

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'GROUND-TRUTHING' SURVEY OF THE FOOTPRINT FOR THE PROPOSED METROWIND WIND ENERGY FACILITY (WEF) ON THE FARM RIETFontein VAN STADENS, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY, PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

The purpose of the study was to conduct an archaeological ground-truthing survey of the footprint for the proposed Metrowind Wind Energy Facility (WEF) including the extent of the individual turbines and access roads on the Farm Rietfontein, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province. The survey was conducted to establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage remains, features, and sites within the proposed development footprint and to make appropriate recommendations to minimize possible damage to the archaeological heritage resources.

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HERITAGE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Parts of sections 35(4), 36(3) and 38(1) (8) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply:

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

35 (4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority—

(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) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

Burial grounds and graves

36. (3) (a) *No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority—*

(a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or 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, 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 equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA):

A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed 20MW wind farm on three alternative sites: Erf 121, Driftsands (Site Alternative 1), Bushy Park Farm, remainder of Erf 26, as well as portions 5, 6 and 7 thereof (Site Alternative 2), and Rietfontein Farm, Van Stadens East, Erf 594 (Site Alternative 3), Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province (Binneman & Booth 2010) was conducted and prepared during January 2010. The three alternative areas were originally proposed for the construction of the 20MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF). The proposed WEF would have consisted of ten wind turbines appropriately spaced over the site, as well as associated infrastructure for connection onto the existing power grid, and access for maintenance purposes, as required for the particular site selected. Access roads, approximately 4m wide would have been required from the nearest existing road to each of the turbines. It was proposed that a single storey, approximately 300m², control building would be constructed, possibly incorporating a visitor's centre for educational purposes. Medium Voltage (MV) power lines would be installed in servitudes parallel to

existing 132kV overhead lines. Site Alternatives 1 and 2 were relatively close to the existing Summerstrand, Arlington and Chelsea Substations; however, a new substation would probably have been required for Site Alternative 3. The Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM) commissioned the work conducted during this process.

In the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment it was discussed that a large number of archaeological heritage sites were documented during the three surveys. The three alternative areas were potentially rich in archaeological heritage sites, but that the full extent was unknown because many sites may have been buried under dunes, soil and vegetation. It was therefore highly likely that archaeological sites/materials (including human remains) would be uncovered during development activities. Most of the archaeological sites were shell scatters, but a few shell middens and stone artefact occurrences were also documented. In general these sites yielded little cultural material or food remains other than marine shell. Nevertheless, they still provided evidence and carried research information regarding the pre-colonial history of the area. In many cases the size or depths of deposits (if any) represented by the shell scatters were unknown. Concentrations of these shell scatters were present in all three alternative areas, including on high ground along the dune crests. It was recommended that Testing (spade and test pit testing) must be conducted to establish the extent and context of these scatters. Information from the surveys on the three alternative areas indicated that the area had been occupied from the Middle Stone Age (the past 120 000 years). Occasional stone artefacts and other materials documented on the shell middens and scatters indicate that Later Stone Age hunter-gatherers were living in the area from at least 6 000 years ago. A few sites documented during the surveys also yielded Khoi pottery fragments dating from approximately 1 800 years ago.

It was concluded that the dense vegetation and grass made it impossible to have assessed the full archaeological status in the three proposed zones for development. It was established that from the visibility of the archaeological sites and materials that the Driftsands area (Site Alternative 1) was the most archaeological sensitive zone, followed by Bushy Park Farm (Site Alternative 2) and Rietfontein Farm (Site Alternative 3) as the least sensitive zone.

It was recommended that owing to the proposed development falling within five kilometres of the coast falling within the sensitive zone where marine related archaeological sites, such as shell middens may be uncovered, the development must be closely managed and monitored to avoid any damage to sites/materials. The three Site Alternatives were similarly rated as having a medium to high cultural significance, although on visual evidence, Rietfontein, Erf 594, Van Stadens East (Site Alternative 3) was the preferred site from an archaeological perspective and was likely to have the least negative impact to archaeological heritage remains.

The recommendations that must have been considered prior to the commencement of construction activities included:

1. Once the preferred Site Alternative (any of the three) and footprints have been decided and confirmed, a professional archaeologist must be appointed to monitor and oversee the vegetation clearing for the possible occurrence of exposed archaeological materials, marine shell scatters and marine shell middens.
2. All construction activities must be monitored by an appointed archaeologist to observe the possible occurrence of exposed archaeological materials, marine shell scatters and marine shell middens.
3. Alternatively, a person must be trained as a site monitor to report to the foreman when archaeological sites are found. The person must monitor all activities during the construction phase.
4. Construction managers/foremen should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
5. In the event that any concentrations of archaeological material are exposed during construction, all work in that area should stop and it should be reported immediately to the nearest museum/archaeologist or the the South African Heritage Resources Agency so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time should be allowed to remove/collect such material (See appendix 2 for a list of possible archaeological sites that may be found in the area). Recommendations will follow after the investigation and may include:
 - A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.

