



mineral resources

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Reference:
Date:

EC30/5/1/3/3/2/1(0579)EM
15 November 2011

South African Heritage Resources Agency
P.O. Box 4637
CAPE TOWN
8000

CASE ID: 1690

Sir / Madam

**CONSULTATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 40 OF THE MPRDA OF 2002: PROPOSED BORROW PITS:
DR08086, ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE: DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND
PUBLIC WORKS**

1. Please see the attached EMP.
2. Any written comments or requirements your department may have in this regard can be forwarded to this office no later than **9 January 2012**. Failure to do so, will lead to the assumption that your department has no objection(s) or comments with regard to the said documents. Comments may be submitted at your earliest convenience in order to reduce the turnaround time for the application process.
3. Consultation in this regard has also been initiated with other relevant State Departments.
4. Please use the reference number as per our correspondence.

Sincerely,


REGIONAL MANAGER

EASTERN CAPE

29 NOV 2011

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
PROPOSED BORROW PITS ASSOCIATED WITH
MAINTENANCE OF THE DR08086 GRAVEL ROAD
IN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN
THE EASTERN CAPE**

SEPTEMBER 2011

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED BORROW PITS ASSOCIATED WITH MAINTENANCE OF THE DR08086 GRAVEL ROAD IN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE EASTERN CAPE

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Terratest (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Controlab CC on behalf of the Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works (DRPW) to undertake the environmental work that forms part of the mining permit authorisation for the utilisation of borrow pits. The material from these borrow pits is to be used on the road rehabilitation projects within the Alfred Nzo District Municipality in the north-eastern part of the Eastern Cape. This report focuses on the borrow pits found on the DR08086 road.

The applicant regarding the mining permit for the borrow pit is the DRPW who are exempt under Section 106(1) of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) from the application process for the mining permits. No application for the mining permits has been lodged with the Eastern Cape Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

The report constitutes the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), as required by the DMR and according to the regulations promulgated under Section 22 of the MPRDA.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The objectives of the EMP are to:

- Provide a description of the proposed activity and the current environment on and around the site;

- Identify Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs), inform them of the proposed development and identify key concerns;
- Identify potential impacts and environmental issues that need further investigation;
- Recommend appropriate mitigation measures and management measures.

1.3 APPROACH

In order to meet the objectives of the EMP, the following activities were undertaken:

- An initial baseline desk survey to determine the nature of the affected environment and to identify potential issues of concern;
- A site investigation;
- Consultation with the client;
- Consultation with key stakeholders;
- The identification and assessment of potential environmental issues;
- The compilation of this EMP.

2 LEGISLATION

2.1 MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 OF 2002)

The Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act 28 of 2002) makes provision for the environmental work requirements and steps to be taken in the application and obtaining of a mining right.

2.2 NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act, (Act 25 of 1999) makes provisions for any archaeological remains or areas of special concern, such as gravesites, to be protected. South African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA) is the leading authority at national level. Heritage KwaZulu-Natal (AMAFA) is the leading authority at provincial level.

2.3 NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT 36 OF 1998)

The National Water Act, (Act 36 of 1998) makes provision for the sustainable management of all water resources in South Africa.

2.4 OTHER APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The applicant must take cognisance of the provisions of other legislation dealing with matters relating to conservation, and which include, inter alia, the following:

- National Parks Act, (Act 57 of 1976)
- Environmental Conservation Act, (Act 73 of 1989)
- National Environmental Management Act, (Act 107 of 1998)
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, (Act 45 of 1965)
- Mine Safety and Health Act, (Act 29 of 1996)
- Occupational Health & Safety Act, (Act 85 of 1993)
- The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, (Act 43 of 1983).

3 GENERAL SITE LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The DR08086 is a gravel road situated approximately 16km west of the town of Mount Frere in the uMzimvubu Local Municipality within the Eastern Cape Province. The road has a length of approximately 19km and runs in a east – west direction from its starting point at the intersection with the R405 (DR08015) road and ends 19km to the west.

Borrow Pit Name	Chainage
BP01	2.9km
BP02	12.9km

The borrow pits are located within uMzimvubu Local Municipality.

The material sourced from these borrow pits will only be used for the maintenance on the DR08086 road. The material will primarily be used for road surfacing but might be used in the layer works of the road were feasible or necessary.

Each of the borrow pits show signs of being actively utilised for the sourcing of construction material on an informal basis. As far as can be determined this is not done under any authorisation from the DMR.

According to the Chief Director of Surveys and Mapping Geological Map Number 3028 Kokstad (1979), the geology of the area falls within the Karoo Supergroup which includes the Drakensberg and Beaufort Group and Tarkastad Subgroup and Molteno Formation. The materials in the area generally consist of medium to fine grained sandstone and mudstones.

The intention is that the size of these borrow pit will be in the vicinity of 1.5ha.

The proposed mining method is open cast excavation. No blasting will be required. The topsoil overlying the areas to be excavated will be removed and stockpiled separately from the mineral stockpiles. The mined material will be stockpiled on site and later transported to its point of use along the adjacent DR08086 roads. A portable chemical toilet will be placed on site. No other structures will be erected.

4 COMMUNITY LIAISON

The Traditional Leaders and Ward Councillors that are responsible for the areas that the borrow pits are located in are as follows:

Borrow Name	Pit	Traditional Leader	Ward Councillor
BP01		Mr Gweva Libele	Not specified
BP02		Mr Gweva Libele	Not specified

Letters were written to these landowners to notify them of the applications associated with each of the borrow pits and providing them with the opportunity to make comments as an input to the process. Copies of the letters sent to the landowners and their feedback has been attached in Appendix B. Where telephone numbers were available these individuals were contacted and advised of the applications, their comments in this regard were also noted. Copies of the telephone records that were taken are attached in Appendix B.

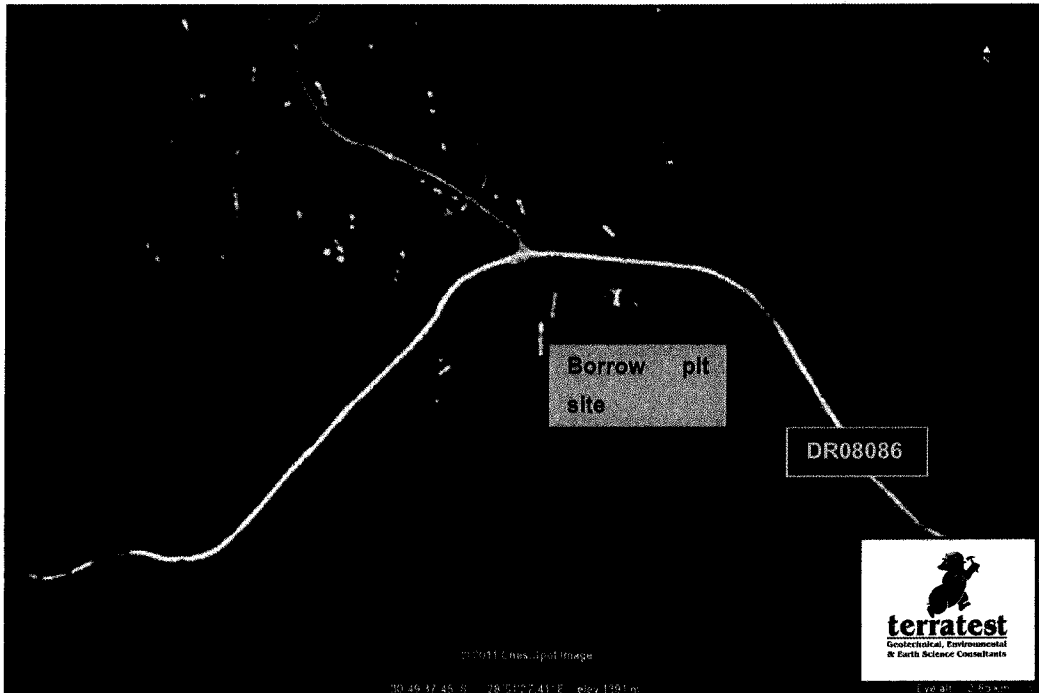
An advert notifying the general public of the application process has also been placed in the East Griqualand Fever Newspaper on 29 April 2011. No comments have been received as a reaction to this notice. A copy of this advert is attached in Appendix B.

5 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

5.1 BORROW PIT 01

Location

This borrow pit is located approximately 2.9km from the starting point of the DR08086. The borrow pit is located on the left hand side of the road as one travels in a westerly direction. The approximate center point coordinate of the borrow pit is S 30° 49' 39.97" ; E 28° 51' 21.07".



Locality of borrow pit BP01 along the DR08086

Extent

The total extent of the mining area will be approximately 1.5ha. Detailed surveyor drawings showing the exact layout and operational directions of the borrow pit are attached in Appendix A.

Access

There is an existing access directly off the DR08086 that is used when this borrow pit was being utilised. The initial access was not supplied with adequate drainage structures and is therefore showing signs of erosion. The locality of the access will however be formalised and supplied with adequate stormwater drainage structures when the borrow pit is re-opened. Material from the borrow pit will be used as road surfacing if required.



View of the borrow pit from the air

Material Standards

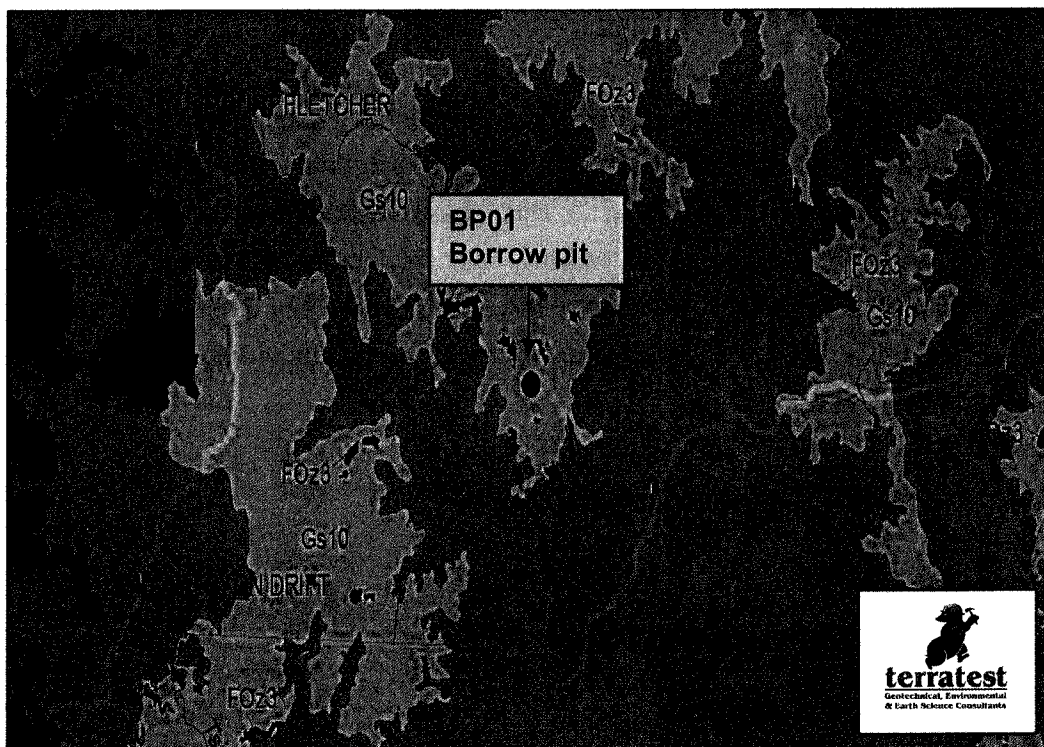
The material to be sourced from the borrow pit is mudstone. The geotechnical pre-feasibility report is attached in Appendix C.

Community comments and Land ownership

No comments were received on the letters that were sent out to the Ward Councilors or community representatives. It is suggested that the community engagement be continued before the Road Rehabilitation Project is initiated through a Public Steering Committee (PSC). This engagement should include all the proposed activities associated with the Road Rehabilitation Project.

