

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PORTION 3 OF FARM 33
WILDE PAARDE KLOOF, ASHTON, BREEDE RIVER WINELANDS MUNICIPALITY 'B'
MUNICIPALITY, BREEDE RIVER DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
WESTERN CAPE.**

for

Cape Lowlands Environmental Services cc.

Nicolaas Hanakom

PO Box 70

Darling

022 492 3435

nhanekom@cles.co.za

9 MARCH 2010

Prepared by

Pro-Active Archaeology

Dr Liezl van Pletzen-Vos
083 2785 125
liezlvpv@gmail.com

PostNet Suite 168
Private Bag X15
Somerset West
7129

Dr Reneé Rust
021 844 0949
rrust@sanggic.co.za

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment was requested by Cape Lowland Environmental Services on behalf of Langeberg & Ashton Foods Pty Ltd. The AIA encompassed the areas of Portion 3 of Farm 33 Wilde Paarde Kloof, Breede River Winelands Municipality 'B' Municipality Breede River District Municipality, that are earmarked for development. The development entails the upgrading of the Langeberg and Ashton Food Waste Water Treatment Facility.

For ease of reference the development has been divided into four sites. Sites 1 and 2 did not yield any archaeologically significant resources. A field rating of Generally Protected C is awarded. These sites been sufficiently recorded. They require no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

Site 3 is termed a 'wetland' and was under heavy irrigation at the time of the survey. Archaeological visibility was generally poor due to these circumstances. However, given that the area is also very disturbed due to irrigation tunnelling and agricultural activities, a field rating of Generally Protected C is awarded. This site has been sufficiently recorded.

Site 4 has some archaeologically significant resources (Acheulian and Middle Stone Age tools). Though the area is quite disturbed, a field rating of Generally Protected B is awarded. This site should be recorded before destruction (generally Medium significance). Monitoring and recording of archaeological finds during excavation is recommended.

It is recommended that should any archaeological material be found during preparation and construction of the property, the archaeologists should be notified immediately. All work must cease until an archaeologist determined the significance of the finds.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECTS.....	3
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY & METHODOLOGY.....	3
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITES.....	4
4. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING.....	5
5. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5
6. FIGURES.....	6
Figure 1: 1:50 000 3320 CC Montagu, Location of Portion 3 of Farm 33 Wilde Paarde Kloof....	6
Figure 2: location of development sites 1-4.....	7
Figure 3: General view Site 1.....	8
Figure 4: General view Site 2.....	8
Figure 5: Site 3, general view and close-up of water-logged ground.....	8
Figure 6: View of water eroded pipeline.....	8
Figure 7: General view of Site 4.....	8
Figure 8: ESA Cleaver.....	9
Figure 9: ESA hand axe.....	9
Figure 10: ESA hand axe, dorsal and ventral views.....	9
Figure 11: Possible ESA flake, Ventral, Dorsal and Profile view.....	10
Figure 12: MSA cores.....	10
Figure 13: MSA core.....	10
Figure 14: MSA Flake.....	11
Figure 15: MSA flake.....	11
Figure 16: Retouched MSA flake.....	11
Figure 17: Broken MSA flake.....	11
Figure 18: Location of archaeological finds on Site 4.....	12
APPENDIX: FIELD RATING CRITERIA.....	12

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECTS

This Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment is part of an Environmental Impact Assessment to be submitted to DEA&DP and Heritage Western Cape. The assessment took place on Portion 3 of Farm 33 Wilde Paarde Kloof, Breede River Winelands Municipality 'B' Municipality Breede River District Municipality. The owners intend to upgrade expand their current foods waste water treatment facility.

