

# DRAFT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY

In terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA for a

## **Proposed development of the Tango WEF near Aberdeen, Eastern Cape**

**Prepared by**



**CTS HERITAGE**

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In Association with

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FE Tango (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a wind energy facility and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 20km west of Aberdeen in the Eastern Cape Province. The project is located within the Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality and the greater Sarah Baartman District Municipality. The project site comprises a single affected property, Portion 1 of Farm Klipstavel 72. The project is known as the FE Tango Wind Energy Facility. The project is planned as part of a cluster of renewable energy projects, which includes a second wind energy facility with a capacity of up to 622.5MW (FE Kudu Wind Energy Facility), located approximately 20km west of the FE Tango Wind Energy Facility.

The findings of this assessment largely correlate with the findings of other assessments completed in the vicinity such as the findings of the Booth and Sanker (2013, SAHRIS NID 251161) and CTS Heritage (2021 and 2022). It is noted that high numbers of quarried stone artefacts predominantly from the Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age period were found within the development area which is consistent with observations on neighbouring farms through impact assessments and research surveys. The majority of the lithic material identified is of low significance (not conservation-worthy), and even though the resources may be destroyed during construction, the impact is inconsequential. No mitigation is required for archaeological material recorded in the footprint areas of the proposed development.

Despite the high number of observations of artefacts, these resources are common and representative of similar scatters across widespread areas of the Karoo. Despite the very high numbers of observations made, the archaeological material is ubiquitous across the entire area and in general, the results of this assessment indicate that the archaeological sensitivity of the development area is low.

### ***Recommendations***

Based on the outcomes of this report, it is not anticipated that the proposed development of the wind energy facilities will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage on condition that:

- Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of the study area, it is always possible that hidden or subsurface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils, burials or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, work must cease in the vicinity of the find and ECPHRA must be alerted immediately to determine an appropriate way forward.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background Information on Project

FE Tango (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a wind energy facility and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 20km west of Aberdeen in the Eastern Cape Province. The project is located within the Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality and the greater Sarah Baartman District Municipality. The project site comprises a single affected property, Portion 1 of Farm Klipstavel 72. The project is known as the FE Tango Wind Energy Facility. The project is planned as part of a cluster of renewable energy projects, which includes a second wind energy facility with a capacity of up to 622.5MW (FE Kudu Wind Energy Facility), located approximately 20km west of the FE Tango Wind Energy Facility.

The entire extent of the site falls within the Beaufort West Renewable Energy Development Zones (i.e. REDZ Focus Area 11). The undertaking of a basic assessment process for the project is in-line with the requirements stated in GNR 114 of 16 February 2018. The Tango Wind Energy Facility will have a contracted capacity of up to 240MW and comprise wind turbines with a capacity of up to 7.5MW each. The project has a preferred project site of approximately ~2 250ha. The current infrastructure is preliminarily proposed and will be updated once an optimised layout with all sensitivities considered has been generated. Access to the site will be via an access road off of the nearby R61. The FE Tango Wind Energy Facility project site is proposed to accommodate the following infrastructure:

- Wind turbines
- Concrete turbine foundations and turbine hardstands
- An on-site substation hub incorporating:
  - A132/33kV On-site substation
  - Switchyard with collector infrastructure
  - Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
- A balance of plant area incorporating:
  - Temporary laydown areas
  - A construction camp laydown and temporary concrete batching plant
  - Operation and Maintenance buildings
- Cabling between the turbines, to be laid underground where practical.
- Access roads to the site and between project components with a width up to 10m and a servitude of 13.5m.

The project is intended to provide electricity to the national grid through the Department of Mineral Resource and Energy's (DMRE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme or other public or private off-taker programmes.



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## 1.2 Description of Property and Affected Environment

The proposed Tango WEF lies just to the west of the Sleeping Giant mountain (part of the Kambdebooberge). It is accessed via the R61 out of Aberdeen for nearly 18km and then via the Murraysburg dirt road for another 10km. The majority of the turbines have been positioned in a grid alignment running southwest to northeast to take advantage of the predominant winds sweeping through the open and level ground over which the the WEF is proposed. Jeep tracks and a few well constructed gravel roads connect the farms and many of the WEF access roads have been planned along these existing routes. Small-scale crop agriculture is also present and clustered along the water courses growing fodder for the stock farming production in the area.

The vegetation observed during the survey had been severely degraded by the multi-year drought and what was left for sheep to graze. The Tango WEF lies on the farm Klipstavel 72. Two working farms at Waaikraal and Klipstavel lie in the northwestern end on the boundary of the study site while another active farm, De Kroon, is within the areas planned for grid connections and access roads to the southeast of the project site. A well-built gravel road runs through the middle of the Klipstavel farm and connects the Murraysburg road to the werfs at Waaikraal and Klipstavel but the homesteads located further on along this road are now ruined and abandoned - these were recorded during the Kariega WEF assessment (Mimosadale, Wag 'n Bietjie, Klipdrift). The farm is predominantly used for sheep farming and several farm kraals with windmills and farm dams have been built. The vegetation is sparse and falls within the Karoo biome of succulents and shrubs. The WEF is one of many renewable energy projects proposed in the area around Aberdeen as it has reliable wind, abundant sun exposure and direct access to the national grid which passes directly through the study area.



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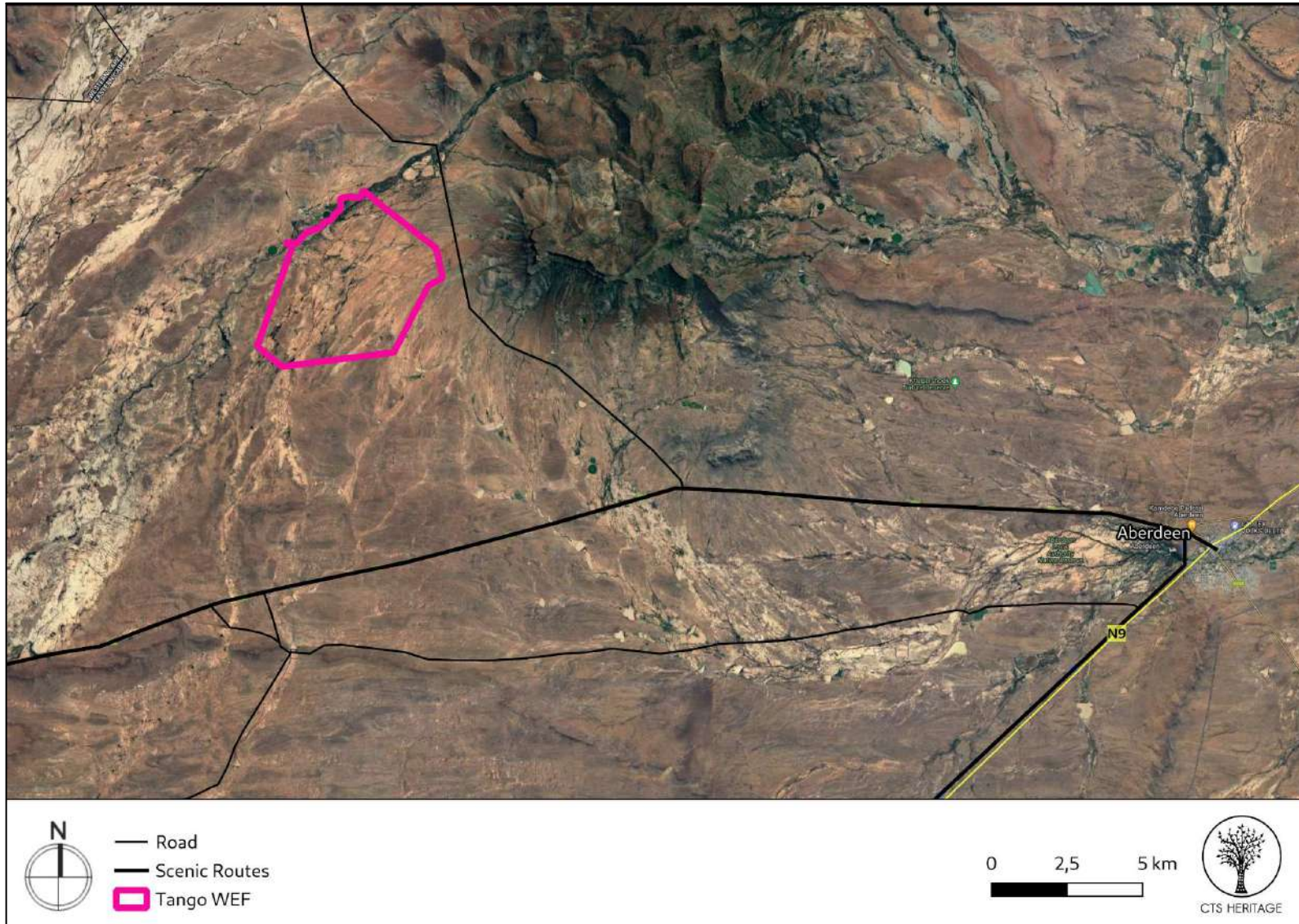