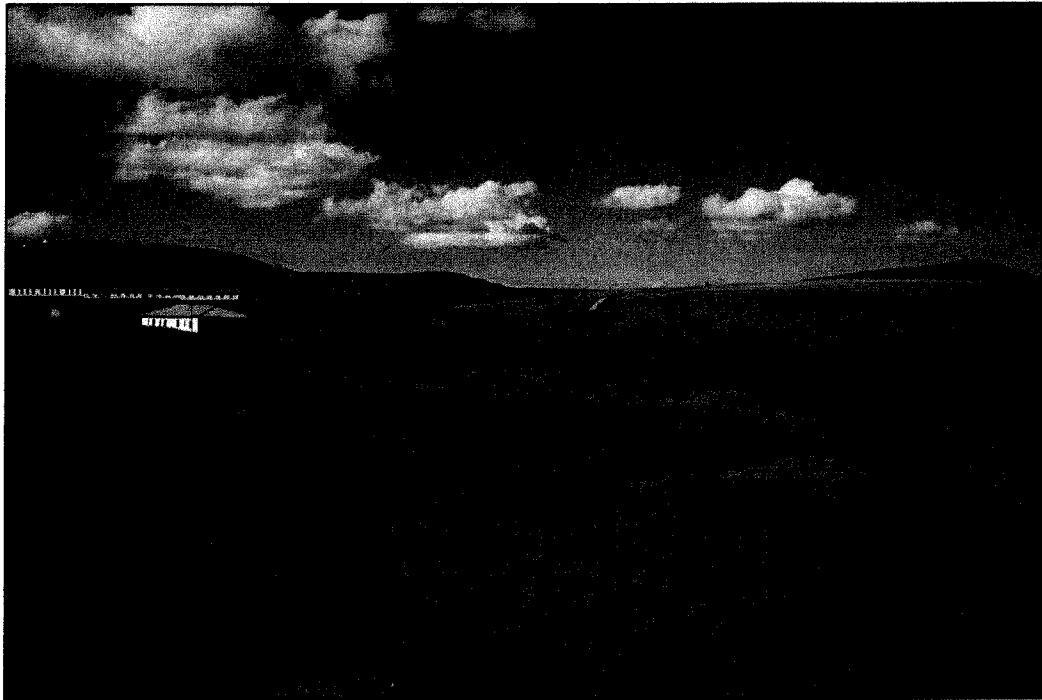
Biophysical Description

The borrow pit is located within the Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland vegetation type (Gs12) according to the classification, *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland* (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The dominant vegetation species on the site is *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass). *Senecio* species make up the herbaceous component on the site.



Veldtype Map

Stands of alien invasive *Acacia dealbata* (Silver Wattle) occur along the southern boundary of the site and have the potential to encroach onto the site.



View of the vegetation surrounding the borrow pit

Aristida junciformis (Ngongoni Grass) is an indigenous pioneering grass which spreads easily into disturbed areas. The grass is also only palatable for livestock when new leaves are sprouting. This grass type therefore gets burned indiscriminately in an attempt to improve the palatability of the veldt. These indiscriminate burning practices result in the eradication of any other grass species and establishment of *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass) as the dominant species in the surrounding veldt.

No signs of wildlife were seen during the site visit.

Topography

The borrow pit is located along the slopes of a low hill.

Drainage

There is a stream located approximately 100m to the south and east of the site and a natural drainage line immediately along the western boundary of the site.

Social Environment

The borrow pit is located in a rural setting typical of this area of the Eastern Cape. The dominant land use is that of communal grazing of livestock. An administrative building is located on the northeastern boundary of the site. The use of this building could not be determined.

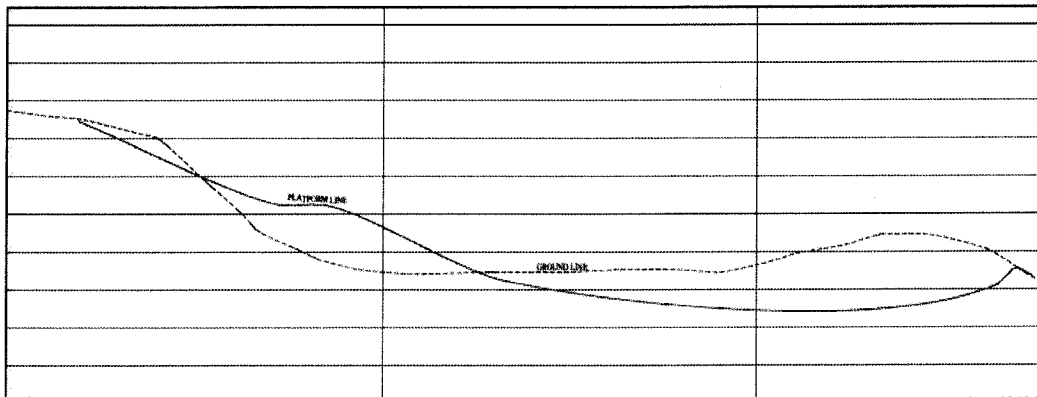
Heritage Resources

No artifacts of heritage importance were identified during the Heritage Study that was conducted for the borrow pits. The complete study is attached in Appendix C.

Impacts**Visual**

There are several houses situated in the vicinity of the site that overlooks the site. A secondary school is situated approximately 140m to the northeast of the site and overlook the borrow pit. The operation of the pit will be in full view of all the houses and the school, but it is not believed that it will have an impact on either the residents or the scholars. The workings in the borrow pit is however believed to have very limited visual impact on the surroundings as the scar is already in existence.

Recommendations: The limited visual impact of the borrow pit must not detract from the responsibility of the applicant to undertake adequate layout, design and operational planning on the site. This should ensure that successful rehabilitation can be conducted on the borrow pit upon cessation of the operations. The rehabilitation should include the shaping and the rehabilitation of the benches formed by the mining operation. This should take place on an ongoing basis as the mining operation proceeds through the site. A full surveyor drawing showing the profile and mining plan is attached in Appendix A.



Planned final profile

Overhead Services

There are no overhead services that cross the site.

Fences

There are no fences in the vicinity of the borrow pit that will be affected by the borrow pit operation.

Access Road

Existing access to the borrow pit is in place directly off the DR08086.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the intersection between the DR08086 and the access be adequately signposted at all times during the operation of the pit. The signage should inform road users of the presence of heavy trucks turning in and out of the site.

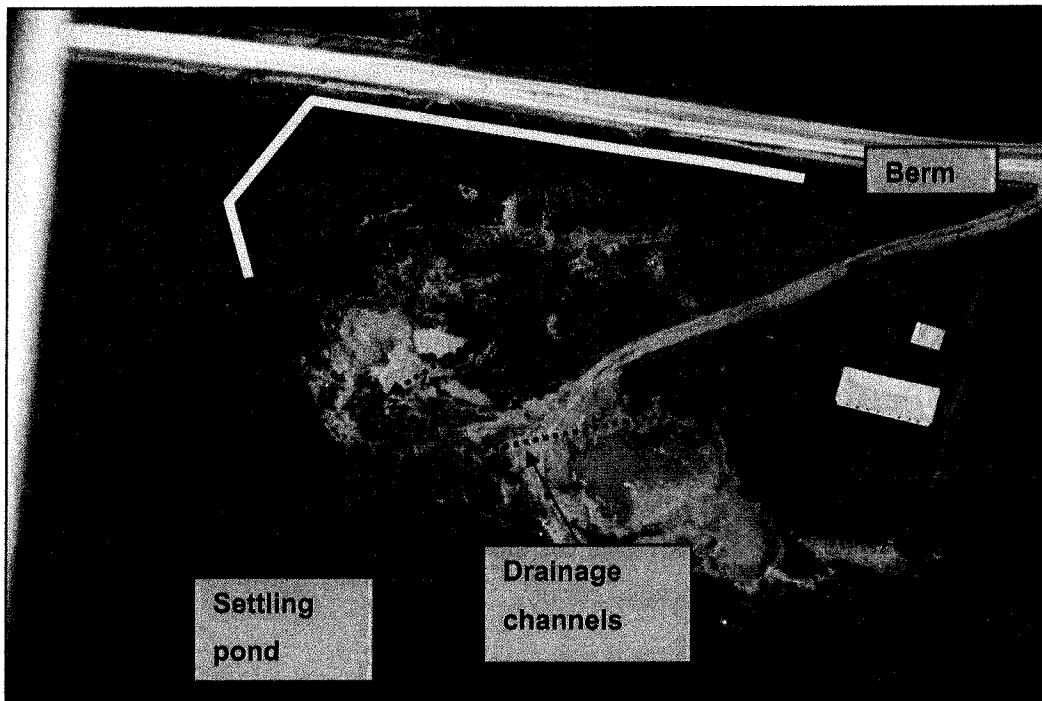
All the haulage trucks will be fitted with stock standard noise dampening equipment as specified by their manufactures. This will not only limit the noise generated but will also control the exhaust emissions from these vehicles.

It is highly recommended that the access road to the borrow pit be realigned to ensure that no residences are affected.

Natural Drainage

There is a natural drainage line on the immediate western boundary of the site that can be utilised for the stormwater discharge off the site.

Recommendations: it is recommended that a berm be constructed along the northern boundary of the site to limit the amount of stormwater run-off that might collect within the site. Stormwater that does however collect within the site must be channeled to the drainage line situated to the west of the site and released into this drainage line after being collected in the a settling pond.



Possible stormwater drainage design

Vegetation

The vegetation that will be disturbed during the mining activity consists primarily of *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass). *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass) occurs in abundance in the surrounding areas.

Recommendations: The grass groundcover that is disturbed will be replanted on the re-sloped, topsoiled areas during the rehabilitation phase. It is recommended that the site should be seeded with *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass) seed.

Noise

The noise that is generated during the operational phase of the borrow pit will have a limited impact on the residents in the surrounding homesteads. The noise might also have an impact on the employees on site.

Recommendations: The machinery used for the excavations and the trucks used for transporting must be fitted with the stock-standard noise dampening equipment to limit the noise generated as much as possible. The employees must be supplied with hearing protection equipment for use during the operational phase of the borrow pit.

Other

Due to the shallowness of the material to be mined relative to the surface, very little topsoil is present on the site.

Recommendations: The topsoil that can be salvaged during the first stage of the mining operation must be stockpiled and vegetated with *Panicum maximum* (Guinea Grass) or similar grass species. This will ensure that the collected topsoil's fertility will be sustained during the stockpile period.

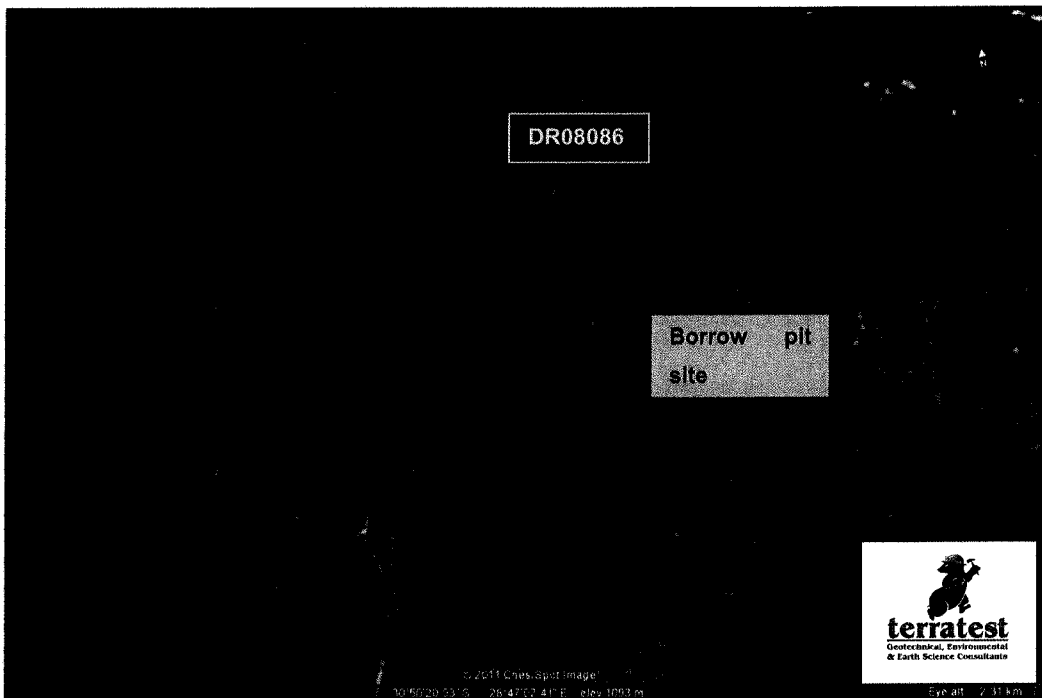
Dust will be generated during the mining activity and will have an impact on the surrounding residents and the employees on site.

