HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED THOMAS RIVER WIND ENERGY PROJECT, CATHCART

FOR COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

DATE: 2 OCTOBER 2010

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INTRODUCTION

Umlando cc was contracted by Coastal Environmental Services to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed Thomas River Wind Energy Project, Thomas River, Cathcart. The wind farm is located ~13km northwest of Stuttterheim, and 20km southeast of Cathcart. (Figures 1 - 4).

The current land use is for pasturage with a few small rocky outcrops on top of large hills. It appears that there has been minimal disturbance to the land.

The wind farm will consist of 26 to 33 turbines spanning several hills. Each turbine is just located just below the top of the hill. The 26-turbine layout is for a 3MW facility, while the 33-turbine layout is for a 2MW facility. The EIA application will be for both layouts, however, InnoWind will then choose which turbine type they would like to use once they have authorization for both. In addition to the wind farms there are three proposed photovoltaic sites

Other infrastructure associated with the proposed wind farm will be:

- Concrete foundations to support the wind towers,
- Approximately 3.5 meter wide internal access roads to each turbine
- Underground cables connecting each turbine to the other and to the substation ,
- A small building to house the control instrumentation and interconnection elements, as well as a storeroom for maintenance equipment.

The survey located several heritage sites and these are of varying significance.

NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT OF 1999

The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (pp 12-14) protects a variety of heritage resources. This are resources are defined as follows:

"3. (1) For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include—

(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 natural features of cultural significance;

(e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;

(f) Archaeological and palaeontological sites;

(g) Graves and burial grounds, including—

(i) Ancestral graves;

(ii) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;

(iii) Graves of victims of conflict;

(iv) Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;

(v) Historical graves and cemeteries; and

(vi) Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

(h) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;

(i) Movable objects, including—

(i) Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;

(ii) Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;

(iii) Ethnographic art and objects;

(iv) Military objects;

(v) objects of decorative or fine art;

(vi) Objects of scientific or technological interest; and

(vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

(3)Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

(a) Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;

(b) Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

(c) Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

(d) Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;

(e) Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

(f) Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

(g) Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

(h) Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and

(i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa"

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the databases. These databases contain most of the known memorials and other listed/protected sites, battlefields and cemeteries in southern Africa. We also use 1937 aerial photographs and first edition 1:50 000 topographical maps when available. We also consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary.

The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and these sites tend to be sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features.

Defining significance

Heritage sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

1.1. Organic remains:

1.1.1. Faunal

1.1.2. Botanical

1.2. Rock art

1.3. Walling

1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit

1.5. Features:

1.5.1. Ash Features

1.5.2. Graves

1.5.3. Middens

1.5.4. Cattle byres

1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

2.1. Internal housing arrangements

2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns

2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?

3.2. Is it a type site?

3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

4.1. Providing information on current research projects

4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?

5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

7. Educational:

7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?

7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?

