ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF POSTMASBURG
SOLAR PV ENERGY FACILITY 2 ON THE
REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM KAPSTEWEL
436, POSTMASBURG, NORTHERN CAPE

(Assessment conducted under Section 38 (8) of the
National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999)

Prepared for:
Postmasburg Solar PV Energy Facility 2 (Pty) Ltd
Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd
5th Floor, Hill House Building
43 De Schmidt Street
Green Point 8000
Tel: 083 324 1978

November 2014

Prepared by:
Lita Webley & David Halkett
ACO Associates cc
8 Jacobs Ladder
St James

Email: lita.webley@aco-associates.com
Tel: 0217064104
Fax: 0866037195
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACO Associates cc was appointed by Perception Planning on behalf of the client, Postmasburg Solar PV Energy Facility 2 (Pty) Ltd, to undertake an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the construction of a PV facility on the remaining extent of the farm Kapstewel 436, situated in the Tsantsabane Local Municipality, Northern Cape.

The client proposes to construct a 75 MW fixed-tilt, single-axis tracking or double-axis tracking PV facility on approximately 220 ha of the property. The total footprint will not exceed 240 ha. The PV facility will include a lay-down area, access roads and a 132 kV powerline which will connect to the existing Manganore substation.

A number of heritage impact assessments have been conducted in close vicinity to the study area during the last decade. None of these reports have identified sites of high significance.

The polygon of the proposed development was provided to ACO Associates. The area was surveyed by Lita Webley and David Halkett on 19 October 2014. The property was accessed by the local farm roads and transects were walked across the study area. We drove along sections of the access road where this was possible.

The field assessment identified:

- A single stone artefact;
- One grave and two stone cairns (which might represent graves) in the area of low suitability for PV infrastructure;
- The remnants of a 20th century kraal complex including the base for a wire fence and various concrete platforms.

Indications are that in terms of archaeological heritage the proposed activity is viable; impacts are expected to be very limited and controllable.

Construction of the proposed solar facility may proceed according to the layout assessed in this report. The following recommendations should be enforced:

- The ECO should ensure that the stone cairns at D001 and D002 and the grave at D005 have a buffer of approximately 5 m around them and they should be declared off limits;
- If any human remains are uncovered during construction, the ECO should have the area fenced off and contact SAHRA (Tel: 021 462 4502) immediately.

If there are any significant changes to the layout of the facility, the new design should be assessed by a heritage practitioner.
GLOSSARY

Archaeology: Remains resulting from human activity which is in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures.

Early Stone Age: The archaeology of the Stone Age between 700 000 and 2500 000 years ago.

Fossil: Mineralised bones of animals, shellfish, plants and marine animals. A trace fossil is the track or footprint of a fossil animal that is preserved in stone or consolidated sediment.

Heritage: That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (Historical places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Holocene: The most recent geological time period which commenced 10 000 years ago.

Late Stone Age: The archaeology of the last 20 000 years associated with fully modern people.

Middle Stone Age: The archaeology of the Stone Age between 20-300 000 years ago associated with early modern humans.

National Estate: The collective heritage assets of the Nation

Palaeontology: Any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

Pleistocene: A geological time period (of 3 million – 20 000 years ago).

SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency – the compliance authority which protects national heritage in the Northern Cape.

Structure (historic:) Any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith. Protected structures are those which are over 60 years old.

Acronyms

DEA Department of Environmental Affairs
ESA Early Stone Age
GPS Global Positioning System
HIA Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA Late Stone Age
MSA Middle Stone Age
NHRA National Heritage Resources Act
SAHRA South African Heritage Resources Agency
1. INTRODUCTION

ACO Associates cc was appointed by Perception Planning on behalf of the client, Postmasburg Solar PV Energy Facility 2 (Pty) Ltd, to undertake an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the construction of a new solar facility on the remaining extent of the farm Kapstewel 436, situated in the Tsantsabane Local Municipality, Northern Cape (Figure 1). The PV facility will be situated off the R325 which links Postmasburg with Olifantshoek.