Figure 1.1: Satellite image indicating proposed location of development

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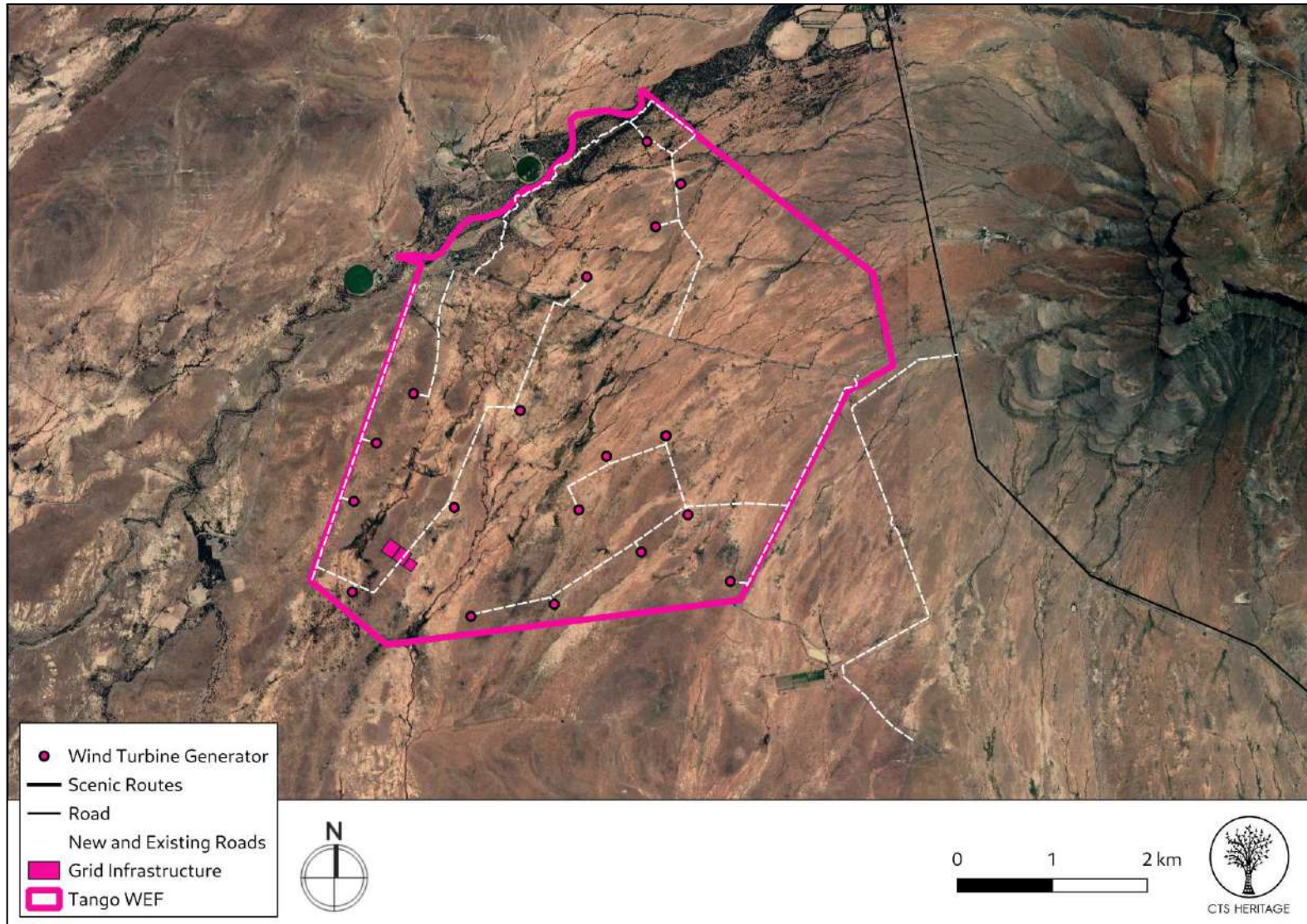


Figure 1.2: Proposed project boundary

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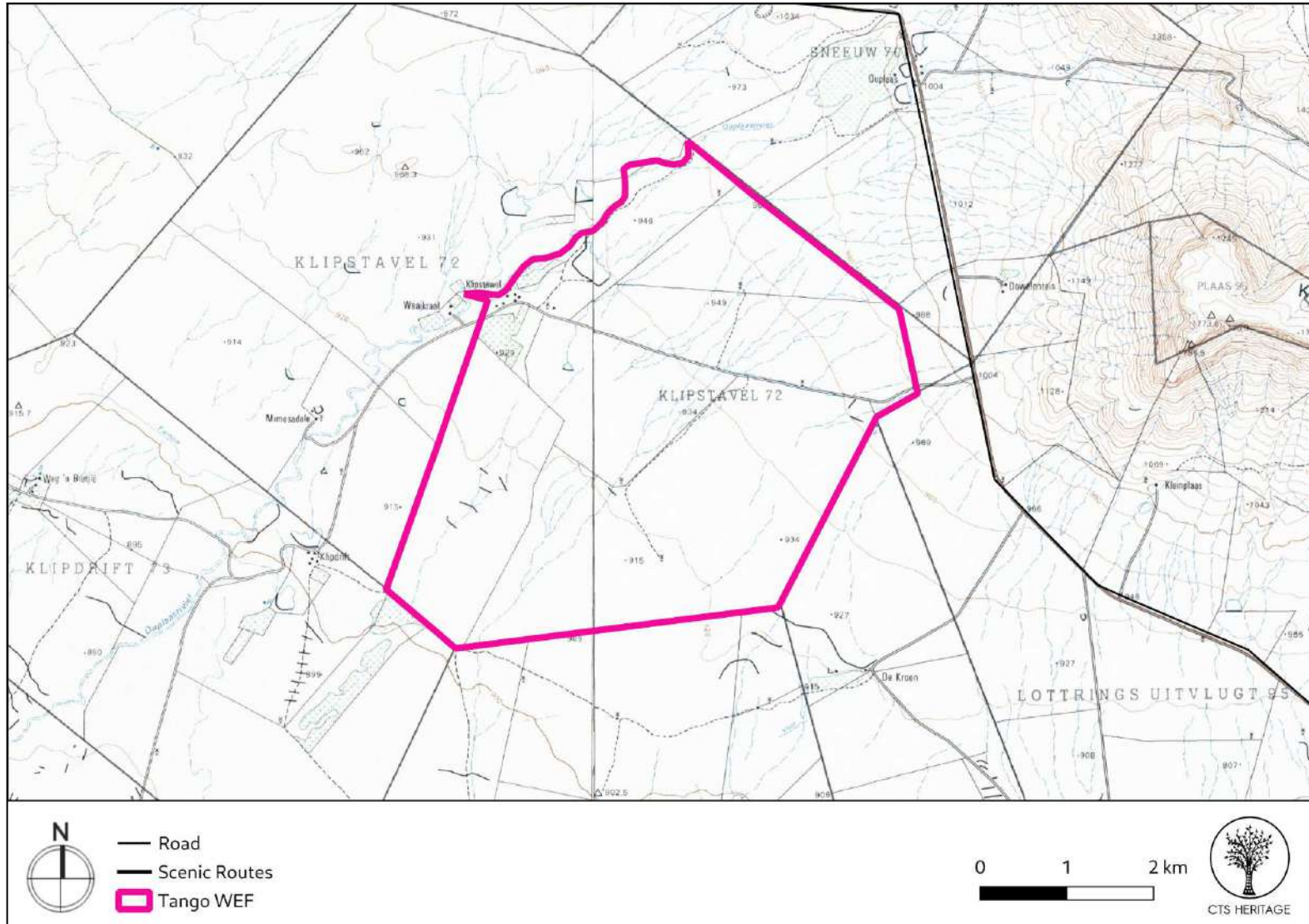


Figure 1.3: Proposed project boundary

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## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Purpose of Archaeological Study**

The purpose of this archaeological study is to satisfy the requirements of section 38(8), and therefore section 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) in terms of impacts to archaeological resources.

