in what is known as the Slagboom (or Toll bar) ambush. Over 70 Boers clashed with the Xhosa who had settled in the valley. The clash occurred along a narrow path. Years after the event Thomas Pringle described the event. The exact location is unknown. This took place before the famous Stockenstrom ambush at Doornek. Another ambush took place in the south. One of the Voortrekker leaders, Karel Landman's earliest homesteads stood at Marant's Drift, a portion of the original farm, Melkhoutboom. The Drift near the Boknes River is named after Lieutenant Marant and who was ambushed along with his party of Khoi levies. These crossings on rivers were ideal ambush spots.

For Andries Stockenstrom, the son of the Governor Sir Andries Stockenstrom the ambush came at Doringnek (Doornek or Doorn Neck) after the young Ensign met with the Xhosa chief Ndlambe and continued his route to meet up with Colonel Graham at his Coerney camp instead of staying put in the abandoned farmhouse in the Zuurberg. Motivation for the Xhosa ambush was the news of another attack or other treacherous incidents. The ambush at Doornnek led to a harsher British policy. Again the exact position of the ambush is not known. The impact of the Frontier Wars was not felt in this western part. The important Zuurberg pass was being completed with convict labour in the 1840s. It was then that Ann's Villa became such a strategic site – not only for supplying food for the labour force but as a school, blacksmith, etc. A link with later history was another route: the path taken by Smuts Commando in 1901 through the Zuurberg was the same one used by Sir Harry Smith in 1851 bringing troops for the 8th Frontier War.

The village of Bayville (established in the 1870s; later grew into Kirkwood named after James Somers Kirkwood who lived at Hillside and kick started the Citrus industry) played an interesting role in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 when the depleted starving Smuts Commando advanced through the Zuurberg, raiding Ann's Villa (while the British Troops hid in the hills), surviving ambushes at Bedrogfontein, being defeated in a skirmish at Brakkefontein, attacking British troops at Deer Cottage, swooping passed Korhaansdrif to the post office and shop at Bayville. Another multi-purpose settlement was Ann's Villa where the shop, school, hall, bakery, smithy, taproom and homestead provided a focus for travelers and the community. Just as Ann's Villa was a mecca for the Zuurberg travelers so the Gorah farm was a mecca for hunters. The earliest Khoi owners were the Salies some of whom assisted

Vermaak in the building of the now beautifully restored homestead. The famous elephant hunter Pretorius knew the Gorah which was also a sporting attraction with its tennis parties.

Not only were there white hunters the Xhosa hunted as well. In 1807 the Gqunukhwebe Chief Chungwa asks permission from Colonel J.G. Cuyler to stay in Landman's Bush, Alexandria to hunt bushbuck, blue duiker and oribi before moving his kraals from the van Staden's area. The Union period – 1920s saw the establishment of larger houses as the Oudstshoorn ostrich farmers after the boom ended (houses like Goedehoop and Ruimte in Kirkwood), moved north and the Graaff Reinet farmers moved towards Darlington and down to Kirkwood. Nanaga, Paterson and Addo developed with the intersections of routes into the interior; Addo more so because of the Park, the Citrus Industry and the Sundays River Scheme. Alexandria remained a farming community with some development because of the coastal route and tobacco industry. Lake Mentz built over the village of Darlington between 1918 and 1922 changed farming prospects in the Sundays River Mouth to Korhaans Drift areas but not as much as expected. The history of the area around Lake Mentz is largely un-researched.

It is clear from the above that the Addo Elephant National Park contains a very rich and varied cultural heritage (archaeological and historical). The study area focused on during this survey had not been researched in detail in the past and was not included in the 2002 project. The development footprint is also relatively small and from a heritage point of view will have a minimal impact. Dense vegetation cover made visibility difficult, but no sites or features were identified during the November 2013 fieldwork. The study area is located just outside what can be described as the coastal strip. No shell middens and/or Stone Age tool scatters were visible in the study area, while other archaeological or historical sites, features or objects were similarly absent. The author of this report does not have knowledge on the possible traditional significance and use of the plants in the study area and this aspect will have to be investigated prior to the development continuing as the large-scale clearance of the area for development purposes is to be expected. A palaeontological study of the area should also be considered if bedrock is to be disturbed during the development.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the proposed development of a Caravan Camping Site near the Matholyweni Rest Camp and Entrance Gate of the Addo Elephant National Park in the Eastern Cape was conducted successfully despite the fact that access to and visibility was hampered by dense vegetation covering the largest part of the study area. No archaeological or historical sites, features or objects were identified during the survey. The footprint of the development is also relatively small and the impact would be minimal should any cultural heritage resources be discovered subsequently. It is however clear from other sources that the larger AENP area contains a rich archaeological and historical record and the study area should be viewed within this context. The palaeontological record is similarly rich. With this in mind the following is recommended:

1. that the plants in the area be identified to see if any have traditional and cultural significance and use before the area is cleared for the development

2. that a palaeontological desktop study be conducted should bedrock be affected during the development

3. finally, should any archaeological or historical resources be identified during the site clearance and development actions then work should be halted in the areas where these are made and a specialist be called in to investigate

Finally, from a cultural heritage point of view the development should be allowed to continue taking heed of the above. The subterranean presence of archaeological or historical sites, features or objects is always a possibility. This could include unknown and unmarked burial pits. Should any be uncovered during the development process and archaeologist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

8. REFERENCES

Aerial views of study area location: **Google Earth 2013 – Imagery date 2013/03/12.**

Layout Plan of development: Courtesy SANPARKS

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APPENDIX A
DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B
DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aestetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C
SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.

- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.

- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance

- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate

- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate

ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate

iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)

iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)

v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)

vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)

vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D
PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II
Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site
Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years
Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III
Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included
Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states
Structures – Older than 60 years
Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites
Burial grounds and graves
Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.

2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.

3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.

4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.

5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.

6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.