Figure 1: The position of the Remainder of the Farm Kapstewel 436 on the 1:50 000 map (2823AA Lohatla). It is located to the east of the R325 which links Olifantshoek and Postmasburg in the Northern Cape.
2. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The client proposes to construct a 75 MW fixed-tilt, single-axis tracking or double-axis tracking PV on approximately 220 ha of the property (Figure 1). The total footprint will not exceed 240 ha and will include a 2-5 ha laydown area. Access roads are expected to vary between 6m – 8m. The length of the roads depends on the various layout assessed. The facility will connect directly to the Manganore substation via a 132 kV powerline. The Manganore substation will need to be upgraded. Various grid connections are being considered. The powerline poles will be steel monopole structures and the servitude width is expected to be 32 m. The lifetime of the facility is 2-25 years and the site will be rehabilitated at the end of the project.

![Figure 2](image.jpg)

Figure 2: Aerial view (Google Earth) of the proposed development on the Remainder of Kapstewel. The green areas indicate the preferred locations for the solar facility while the brown areas indicate less favourable locations. The on-site substation and control room will be situated on the border with the adjoining Portion 4 of Kapstewel 436. The Manganore substation is encircled in red.

3. HERITAGE LEGISLATION

This report is conducted in terms of Section 38 (8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999.

The NHRA provides protection for the following categories of heritage resources:

- Landscapes, cultural or natural (Section 3 (3))
- Buildings or structures older than 60 years (Section 34);
- Archaeological Sites, palaeontological material and meteorites (Section 35);
- Burial grounds and graves (Section 36);
- Public monuments and memorials (Section 37);
- Living heritage (defined in the Act as including cultural tradition, oral history, performance, ritual, popular memory, skills and techniques, indigenous knowledge systems and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships) (Section 2 (d) (xxi)).
3.1 Grading

The South African heritage resources management system is based on grading, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource. Heritage resources were assessed according to criteria specified in the NHRA and HWC Policy & Guidelines as outlined in Winter and Bauman (2005). It must be emphasised that the system of grading as set out in Table 1 has not been consistently used for archaeological sites and a variety of table are used for reports in the Northern Cape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Level of significance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Of high intrinsic, associational and contextual heritage value within a national context, i.e. formally declared or potential Grade 1 heritage resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provincial</td>
<td>Of high intrinsic, associational and contextual heritage value within a provincial context, i.e. formally declared or potential Grade 2 heritage resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIa</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Of high intrinsic, associational and contextual heritage value within a local context, i.e. formally declared or potential Grade 3a heritage resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIb</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Of moderate to high intrinsic, associational and contextual value within a local context, i.e. potential Grade 3b heritage resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIc</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Of medium to low intrinsic, associational or contextual heritage value within a national, provincial and local context, i.e. potential Grade 3c heritage resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Literature Survey

A survey of available literature was carried out to assess the general heritage context of the area. A background search of other Cultural Resource Management (CRM) projects in the area was made via the South African Heritage Resources Information Systems (SAHRIS) database.

4.2 Field Survey

The polygon of the proposed development was provided to ACO Associates. The area was surveyed by Lita Webley and David Halkett on the 19th October 2014. Our tracks were recorded by means of Garmin GPS devices and all sites were digitally recorded.

We accessed the area by the local farm roads but then walked transects of the study area looking for archaeological remains. These tracks are indicated in Figure 3. Field experience has shown that pre-colonial people chose to live in fairly predictable parts of the landscape. We drove along sections of the proposed access roads and powerline options where this was possible.

4.3 Assumptions and Limitations

The owner of the Remainder of Kapstewel 436 does not reside on his farm but rather in the town of Postmasburg. We were provided with a key in order to access the farm from the south, but found that a gate just before the farm gate was locked. Although we were able to access the property from the Manganore substation, we were not able to travel along a small section of the farm road which, according to the shape files we received, was the southern access road to the site.
5. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The study area is located off the R325 between Postmasburg and Olifantshoek in the Tsantsabane Local Municipality. The landscape is a combination of undulating plains, hills with occasional prominent rocky outcrops and non-perennial water courses. There is a substantial rocky outcrop on the eastern edge of the development area (Figure 2). This area has been excluded from the development proposals. Similarly, a hill in the centre of the development as well as the homestead of Kapstewel has also been excluded (Figure 2).

Plate 1: A view from the hill on Kapstewel looking in a westerly direction across the study area.

Plate 2: One of a range of small rocky hills on the eastern borders of the study area.