Recommendations: Dust suppressions measures such as spraying of the operational areas and access roads with water when necessary and/or providing the employees with dust masks if so required must be employed.

5.2 BORROW PIT 02

Location

This borrow pit is located approximately 12.9km from the starting point of the DR08086. The borrow pit is located on the left hand side of the road as one travels in a westerly direction. The approximate center point coordinate of the borrow pit is S 30° 50' 18.88" ; E 28° 47' 02.90".



Locality of borrow pit BP02 along the DR08086

Extent

The total extent of the mining area will be approximately 1.5ha. Detailed surveyor drawings showing the exact layout and operational directions of the borrow pit are attached in Appendix A.

Access

There is an existing access directly off the DR08086 that is used when this borrow pit was being utilised. The initial access was not supplied with adequate drainage structures and is therefore showing signs of erosion. The locality of the access will however be formalised and supplied with adequate stormwater drainage structures

when the borrow pit is re-opened. Material from the borrow pit will be used as road surfacing if required.



Plate 1: View of the borrow pit from the air

Stands of alien invasive *Acacia dealbata* (Silver Wattle) occur along the southern boundary of the site and have the potential to encroach onto the site.



View of the vegetation surrounding the borrow pit

No signs of wildlife were seen during the site visit.

Topography

The borrow pit is located towards the bottom slopes of a shallow valley.

Drainage

The site is located within 100m of a drainage line that is situated to the southeast of the site. There are no drainage lines that originate on the site.

Social Environment

The borrow pit is located in a rural setting typical of this area of the Eastern Cape. The dominant land use is that of communal grazing of livestock.

Heritage Resources

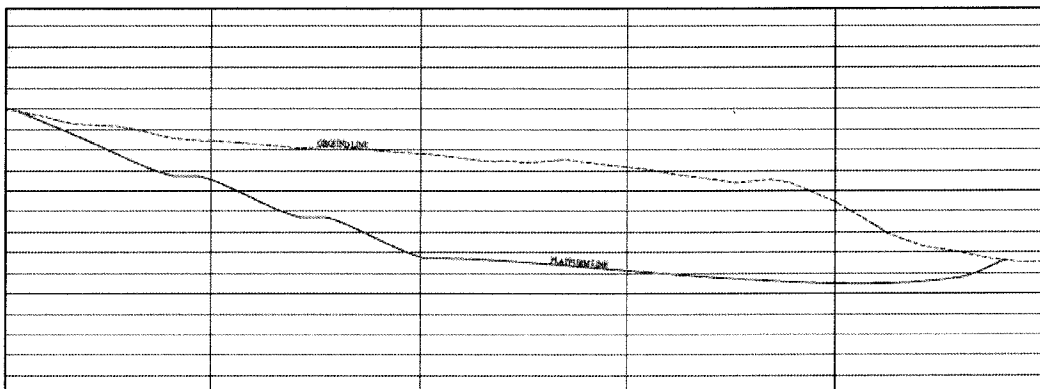
No artifacts of heritage importance were identified during the Heritage Study that was conducted for the borrow pits. The complete study is attached in Appendix C.

Impacts

Visual

There are no residential houses that overlook the borrow pit site, but the pit will be in clear view of the roads users along the DR08086. The workings in the borrow pit is however believed to have a very limited visual impact on the surroundings as the scar is already in existence.

Recommendations: The limited visual impact of the borrow pit must not detract from the responsibility of the applicant to undertake adequate layout, design and operational planning on the site. This should ensure that successful rehabilitation can be conducted on the borrow pit upon cessation of the operations. The rehabilitation should include the shaping and the rehabilitation of the benches formed by the mining operation. This should take place on an ongoing basis as the mining operation proceeds through the site. A full surveyor drawing showing the profile and mining plan is attached in Appendix A.



Planned final profile

Overhead Services

There are no overhead services that cross the site.

Fences

There are no fences in the vicinity of the borrow pit that will be affected by the borrow pit operation.

Access Road

Existing access to the borrow pit is in place directly off the DR08086.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the intersection between the DR08086 and the access be adequately signposted at all times during the operation of the pit. The signage should inform road users of the presence of heavy trucks turning in and out of the site.

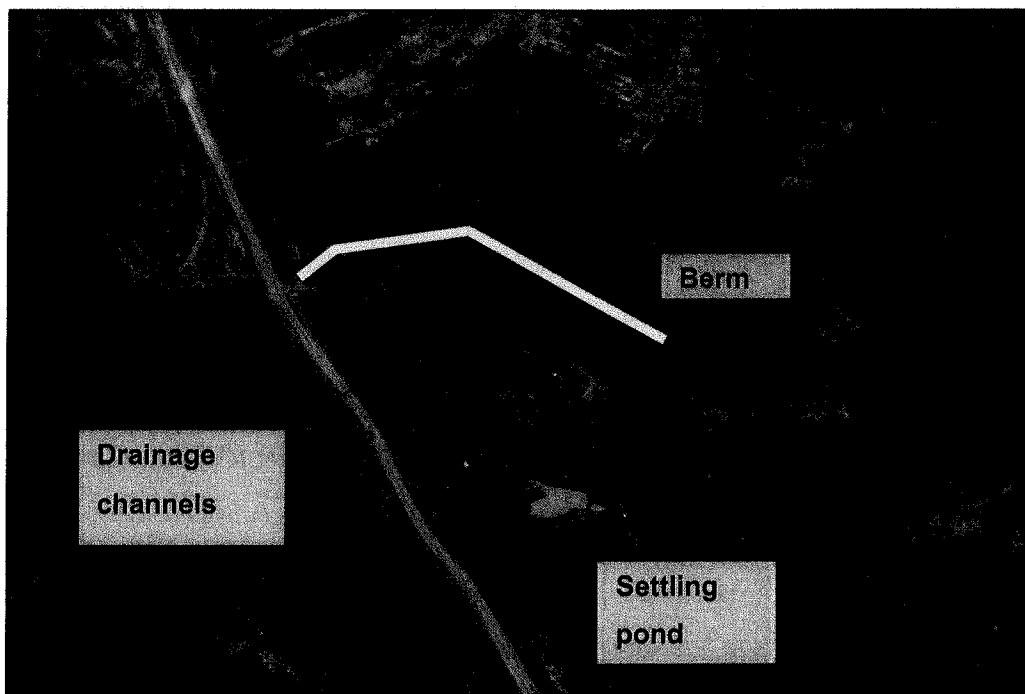
All the haulage trucks will be fitted with stock standard noise dampening equipment as specified by their manufactures. This will not only limit the noise generated but will also control the exhaust emissions from these vehicles.

It is highly recommended that the access road to the borrow pit be realigned to ensure that no residences are affected.

Natural Drainage

There is a natural drainage line within 100m of the south-eastern boundary of the site that can be utilised for the stormwater discharge off the site.

Recommendations: It is recommended that a berm be constructed along the northern boundary of the site to limit the amount of stormwater run-off that might collect within the site. Stormwater that does however collect within the site must be channeled to the drainage line situated to the north of the site and released into this drainage line after being collected in a settling pond.



Possible stormwater drainage design

Vegetation

The vegetation that will be disturbed during the mining activity consists primarily of *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass). *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass) occurs in abundance in the surrounding areas.

Recommendations: The grass groundcover that is disturbed will be replanted on the re-sloped, topsoiled areas during the rehabilitation phase. It is recommended that the site should be seeded with *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass) seed.

Noise

The noise that is generated during the operational phase of the borrow pit will have a limited impact on the residents in the surrounding areas. The noise might also have an impact on the employees on site.

Recommendations: The machinery used for the excavations and the trucks used for transporting must be fitted with the stock-standard noise dampening equipment to limit the noise generated as much as possible. The employees must be supplied with hearing protection equipment for use during the operational phase of the borrow pit.

ACTIVITY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Run-off sheet erosion and scour check	Ongoing during the life of the mine (monthly and every time rainfall measures more than 30mm in 24 hours)	Engineer / Contractor
Dust Control	Daily/ weekly/ monthly	Contractor
General Housekeeping	On a daily basis	Contractor
Safety of the site at the end of each day	On a daily basis	Contractor
OPERATIONAL PHASE		
Speed level adherence	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Contractor
Dust Management (dampening of roads and denuded areas)	Ongoing during life of the mine (daily/ weekly/ monthly)	Contractor
Fumes Management (vehicles to be serviced regularly)	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Contractor
Time that areas are stripped before mining takes place	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Engineer / Contractor
Erosion control measures to prevent topsoil loss	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Engineer / Contractor
Conservation of topsoil by revegetation	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Engineer / Contractor
Fencing of sensitive areas	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Engineer / Contractor
Hunting, snaring and other forbidden activities	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Contractor
Prevention of using other types of toilets (Long drops & surrounding vegetation)	Ongoing during the life of the mine (monthly)	Contractor
Noise Management (equipment maintenance)	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Contractor
Denuded areas must be protected against erosion	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly and every time	Engineer / Contractor

ACTIVITY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	rainfall measures more than 30mm in 24 hours)	
Ensuring that natural water pathways are maintained	Ongoing during life of the mine (monthly)	Engineer / Contractor
Alien invader management plan	Twice monthly	Engineer / Contractor
DECOMMISSIONING		
Rehabilitation of access/haulage roads	On mine completion	Contractor
Clearing of all materials	On mine completion	Contractor
Disposal of all waste (including general, hazardous, contaminated soils, etc to appropriate facilities)	On mine completion	Contractor
Reshaping of all disturbed areas	On mine completion	Contractor
Scarifying of all disturbed areas	On mine completion	Contractor
Topsoiling of all disturbed areas	On mine completion	Contractor
Revegetation of all the topsoiled areas	On mine completion	Contractor
Alien vegetation control	On mine completion	Contractor
Monitoring vegetation growth until a 70% coverage is achieved	On mine completion	Engineer / Contractor
Inspection by relevant Authority	On mine completion	Engineer

6.4 CLOSURE

When the applicant intends closing down the operation, an environmental risk report shall be compiled. The requirements of such a report are contained in Regulation 60 of the Regulations promulgated in terms of the Minerals & Petroleum Resources Development Act.

Financial Provisions

The determination of the Financial Provisions for the borrow pits were conducted according to the Department of Minerals and Energy's *GUIDELINE DOCUMENT FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE QUANTUM OF CLOSURE-RELATED FINANCIAL PROVISION PROVIDED BY A MINE*. This guideline is the official guideline as contemplated in Regulation 54(1) to the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002).