7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

8. Other Heritage Significance:

8.1. Palaeontological sites

8.2. Historical buildings

8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites

8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries

8.5. Living Heritage Sites

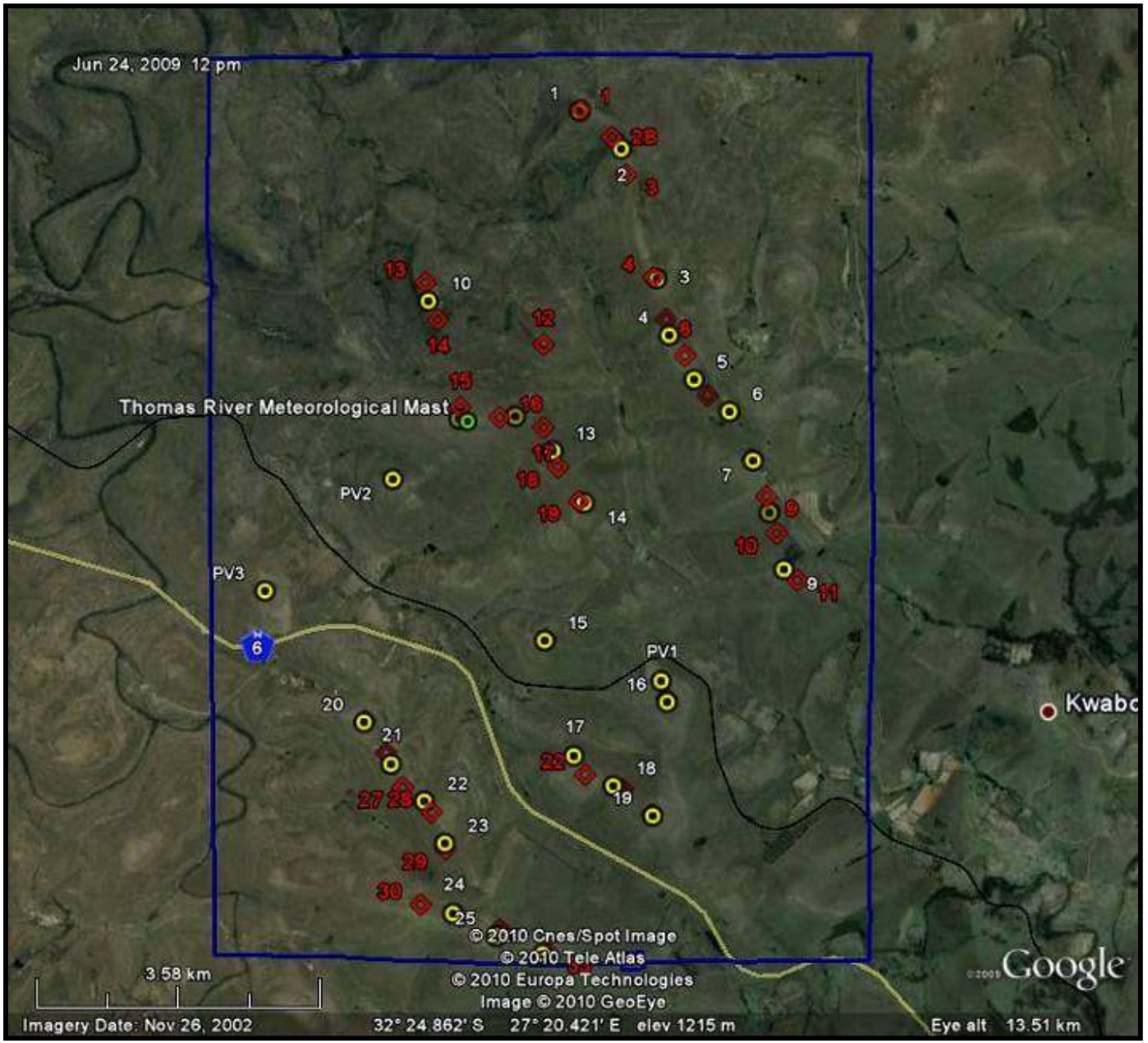
8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED WIND FARM[1]