Plate 3: Visibility was generally good across the study area.
5.1 Archaeological Background

Surveys by David Morris of McGregor Museum and ACO Associates cc in the Postmasburg area have reported that artefact densities tend to be low on the plains, but concentrations of MSA and LSA material may be found around pans, along the banks of perennial streams and on the slopes of small rocky outcrops.

Early and Middle Stone Age

Sites of high significance in the vicinity of Postmasburg include Wonderwerk Cave to the east of the study area in the Kuruman Hills (Beaumont 1990a) and a number of important Early Stone Age sites, some with extremely high densities of Acheulian artefacts at the Kathu Townlands site (Beaumont 1990b; Walker et al. 2014) to the north. During his survey on Sishen South properties (Morris 2002, 2005) Morris reported material of mainly Pleistocene age on the fringes of many small doline depressions on the farms Ploegfontein, Leeuwfontein and Klipbankfontein.

Similarly, excavations at Bundu Pan near Marydale in the Northern Cape (Kiberd 2006) have also revealed a sequence including Early, Middle and Later Stone Age assemblages as well as preserved faunal remains. This suggests that the margins of pans need to be investigated for early human habitation. During the Webley et al survey (2010), a mix of Middle and Later Stone Age artefact scatters on fine-grained raw material were found around the margins of pans.

Late Stone Age

There is archaeological evidence that specularite deposits in this part of the Northern Cape were mined during the Later Stone Age. Beaumont and Boshier (1974) excavated a prehistoric pigment (specularite) mine four (4) kilometers to the west of Bleskop at Jonas Vlakte on Doornfontein 446. The Doornfontein site represents a number of chambers which have been dug into a hillside. Archaeological excavations resulted in the discovery of large numbers of stone artefacts comprising mainly stone choppers and hammerstones which had been used to mine the specularite. In addition, the archaeologists discovered pottery, decorated ostrich eggshell pieces, beads and bone implements as well as faunal (bone) remains which provide information on the diet of the pre-colonial miners (Beaumont & Boshier 1974). Radiocarbon dates place the mining activities at about 1200 BP (00 AD). Fragmentary human remains from the Blinkklipkop mine which is 5km to the north-east of Postmasburg suggest that the early miners were of Khoisan physical type rather than representing Iron Age settlement.

During his survey Morris (2005a) found a Later Stone Age shelter site on Wolhaarkop. Small specularite workings were pointed out on Wolhaarkop. Beaumont and Boshier (1974) also refer to some engraving sites nearby at Paling which is located on Driehoekspan 435 as well as on Beeshoek to the west of Postmasburg. These roughly pecked engravings occur on shale outcrops.

According to Humphreys and Thackeray, Iron Age farmers only settled in the Northern Cape after A.D. 1600. The main area of Iron Age settlement and the only area, in which there is direct archaeological evidence for such settlement in the form of stone walling, are to the north-east of Kuruman. By the time the first European travellers arrived in this area they met only Iron Age Tswana-speaking people such as the Tlhaping. The Tswana settlement of Dithakong was located to the north-east of Kuruman in an area with many large springs. During the Webley et al (2010) survey, a site on the farm Gaston (to the west of MaCarthy) was discovered with pottery and stone tools. The remains could relate to the Koranna, a Khoekhoen group who were active along the Orange River in the 18th century, or conversely the Iron Age Tswana – although they are believed to have settled more to the north-east.
5.2 Historical Background

Morris (1990) points out that numerous early travellers, such as Lichtenstein, Campbell, Burchell, Backhouse and others visited and described the site of Blinkklipkop to the north of Postmasburg. However, European missionaries and farmers only began to settle in the Northern Cape during the 19th century. Their numbers were relatively small until the use of borehole water for farming.

The area known as Griqualand West was first ‘roughly’ surveyed by F. Orpen and W. Stow in 1872. During the Webley et al (2010) survey of 20 farms to the west of MaCarthy it was discovered that they were all surveyed and beached between the years 1904 – 1911. This is very late when compared to the rest of the country. Many of the farmsteads contained buildings of calcere blocks and a high percentage also had family graveyards in close proximity to the farmhouses.

6. FINDINGS

The survey tracks are reflected in Figure 3. Specific attention was paid to those sections of the farm which had been identified as the preferred areas. The lower slopes of hills or koppies were also examined in greater detail as these often serve as a focus for pre-colonial settlement.

Our findings are described in Table 2.