The determination was conducted according to the "Quick Method" and is as follows:

- Step 1: Determine the primary mineral
- Step 2: Determine the risk class
 - Class A (High risk)
 - Class B (Medium risk)
 - Class C (Low risk)
- Step 3: Identify the minimum rates per hectare
- Step 4: Determine the overall size of the mine

The calculation for each borrow pit is as follows:

Steps	BP01	BP02
1	Mudstone	Decomposed dolerite, sandstone and mudstone
2	Class C	Class C
3	R20 000.00/ha	R20 000.00/ha
4	1.5ha	1.5ha
Sub-total (excl. VAT)	R 30 000.00	R 30 000.00
VAT @ 14%	R 4 200.00	R 4 200.00
GRAND TOTAL	R 34 200.00	R 34 200.00

Total Financial Provision for all the Borrow pits

Borrow pit no.	Grand Total (incl. VAT)
BP01	R 34 200.00
BP02	R 34 200.00
TOTAL	R 68 400.00

Over and above these costs are the costs to mobilise plant to site on a low-bed truck from the nearest large town, i.e. Matatiele.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN

The environmental awareness plan has been compiled to inform the Applicant's employees of the environmental risks, which may result from the mining operations and the manner in which the risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution and degradation of the environment.

Environmental training must be conducted during induction, before actual mining commencement. Environmental training must be conducted every time new staff is employed and monthly for the duration of the mining period.

The Environmental Management Plan shall be an Item on the monthly construction meetings agenda. Continuous environmental education will be carried out during the monthly staff meetings. The Contractor shall appoint an in-house Environmental Officer which shall inspect the works daily and report back to the Contractor, who in turn needs to report any identified impacts to the Engineers. Monthly external EMP compliance audits are recommended, to ensure adherence to this EMP document.

The following items were included in the Environmental Awareness Plan:

- Definition of the environment
- General housekeeping rules
- How to look after the environment (flora and fauna)
- How to avoid pollution of the air, water
- What to do in an emergency.

The Contractor must submit a proposal for the environmental training to the Project Engineer for approval. It is the Contractor's responsibility to provide the site foreman with no less than 1

hour's environmental training and to ensure that the foreman has sufficient understanding to pass this information onto the staff. Translators are to be used where necessary.

The Project Engineer should be on hand to explain more difficult / technical issues and to answer questions. The use of pictures and real-life examples is encouraged as these tend to be more easily remembered. Use should be made of the environmental awareness posters on site.

The need for a "clean site" policy also needs to be explained to the staff.

The Environmental Awareness Plan is attached in Appendix C.

8 CONCLUSION

The environmental impacts associated either of the borrow pits are all manageable with adherence to the attached borrow pit specific and general environmental management and rehabilitation plans.

9 REFERENCE AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

- Bromilow, C., 1995. *Problem Plants of South Africa*, Briza Publications.
- Mucina, L. and Rutherford, M.C (eds) 2006. *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*, Strelitzia Publishers.
- Van Wyk, E. and Van Outshoorn, F. 1999. *Grasses of Southern Africa*, Briza, Publications.
- www.Google.Earth.com, source of Satellite Imaginary.

UNDERTAKING

I, Michaela

the undersigned and duly authorised thereto by

DPW

Company/Close Corporation/Municipality (Delete that which is not applicable) have studied and understand the contents of this document in its entirety and hereby duly undertake to adhere to the conditions as set out therein including the amendment(s) agreed to by the Regional Manager.

Signed at EL this 17th day of Oct 2011

[Signature]

Signature of applicant

[Signature]

Designation

Agency declaration: This document was completed byon behalf of.....

APPROVAL

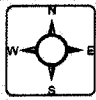
Approved in terms of Section 39(4) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 29 of 2002)

Signed at.....this.....day
of.....20.....

.....
REGIONAL MANAGER

REGION:.....

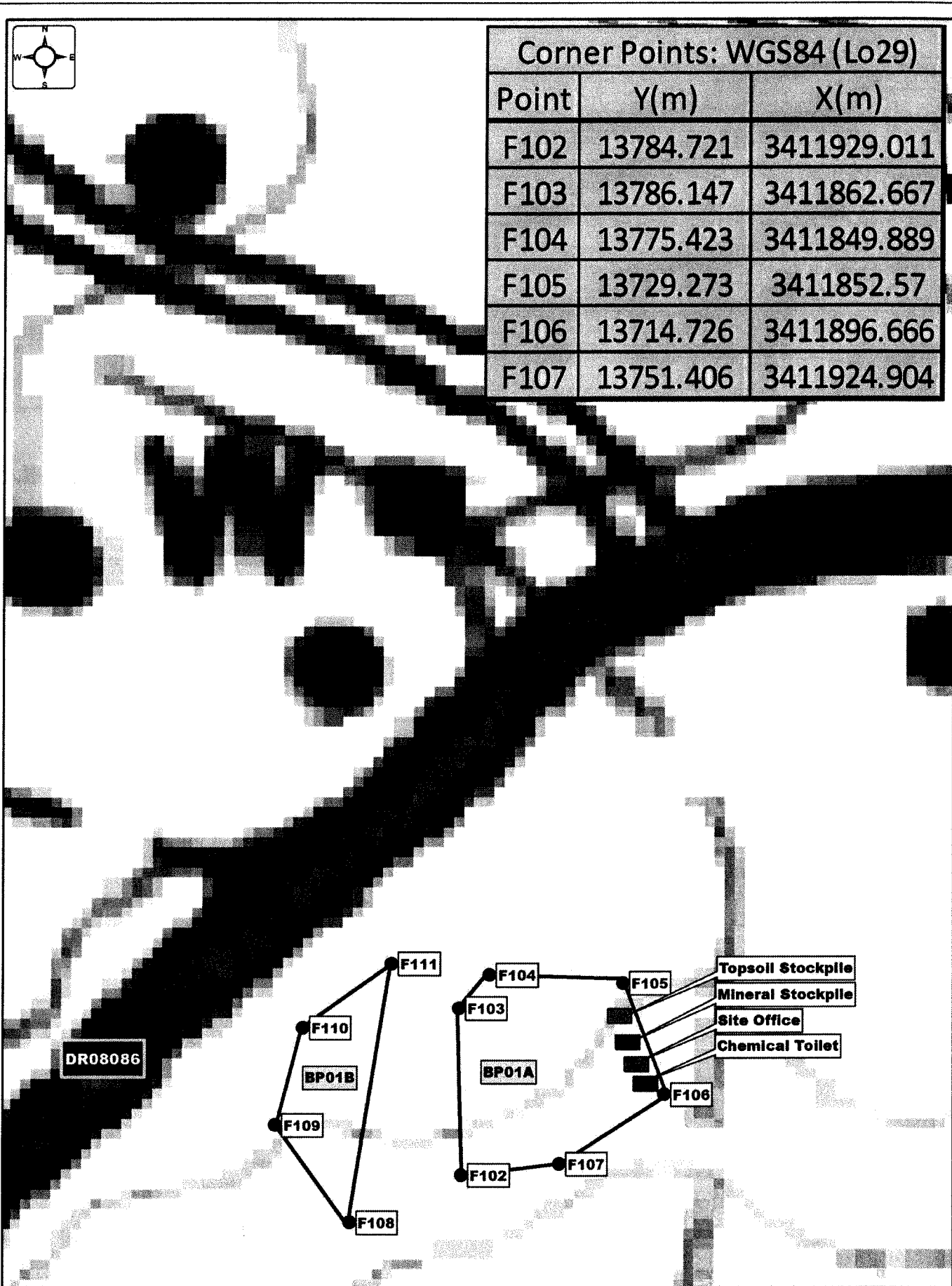
**APPENDIX A
AREA WIDE LOCALITY PLAN
SITE PLANS
SURVEY DRAWINGS**



Corner Points: WGS84 (Lo29)

Point	Y(m)	X(m)
F102	13784.721	3411929.011
F103	13786.147	3411862.667
F104	13775.423	3411849.889
F105	13729.273	3411852.57
F106	13714.726	3411896.666
F107	13751.406	3411924.904

T:\ACTIVE PROJECTS\41129 - Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit EMP's (MVR)\GIS\Maps & Exports\# Site Maps



terratest
 Geotechnical, Environmental & Earth Science Consultants
 P.O. Box 794 HILTON 3245
 Tel: (033) 343 6789 Fax: (033) 343 6788

Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit EMP's
 Road: DR08086
 Site Layout - BP01A

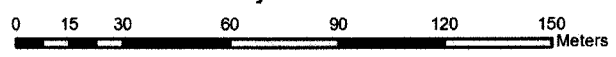
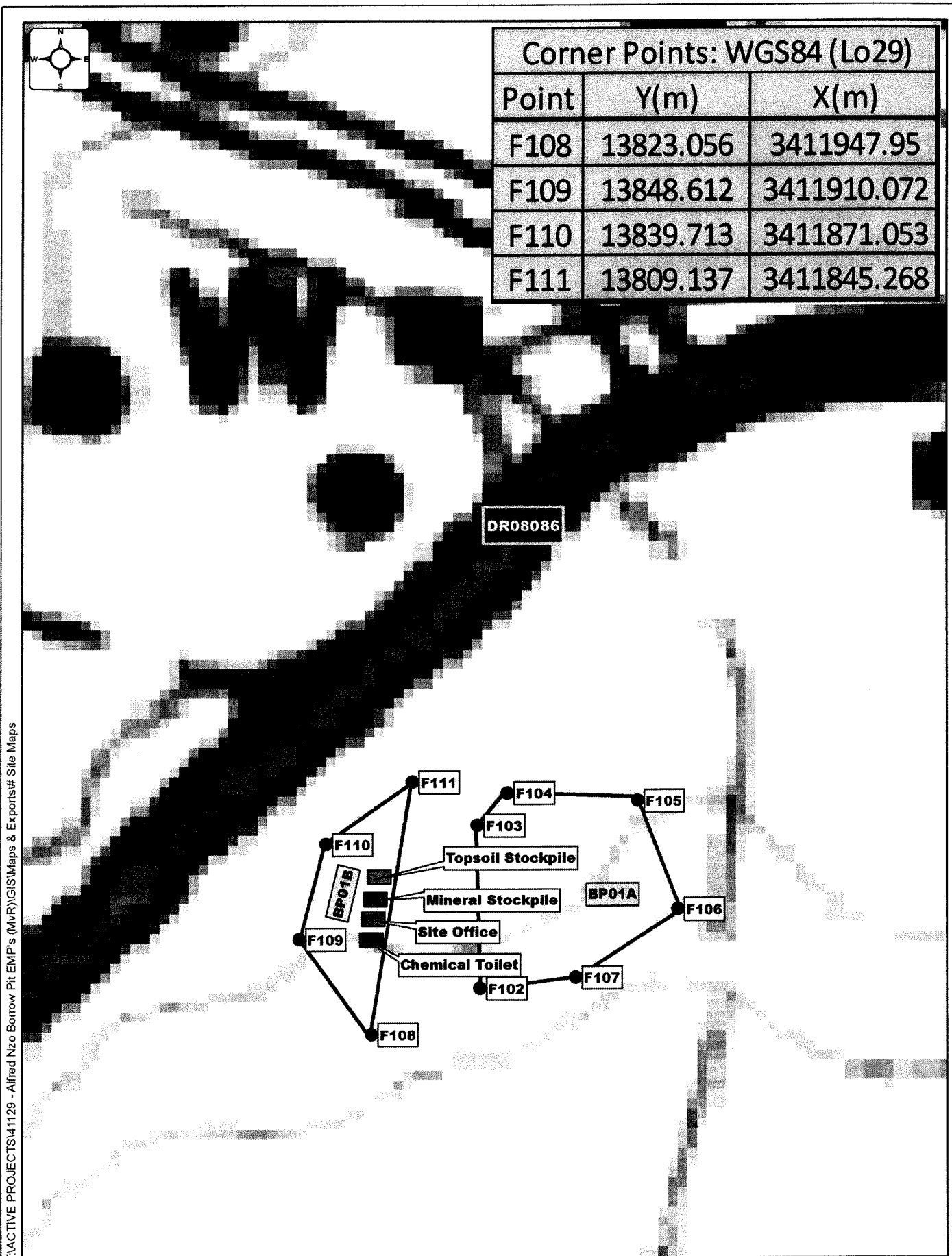