Archaeological Ground-Truthing:

Following the Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed 20MW wind farm on three alternative sites: Erf 121, Driftsands (Site Alternative 1), Bushy Park Farm, remainder of Erf 26, as well as portions 5, 6 and 7 thereof (Site Alternative 2), and Rietfontein Farm, Van Stadens East, Erf 594 (Site Alternative 3), Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province (Binneman & Booth 2010) was conducted and prepared during January 2010, Site Alternative 3 was approved for the development of the Wind Energy Facility. Since the commencement of the process, Metrowind has taken over the development.

Nine turbines and associated infrastructure will be constructed within the approved WEF area. The turbines are expected to be positioned approximately 250m from each other with a total footprint of approximately 100m x 40m in extent to allow a turning point for trucks during the construction phase. Newly constructed access roads, approximately 10m wide, will connect the turbines from the main access road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

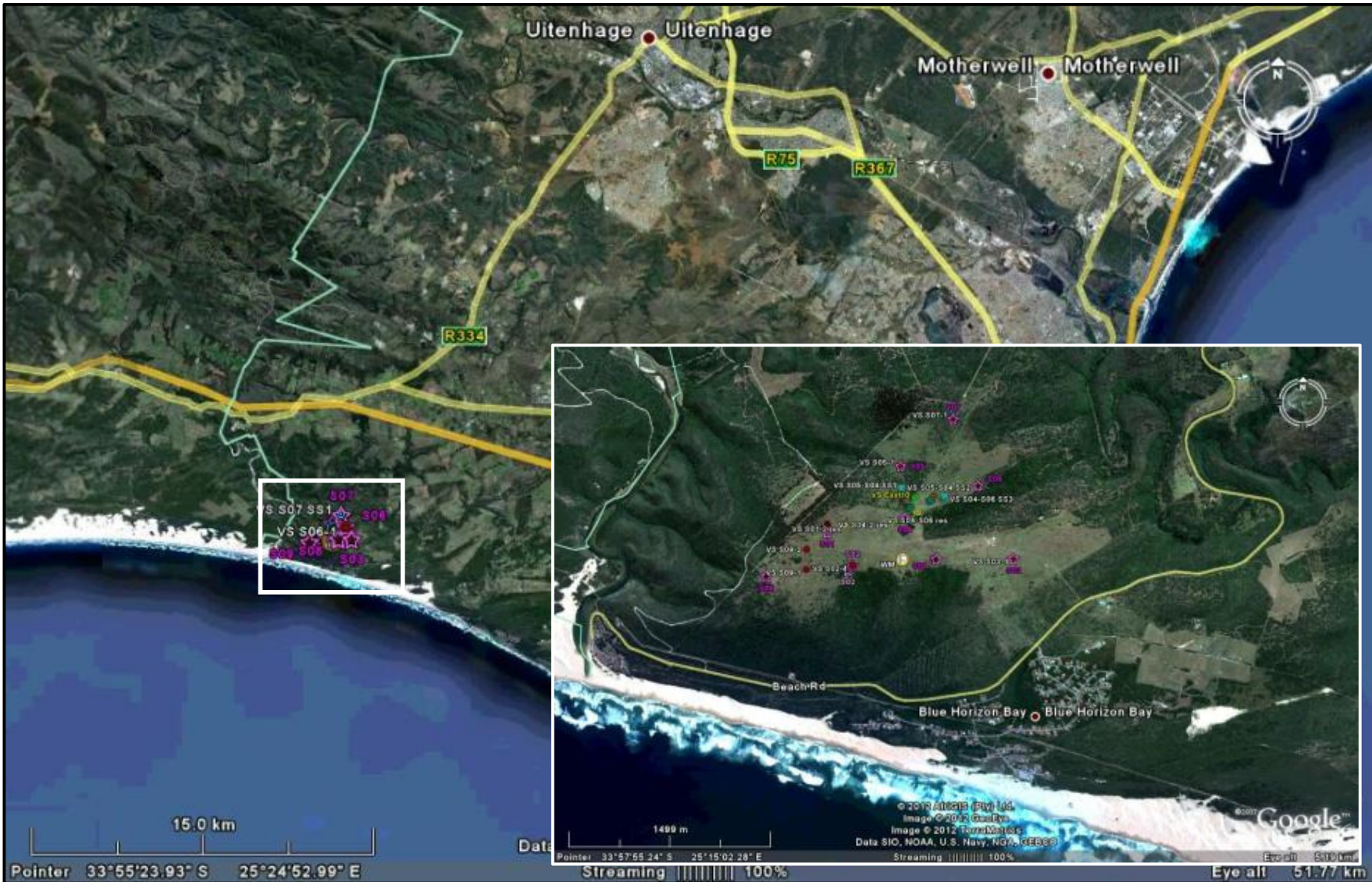
Area surveyed

Location data

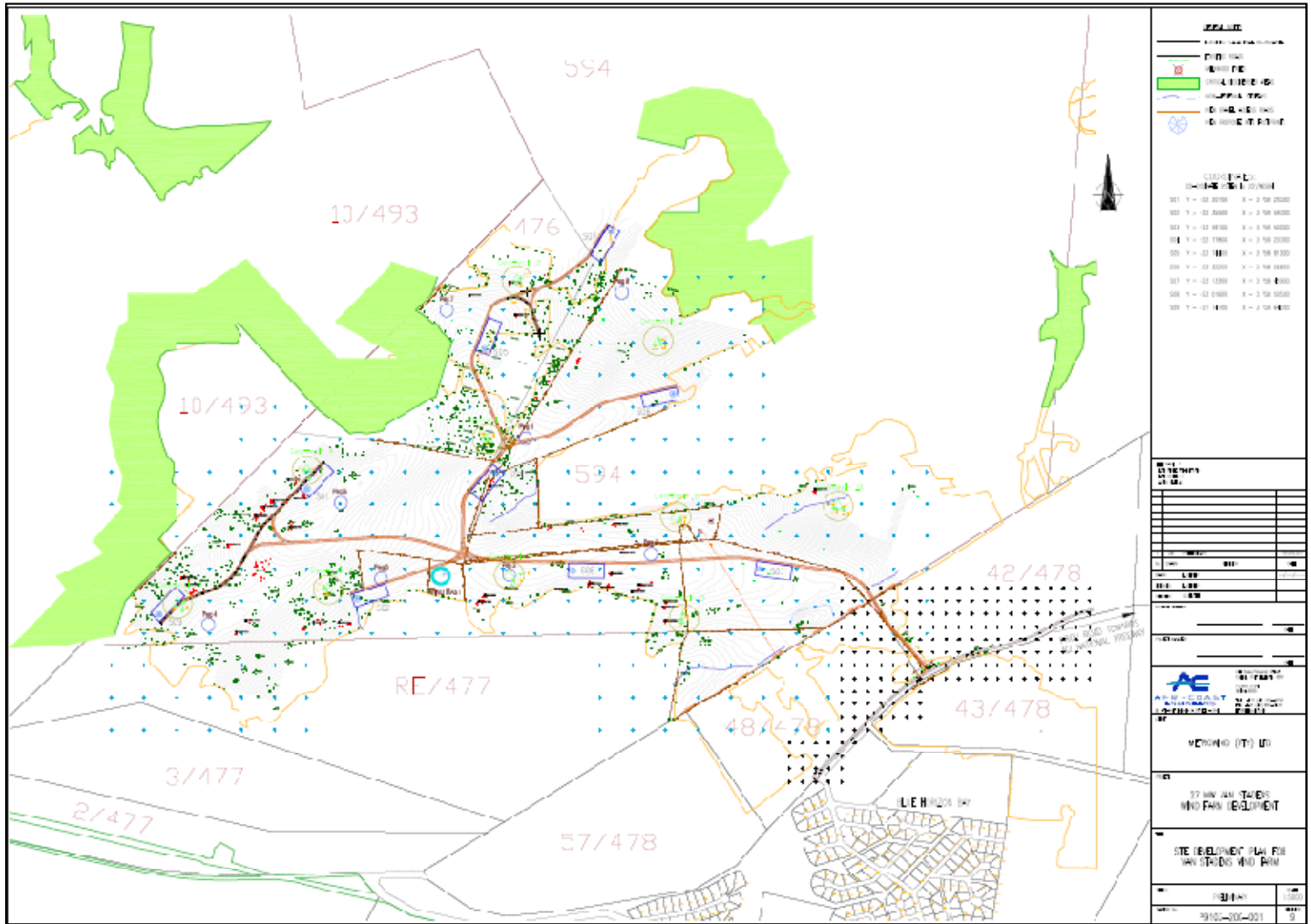
The approved area for the WEF is situated about 50km west of Port Elizabeth on th Farm Rietfontein, Erf 594, Van Stadens East. The site is located slightly north-west of the village of Blue Horizon Bay and on a ridge east of the Van Stadens River Mouth within 2 km from the coastline. The coastline is comprised of predominantly sandy beaches (Map 1-2).

