



EASTERN CAPE

HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

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CES - Environmental and social advisory services
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For attention: Ms. Robyn Thomson

SUPPLEMENTARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATEMENT: ACCESS ROAD UPGRADES FOR THE HAGA HAGA WIND ENERGY FACILITY WITHIN THE GREAT KEI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

CES - Environmental and social advisory services appointed Eastern Cape Heritage Consultants cc (EHC) to provide a supplementary statement to the previous archaeological assessments conducted for the authorised Haga Haga Wind Energy Facility (WEF) with specific reference to the proposed external access road upgrades.

The Haga Haga WEF was authorised on 5/07/2019 (DFFE Reference: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1087). The Environmental Authorisation (EA) received an amendment on 03/06/2021 (DFFE Reference: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1087/AM1). The original EIA included a 42 turbine layout and associated internal road network, the amendment reduced the number of turbines to 36 and the internal road network was changed to match. The internal road layout will be built as per the layout submitted during the amendment, within allowable micro siting limits. The WEF has not yet been constructed.

Several of the site access points will require upgrades on farm portions which were not included in the previous applications. WKN Windcurrent, is therefore proposing to upgrade the existing roads leading to the access points, which will link up with the approved WEF internal road layout, to allow for access to the site in order for the turbine infrastructure, including but not limited to the blades and tower components, to be transported to the site on large trucks. Due to the length of the blades (up to 100m), the trucks require a minimum road width of 8m with the width increasing at the turning arcs to up to 110m in diameter (55m wide intersection radius) to allow for safe passage.

The proposed upgrades are described in Table 1-1 below and in the figures attached.

Table 1-1: Description of the upgrades.

MAP REF	FARM PORTION	UPGRADE DESCRIPTION
1	RE of Farm 94	Widening of existing intersection
	Portion 2 of Farm 94	Existing road needs to be widened and realigned slightly
2	RE of Farm 111 & Portion 1 of Farm 111	Existing road needs to be widened and realigned slightly
3	Portion 2 of Farm 69	Existing intersection to be widened
4	RE of Farm 225	Existing road needs to be widened and realigned
5		Existing intersection to be widened
6	RE Farm 222 and RE Farm 288	Road widening and/or vegetation trimming and possible clearance

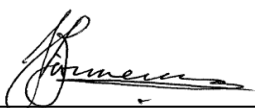
In general, the proposed access road upgrades on the farm portions specified above will not increase the archaeological significance of the impacts originally identified. The proposed upgrades to the access roads are therefore considered as having **low archaeological significance** and the development may proceed without any additional mitigation.

There are no changes to impacts and their significance ratings as identified in the original EIA process and the proposed upgrades should receive the same rating as in the previous report. The following recommendation in the archaeological assessment for the amendment application remains applicable to this application:

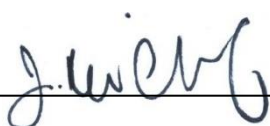
Should any archaeological material be exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area and reported to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Grahamstown) (Tel: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Resources Authority (Tel: 043 745 0888), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material (See Appendix A for a list of possible archaeological sites that may be found in the area).

Please note that the individual impact assessments should be consulted prior to the development for any additional requirements. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) should also be informed of the development for ECPHRA to consider if any further assessments are recommended.

Best Regards



Dr. Johan Binneman



Kobus Reichert

REFERENCES

- The Department of Environmental Affairs. 2019. Environmental Authorisation for the construction of a 150 MW Haga - Haga Wind Energy Facility within the Greater Kei Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province.
- Binneman, J and Reichert, K. 2020. An archaeological assessment of the proposed amendments to turbine specifications, the update of turbine locations and access roads of the authorised Haga Haga Wind Energy Facility within the Great Kei Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for CES - Environmental and social advisory services. Eastern Cape Heritage Consultants cc.
- Halkett, D. 2017. Revised in 2018. Heritage / Archaeological impact assessment of the proposed Haga Haga Wind Farm south of Kei Mouth, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for Terramanzi Environmental Consulting. ACO Associates cc.
- Halkett, D. 2017. Basic assessment report - heritage. Proposed 132kv powerline between the Haga Haga WEF and the Chaba substation, Komga, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd on behalf of WKN-Windcurrent. ACO Associates cc.