Fig 2
 Scale 1 : 2 000



Corner Points: WGS84 (Lo29)		
Point	Y(m)	X(m)
F108	13823.056	3411947.95
F109	13848.612	3411910.072
F110	13839.713	3411871.053
F111	13809.137	3411845.268



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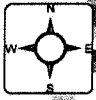
terratest
 Geotechnical, Environmental
 & Earth Science Consultants
 P.O. Box 794 Tel: (033) 343 6789
 HILTON 3245 Fax: (033) 343 6788

Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit EMP's
 Road: DR08086
Site Layout - BP01B

0 15 30 60 90 120 150
 Meters

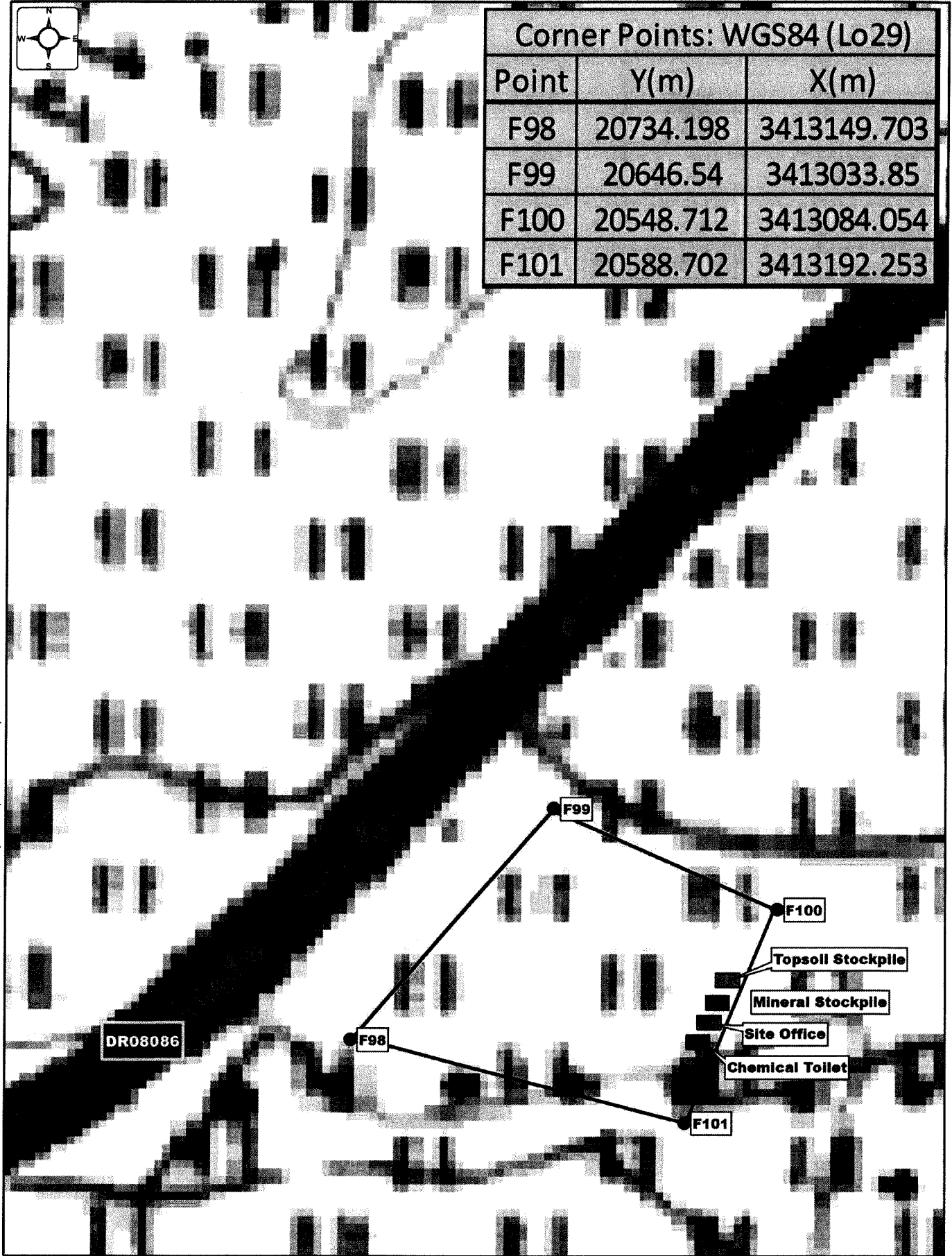
Fig
2

Scale
1 : 2 000



Corner Points: WGS84 (Lo29)		
Point	Y(m)	X(m)
F98	20734.198	3413149.703
F99	20646.54	3413033.85
F100	20548.712	3413084.054
F101	20588.702	3413192.253

T:\ACTIVE PROJECTS\41129 - Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit EMP's (MVR)\GIS\Maps & Exports\# Site Maps



terratest
 Geotechnical, Environmental & Earth Science Consultants
 P.O. Box 794 HILTON 3245
 Tel: (033) 343 6789
 Fax: (033) 343 6788

Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit EMP's
 Road: DR08086
Site Layout - BP02

0 15 30 60 90 120 150
 Meters

Fig
2
Scale
1 : 2 500

Drawings Reference: 1:500

Scale: 1:500

Scale SURVEYS CC

WGS 84

WESTERN CARLE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT

TERRESTRIAL

DATE: 13/08/2013

PROJECT: 13/08/2013

REVISIONS:

APPROVED BY:

DATE:

DATE:

DATE:

DATE:

DATE:

Coordinates List System: Transverse Mercator WGS 84 WGS 2011

PLATFORM SETTING OUT COORDINATES

Name	Y	X	Z
Coordinate	0.000	0.000	0.000
A	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
B	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
C	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
D	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
E	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
F	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
G	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
H	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
I	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
J	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
K	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
L	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
M	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
N	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
O	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
P	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
Q	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
R	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
S	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
T	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
U	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
V	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
W	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
X	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
Y	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500

Coordinates List System: Transverse Mercator WGS 84 WGS 2011

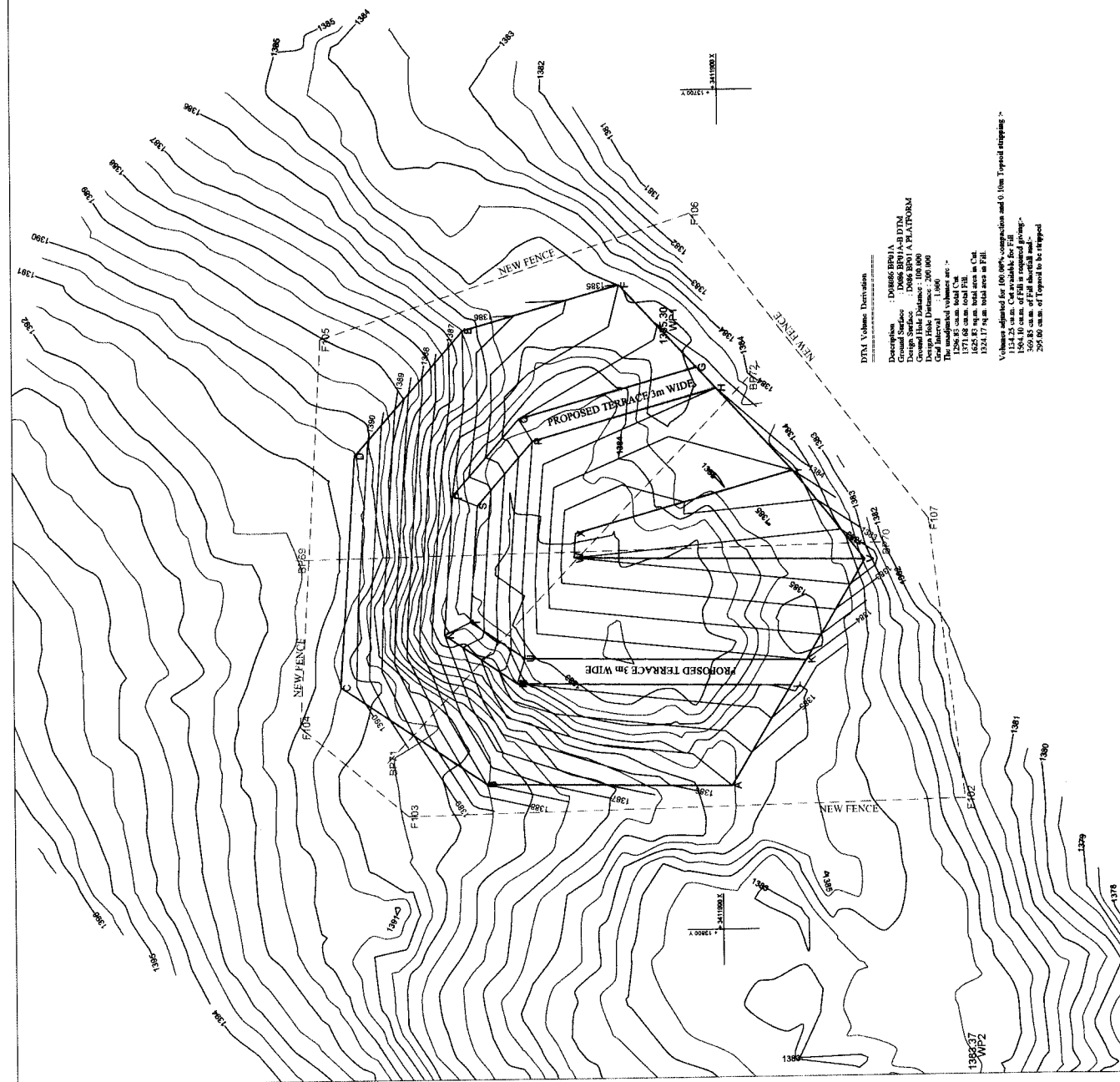
FENCE LINE CO-ORDINATES

Name	Y	X	Z
Coordinate	0.000	0.000	0.000
F102	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
F103	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
F104	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
F105	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
F106	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
F107	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500

Coordinates List System: Transverse Mercator WGS 84 WGS 2011

SURVEY CONTROL POINTS

Name	Y	X	Z
Coordinate	0.000	0.000	0.000
WP1	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500
WP2	13762.863	341190.172	1382.500



Drawings Reference: 1:500

Scale: 1:500

Scale SURVEYS CC

WGS 84

WESTERN CARLE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT

TERRESTRIAL

DATE: 13/08/2013

PROJECT: 13/08/2013

REVISIONS:

APPROVED BY:

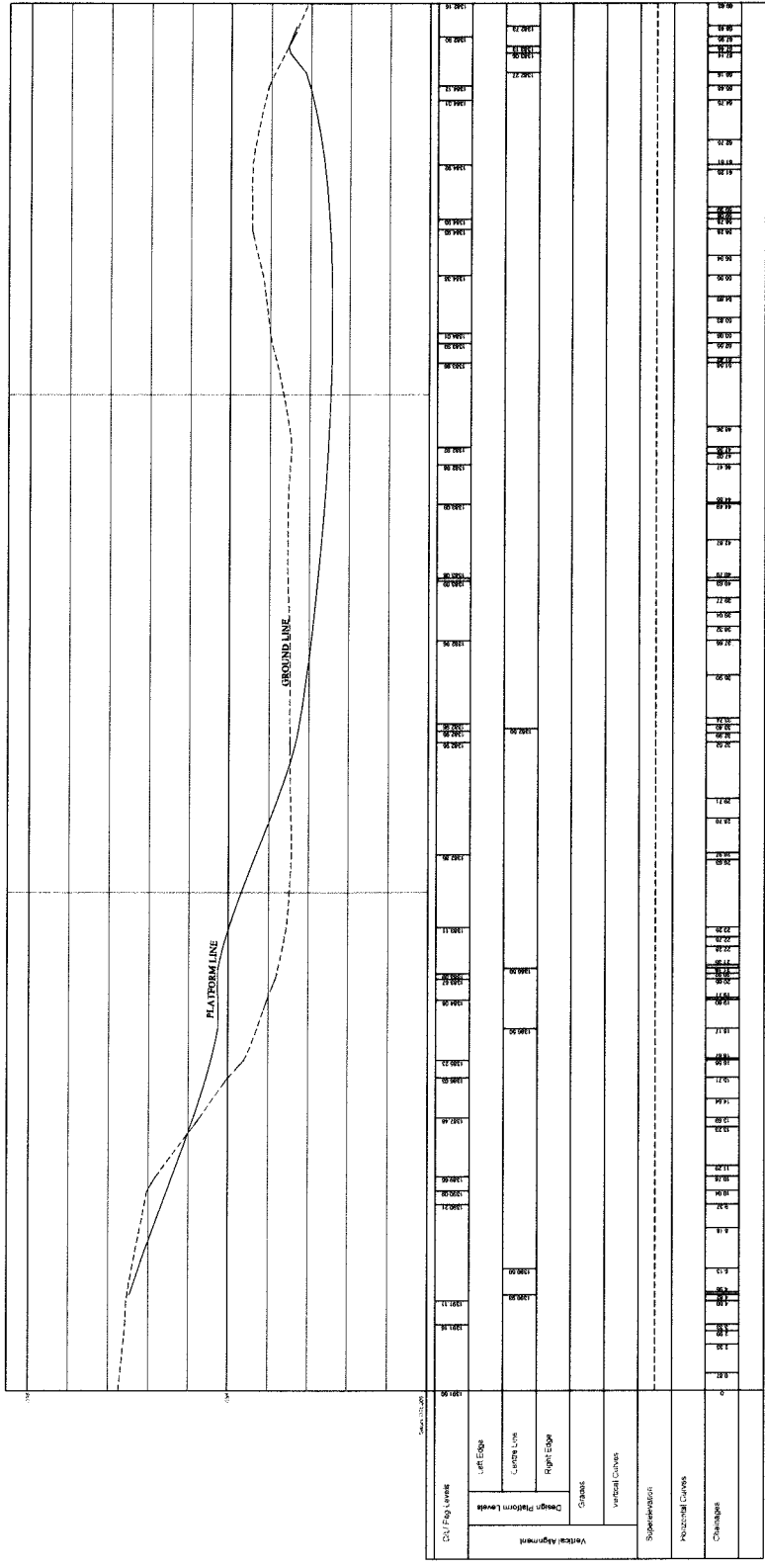
DATE:

DATE:

DATE:

DATE:

DATE:



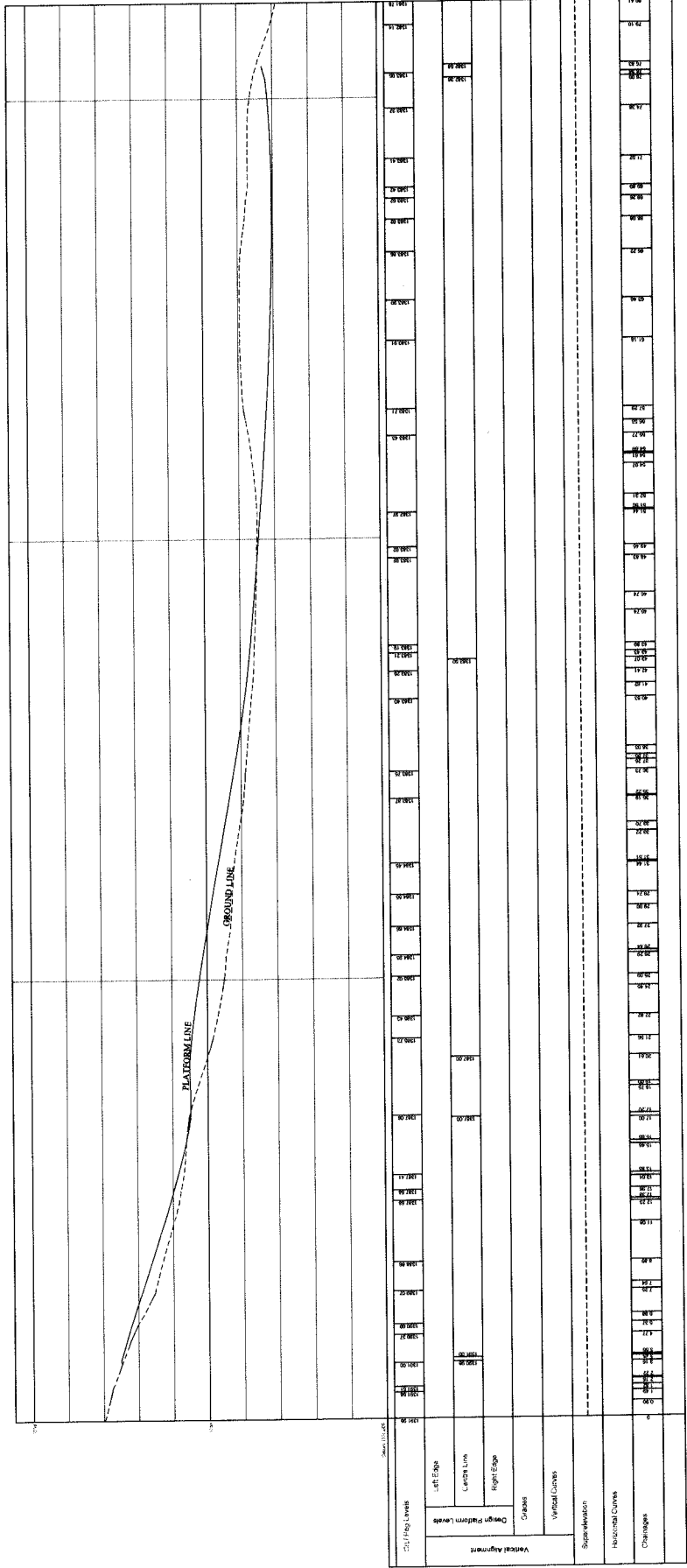
Long Section for 0.00 to 69.63 (BP69 TO BP70)

DATE: 17 JUNE 2011
 DRAWN BY: HODDON DRAKE
 DESIGNED BY: SABLE SURVEYS CC
 SURVEYORS: SABLE SURVEYS CC

CLIENT: EASTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT
 OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT
 ENGINEERS: TERRATEST

TITLE: DOBBE BORROW PIT 61A SURVEY AND
 PLATFORM DESIGN

SCALES
 Horizontal Scale: 250
 Vertical Scale: 250
 DRAWING No.

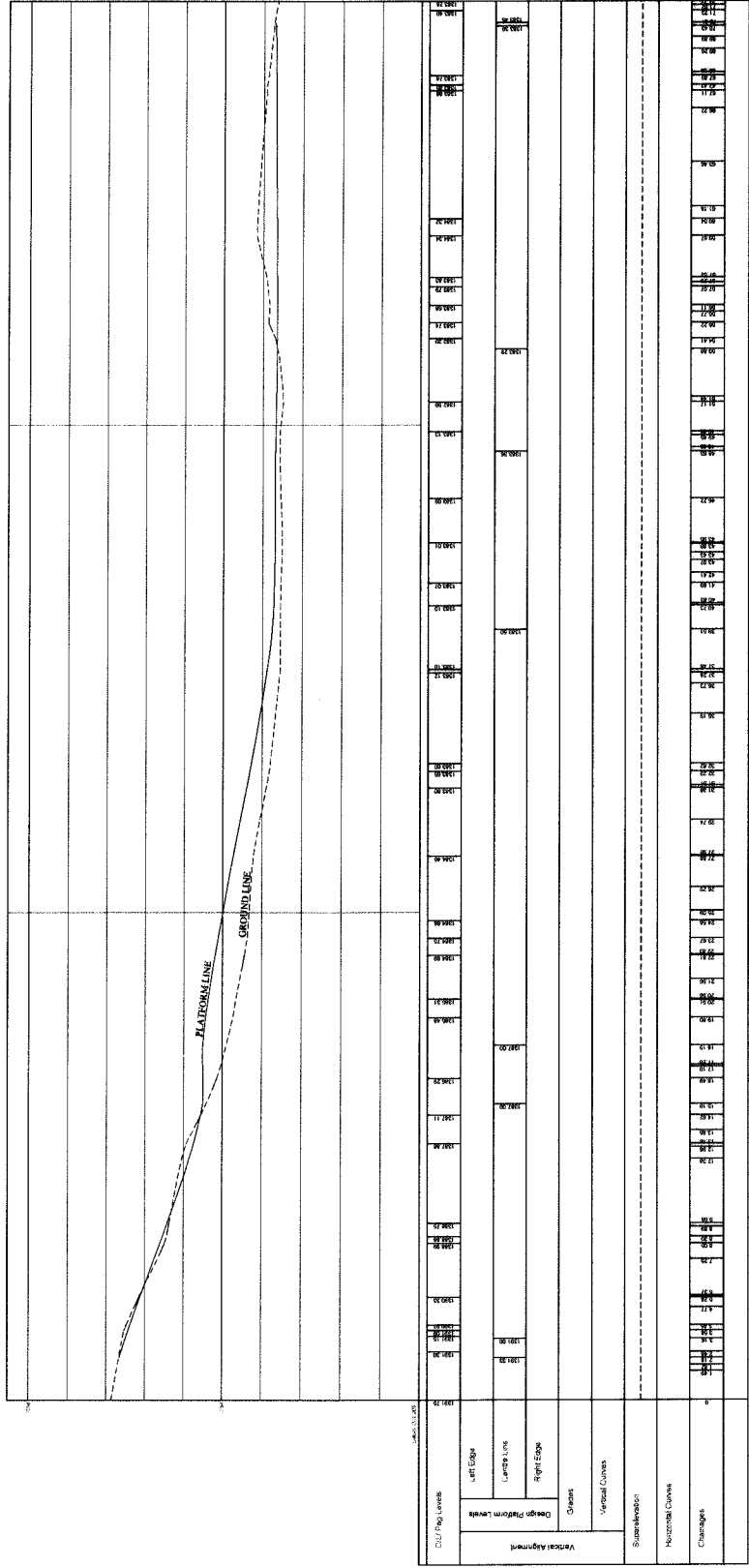


Long Section for 0.00 to 80.41 (BP73 to BP74)

DATE: 17 JUNE 2011	CLIENT: EASTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT	TITLE: DORRIS BORROW PIT SURVEY AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION	ENGINEERS: TERRACEST
DRAWN BY: PARDONDIKALE			
DESIGNED BY: SABLE SURVEYS CC			
SURVEYORS: SABLE SURVEYS CC			