### **2.2 Summary of steps followed**

- An archaeologist (N. Wiltshire) conducted a survey of the site and its environs from 20 to 24 June 2023 to determine what archaeological resources are likely to be impacted by the proposed development.
- The area proposed for development was assessed on foot, photographs of the context and finds were taken, and tracks were recorded using a GPS.
- The identified resources were assessed to evaluate their heritage significance in terms of the grading system outlined in section 3 of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).
- Alternatives and mitigation options were discussed with the Environmental Assessment Practitioner.
- As a result of the findings of this, and other specialist reports, the layout has been amended to respond to identified sensitivities.

### **2.3 Constraints & Limitations**

The ground was level with very few changes in elevation spread across the study area. No rock shelters or natural outcrops of dolerite boulders were found and the vegetation posed no challenges in terms of survey visibility as the ground was sparsely vegetated. This study was also one of many recently conducted in the area and it was therefore possible to augment observations made from overlapping projects.

The experience of the heritage practitioner, and observations made during the study, allow us to predict with some accuracy the archaeological sensitivity of the receiving environment.



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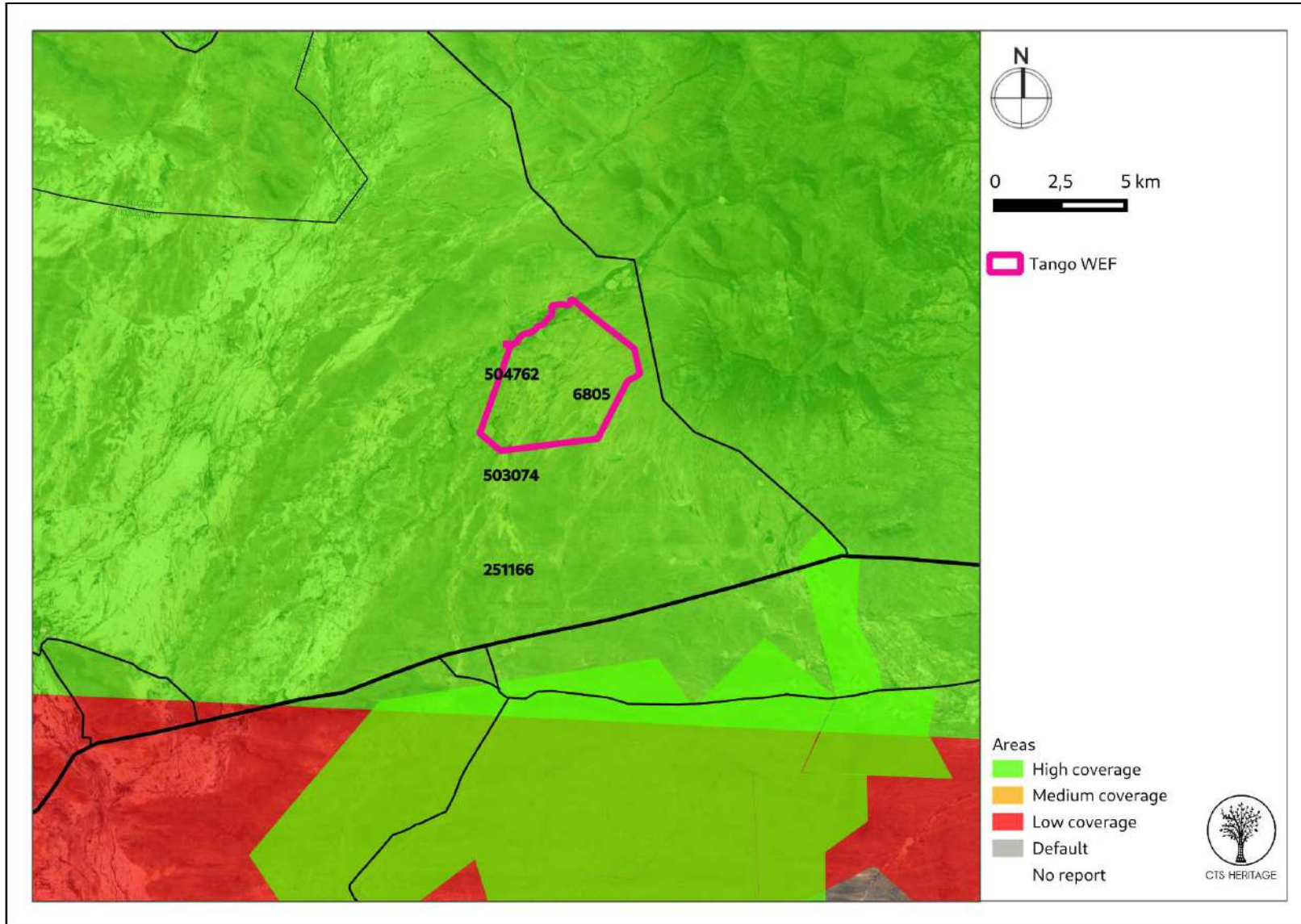


Figure 2: Close up satellite image indicating proposed location of development in relation to heritage studies previously conducted

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### 3. HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE SITE AND CONTEXT

#### **Background:**

The area proposed for the Tango Wind Energy Facility Projects is located approximately 30km west of Aberdeen in the Eastern Cape, and is located within the identified Beaufort West REDZ (Figure 2b). With its numerous examples of Victorian architecture, it is one of the architectural conservation areas of the Karoo. The town is some 55 km south-west of Graaff-Reinet, 155 km east-south-east of Beaufort West and 32 km south of the Camdeboo Mountains. Laid out on the farm Brakkefontein as a settlement of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1856, it became a municipality in 1858. It is named after Aberdeen in Scotland, birthplace of the Reverend Andrew Murray of Graaff-Reinet, relieving minister. Aberdeen is filled with examples of Victorian architecture, and the Steeple of the Dutch Reformed Church, with its 50 metre Tower, is the highest in South Africa. There is a Local Authority Nature Reserve found here, as well as The Fonteinbos Nature Reserve which is both beautiful and functional, as its natural spring (Die Oog) supplies the entire town and its agricultural sector with its water.

#### **Archaeology**

Recently, a number of heritage assessments have been completed within close proximity to the area proposed for development (Figure 2a). According to Nilssen (2014, SAHRIS NID 504763), “The Karoo houses a long and rich archaeological record dating from the earliest stages of Stone Age technology that are over a million years old, to the historic period that consists of the last few hundred years of human occupation (see Nilssen 2011 and references therein). Archaeological sites include caves and rock shelters, open air artefact scatters, rock engravings and historic structures with their associated cultural materials.” According to the ACO (2013, SAHRIS NID 503074), “Because of the scarcity of caves and shelters, more than 90% of Karoo archaeological sites are open sites of stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments and occasionally, pottery. Bone remains are rarely preserved. Artefacts of both the Early and Middle Stone Age are widespread and may generally be described as an ancient litter that occurs at a low frequency across the landscape. Where definable scatters of Early and Middle Stone Age material occur, they are considered to be significant heritage sites.

More intensive occupation of the Karoo started around 13 000 years ago during the Later Stone Age, which is essentially the heritage of Khoisan groups who lived throughout the region. The legacy of the San includes numerous open sites while traces of their presence can also be found in most large rock shelters, often in the form of rock art. They frequently settled a short distance from permanent water sources (springs or waterholes) and made use of natural shelters such as rock outcrops or large boulders or even large bushes. In the Great Karoo, natural elevated features such as dolerite dykes and ridges played a significant role in San settlement patterns” and as such, this broader area is renowned for its well-preserved rock art and other artefacts from this time, including rock engravings and rock gongs. It is likely that similar archaeological heritage exists within the areas proposed for development and as such, impact to these resources must be assessed.

A Heritage Impact Assessment was completed in 2013 for the proposed Aberdeen WEF located east of the area proposed for development (Booth and Sanker, SAHRIS NID 251161). The findings of this assessment therefore provide an



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indication of the kinds of heritage resources likely to be present within this proposed development area. Booth and Sanker (2013) noted that “Surface scatters of predominantly Middle Stone Age stone artefacts were observed over most of the area proposed for the development, these included isolated as well as dense occurrences. Eight areas / sites have been identified that comprise relatively dense scatters of stone artefacts over large areas with several micro-sites within the demarcated sites. It was observed that denser distributions of stone artefacts occurred in the north and central areas of the study area, filtering out towards the south. No associated archaeological material or organic remains were documented with the stone artefact surface scatters. An historical stonewalling farmstead complex is situated adjacent to one of the proposed access roads. The complex comprised the remains of the house and two kraals. Packed stones were identified in the south-central area. The packed stone may resemble a kraal that has now collapsed. Fragments of glass and pottery were found within this area, as well as a No. 2 Musket Eley bullet casing associated with the Second Anglo-Boer War.”