Ownership & Contact details

Langeberg & Ashton Foods Pty Ltd
Mr W Steenkamp
P.O. Box 1
Ashton
6715
023 – 6151120
Fax: 023 - 6151373
Cell: 083 4766602
wimpie.steenkamp@langebergandashton.co.za

Legislation

The national legal framework for the protection and management of the cultural environment is the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act No. 25 of 1999, and also the legal and policy frameworks aimed at the protection of the environment, e.g. the Environment Conservation Act (ECA) (Act No. 73 of 1989) and associated EIA regulations and the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998). Section 38 of the NHRA requires heritage assessments as a stand-alone or as a specialist component of the EIA process.

Terms of reference

A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment has been undertaken in fulfilment of the requirements of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). The assessment took place on Portion 3 of Farm 33 Wilde Paarde Kloof, Breede River Winelands Municipality 'B' Municipality Breede River District Municipality. Please note that the proposed pipeline from the factories within Ashton were not included in our brief. However, the new pipeline will run parallel to the existing line and the area is already very disturbed.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY & METHODOLOGY

The property is recorded on the 1:50 000 3320 CC Montagu (Figure 1). For ease of reference the property has been divided into four sections (Sites 1-4), which are mapped in Figure 2.

Site 1: New Settling pond

Site 2: Two new Facultative Ponds

Site 3: New Wetlands

Site 4: Two new Evaporation Ponds

Access to the the Waste Water Treatment Facility to be upgraded is situated next to the existing Waste Water Treatment Facility located on the farm Wilde Paardehoek, approximately 3km north of the town Ashton

Two archaeologists, initially guided by Mr Kotze (083 576 6602) and Mr Steenkamp (023 – 6151120) of Langeberg & Ashton Foods, traversed the area for 3 hours on 23 February 2010. GPS readings were taken using a Garmin GPS60 (map datum WGS84) with an accuracy of 4-6 meters. Please note that the tracking system did not work on this assessment.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITES

Site 1:

No archaeologically significant sites were found. Archaeological visibility was poor due to grass ground cover. (Figure 3)

Site 2:

No archaeologically significant sites were found. Archaeological visibility was poor due to grass ground cover and wet irrigated terrain. (Figure 4)

Site 3:

No archaeologically significant sites were found. Site 3 is termed a 'wetland' and was already under heavy irrigation at the time of the survey with lush grass growth. Archaeological visibility was generally poor due to these circumstances. The area is also very disturbed due to irrigation tunnelling and agricultural activities. (Figure 5)

Site 4:

This site lies between existing evaporation ponds 3 and 6. Debris from the excavation from these ponds is found on the perimeter of Site 4. In general the site is covered with grass (Figure 6), making archaeological visibility poor. Various pipelines have also been installed, running between the existing ponds. In these, and other areas where water erosion (for example Figure 7) has taken

place, various ESA and MSA stone tools were found. One Acheulian cleaver (Figure 8) and two Acheulian hand axes (Figures 9 & 10) were found at Marks 9 and 13 & 14 respectively. A possible ESA flake or very large MSA flake (Figure 11) was found at Mark 11. MSA cores (Figures 12 & 13) were found at Marks 10 & 15. MSA flakes (Figure 14-17), retouched, un-retouched and broken were found at the remaining marks associated with Site 4. The location of the stone tools is shown in Figure 18.

4. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING

Site 1: No archaeologically significant sites were found. Generally Protected C: This site has been sufficiently recorded. It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

Site 2: No archaeologically significant sites were found. Generally Protected C: This site has been sufficiently recorded. It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

Site 3: No archaeologically significant sites were found. Generally Protected C: This site has been sufficiently recorded. It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