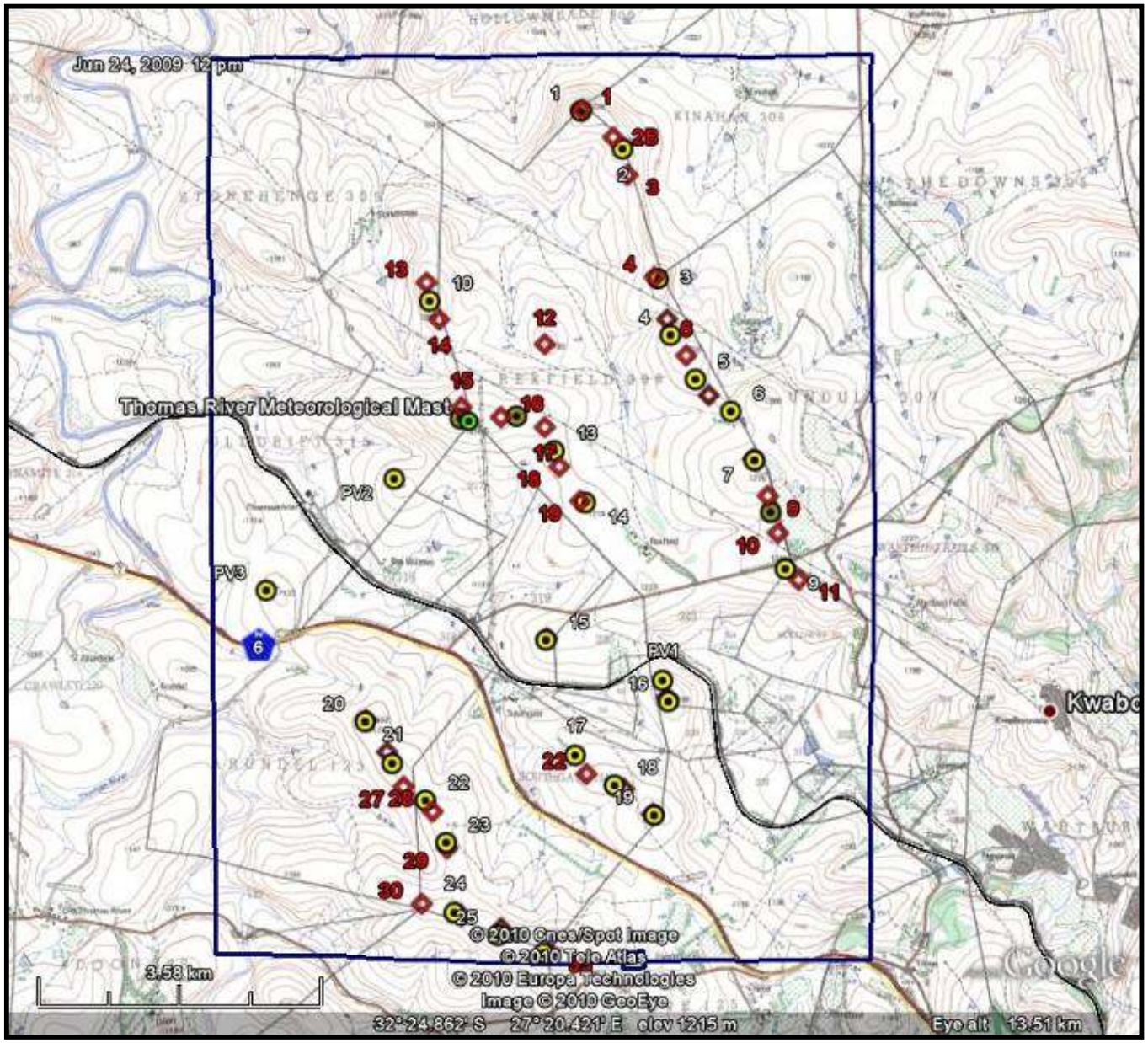
[1] Blue Polygon indicates general extent of affected area

FIG. 2: AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE PORPOSED TOWERS[2]



[2] Yellow & red = different kW masts

FIG. 3: 1996 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE PROPOSED WIND FARM[3]



[3] An earlier edition was not available from the surveyor general

RESULTS

The locations of the masts tend to be near the top of the hill, in areas that have very little top soil and would be unsuitable for long-term human occupation. They do however, offer vantage viewpoints. In the more recent times, small kraals have been used. Figure 4 shows the environment of the area. Figure 5 shows the locations of the heritage sites.

TRM01

TRM01 is located at the top of the hill. It consists of a small scatter of Late Stone Age (LSA) tools. These are all in a secondary context. The tools consist of flakes and chunks.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

TRM02

TRM02 is located at the top of the hill. It consists of an isolated Late Stone Age (LSA) tools across the whole hill. These are all in a secondary context. The tools consist of flakes and chunks. Some trace fossils also occur on this hill.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