Map

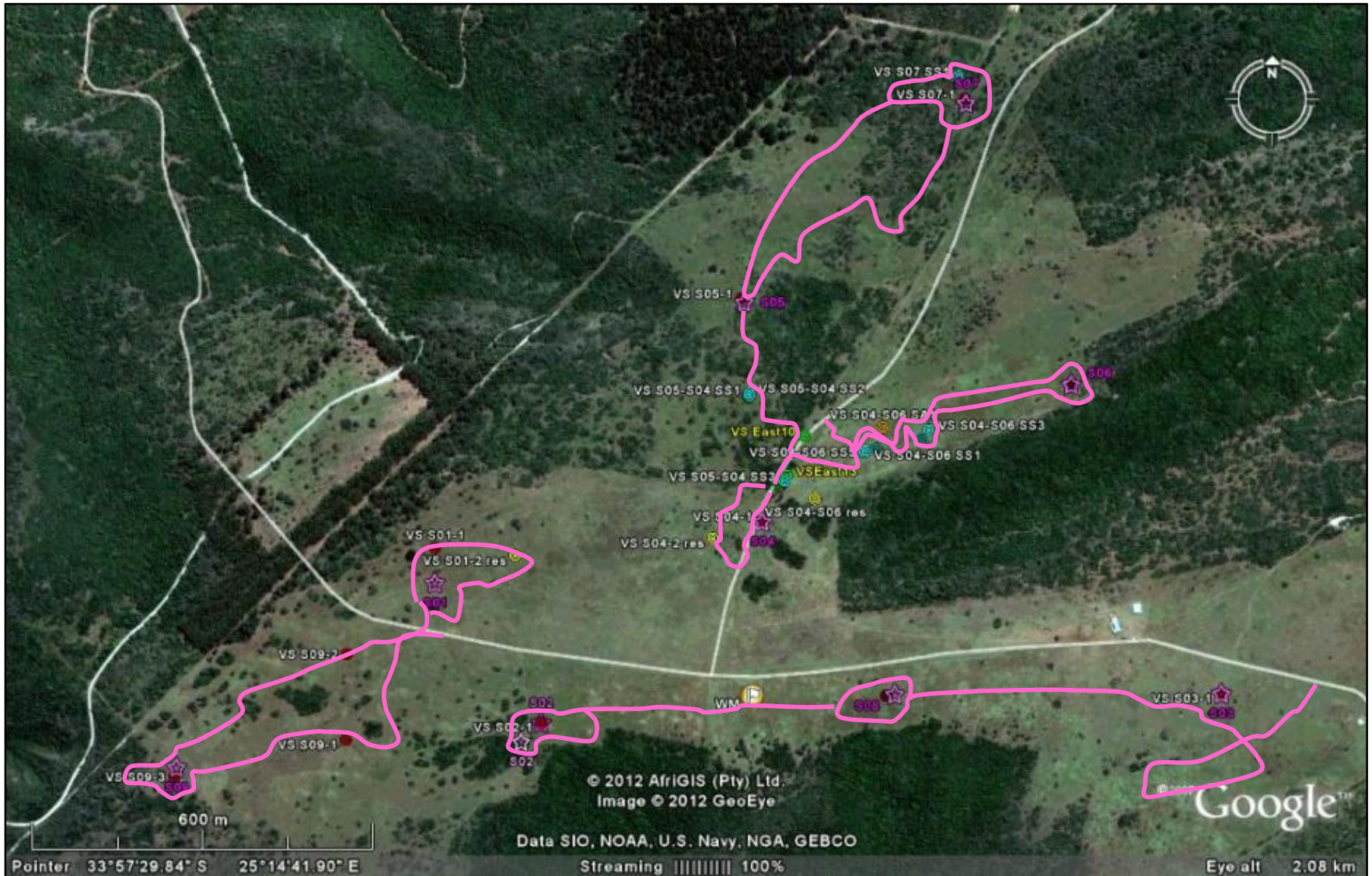
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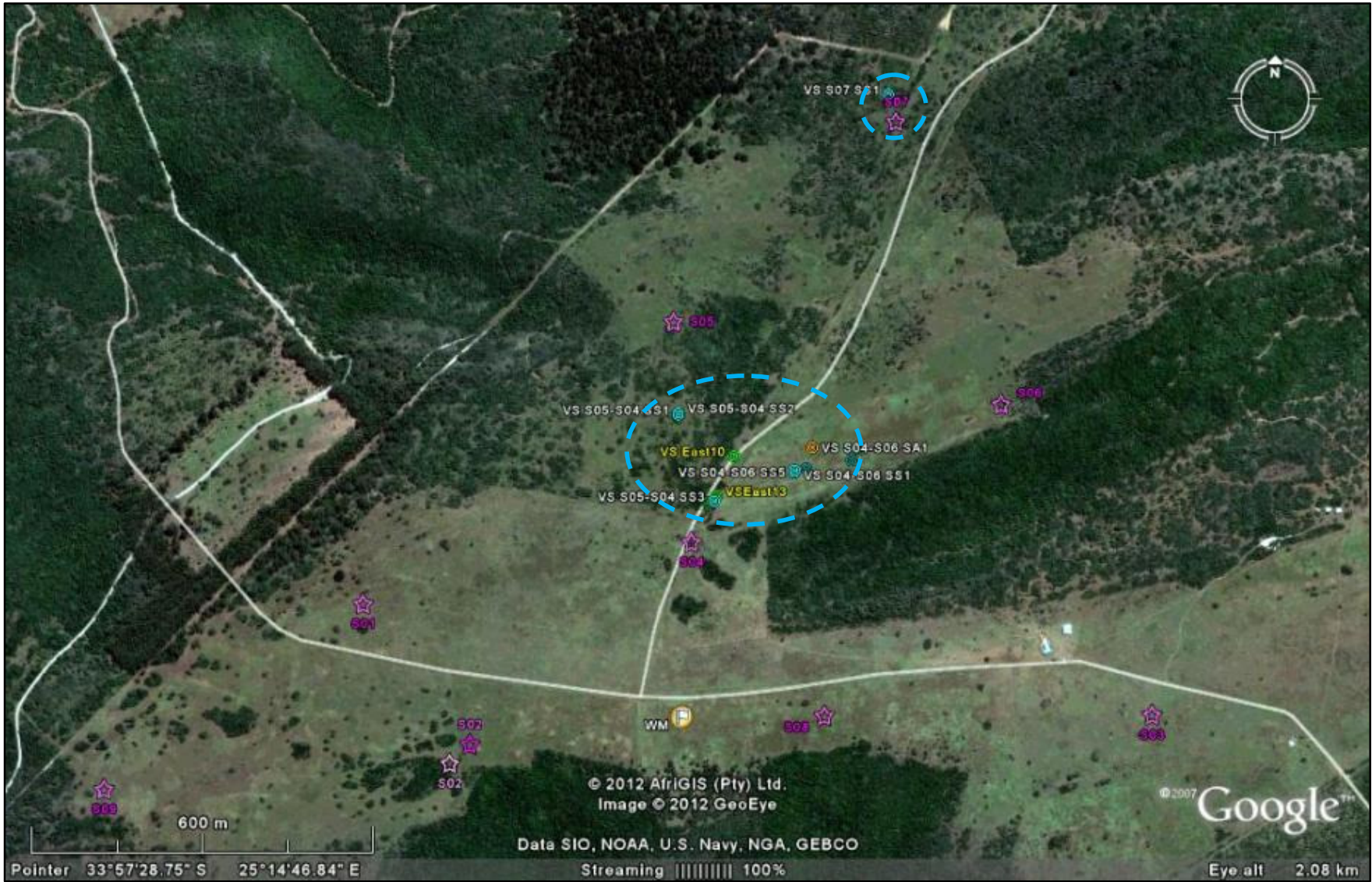
Map 1. Aerial view of the location of the approved Metrowind Wind Energy Facility (WEF).