![Figure 3: A Google earth image of the tracks generated by the survey (black lines) as well as the “sites” (blue dots) which were identified.](image-url)

Virtually no pre-colonial archaeological remains were identified during the survey. A single stone artefact (of indeterminate age) was recovered (Site D003). It was lying near an exposure of banded ironstone in an outcrop of iron-rich rock (Plate 4).
A single stone-packed grave was identified about 400 m to the southeast of the Kapstewel house (Site D005). It is clearly a grave as indicated by the presence of a glass vase and an informal headstone.

A further two stone cairns (D001 and D002) were recorded at the foot on two hills which lie on the edge of the less preferable area. D001 is described as a cairn slightly ovoid in shape (1.5 m x 2.5 – 3.0 m) with no associated artefacts, lying in an approximately north-south orientation. D002 is similarly an ovoid cairn covered with iron-rich rocks with dimensions of around 1 m x 1.5 m. It too has no associated artefactual material and lies in a north-south orientation.

Both cairns are located in soft red soils and this, together with the size of the cairns, suggests that there is a strong likelihood that they are both cover graves.
Plates 6: One of the cairns recovered at in the soft red soils at the foot of the koppie.

The rectangular stone base of a wire kraal, enclosing at least 3 concrete slabs, was identified (Site D006-D009). Two of the smaller concrete slabs may have functioned as bases for wind pumps while the third may have supported a small structure such as a herder’s house. The concrete slabs and the top of a rusted metal petrol container probably date to the second half of the 20th century.

Plate 7: The western edge of the rectangular stone kraal.

Plate 8: One of three cement bases located within the perimeter of the kraal.
Finally, the farmstead of Kapstewel itself is excluded from the development footprint (Figure 2) and will not be directly impacted. It is assessed in the Heritage Impact Assessment.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

During the construction of the solar facility, large areas of the landscape will be cleared and levelled for the installation of the PV units. Any heritage resources lying on the surface will be moved to one side or destroyed. Heritage resources are non-renewable and once destroyed cannot be recovered. For this reason, it is important that heritage resources are identified and if they are significant, they must be conserved and fenced off during the construction phase. If conservation is not possible, then mitigation in the form of archaeological excavations or recording may be recommended.

7.1 Impact on Pre-Colonial Archaeology

Since heritage sites, including archaeological sites, are non-renewable, it is important that they are identified and their significance assessed prior to development.

The main cause of impacts to archaeological sites is direct, physical disturbance of the material itself and its context. The significance of an archaeological site is highly dependent on its geological and spatial context. This means that even though, for example a deep excavation may expose buried archaeological sites and artefacts, the artefacts are relatively meaningless once removed from the area in which they were found. The impacts are likely to be most severe during the construction period although indirect impacts may occur during the operational phase of the project.

Our survey confirmed the findings of Morris (2005b) elsewhere in the area. There are very low densities of artefacts on the plains. In view of the almost total absence of archaeological material, it is anticipated that the impact of the proposed development on pre-colonial archaeology will be very low.

Table 3: Potential impact to pre-colonial Archaeology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without mitigation</td>
<td>1 Local</td>
<td>1 Local</td>
<td>3 Irreversible</td>
<td>5 Low</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Mitigation Measures:</td>
<td>If any significant concentrations of archaeological material area uncovered, then work in that area should stop, and SAHRA (Telephone: 021 462 4502) should be contacted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Practice Mitigation Measures:</td>
<td>Archaeological remains are best left in situ, and conserved for the future. If this is not possible then mitigation in the form of excavation with a permit will be required.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With mitigation</td>
<td>1 Low</td>
<td>1 Low</td>
<td>3 Irreversible</td>
<td>5 Low</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Impacts on Colonial Archaeology

The farms between Olifantschoek and Postmasburg generally date to the late 19th century. The farmhouse of Kapstewel does not appear to be older than 60 years. There was no evidence of any historic middens or ruins on the property. The remains of a kraal complex appear to be more recent than 60 years. It is not anticipated that there will be any impacts to historical archaeology.

7.3 Impacts to Graves

The landowner was interviewed with respect to graveyards on the property and confirmed that none were present. However, our survey identified at least one grave (probably that of a farm worker), outside of a formal graveyard, in the veld some 400 m from the farmhouse (Site D005). It is possible that other graves may occur in proximity to the farmhouse. A further two stone cairns
were found at the foot of one of the koppies (Sites D001 and D002) and it is possible that these are graves as well.