Figure 1 - Layout map of access road upgrades

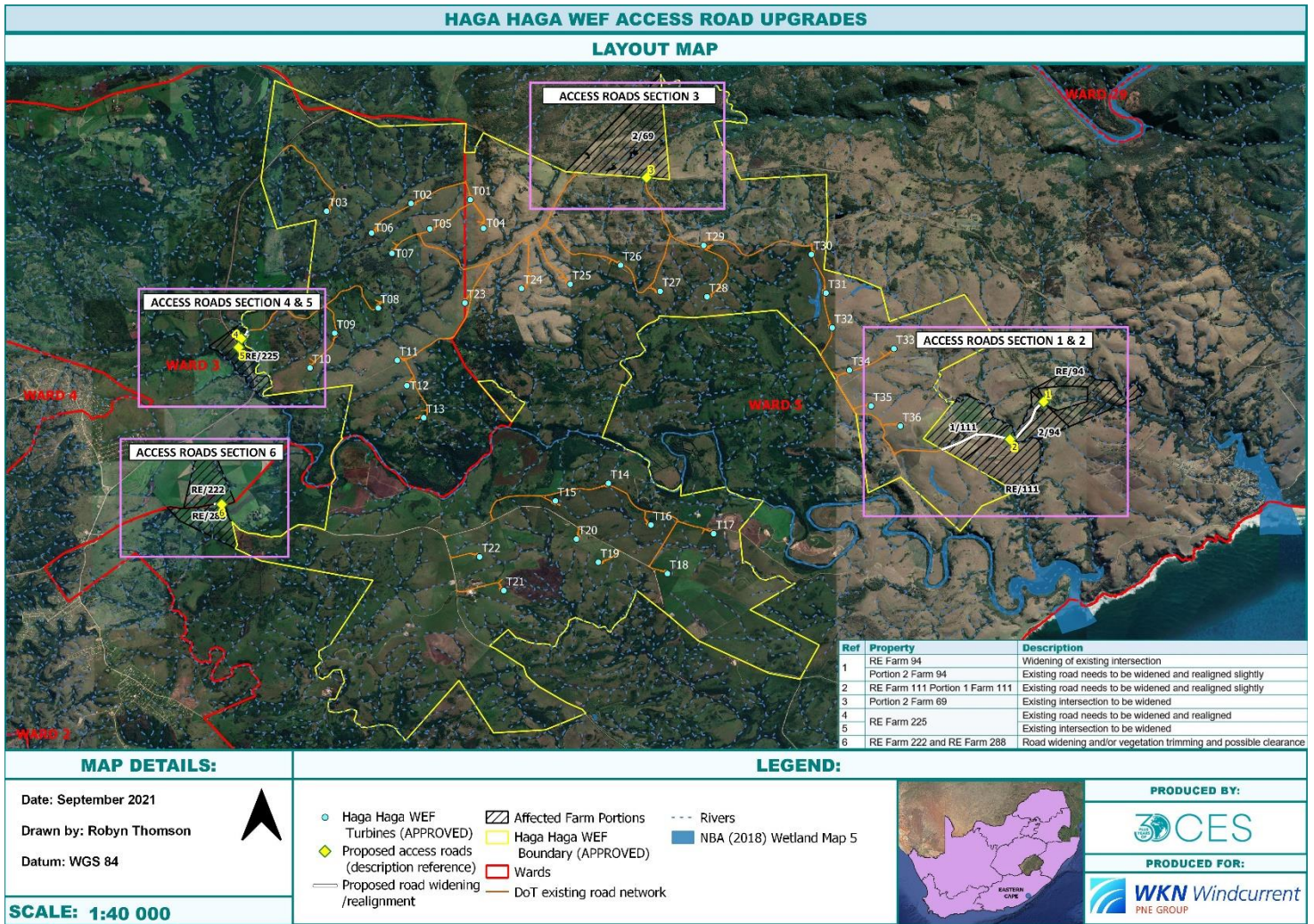


Figure 2 - Road coordinates (section 1 and 2)