In 2022 and 2023, CTS Heritage has completed Heritage Impact Assessments for the proposed Aberdeen WEF Cluster and the proposed Kariëga WEF Cluster. Both facilities border on the area proposed for the Kudu WEF. The findings of the assessments completed by CTS Heritage largely correlate with the findings of other assessments completed in the vicinity such as the findings of the Booth and Sanker (2013, SAHRIS NID 251161). The observations noted include high numbers of quarried stone artefacts predominantly from the Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age period which is consistent with observations on neighbouring farms through impact assessments and research surveys. The majority of the lithic material identified was determined to be of low significance (not conservation-worthy), and the impact of the destruction of these resources was determined to be inconsequential. The findings of the completed assessments conclude that, despite the high number of observations of artefacts, these resources are common and representative of similar scatters across widespread areas of the Karoo. Despite the very high numbers of observations made, the archaeological material is ubiquitous across the entire area and in general, the results of this assessment indicate that the archaeological sensitivity of the development area is low. All of the resources identified by Booth and Sanker (2013) as well as CTS Heritage (2022, 2023) have been mapped relative to the proposed development in Figure 3.



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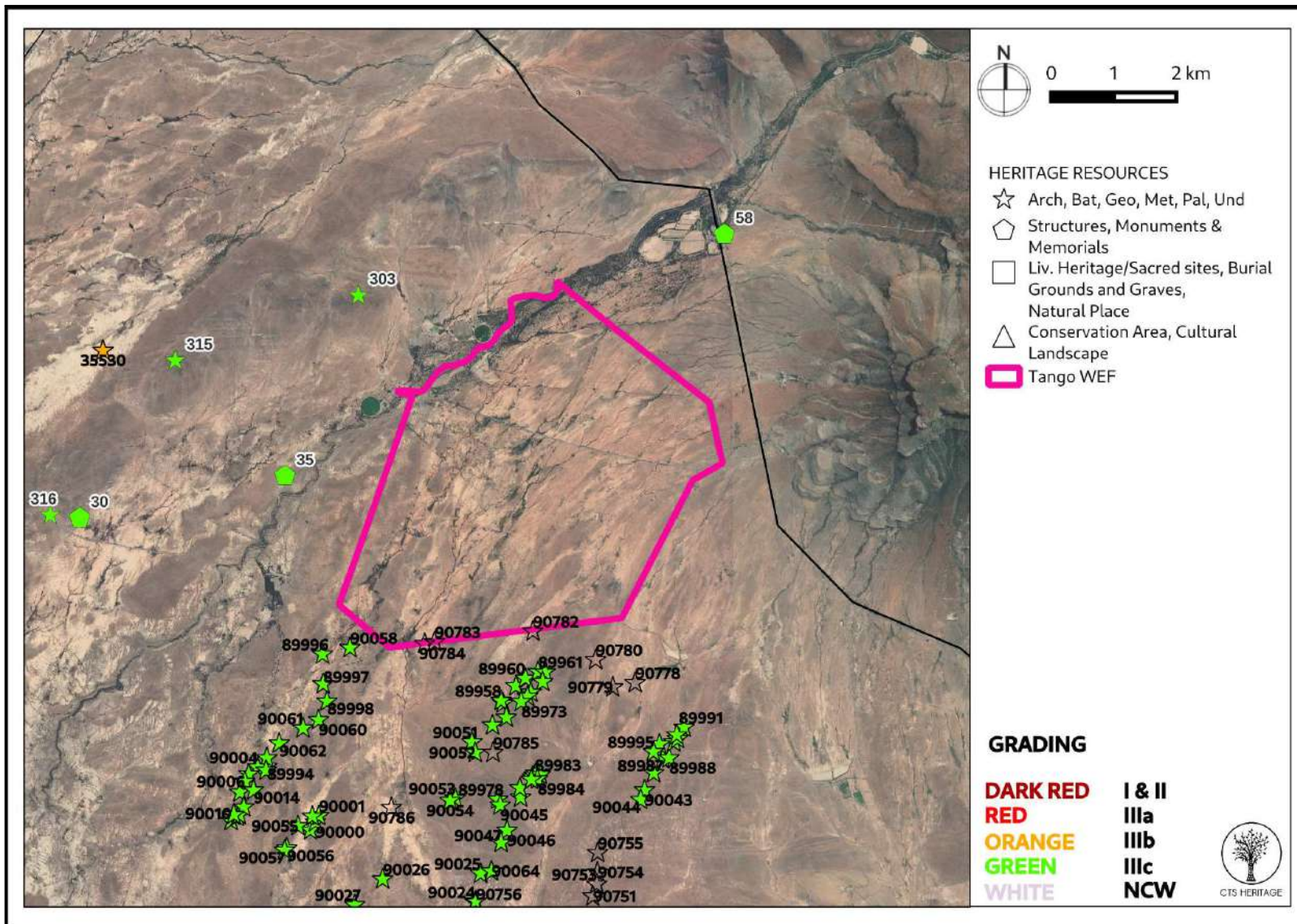


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated

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#### 4. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

##### 4.1 Field Assessment

The non-perennial stream (Ouplaasrivier) runs roughly northeast to southwest along the western side of the study site and all the werfs cluster around this source of sporadic water. A few small patches of land have been tilled and irrigated to provide feed for stock farming while the rest of the ground has been left to grazing. A small area has been transformed by creating sand banks using heavy earthmoving equipment and this was commonly done in the 1950s as has been noted in our assessments of the surrounding farms. Most of the active farms have many modern buildings with some older fabric dating to the early 20th century.

Given the lack of natural rock shelters on the landscape and absence of dolerite boulders favoured by rock engravers during the Later Stone Age, the vast majority of the observations consisted of open air scatters of Middle and Later Stone Age artefact scatters. The vast majority of the archaeological sites recorded consisted of Middle Stone Age open site scatters of tools made of hornfels and siltstone which are abundant and easily sourced within the local area. The Later Stone Age scatters tended to contain high quality hornfels that appeared to be introduced into the area and were far less patinated and weathered than the extensive MSA material. The terrain starts to gently rise slightly as one moves towards the slopes of the Sleeping Giant and this results in changes in soil depth and water availability where a few thicker stands of thorn trees and grassland were found outside of the Ouplaasrivier. For the most part, however, the level terrain is covered in patchy shrubland with many deflated areas holding dispersed archaeological material spread thinly across a wide area.



Figure 4.1: View looking west across the study site from the Murraysburg road end.



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Figure 4.2: View looking south past the Sleeping Giant.



Figure 4.3: View of areas with extensive overgrazing by sheep and deflated MSA and LSA scatters of stone tools.



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**Figure 4.4: View from the Murraysburg end towards the Sleeping Giant.**



**Figure 4.5: View from the middle of the study area looking east towards the Sleeping Giant.**





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Figure 4.6: View looking south across the study site with stands of acacia thorn trees, patchy grassland and shrubland.



Figure 4.7: View of another open stretch of ground moving towards the southwest side of the study site.



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Figure 4.8: View looking north in the direction of Murraysburg.



Figure 4.9: View of a patch of denser vegetation near the slopes of the Kamdeboberge.



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Figure 4.10: Looking east across the study area.



Figure 4.11: View of the edges of the Ouplaasrivier floodplain.



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Figure 4.12: Another view of the Sleeping Giant and the study site.