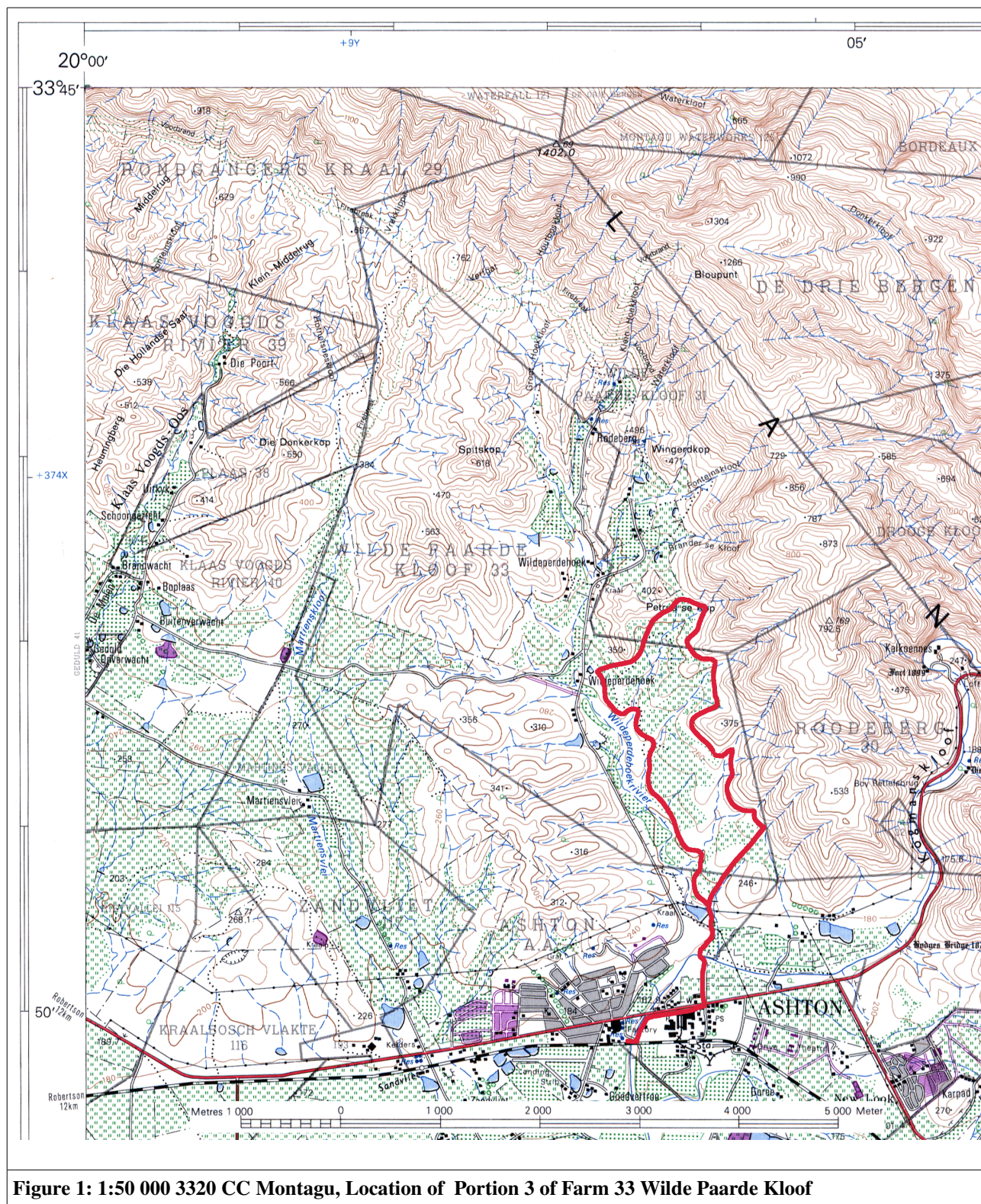
Site 4: Some archaeologically significant ESA and MSA lithics were found. Due to the disturbed nature of the scatters a field rating of Generally Protected B is awarded. This site should be recorded during destruction (generally Medium significance).

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that development proceed on Sites 1-3 as no archaeologically significant finds were made. However, though disturbed, Site 4 does contain some evidence of archaeological activity. It is recommended that this site should be recorded before destruction.