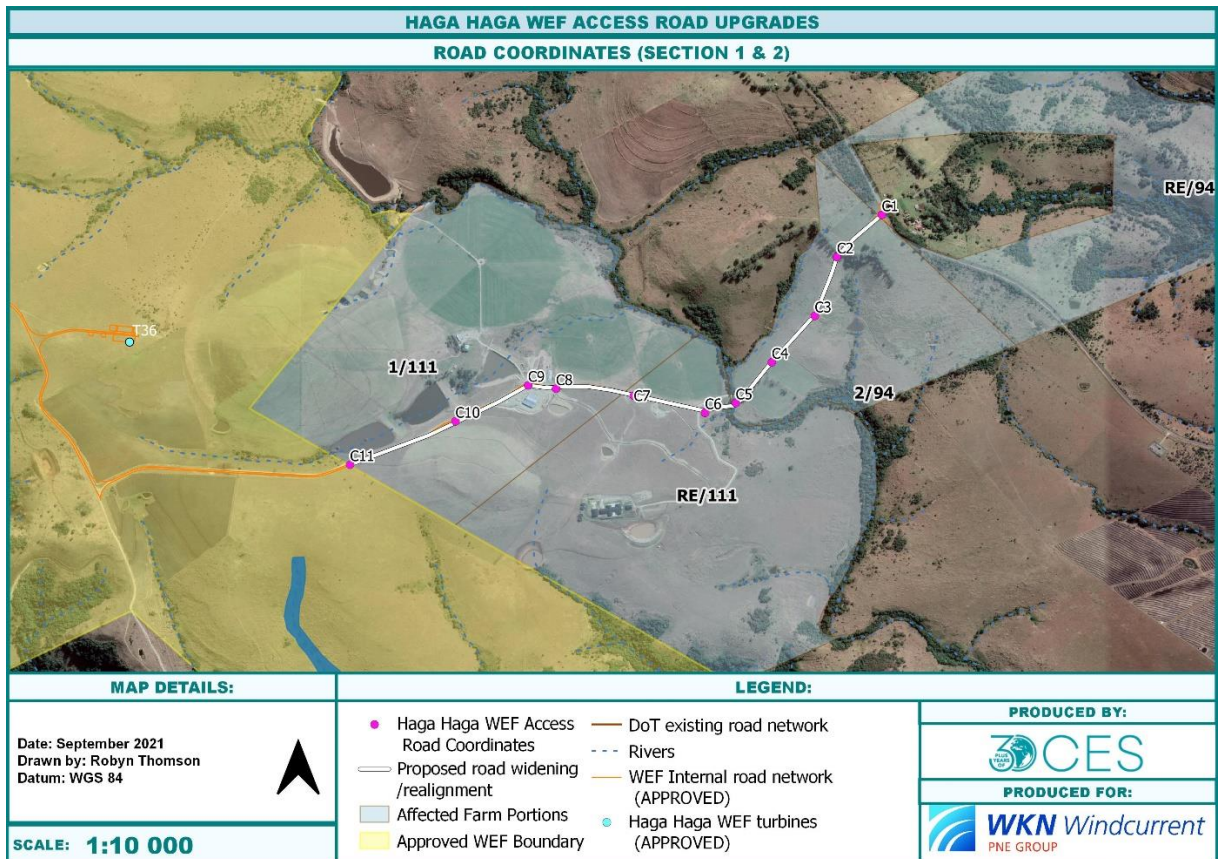


Figure 3 - Road coordinates (section 3)