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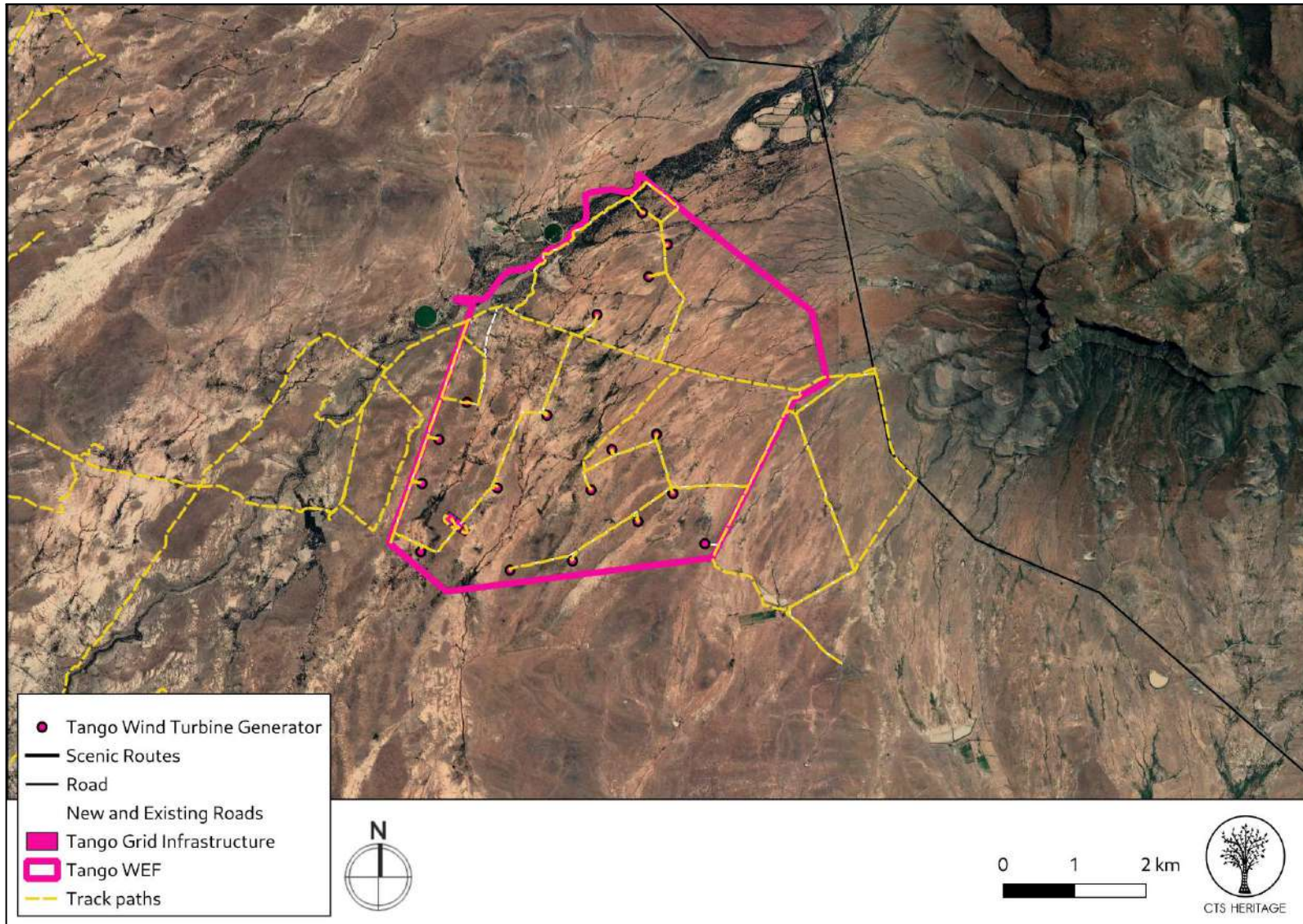


Figure 5: Overall track paths of foot survey

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## 4.2 Archaeological Resources identified

**Table 1: Observations noted during the field assessment**

POINT	Description	Type	Period	Density/ m <sup>2</sup>	Co-ordinates		Grading	Mitigation
001	Hornfels blade flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.4177609	23.79229952	NCW	NA
002	Hornfels flake, prepared platform	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40487327	23.78637028	NCW	NA
003	Patinated hornfels flakes	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-32.40429181	23.78073218	NCW	NA
004	Core, hornfels	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40992041	23.77745286	NCW	NA
005	Various hornfels flakes, retouched, cores	Artefacts	MSA	10 to 30	-32.41859126	23.77231083	NCW	NA
006	De Kroon werf, modern buildings and early 20th c homestead with corrugated iron roof.	Structure	Modern, Historic	n/a	-32.425645	23.782741	NCW	NA
007	Hornfels flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40466616	23.76125563	NCW	NA
008	Cores and flakes, hornfels	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-32.40403997	23.76337504	NCW	NA
009	Pointed hornfels flakes and points, patinated	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40890446	23.76575816	NCW	NA
010	Blade blank, hornfels	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.41325068	23.76100531	NCW	NA
011	Hornfels core, flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.4151045	23.75681535	NCW	NA
012	Siltstone and hornfels flakes	Artefacts	MSA	10 to 30	-32.41758851	23.75246181	NCW	NA
013	Hornfels blades, flakes, siltstone flakes	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-32.41948187	23.74512344	NCW	NA
014	Patinated hornfels blade	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.39107775	23.76547834	NCW	NA
015	Hornfels flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.38638702	23.76785814	NCW	NA
016	Patinated hornfels flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.3830322	23.76389662	NCW	NA
017	Hornfels cores and flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.37758945	23.76465719	NCW	NA
018	Siltstone and hornfels flakes	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-32.37545562	23.76279914	NCW	NA
019	Patinated hornfels points, flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.37396389	23.75821956	NCW	NA
020	Hornfels radial core	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.38703105	23.74332214	NCW	NA
021	Retouched patinated hornfels flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.39635248	23.73798045	NCW	NA
022	Siltstone cores, hornfels flakes	Artefacts	LSA+MS A	10 to 30	-32.39900015	23.73483115	NCW	NA
023	Siltstone points	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40082185	23.73095578	NCW	NA
024	Cores and flakes, hornfels	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.4081439	23.72784522	NCW	NA
025	Patinated hornfels points, core	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40848073	23.7277124	NCW	NA
026	Hornfels flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.41162658	23.72646079	NCW	NA
027	Hornfels core	Artefacts	LSA	0 to 5	-32.41567757	23.72549894	NCW	NA
028	Hornfels points	Artefacts	LSA	5 to 10	-32.41724924	23.72938945	NCW	NA
029	Hornfels retouched flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.41404281	23.73249669	NCW	NA
030	Microliths, flakes, hornfels	Artefacts	LSA	10 to 30	-32.41388379	23.7351859	NCW	NA
031	Core and flakes, hornfels	Artefacts	LSA+ MSA	0 to 5	-32.40989238	23.73963319	NCW	NA
032	Retouched points, flakes, hornfels	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-32.40043158	23.74392689	NCW	NA
033	Patinated hornfels points	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.39540821	23.74921832	NCW	NA
034	Patinated hornfels blade point	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.39341677	23.75007827	NCW	NA
035	Siltstone flake	Artefacts	LSA	0 to 5	-32.39085308	23.75129228	NCW	NA
036	Siltstone and hornfels flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.39549148	23.76648643	NCW	NA
037	Hornfels flake, large b. of percussion	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40272888	23.75739624	NCW	NA



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038	Hornfels and siltstone flakes, some retouch	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-32.40862535	23.75326784	NCW	NA
039	Retouched hornfels flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40731184	23.75429868	NCW	NA
040	Prep. Platform on hornfels point	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.40603119	23.75705254	NCW	NA
041	Siltstone flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.39961325	23.78623238	NCW	NA
042	Hornfels blade struck flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.39889561	23.78743702	NCW	NA
043	Patinated hornfels blade flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-32.3960159	23.79216541	NCW	NA
044	More modern buildings at Klipstavel	Structure	Modern	n/a	-32.386573	23.739953	NCW	NA
045	Some older staff cottages	Structure	Historic	n/a	-32.387465	23.73763	NCW	NA