Map 2. Revised layout of the approved Metrowind Wind Energy Facility (WEF) (image courtesy of SRK Consulting).



Map 3. Aerial view of approved Metrowind Wind Energy Facility (WEF) showing the track and (pink) followed during the archaeological ground-truthing investigation and associated general GPS co-ordinates (red), features (yellow), archaeological surface shell and stone artefact scatters (blue: shell; orange: stone artefacts) and previous archaeological surface scatters documented.



Map 4. Aerial view of approved Metrowind Wind Energy Facility (WEF) showing the concentrations of marine shell and stone artefact surface scatters (blue).

METHODOLOGY

The approved Metrowind Wind Energy Facility footprint of the turbines and access roads had been laid out by the Geotech team. Red painted sticks indicated the centre point of the individual turbines, blue painted sticks indicated the extent 100m x 40m of the foundation base for the wind turbine and turning points for trucks during the construction phase and, white painted sticks indicated the extent and routes of the new access roads. Each area was thoroughly investigated, although archaeological visibility was limited by the dense grass and thicket vegetation cover, by observing exposed and disturbed surface areas, burrowed holes, and churned up mole hills (Figures 1-2). The routes for the new access roads from the main access road and between the individual turbines were walked and similarly, the archaeological visibility was limited by dense grass and thicket vegetation cover, by observing exposed and disturbed surface areas, burrowed holes and, churned up moles hills. GPS readings were taken using a Garmin Oregon 550.