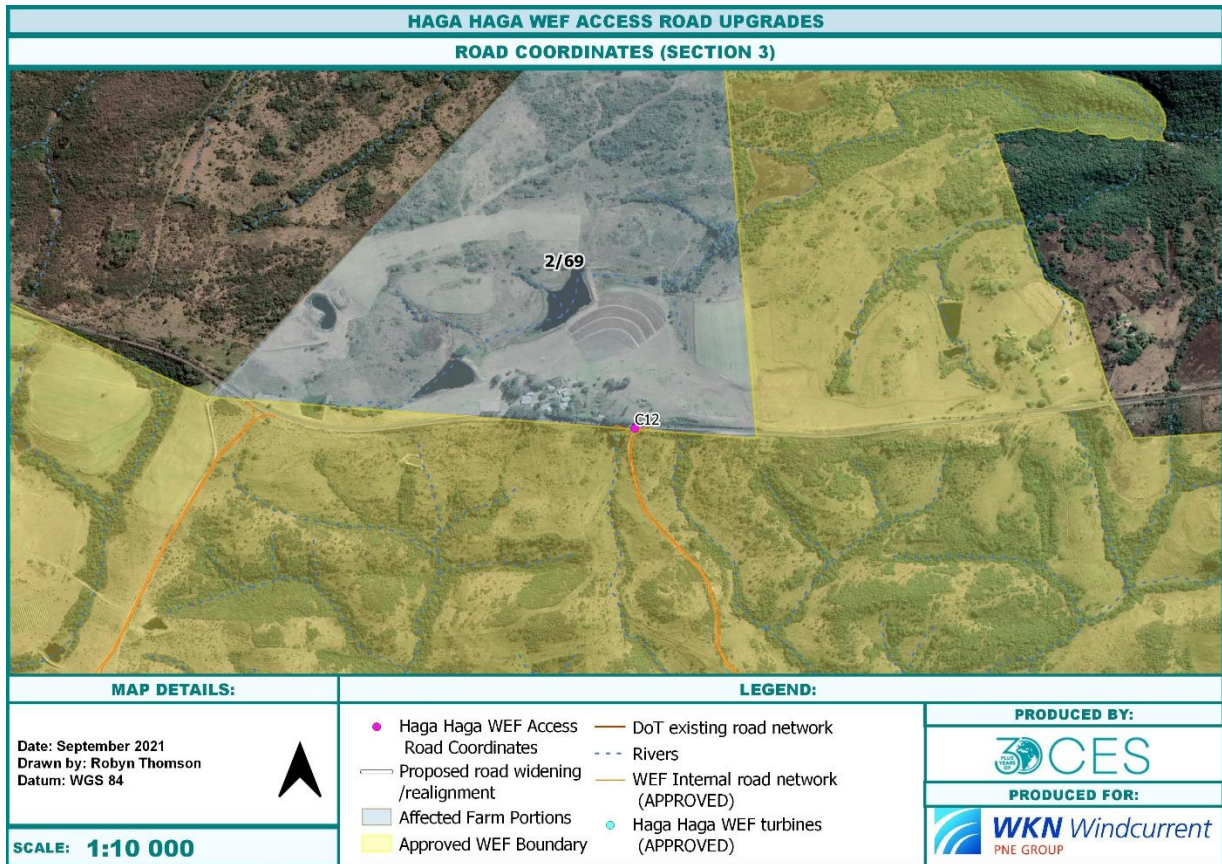


Figure 4 - Road coordinates (section 4 and 5)