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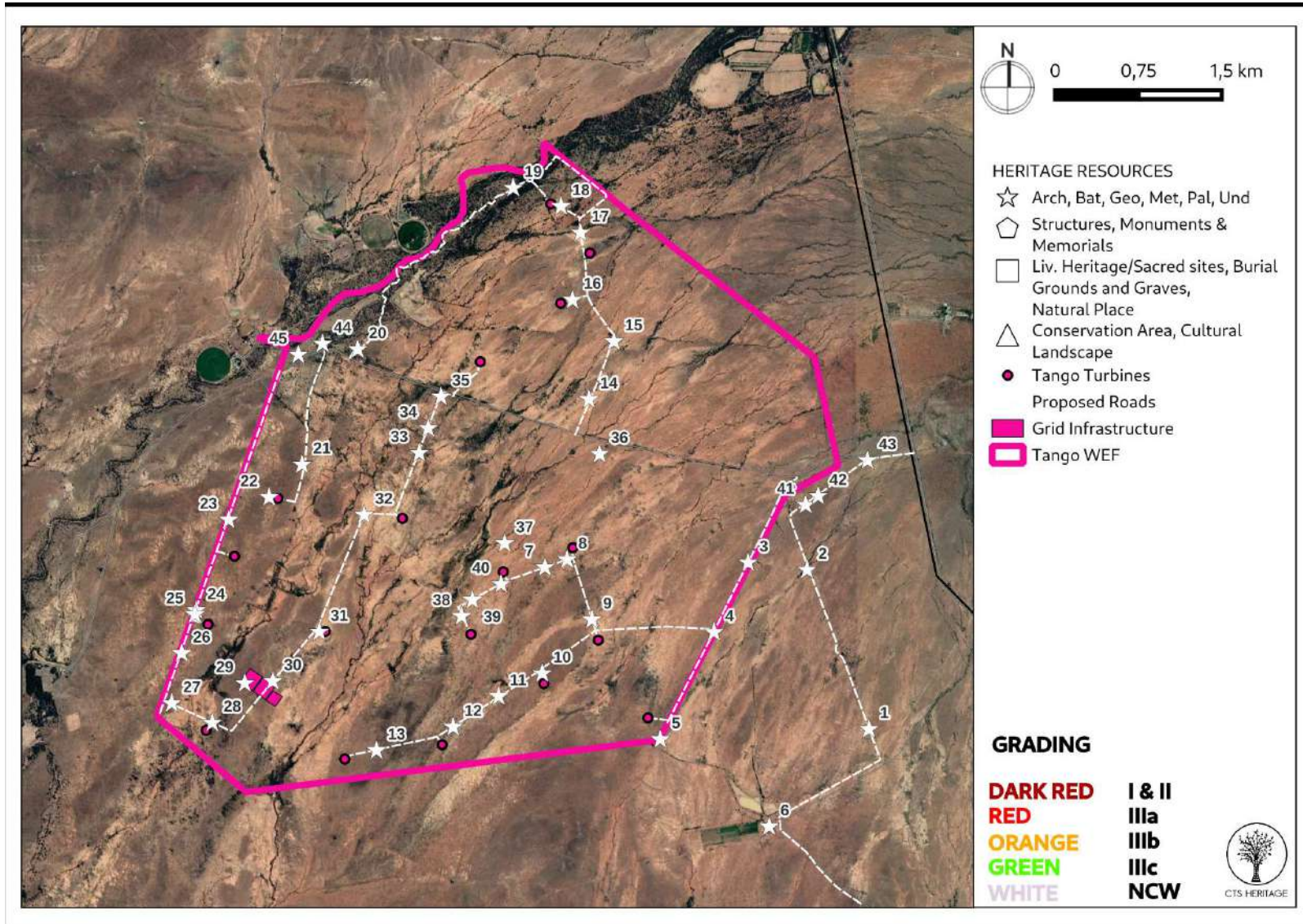


Figure 6: Map of all sites and observations noted within the development area

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### 4.3 Selected photographic record

(a full photographic record is available upon request)