The graves are situated in the area of lower suitability for the development of the solar facility (Figure 2). It is recommended that a buffer of around 5 m be implemented around them and they should be declared off limits.

**Table 4: Potential Impacts to Graves**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without mitigation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Irreversible</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Essential Mitigation Measures:
- Graves/stone cairns should be protected with a buffer of at least 5 m and they should be declared off limits for development;
- If any human remains are uncovered during construction, then work in that area should stop immediately, and SAHRA (Telephone: 021 462 4502) should be contacted.

Best Practice Mitigation Measures:
- Human remains are best left in situ. If it becomes necessary to exhume human remains, then application must be made to SAHRA.

With mitigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Irreversible</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Improbable</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human remains are the most complicated aspects of heritage to mitigate since they require their own public participation process (See Section 36 of the NHRA) before they can be exhumed. Human remains are protected by a plethora of legislation including the Human Tissues Act (Act No 65 of 1983), the Exhumation Ordinance of 1980 and the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999). In the event of human bones being found on site, SAHRA must be informed immediately and the remains removed by an archaeologist under an emergency permit. This process will incur some expense as removal of human remains is at the cost of the developer. Time delays may result while application is made to the authorities and an archaeologist is appointed to do the work.

**7.4 Impacts to Powerline and Access Roads**

Potential impacts caused by a 132 kV power line and the power line access roads are likely to be limited and local. Since the proposed solar facility is located in close proximity to the Manganore substation, the powerlines will be very short. In the case of RE Capital 10, the access roads will follow an existing farm road.

**8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Indications are that in terms of archaeological heritage the proposed activity is viable; impacts are expected to be very limited and controllable.

Construction of the proposed solar facility may proceed according to the layout assessed in this report. The following recommendations should be enforced:

- The ECO should ensure that the graves/stone cairns at D001, D002 and D005 have a buffer of approximately 5 m around them and they should be declared off limits;
- If any human remains are uncovered elsewhere on the site during construction, the ECO should have the area fenced off and contact SAHRA (Tel: 021 462 4502) immediately.

If there are any significant changes to the layout of the facility, the new design should be assessed by a heritage practitioner.
9. REFERENCES


Morris, D. 2005b. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of proposed mining areas on the farms Bruce, King, Mokaning and Parson, between Postmasburg and Kathu, Northern Cape.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field number</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D001</td>
<td>-28.11948999</td>
<td>23.12191903</td>
<td>Large stone cairn with rock from the slopes of the koppie. Slightly ovoid in shape. Size: 1.5 m x 2.5 m. Orientation: North-south. No associated artefacts. Possibility that this is a grave.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D002</td>
<td>-28.12423197</td>
<td>23.12044004</td>
<td>Similar ovoid “cairn” with iron rich rocks. Dimensions: 1 m x 1.5 m. Orientation: North-south. No associated artefacts. Possibility that this is a grave.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D003</td>
<td>-28.12187204</td>
<td>23.10652700</td>
<td>Exposure of lens of banded ironstone in an outcrop of iron-rich rock. Some flaking but only one definite flake of archaeological origin.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D004</td>
<td>-28.12500603</td>
<td>23.11068996</td>
<td>Vein of red banded ironstone. No apparent flaking visible nearby</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D006 – D009</td>
<td>-28.12559503</td>
<td>23.11051796</td>
<td>The four corners of a rectangular stone alignment, probably representing the base of an wire fence for a kraal. Inside the kraal are 3 concrete slabs: L005, L006 and L007.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L001</td>
<td>-28.11948940</td>
<td>23.11634556</td>
<td>Heaps of earth indicating past prospecting/drilling on the property</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L002</td>
<td>-28.11981219</td>
<td>23.11549916</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L003</td>
<td>-28.11322519</td>
<td>23.11574726</td>
<td>On the side of the koppie, a single banded ironstone flake and one quartz chunk.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L004</td>
<td>-28.12025165</td>
<td>23.11797408</td>
<td>More large prospecting holes</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L005 – L007</td>
<td>-28.12576644</td>
<td>23.11029023</td>
<td>L005 is a large concrete slab. L006 and L007 and slightly smaller. They may indicate the presence of wind pumps or structures since dismantled.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>