Figure 1. Example of exposed and disturbed surface area next to S03 centre point.



RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The individual turbine footprints and access roads from the main access road and between Turbines S01-S04, S08 and, S09 contained no archaeological material remains and sites. No further archaeological investigation is required within these areas, however, the recommendations must be considered apriori construction activities.

Three empty, probably unused reservoirs were observed on the perimeter of the turbine footprint at Turbine S01 and adjacent to the new access road footprint within the vicinity of Turbine S04 and adjacent to the new proposed access road between Turbines S04 and S06 (Figures 3-5). The features do not fall within the development footprint; however, care should be taken not to damage the structures during excavation and construction phases.



Figure 3. The empty reservoir at S01.



Figure 4. The empty reservoir at S04.



Figure 5. The empty reservoir adjacent to the new access road between S04 and S06.

The area between Turbines S05, S06 and, S07 was not included for investigation during the phase 1 archaeological impact assessment. However, the area was investigated to gain an insight into the wider area. Marine shell surface scatters and stone artefact occurrences (VS East8, VS East10 and VS East13 [map 4]) were documented (Figures 6-8). VS East8 (Site 1) was a small pile of marine shell scatter that had been dug up by burrowing animals and contained mainly whole marine shell remains of *Donax serra* (white mussel). VS East10 (Site 2) was located in a relatively open dense grass covered area to the west of the existing farm road and comprises of many churned up mole hills containing mainly *Donax serra* marine shell remains and occasional quartz stone artefacts. VS East13 (Site 3) was a relatively large area approximately 20m x 63m in extent. A fragmented marine shell surface scatter containing occasional quartz stone artefacts had been exposed in the farm road. The marine shell surface scatter comprises mainly *Donax serra* and to a lesser extent *Turbo sarmanticus*, *Scutellastra spp.* and *Cymbula spp.*



Figure 6. Marine shell surface scatter at VS East8 (Binneman & Booth 2010).



Figure 7. Marine shell scatter documented at VS East 13 observed within the churned up mole hills (Binneman & Booth 2010).



Figure 8. Marine shell scatter observed within the farm road at VS East13 (Binneman & Booth 2010).

It was expected that the marine shell surface scatter and stone artefacts would be encountered during the archaeological ground-truthing survey investigation of the turbine and access roads footprint for the approved Metrowind Wind Energy Facility (WEF). Marine shell surface scatters within exposed and disturbed surface areas, the existing farm road, churned up mole hills and, areas dug up from burrowing animals were encountered within the new access road between Turbines S04 and S06 (Figures 9-10). Fragments of fauna, possibly small antelope, were found in association with the marine shell dug out of a burrow (Figures 11-12). The general marine shell surface scatter tends to be mostly fragmented and ephemeral as observed in the hole dug by the burrowing animal. No depth of deposit seems to be evident. The marine shell surface scatter comprises mainly *Donax serra* and to a lesser extent *Turbo sarmanticus*, *Scutellastra spp.* and *Cymbula spp.* Occasional occurrences of stone artefacts were observed within this area. However, one upper grinding/hammer stone that had been flaked was documented adjacent to the layout of the new access road.



Figure 9. Fragmented marine shell occurring in churned up mole hills adjacent to the existing farm road outside of the area for the new access road between S04 and S06.



Figure 10. Marine shell scatter occurring in existing farm road between S04 and S06.





Figure 12. Flaked upper grinding/hammer stone observed adjacent to the New access road between S04 and S06.

The isolated and fragmented marine shell scatter observed at VS S05-S04 SS1 occurs within the new access road connecting Turbines S05 and S04, similarly tends to be ephemeral without any depth of deposit (Figures 13-14). The marine shell surface scatter at VS S07SS1 was observed in an exposed surface area within dense grass and thicket vegetation and flass outside of the turbine and new access road footprint.





Figure 14. Exposed marine shell surface scatter exposed in a footpath occurring within the new access road between S05 and S04.



Figure 15. Exposed marine shell scatter occurring outside the footprint of S07 within the dense grass and thicket vegetation.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The individual turbine footprints and access roads from the main access road and between Turbines S01-S04, S08 and, S09 contained no archaeological material remains and sites. No further archaeological mitigation should be required for this area. It should however, be noted that a manager or foremen should be informed on the possibility of sites that may occur within the area below the dense thicket and vegetation cover and the identification of these sites as well as possible human remains.

Care must be taken not to damage or destroy the empty reservoirs situated on the outskirts or adjacent to the turbine and new access road footprints during the construction phases.