Figure 6.1: Observation 001



Figure 6.2: Observation 002



Figure 6.3: Observation 003 and 004



Figure 6.4: Observation 005 and 006

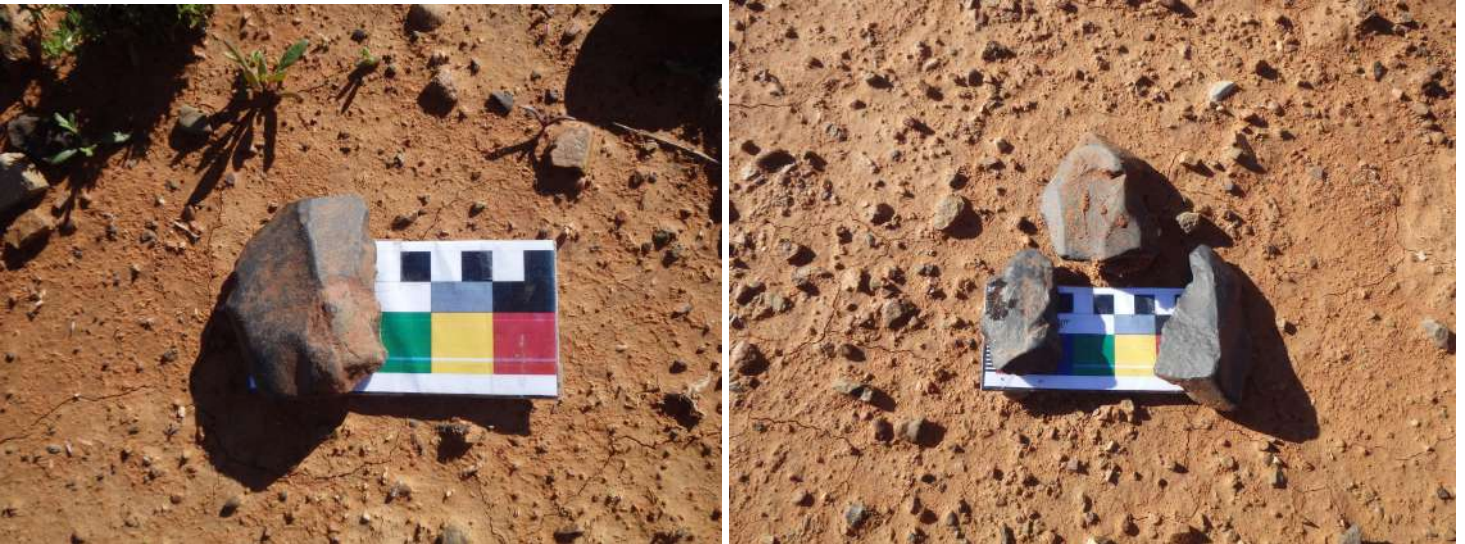


Figure 6.5: Observation 007 and 008



Figure 6.6: Observation 009 and 010



Figure 6.7: Observation 011 and 012

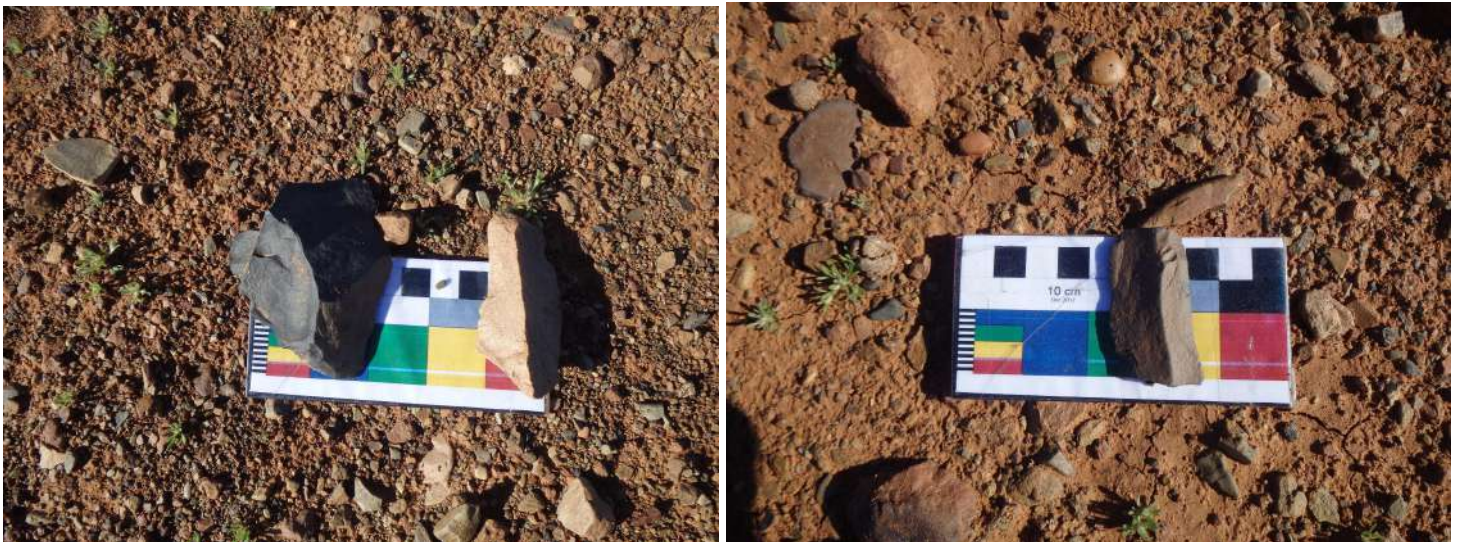


Figure 6.8: Observation 013 and 014



Figure 6.9: Observation 015 and 016



Figure 6.10: Observation 017 and 018

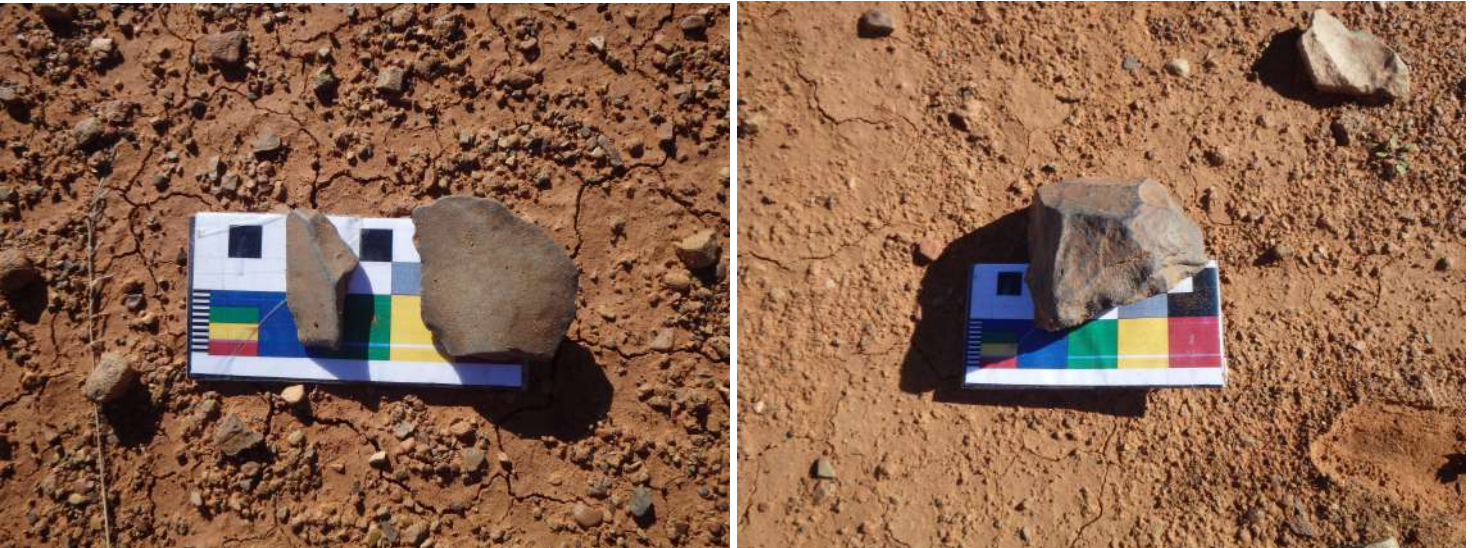


Figure 6.11: Observation 019 and 020



Figure 6.12: Observation 021 and 022

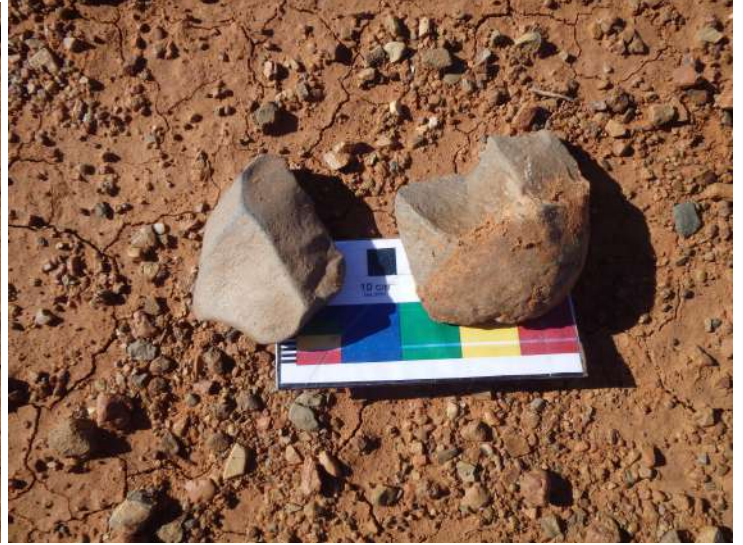


Figure 6.13: Observation 023 and 024



Figure 6.14: Observation 025 and 026



Figure 6.15: Observation 027 and 028



Figure 6.16: Observation 029 and 030



Figure 6.17: Observation 031 and 032



Figure 6.18: Observation 033 and 034

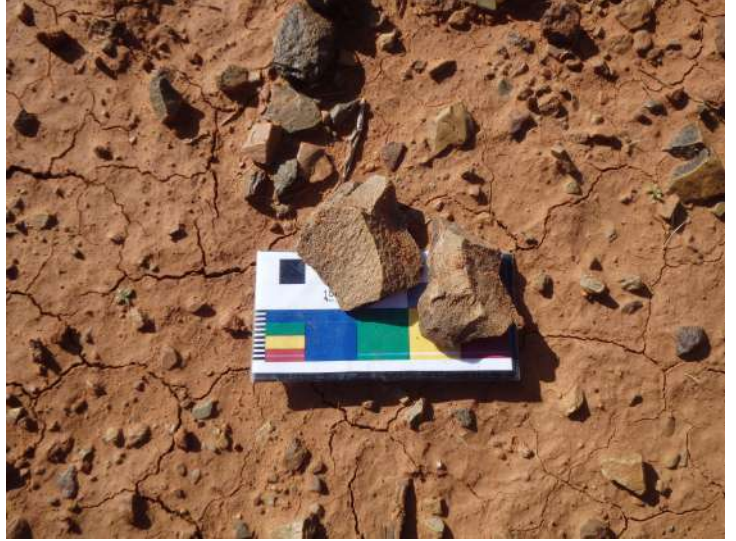


Figure 6.19: Observation 035 and 036

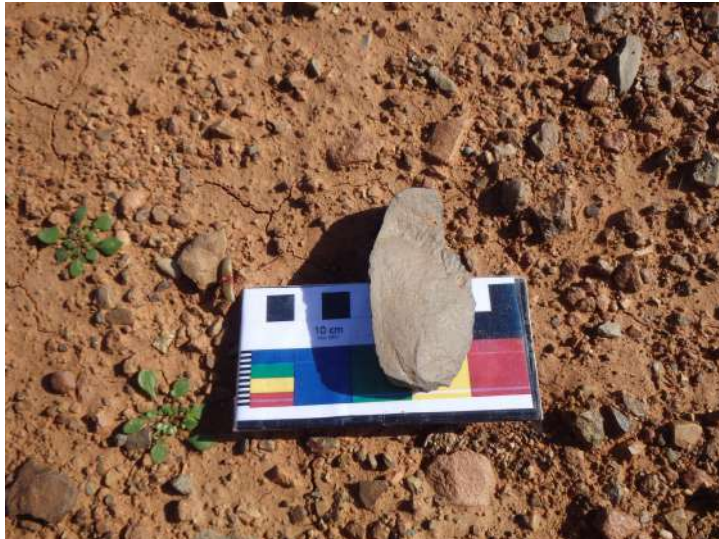


Figure 6.20: Observation 037 and 038



Figure 6.21: Observation 039 and 040

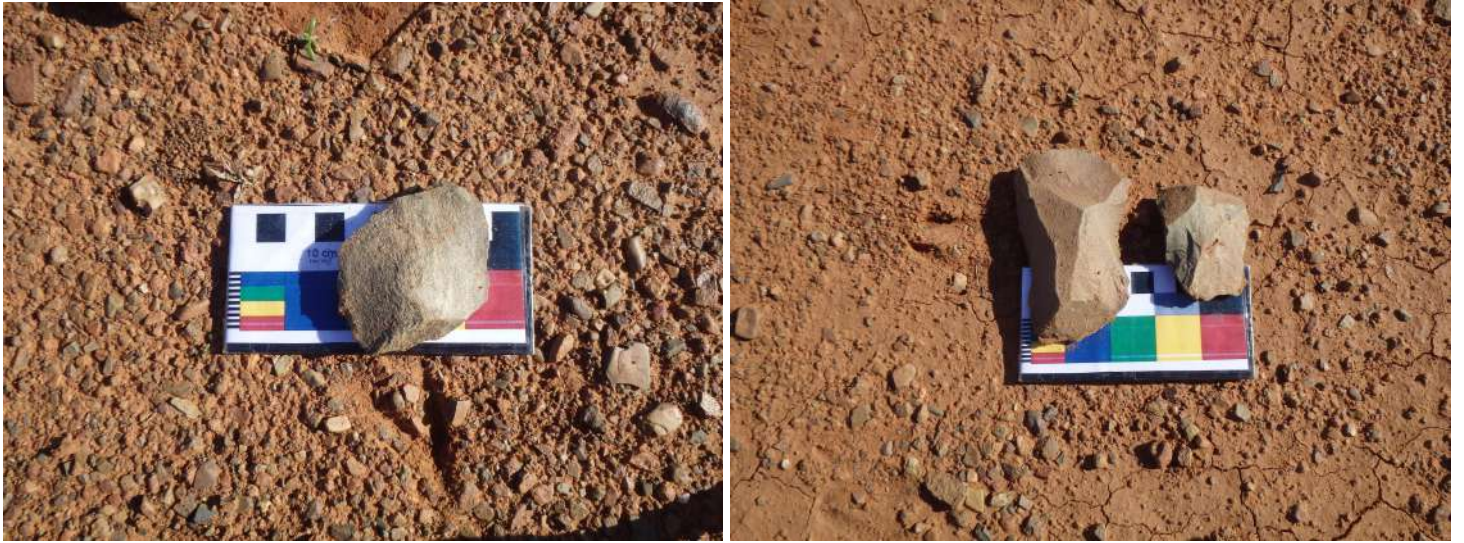


Figure 6.22: Observation 041 and 042



Figure 6.23: Observation 043 and 044



Figure 6.24: Observation 045





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## **5. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Assessment of impact to Archaeological Resources**

The proposed development will not have a substantial negative impact on most of the archaeological resources identified within the proposed development area for the renewable energy facilities. The majority of the lithic material identified is of low significance (not conservation-worthy), and even though the resources may be destroyed during construction, the impact is inconsequential. No mitigation is required for archaeological material recorded in the footprint areas of the proposed development.