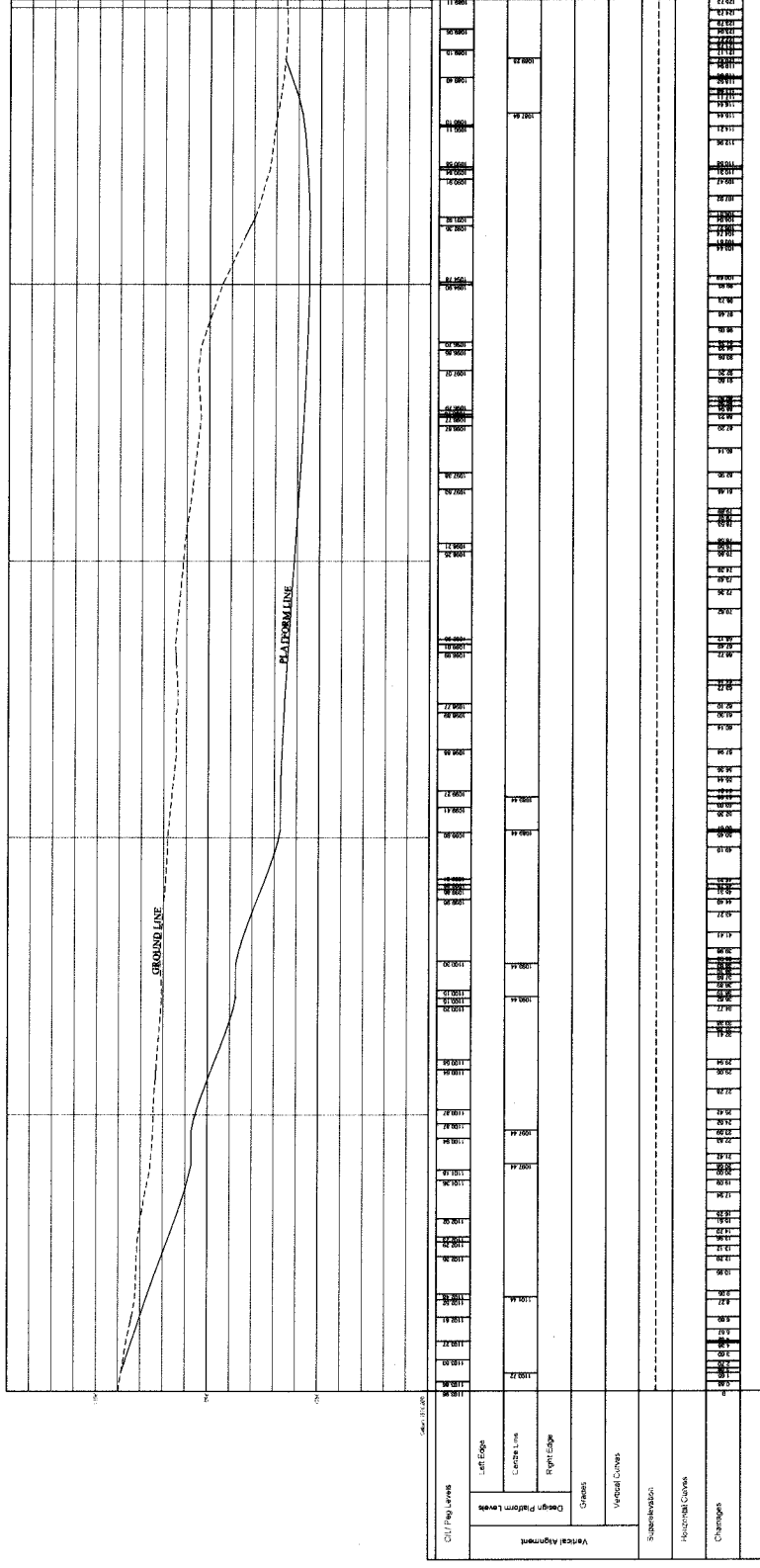
SCALES
 Horizontal Scale: 250
 Vertical Scale: 250

DRAWING NO.



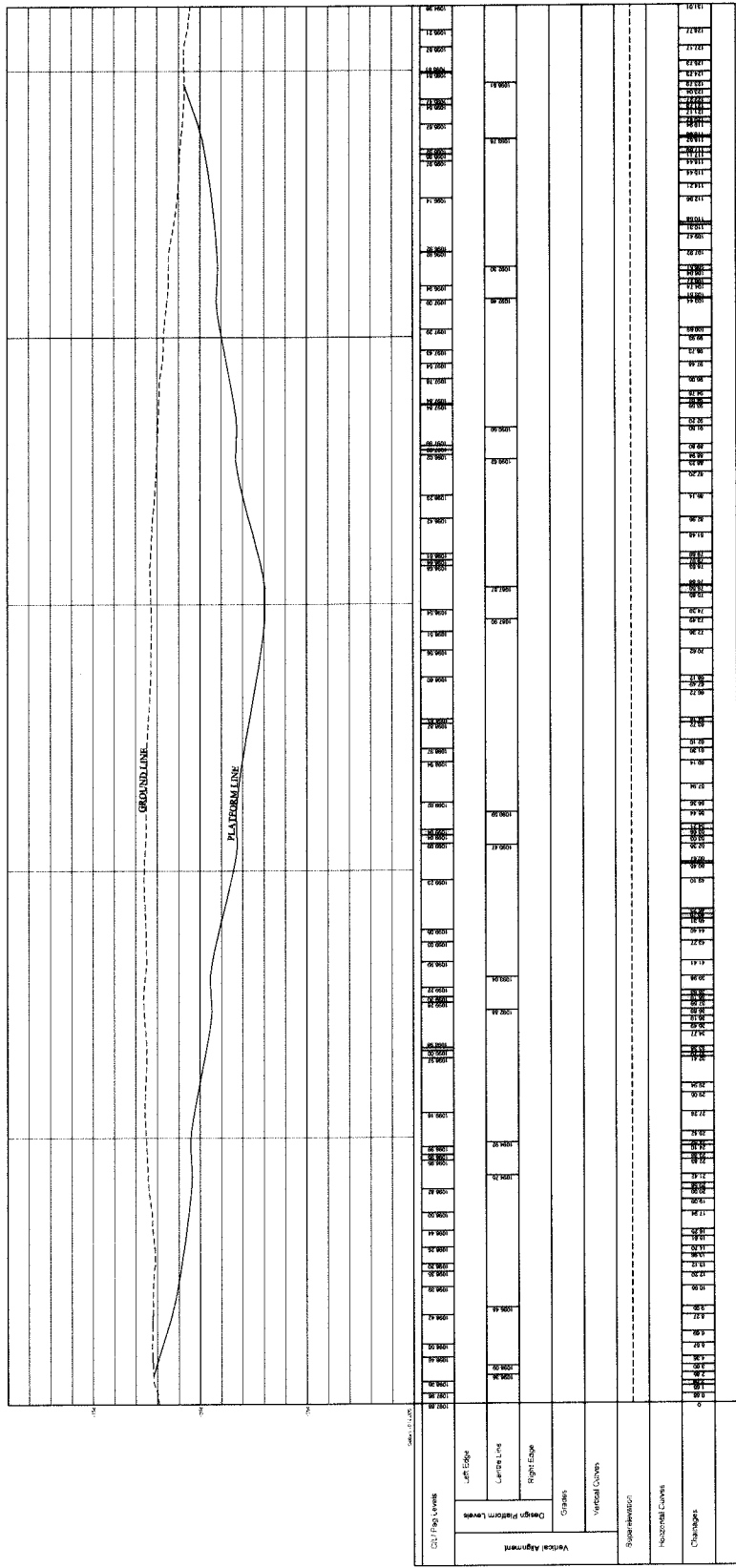
Long Section for 0.00 to 71.71 (BP75 TO BP76)

DATE: 17 JUNE 2011	CLIENT: EASTERN CARBON DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT	TITLE: DORRIS BORROW PIT SURVEY AND PLATFORM DESIGN	SCALES: Horizontal Scale: 250 Vertical Scale: 250
DRAWN BY: GORDON DRAKE	DESIGNED BY: SABLE SURVEYS CC	ENGINEERS: TERRACEST	DRAWING NO.
SURVIVORS SABLE SURVEYS CC			



Long Section for 0.00 to 125.73 (BP65 TO BP66)

DATE: 15 JUNE 2011	CLIENT: EASTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT	TITLE: DRAINAGE BORROW PIT 06 SURVEY AND PLATFORM DESIGN	SCALES: Horizontal Scale: 450 Vertical Scale: 450
DRAWN BY: GORDON DRAKE	ENGINEERS: TERRATEST		DRAWING No.
DESIGNED BY: SABLE SURVEYS CC			
SURVEYORS: SABLE SURVEYS CC			



Long Section for 0.00 to 131.01 (BP67 TO BP68)

DATE: 15 JUNE 2011
 CLIENT: EASTERN CORP. DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT
 DRAWN BY: GORDON DRAKE
 DESIGNED BY: SABLE SURVEYS CC
 SURVEYORS: SABLE SURVEYS CC

ENGINEERS: TERRATEST

TITLE: DORMA BORROW PIT 03 SURVEY AND PLATFORM DESIGN

SCALES
 Horizontal Scale: 450
 Vertical Scale: 450

DRAWING No.

APPENDIX B
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS



Our Ref. 41129/IS

5 July 2011

Eastern Cape Parks Board
PO Box 11235
Southernwood
East London
35200

Submitted via post on 05 July 2011.

ATTENTION: EASTERN CAPE PARKS BOARD

Dear Sir/Madam,

BID'S FOR THE APPLICATION FOR BORROW PITS ALONG NINETEEN ROADS WITHIN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Attached please find nineteen Background Information Documents (BID) for the Borrow Pit Applications for assorted materials, within the Alfred Nzo District Municipality.

Any comments are to be directed to the details provided hereunder or on the BID's. Please note that comments are to be extended before the 26 July 2011.

Yours faithfully,

Imke Summers
FOR: TERRATEST (Pty) Ltd

Email: summersi@terratest.co.za



Our Ref. 41129/IS

5 July 2011

South African Heritage Resource Agency
PO Box 759
Southernwood
East London
5200

Submitted via post on 05 July 2011.

ATTENTION: SAHRA

Dear Mr T. Lungile

**BID'S FOR THE APPLICATION FOR BORROW PITS ALONG NINETEEN ROADS WITHIN
THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

Attached please find nineteen Background Information Documents (BID) for the Borrow Pit Applications for assorted materials, within the Alfred Nzo District Municipality.

Any comments are to be directed to the details provided hereunder or on the BID's. Please note that comments are to be extended before the 26 July 2011.

Yours faithfully,

Imke Summers
FOR: TERRATEST (Pty) Ltd

Email: summersi@terratest.co.za



Our Ref. 41129/IS

5 July 2011

WESSA
26 Lawrence Street
Central Hill
Port Elizabeth
6001

Submitted via post on 05 July 2011.

ATTENTION: WESSA

Dear Dr. Jenny Gon

**BID'S FOR THE APPLICATION FOR BORROW PITS ALONG NINETEEN ROADS WITHIN
THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

Attached please find nineteen Background Information Documents (BID) for the Borrow Pit Applications for assorted materials, within the Alfred Nzo District Municipality.

Any comments are to be directed to the details provided hereunder or on the BID's. Please note that comments are to be extended before the 26 July 2011.

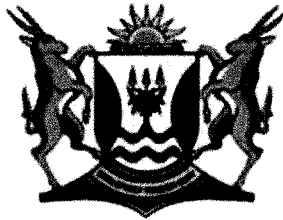
Yours faithfully,

Imke Summers
FOR: TERRATEST (Pty) Ltd

Email: summersi@terratest.co.za

**Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit Investigation
Background Information Document:
DR08086**

Our Reference: 41129



CONTROLAB

Prepared for:

Eastern Cape Transport
Stellenbosch Park
Flemming Street
Schornville
King William's Town
5601

Prepared for:

Controlab CC.
10 St Pauls Rd
East London,
Eastern Cape
5201
Tel: +27 43 722 5420



Prepared by:

Terratest (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 794
Hilton
3201
Tel: +27 33 343 6789

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND PROPOSED APPLICATION OF BORROW PITS IN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT OF THE EASTERN CAPE

1. Introduction

Terratest (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Controlab CC. on behalf of the Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport, to manage the environmental investigation and permitting process of numerous borrow pits in the Alfred Nzo District Municipality. The borrow pits are to be used as a source of materials for the resurfacing of numerous stretches of road throughout the region.

The objective of this Background Information Document (BID) is:

- To provide information and to notify and inform parties regarding the application procedure;
- To invite parties to register as Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs).

2. Site Locality

The borrow pits are located on the DR08086, which is a gravel road situated approximately 16 km's west of the town of Mt Frere (See Figure 1 below). The DR08086 starts at the intersection with the R405 (DR08015), and runs in a westerly direction for 19.2 km's.