TRM03

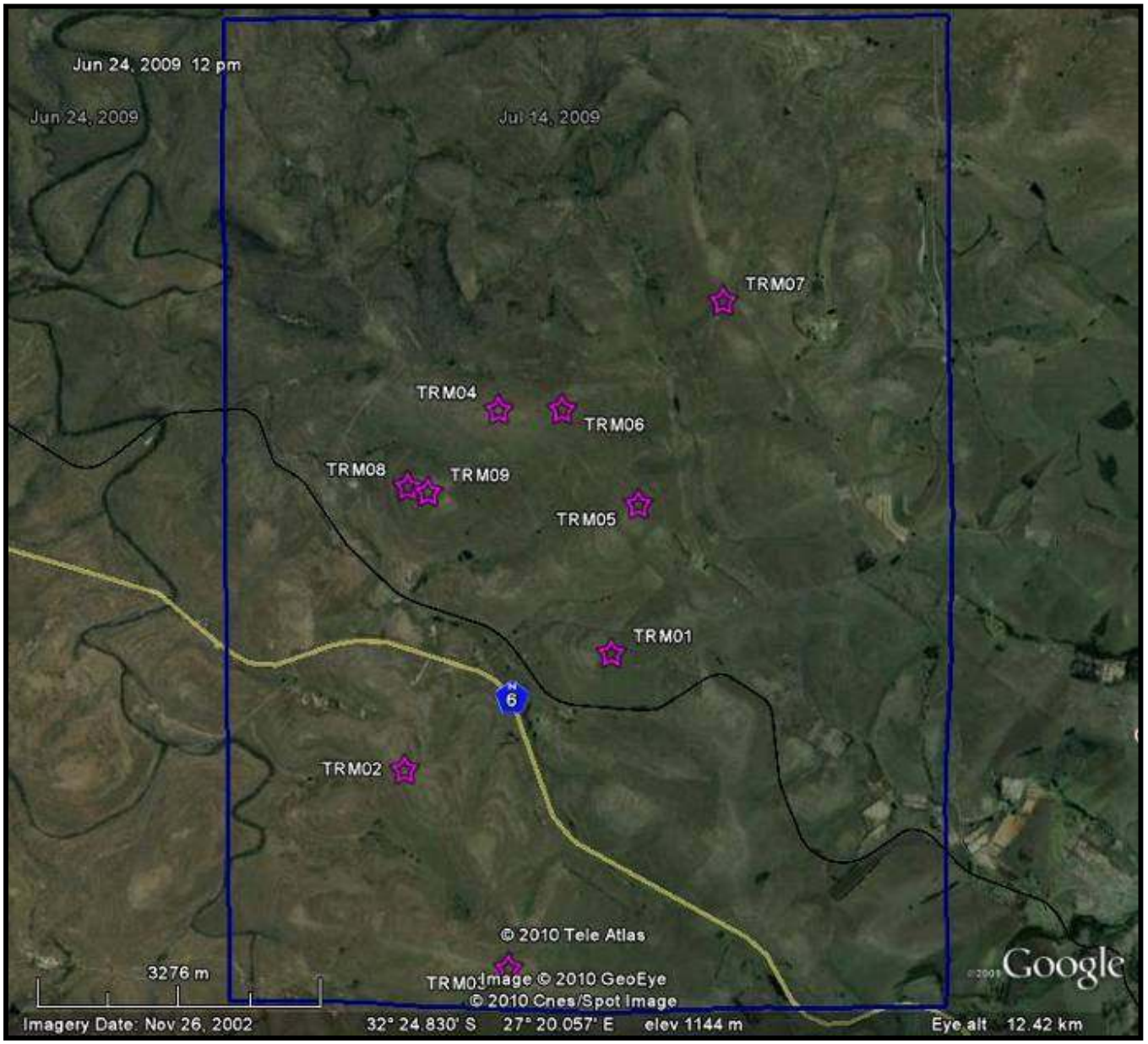
TRM03 is located at the top of the hill. It consists of a few Late Stone Age (LSA) tools across the whole hill. These are all in a secondary context. The tools consist of flakes and chunks.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

FIG. 4: ENVIRONMENT FOR THOMAS RIVER WIND FARM

FIG. 5: LOCATION OF HERITAGE SITES AT PROPOSED TOWERS



TRM04

TRM04 is located near the meteorological mast. The top of the hill has several natural terraces, and stone tools occur in some of these terraces (fig. 6). They have probably washed down from higher up the hill.

The stone tools consist of standard LSA flakes, of which very few have been utilised.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: The site should be sampled and/or have basic quantitative analyses. Since there are more tools here than at other sites, a basic analysis should occur since the site will be cleared.