Despite the high number of observations of artefacts, these resources are common and representative of similar scatters across widespread areas of the Karoo. Despite the very high numbers of observations made, the archaeological material is ubiquitous across the entire area and in general, the results of this assessment indicate that the archaeological sensitivity of the development area is low.



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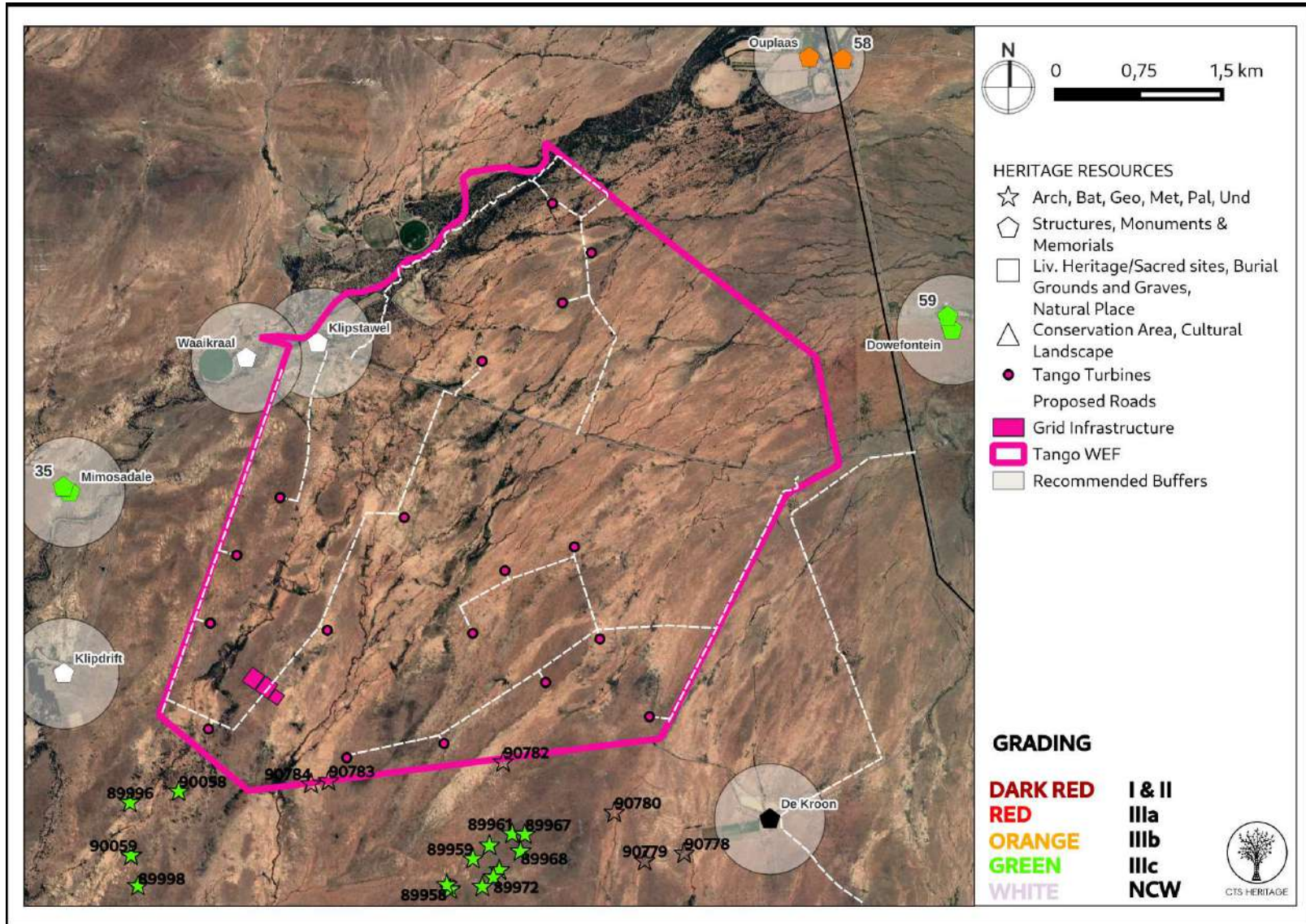


Figure 8: Map of all significant heritage resources noted within the development area



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## 6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this assessment largely correlate with the findings of other assessments completed in the vicinity such as the findings of the Booth and Sanker (2013, SAHRIS NID 251161) and CTS Heritage (2021 and 2022). It is noted that high numbers of quarried stone artefacts predominantly from the Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age period were found within the development area which is consistent with observations on neighbouring farms through impact assessments and research surveys. The majority of the lithic material identified is of low significance (not conservation-worthy), and even though the resources may be destroyed during construction, the impact is inconsequential. No mitigation is required for archaeological material recorded in the footprint areas of the proposed development.

Despite the high number of observations of artefacts, these resources are common and representative of similar scatters across widespread areas of the Karoo. Despite the very high numbers of observations made, the archaeological material is ubiquitous across the entire area and in general, the results of this assessment indicate that the archaeological sensitivity of the development area is low.

### ***Recommendations***

Based on the outcomes of this report, it is not anticipated that the proposed development of the wind energy facilities will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage on condition that:

- Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of the study area, it is always possible that hidden or subsurface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils, burials or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, work must cease in the vicinity of the find and ECPHRA must be alerted immediately to determine an appropriate way forward.



## 7. REFERENCES

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
251161	AIA Phase 1	Celeste Booth, Sholeen Shanker	25/03/2013	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED 200MW ESKOM WIND ENERGY FACILITY, NEAR ABERDEEN, CAMDEBOO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.
251166	Palaeontological Specialist Reports	John E Almond	31/12/2014	PALAEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ABERDEEN 200 MW WIND FARM, CAMDEBOO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE.
354680	HIA Phase 1	Lita Webley, David Halkett	30/11/2015	Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Uranium Mining and Associated infrastructure on portions of the farm Quaggasfontein and Ryst Kuil near Beaufort West in the Western Cape and De Pannen near Aberdeen in the Eastern Cape
354681	AIA Phase 1	Lita Webley	30/11/2015	Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed uranium mining and associated infrastructure on portions of the farms Quaggasfontein and Ryst Kuil near Beaufort West in the Western Cape and De Pannen near Aberdeen in the Eastern Cape
354683	PIA Phase 1	Bruce Rubidge	24/04/2008	Palaeontological study of the Rystkuil channel
6805	AIA Phase 1	Len van Schalkwyk, Elizabeth Wahl	01/09/2007	Heritage Impact Assessment of Gamma Grassridge Power Line Corridors and Substation, Eastern, Western and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa
7852	AIA Phase 1	J Kinahan	03/10/2008	Archaeological Baseline Survey of the Proposed Ryst Kuil Uranium Project

Lavin, Winter, Almond (2022). Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development of the Poortjie Cluster of Renewable Energy Facilities near Nelspoort, Western Cape. Section 38(8) HIA submitted to HWC. Unpublished.

Lavin, Winter, Almond (2022). Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development of the Aberdeen WEF Cluster near Aberdeen, Eastern Cape. Section 38(8) HIA submitted to ECPHRA. Unpublished.

Lavin, Winter, Almond (2023). Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development of the Kariega WEF Cluster near Aberdeen, Eastern Cape. Section 38(8) HIA to be submitted to ECPHRA. Unpublished.