Should any archaeological material be found during preparation and construction of the property, the archaeologists should be notified immediately. All work must cease until an archaeologist determined the significance of the finds.

6. FIGURES





28.48

Figure 2: location of development sites 1-4



Figure 3: General view Site 1



Figure 4: General view Site 2



Figure 5: Site 3, general view and close-up of water-logged ground.



Figure 6: View of water eroded pipeline



Figure 7: General view of Site 4



Figure 8: ESA Cleaver

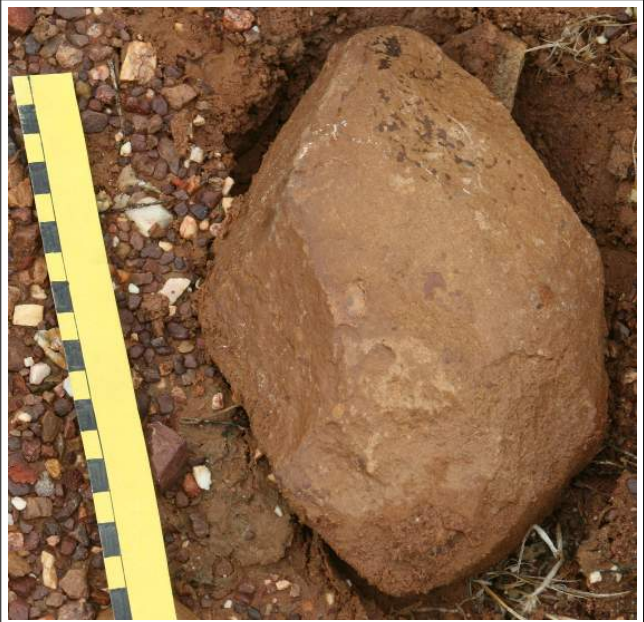


Figure 9: ESA hand axe



Figure 10: ESA hand axe, dorsal and ventral views



Figure 11: Possible ESA flake, Ventral, Dorsal and Profile view



Figure 12: MSA cores



Figure 13: MSA core



Figure 14: MSA Flake

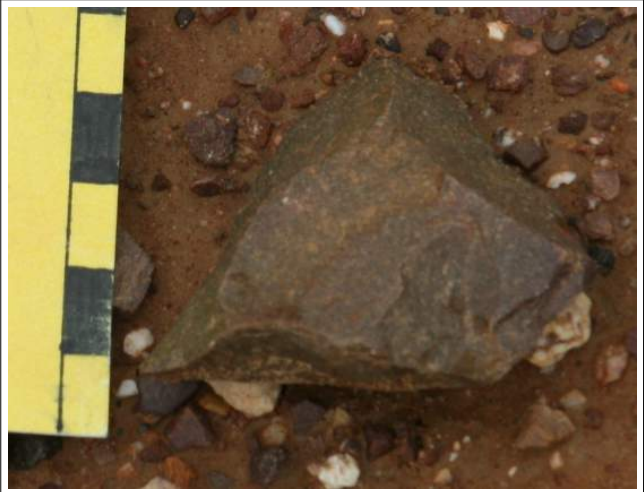


Figure 15: MSA flake



Figure 16: Retouched MSA flake



Figure 17: Broken MSA flake



Figure 18: Location of archaeological finds on Site 4.

APPENDIX: FIELD RATING CRITERIA

(Minimum Standards, Heritage Western Cape, April 2006)

- a) National: This site is considered to be of Grade I significance and should be nominated as such.
- b) Provincial: This site is considered to be of Grade II significance and should be nominated as such.
- c) Local: This site is of Grade IIIA significance. Mitigation as part of the development process is not advised. The site should be retained as a heritage site (High significance).
- d) Generally Protected A: This site should be mitigated before destruction (generally High/Medium significance).
- e) Generally Protected B: This site should be recorded before destruction (generally Medium significance).
- f) Generally Protected C: This site has been sufficiently recorded. It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).