FIG. 6: TERRACES WITH STONE TOOLS AT TRM04

TRM05

TRM05 is located on one of the smaller hills of the area. The general area consists of a scatter of LSA and Early Stone Age (ESA) artefacts. One small ESA hand-axe was noted, while the rest of the artefacts were LSA flakes, and one chunk. The tools are probably in a secondary context.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

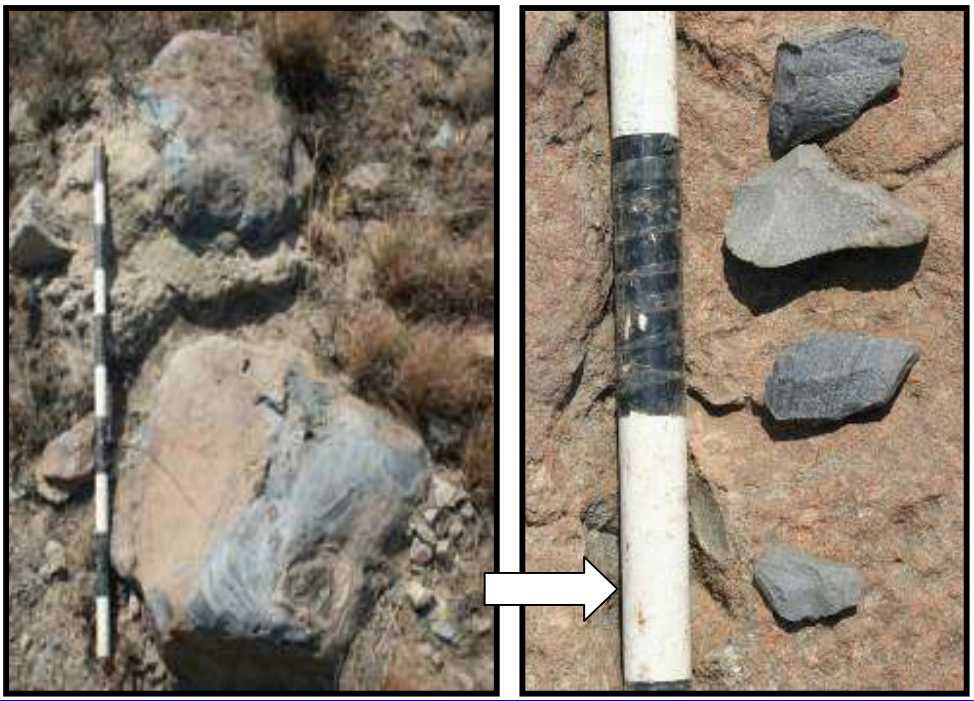
TRM06

TRM06 is located in the saddle of two hills. It consists of a few small quartzite outcrops (or rocks) that have been used as cores to make stone tools. It is thus a quarry site (figure 7). The stone tools consist of standard LSA flakes, of which one has been utilised.

Significance: The site is of low significance as it is a standard LSA site.

Mitigation: Mitigation: The site should be sampled and/or have basic quantitative analyses.

FIG. 7: "QUARRY" (LEFT) AND TOOLS (RIGHT) AT TRM04



TRM07

TRM07 is located on the northern hills of the affected area. It consists of a scatter of LSA stone flakes. These are in a secondary context and are on terrace similar to those at TMR06

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

TRM08

TRM08 is located along the western slopes of a medium sized hill. The site consists of a small dry stone walled kraal that has been placed on natural terrace (fig. 8). The kraal is not very recent in that there are several bushes growing on the wall itself. The landowner mentioned that guards do make small windbreaks when on poaching duty. We noted one of these at PV2, but it is much smaller.

There are no artefacts associated with the wall and it is thus not datable. I do not believe it is of archaeological age, i.e. over 100 years.

Significance: The site is of low significance.

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

TRM09

TRM09 is located on top of the hill. It consists of a very small scatter of MSA and LSA tools. The MSA tools consist of a broken flake that was probably carried onto the hill by LSA people. The LSA tools consisted of a core, some flakes and an adze. This is the first formal tool I observed for the entire area. Too few artefacts occur for it to be sampled.

Significance: The site is of low significance

Mitigation: No further mitigation is required.