The area between Turbines S05, S06 and, S07 contains several mainly fragmented and ephemeral marine shell surface scatters and associated stone artefacts and one incidence of faunal occurrence. Further mitigation should occur during the construction period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The area is rated as having a medium cultural significance (Generally Protected B (Field Rating IV B)). The following recommendations must be considered prior to the commencement of construction activities:

1. An application must be made to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for a destruction permit for archaeological sites apriori the commencement of construction activities for the area between Turbines S05, S06 and, S07.
2. A professional archaeologist (with an already approved excavation permit for test pitting) must be appointed to monitor and oversee the vegetation clearing for the area between Turbines S05, S06 and, S07for to determine the possible depth of deposit of the marine shell surface scatters and associated archaeological material and organic remains.
3. All construction activities must be monitored by an appointed professional archaeologist (with an already approved excavation permit for test pitting) between Turbines S05, S06 and, S07 for to determine the possible depth of deposit of the marine shell surface scatters and associated archaeological material and organic remains.
4. Construction managers/foremen should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
5. In the event that any concentrations of archaeological material are exposed during construction, all work in that area should stop and it should be reported immediately to the nearest museum/archaeologist or to the South African Heritage Resources Agency so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time should be allowed to remove/collect such material (See appendix 2 for a list of possible archaeological sites that maybe found in the area).

GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35) requires that all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetics, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual linguistic or technological value or significance are protected. Thus any assessment should make provision for the protection of all these heritage components, including archaeology, shipwrecks, battlefields, graves, and structures older than 60 years, living heritage, historical settlements, landscapes, geological sites, palaeontological sites and objects.

It must be emphasized that the conclusions and recommendations expressed in this archaeological heritage sensitivity investigation are based on the visibility of archaeological sites/features and may not therefore, reflect the true state of affairs. Many sites/features may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the event of such finds being uncovered, (such as during any phase of construction work), archaeologists must be informed immediately so that they can investigate the importance of the sites and excavate or collect material before it is destroyed. The onus is on the developer to ensure that this agreement is honoured in accordance with the National Heritage Act No. 25 of 1999.

It must also be clear that Archaeological Specialist Reports (AIAs) will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which should grant a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

APPENDIX: 1. FIELD RATING OF THE SITES (to comply with section 38 of the national legislation).

National: This site is considered to be of Field Rating/Grade I significance and should be nominated as such (mention should be made of any relevant international ranking);

Provincial: This site is considered to be of Field Rating/Grade II significance and should be nominated as such;

Local: This site is of Field Rating/Grade IIIA significance. The site should be retained as a heritage register site (High significance) and so mitigation as part of the development process is not advised.

Local: This site is of Field Rating/Grade IIIB significance. It could be mitigated and (part) retained as a heritage register site (High significance);

Generally Protected A (Field Rating IV A): This site should be mitigated before destruction (generally High/Medium significance);

Generally Protected B (Field Rating IV B): This site should be recorded before destruction (generally Medium significance);

Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): This site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

APPENDIX 2: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM COASTAL AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers

1. Shell middens

Shell middens can be defined as an accumulation of marine shell deposited by human agents rather than the result of marine activity. The shells are concentrated in a specific locality above the high-water mark and frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone and occasionally also human remains. Shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, but an accumulation which exceeds 1 m² in extent, should be reported to an archaeologist.

2. Human skeletal material

Human remains, whether the complete remains of an individual buried during the past, or scattered human remains resulting from disturbance of the grave, should be reported. In general the remains are buried in a flexed position on their sides, but are also found buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping and developers are requested to be on the alert for this.

3. Fossil bone

Fossil bones or any other concentrations of bones, whether fossilized or not, should be reported.

4. Stone artefacts

These are difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which do not appear to have been distributed naturally should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified.

5. Stone features and platforms

They come in different forms and sizes, but are easy to identify. The most common are an accumulation of roughly circular fire cracked stones tightly spaced and filled in with charcoal and marine shell. They are usually 1-2 metres in diameter and may represent cooking platforms. Others may resemble circular single row cobble stone markers. These are different sizes and may be the remains of wind breaks or cooking shelters.

6. Historical artefacts or features

These are easy to identified and include foundations of buildings or other construction features and items from domestic and military activities.

TABLE 1: GPS CO-ORDINATES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE RESOURCES, TRACK, AND OTHER ENCOUNTERS.