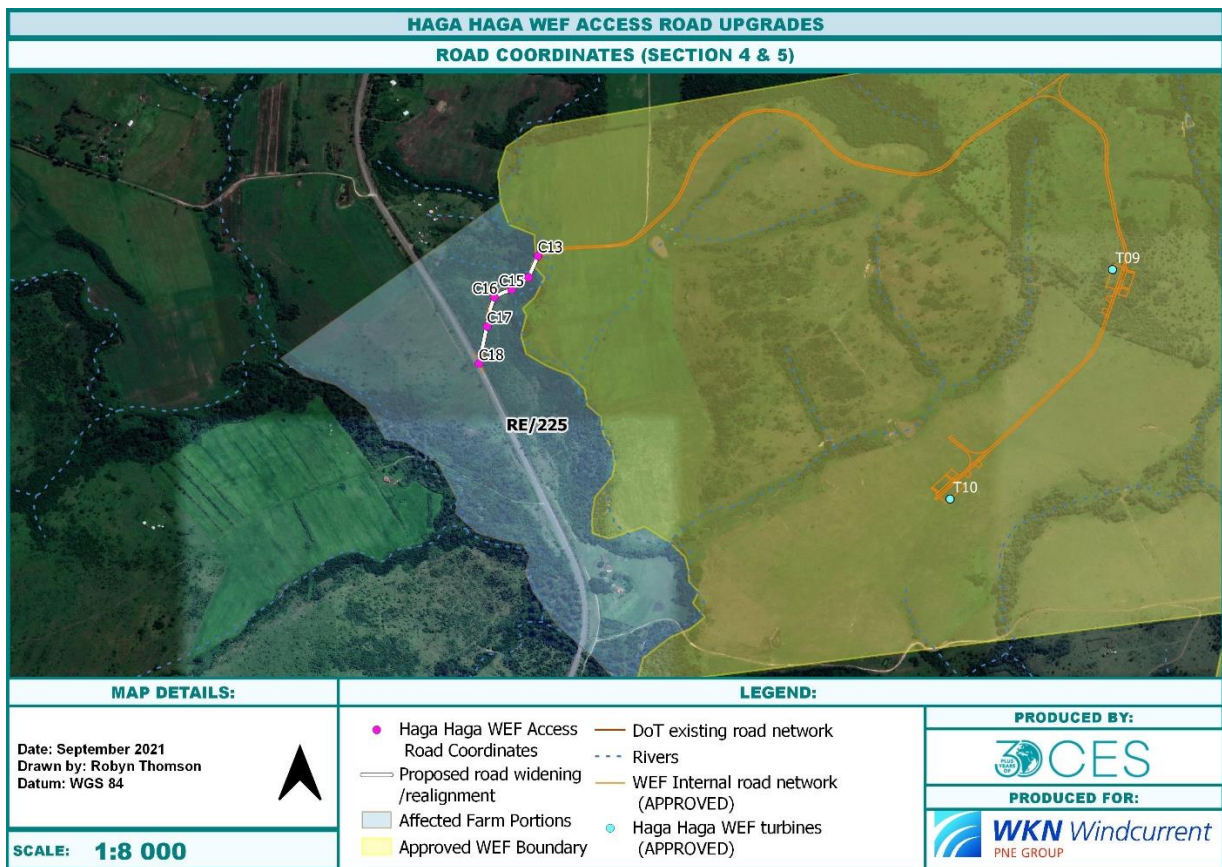
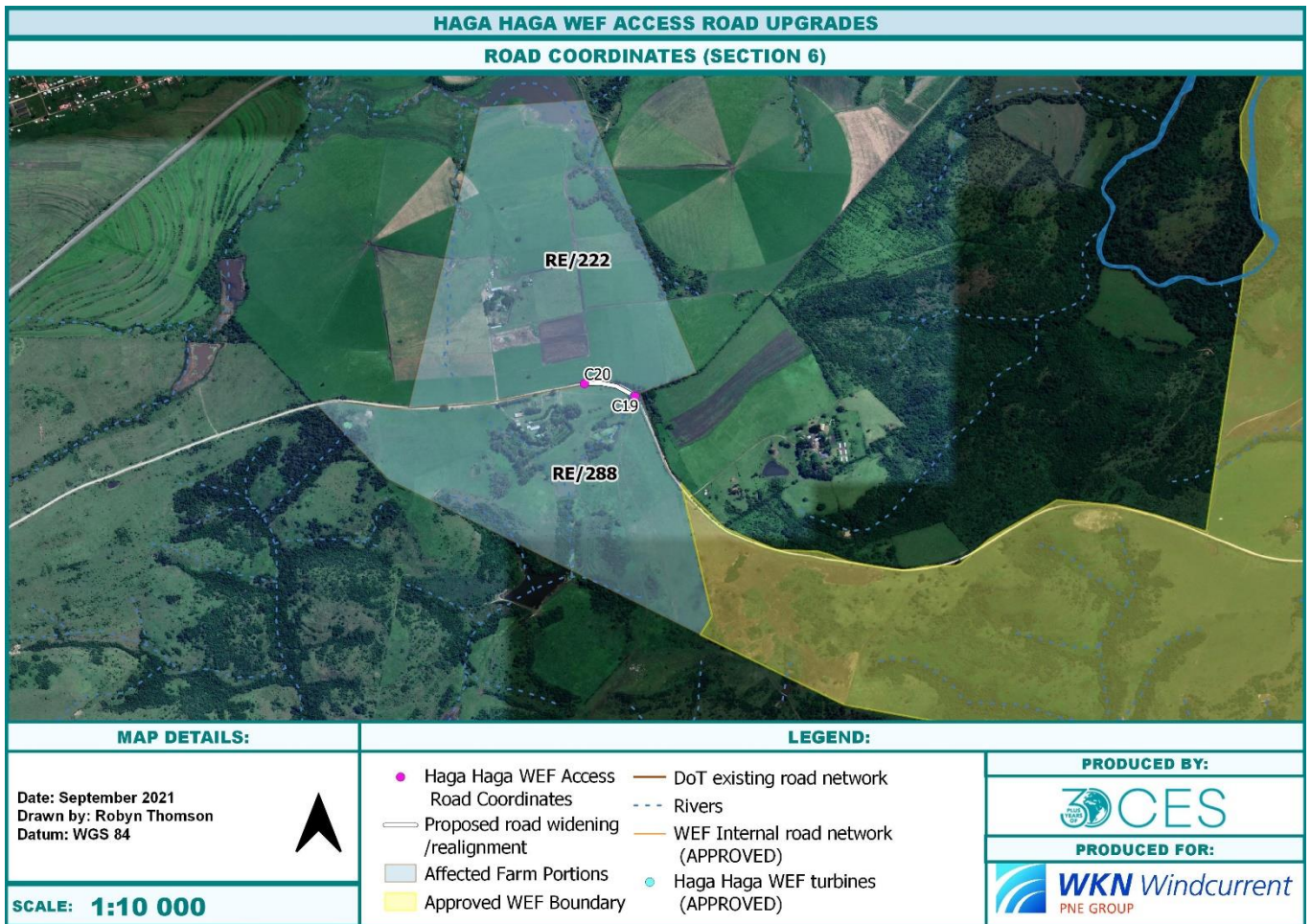


Figure 5 - Road coordinates (section 6)



APPENDIX A: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM INLAND AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers

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 human remains are buried in a flexed position on their side, but are also found buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping. Developers are requested to be on alert for the possibility of uncovering such remains.

Freshwater mussel middens

Freshwater mussels are found in the muddy banks of rivers and streams and were collected by people in the past as a food resource. Freshwater mussel shell middens are accumulations of mussel shell and are usually found close to rivers and streams. These shell middens frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone, and occasionally 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.

Large stone cairns

They come in different forms and sizes, but are easy to identify. The most common are roughly circular stone walls (mostly collapsed) and may represent stock enclosures, remains of wind breaks or cooking shelters. Others consist of large piles of stones of different sizes and heights and are known as *isisivane*. They are usually near river and mountain crossings. Their purpose and meaning is not fully understood, however, some are thought to represent burial cairns while others may have symbolic value.

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.

Fossil bone

Fossil bones may be found embedded in geological deposits. Any concentrations of bones, whether fossilized or not, should be reported.

Historical artefacts or features

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