FIG. 8: STONE WALLED KRAAL TRM08

PALAEONTOLOGY

Several trace fossils were observed along the hills. These are of low significance and occur all over the general area. According to Dr Groenewald (Appendix A) there is a probability that fossils, and/or the animal tracks will occur in the sandstone and mudstone layers. Depending on the depth of the turbine base, will determine which layers will be affected. Dr Groenewald suggests that someone is trained to observe these fossils; however, I believe that someone with a palaeontological background needs to assess the sites during the construction phase.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

The sites noted during the survey of the proposed Thomas River wind farm tend to be of low significance. Most of these are a series of isolated artefacts on the same hill and can thus technically be referred to as a site. Only two sites (TRM04 and TRM06) have enough artefacts that warrant some form of mitigation. Sampling would not gain any significant research information. However, a few squares at each site should be plotted, and some form of quantitative analyses should occur.

The stone walling is probably of recent historical age and is of low significance. If possible, it should not be damaged; however, it is not essential to save it.

Several other structures were observed during the survey; however, these are not in the direct path of the turbines, and are thus not mentioned for this report.

The developer will need to apply for a destruction permit for these sites from SAHRA.

A palaeontologist may be required to be on site during the construction phase of the project.

CONCLUSION

The Heritage Impact Assessment recorded nine sites during the survey of the proposed Thomas River wind farm and photovoltaic project. The survey covered a row of five hills, and approximately 59 turbine and 3 photovoltaic locations.

A total of nine heritage sites were noted. Only two of these sites warrant some form of mitigation, and this is minimal mitigation, in the form of quantitative sampling. None of the heritage sites are significant enough to hinder the proposed Thomas River wind farm development.

APPENDIX A
PALAEONTOLOGICAL REPORT

Clarens Dinosaur Hunting Expeditions CC
Dr Gideon Groenewald (PhD; Nat Dip Nat Con; Pr Sci Nat Earth Scientist)

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Bethlehem
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7 October 2010

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Gavin

POTENTIAL PALAEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT THOMAS RIVER AREA

Thank you for your request to comment on the potential impact of the development at Cathcart/Thomas River.

Following a desktop survey and the fact that the site of the development is underlain by sandstone and mudstone (information supplied as part of the request for comments) it is presumed that the site of the development is underlain by sedimentary strata of the Karoo Supergroup. The region at Cathcart is underlain by sandstone and mudstone of the Beaufort Group, most probably upper Adelaide Subgroup and lower Tarkastad Subgroup, both units containing fossils of invertebrate tracks as well as having a potential to contain fossils of vertebrates from the Dicynodon lacerticeps and Lystrosaurus Assemblage Zones. The Dicynodon lacerticeps Assemblage Zone is also known for the wealth of fossils of plants, including Glossopteris fauna, and the developer must be aware of these potential fossils on this site. Although fossils are known from these formations, excavations for the proposed developments can uncover some unique fossils or new information that will improve the understanding of the palaeontology of the region.

We recommend that the developer and contractor be informed of the possibility of fossils on the site and that one dedicated staff member of the contractor be trained to identify possible fossils. On reporting of a fossil find the developer must appoint a qualified palaeontologist to remove the fossils under guidance of a SAHRA permit.

Thank you for your request to be of assistance.

GIDEON GROENEWALD (PhD; Pr Sci Nat Earth Scientist)
Geologist

APPENDIX B

SITE RECORD FORMS

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM01
Official Name: 320
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 25.633'S 27° 20.334'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

Take N6 to Cathcart. Take next road after Toise station, and go under bridge. Cross the transmission line. Site is on hill to the right

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: no
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM01 is located at the top of the hill. It consists of a small scatter of Late Stone Age (LSA) tools. These are all in a secondary context. The tools consist of flakes and chunks form local raw materials

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM02
Official Name: Arundell 123
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 26.352'S 27° 18.821'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

Take N6 to Cathcart. Take next road after Toise station. Pass first farm road (to Elvadell) to left, and take second track with gate on left. Site is on top of the hill.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: No
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM02 is located at the top of the hill. It consists of an isolated Late Stone Age (LSA) tools across the whole hill. These are all in a secondary context. The tools consist of flakes and chunks. Some trace fossils also occur on this hill.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM03
Official Name: Arundell 123
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 27.563'S 27° 19.585'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

Take N6 to Cathcart. Take next road after Toise station. Take first farm road to left, and follow farm road to top of the hill behind the farmhouse

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: No
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM03 is located at the top of the hill. It consists of a few Late Stone Age (LSA) tools across the whole hill. These are all in a secondary context. The tools consist of flakes and chunks.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM04
Official Name: Rexfield 308
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 24.131'S 27° 19.511'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

As for TRM01, but continue with road until turnoff to (Reid's farm) Rexfield. Site is on highest hill behind farmhouse.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: Yes: Sample/quantitative analyses.
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM04 is located near the meteorological mast. The top of the hill has several natural terraces, and stone tools occur in some of these terraces. They have probably washed down from higher up the hill. The stone tools consist of standard LSA flakes, of which very few have been utilised. Local raw materials.