Reference	Description	Co-ordinates
VS S01-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 1 footprint (S01)	33° 57' 36.10"S; 25° 14' 24.70"E
VS S01-2 res	Empty reservoir adjacent to Turbine 1 footprint (S01)	33° 57' 36.50"S; 25° 14' 30.20"E
VS S02-1	Track - within vicinity of Turbine 2 footprint (S02)	33° 57' 46.00"S; 25° 14' 32.10"E
VS S03-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 3 footprint (S03)	33° 57' 44.00"S; 25° 15' 18.80"E
VS S04-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 4 footprint (S04)	33° 57' 34.40"S; 25° 14' 47.10"E
VS S04-2 res	Empty reservoir adjacent to Turbine 4 footprint (S04)	33° 57' 35.40"S; 25° 14' 43.80"E
VS S05-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 5 footprint (S05)	33° 57' 21.70"S; 25° 14' 45.60"E
VS S06-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 6 footprint (S08)	33° 57' 26.40"S; 25° 15' 08.40"E
VS S07-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 7 footprint (S07)	33° 57' 10.20"S; 25° 15' 00.80"E
VS S08-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 8 footprint (S08)	33° 57' 44.30"S; 25° 14' 44.20"E
VS S09-1	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 9 footprint (S09)	33° 57' 47.10"S; 25° 14' 30.70"E
VS S09-2	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 9 footprint (S09)	33° 57' 42.20"S; 25° 14' 18.70"E
VS S09-3	Track - within the vicinity of Turbine 9 footprint (S09)	33° 57' 49.30"S; 25° 14' 06.90"E
VS S04-S06 res	Empty reservoir adjacent to proposed new access road between Turbine 4 (S04) and Turbine 6 (S06)	33° 57' 32.10"S; 25° 14' 50.80"E
VS S04-S06 SS1	Shell Surface Scatter - in proposed new access road between Turbine 4 (S04) and Turbine 6 (S06) burrowed out by animals; includes fauna	33° 57' 30.30"S; 25° 14' 54.20"E
VS S04-S06 SS2	Shell Surface Scatter - in proposed new access road Turbine 4 (S04) and Turbine 6 (S06)	33° 57' 30.20"S; 25° 14' 55.00"E
VS S04-S06 SS3	Shell Surface Scatter - in existing farm gravel road	33° 57' 29.10"S; 25° 14' 59.50"E
VS S04-S06 SS4	Shell Surface Scatter - in existing farm gravel road	33° 57' 29.70"S; 25° 14' 58.10"E
VS S04-S06 SS5	Shell Surface Scatter - slightly denser scatter in existing farm gravel road	33° 57' 30.40"S; 25° 14' 54.20"E

VS S05-S04 SS1	Shell Surface Scatter - between Turbine 5 (S05) and Turbine 4 (S04)	33° 57' 27.20"S; 25° 14' 46.20"E
VS S05-S04 SS2	Shell Surface Scatter - between Turbine 5 (S05) and Turbine 4 (S04)	33° 57' 27.10"S; 25° 14' 46.20"E
VS S05-S04 SS3	Shell Surface Scatter - between Turbine 5 (S05) and Turbine 4 (S04)	33° 57' 32.10"S; 25° 14' 48.70"E
VS S07 SS1	Shell Surface Scatter - adjacent to Turbine 7 (S07)	33° 57' 08.90"S; 25° 15' 00.40"E
VS S04-S06 SA1	Stone Artefact - flaked hammer and grinding stone	33° 57' 29.00"S; 25° 14' 55.40"E
VS East8	A small pile of marine shell scatter dug up by burrowing animals; contains mainly whole <i>Donax serra</i> (white mussel) remains (Binneman & Booth 2010)	33° 57' 32.16"S; 25° 14' 48.24"E
VS East10	Located in a relatively open dense grass covered area west of the existing farm road; comprises many churned up mole hills containing mainly <i>Donax serra</i> remains and occasional quartz stone tool artefacts (Binneman & Booth 2010)	33° 57' 29.52"S; 25° 14' 50.04"E
VS East13	A relatively large area approximately 20m x 63m in extent; a fragmented marine shell scatter containing mainly <i>Turbo sarmaticus</i> ; <i>Scutellastra</i> spp. And <i>Cymbula</i> spp. (Binneman & Booth 2010)	33° 57' 31.80"S; 25° 14' 48.84"E
S01	Turbine 1	33° 57' 36.08"S; 25° 14' 24.71"E
S02	Turbine 2	33° 57' 47.10"S; 25° 14' 30.74"E Repositioned to approximately: 33° 57' 46.00"S; 25° 14' 32.11"E
S03	Turbine 3	33° 57' 43.99"S; 25° 15' 18.87"E
S04	Turbine 4	33° 57' 34.41"S; 25° 14' 47.18"E
S05	Turbine 5	33° 57' 21.90"S; 25° 14' 45.82"E
S06	Turbine 6	33° 57' 26.42"S; 25° 15' 08.34"E
S07	Turbine 7	33° 57' 10.24"S; 25° 15' 00.94"E
S08	Turbine 8	33° 57' 44.20"S; 25° 14' 56.48"E
S09	Turbine 9	33° 57' 48.74"S; 25° 14' 07.06"E