Note: Several 19th century corrugated structures exist on this farm near the farmhouse. These are. part of the prefab. Structures bought from catalogue books. These structures occur all over the general area and are well preserved

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: ESA & LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM05
Official Name: Rexfield 308
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 24.713'S 27° 20.531'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

As for TRM01, but continue with road until turnoff to (Reid's farm) Rexfield. Site is on smaller hill behind farmhouse, or south of TRM04.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: No
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM05 is located on one of the smaller hills of the area. The general area consists of a scatter of LSA and Early Stone Age (ESA) artefacts. One small ESA hand-axe was noted, while the rest of the artefacts were LSA flakes, and one chunk. The tools are probably in a secondary context.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM06
Official Name: Rexfield 308
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 24.128'S 27° 19.974'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

Site is ~700m east of TRM04

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: Yes: Sample/quantitative analyses.
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM06 is located in the saddle of two hills. It consists of a few small quartzite outcrops (or rocks) that have been used as cores to make stone tools. It is thus a quarry site. The stone tools consist of standard LSA flakes, of which one has been utilised.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM07
Official Name:
Local Name: Rexfield 308
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 23.454'S 27° 21.153'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

As for TRM04, but continue past Rexfield turnoff, and take the next road to the left that continues to the old Telkom cement tower. Walk the rest, or take Rexfield turnoff, and continue with track past the farmhouse. Site is in the saddle between the 3rd and 4th large hills, and may be accessible via farm tracks.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: No
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM07 is located on the northern hills of the affected area. It consists of a scatter of LSA stone flakes. These are in a secondary context and are on terrace similar to those at TMR06

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age:
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period: X

Recorder's Site No.: TRM08
Official Name: Olddrift 305
Local Name: The Willows
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading: 32° 24.601'S 27° 18.833'E

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From N6, take new Thomas River station turn off. Cross railway and take left fork, then first right, and drive up the hill and gravel road. Just before the stream (with dams) is a cattle gate. Go through gate and follow to the top of the hill, in direction of The Willows. Site is ¾ up west side of the hill on natural terrace

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Structure
Merits conservation: No
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM08 is located along the western slopes of a medium sized hill. The site consists of a small dry stone walled kraal that has been placed on natural terrace. The kraal is not very recent in that there are several bushes growing on the wall itself. The landowner mentioned that guards do make small windbreaks when on poaching duty. We noted one of these at the hill to the southwest, but it is much smaller. There are no artefacts associated with the wall and it is thus not datable. I do not believe it is of archaeological age, i.e. over 100 years.

UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD FORM

SITE CATEGORY: (X where applicable)
Stone Age: LSA
Early Iron Age:
Late Iron Age
Historical Period:

Recorder's Site No.: TRM09
Official Name: Olddrift 305
Local Name:
Map Sheet: 3227AD Toise
GPS reading:

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: SKETCH OR DESCRIPTION.

From N6, take new Thomas River station turn off. Cross railway and take left fork, then first right, and drive up the hill and gravel road. Just before the stream (with dams) is a cattle gate. Go through gate and follow to the top of the hill, in direction of The Willows. Site is on top of hill

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Type of Site: Open
Merits conservation: No
Threats: Yes
What threats: Wind farm

RECORDING:
Graphic record: Yes
Digital pictures: x Tracings : Re-drawings:

Recorder/Informant: Name: Gavin Anderson
Address: PO Box 102532, Meerensee, 3901
Date: Sept. 2010

Description of site and artefactual content.

TRM09 is located on top of the hill. It consists of a very small scatter of MSA and LSA tools. The MSA tools consist of a broken flake that was probably carried onto the hill by LSA people. The LSA tools consisted of a core, some flakes and an adze. This is the first formal tool I observed for the entire area. Too few artefacts occur for it to be sampled.