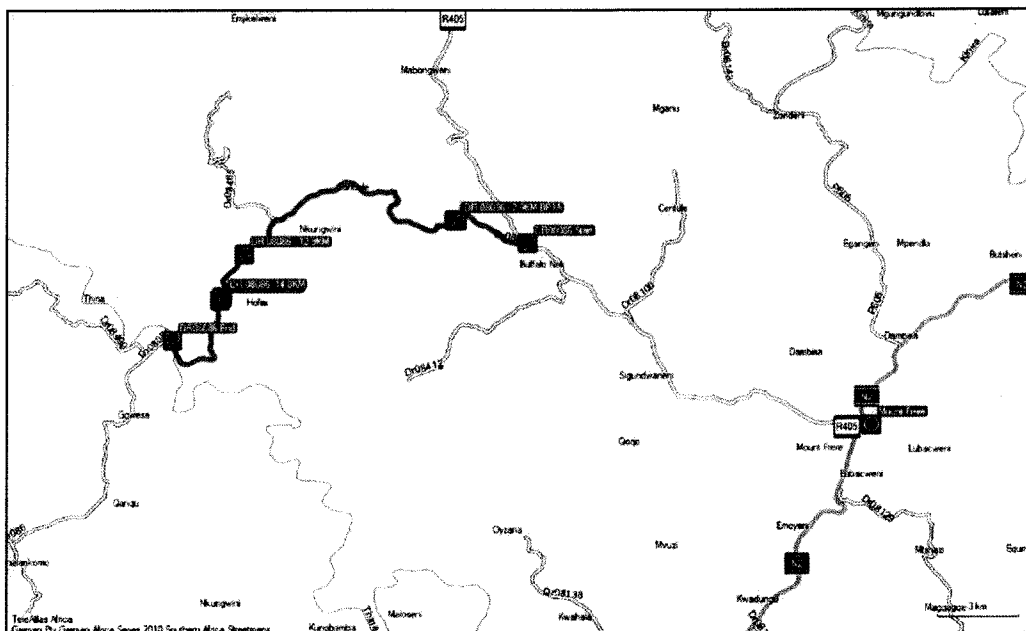


Figure 1. The alignment of the DR08086 (in pink) (Controlab CC).¹

¹ Controlab CC., *Geotechnical Borrow Pit Assessment, Initial Assessment Report for the DR08086*, December 2010.

The key co-ordinate points along the alignment are:

Point	Southerly co-ordinate	Easterly co-ordinate
Borrow Pit 01A	S30 °49 ' 39.7"	E28 °51 ' 22.9"
Borrow Pit 01B	S30 °49 ' 39.5"	E28 °51 ' 19.6"
Borrow Pit 02	S30 °50 ' 19.4"	E28 °46 ' 58.8"

3. Description of the Site

Of the five borrowed pits sampled, three were recommended in the Materials investigation report (Controlab CC). All three borrow pits are established pits that have been mined for materials in the past. Please see the table below for details regarding the location, materials composition and yield of each borrow pit:

Borrow Pit	Km log	Materials composition	Yield
BP 01A	2.9km	Mudstone	High
BP 01B	2.9km	Mudstone	High
BP 02	12.9km	Mudstone, sandstone, decomposed dolerite	High

4. Project Description

The project entails the formalised permitting of the borrow pits in terms of the Department of Mineral Resources. An area of no more than 1.5ha is to be mined as per the regulations for mining permits. The mined materials are to be used by the Department of Roads and Transport, for the upgrading and rehabilitation of existing surfaces.

The proposed mining method is open cast excavation with a front-end loader and loading onto tipper trucks for transport. The mining operations will be operated in accordance with an approved Environmental Management Programme as per the requirements set out by the Department of Mineral Resources.

5. Heritage Impact Assessment

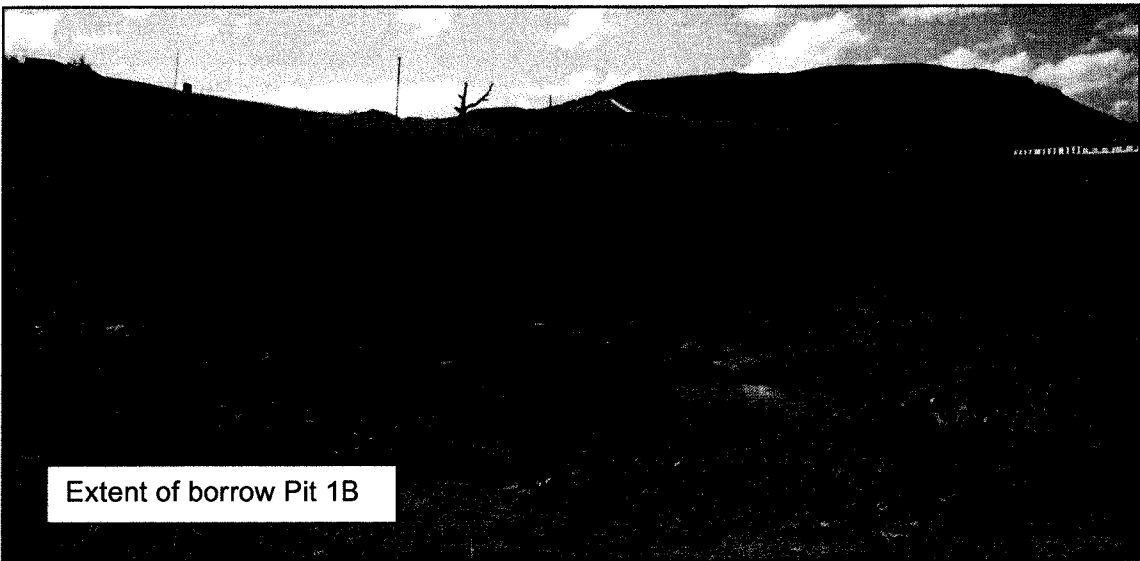
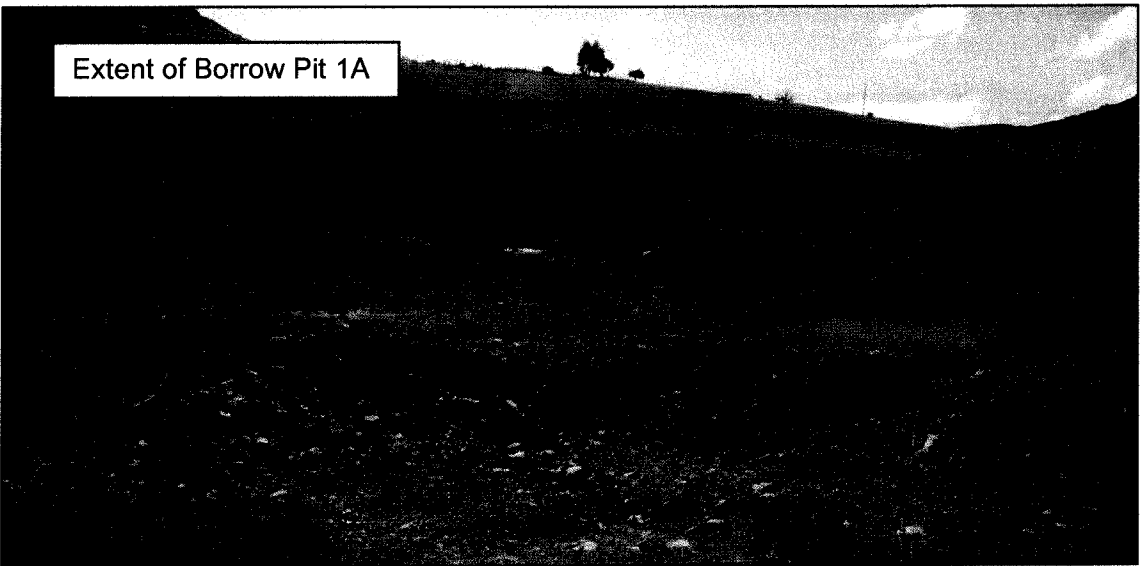
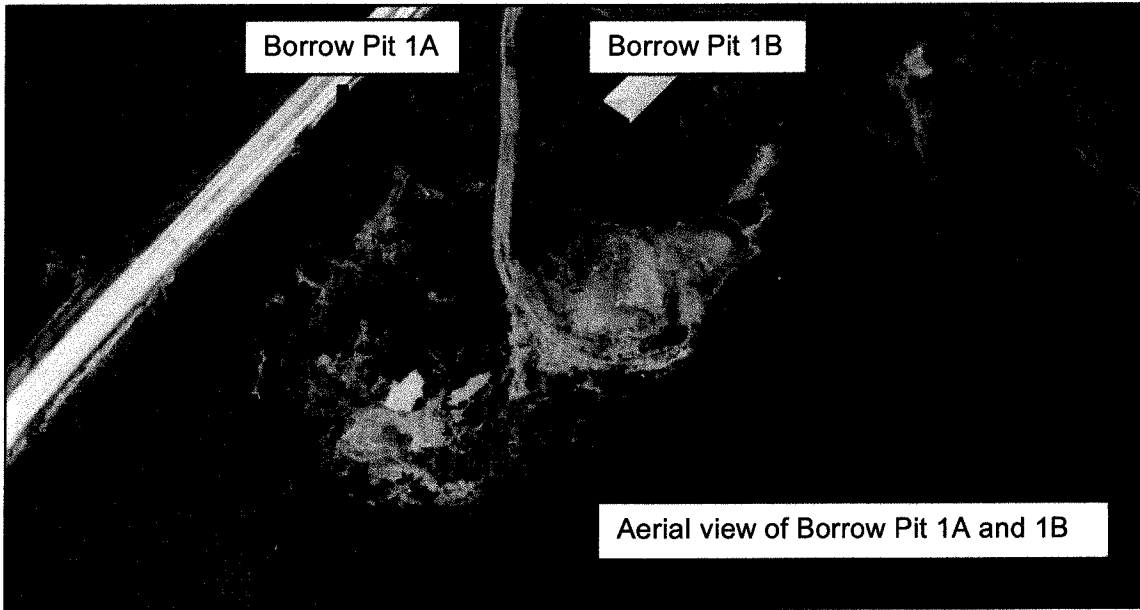
A Heritage Impact Assessment was conducted for each of the two borrow pits located along the DR08086. No graves or archaeological artefacts were found on site or in the vicinity of the borrow pits.

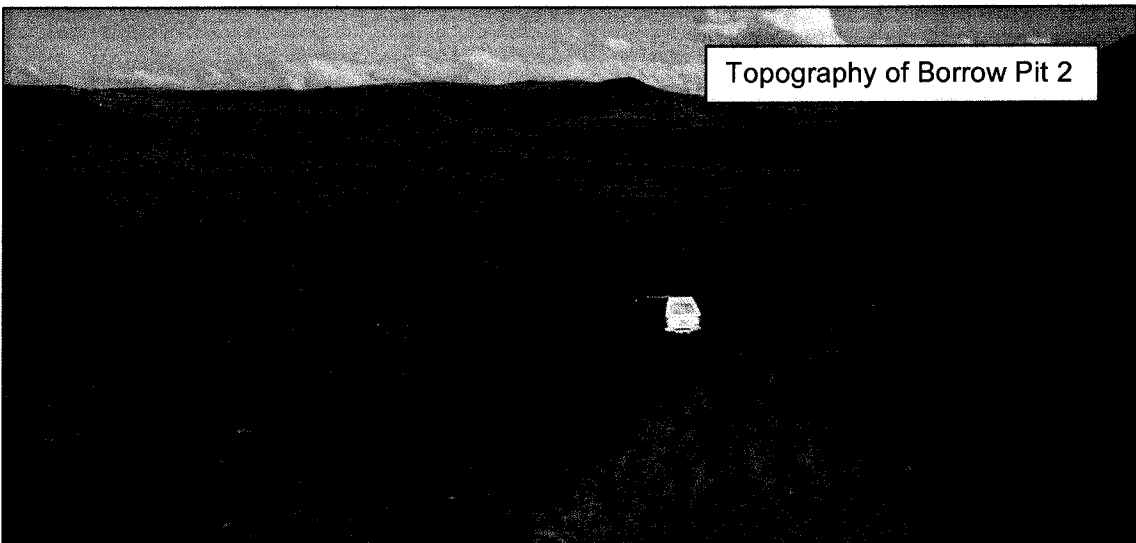
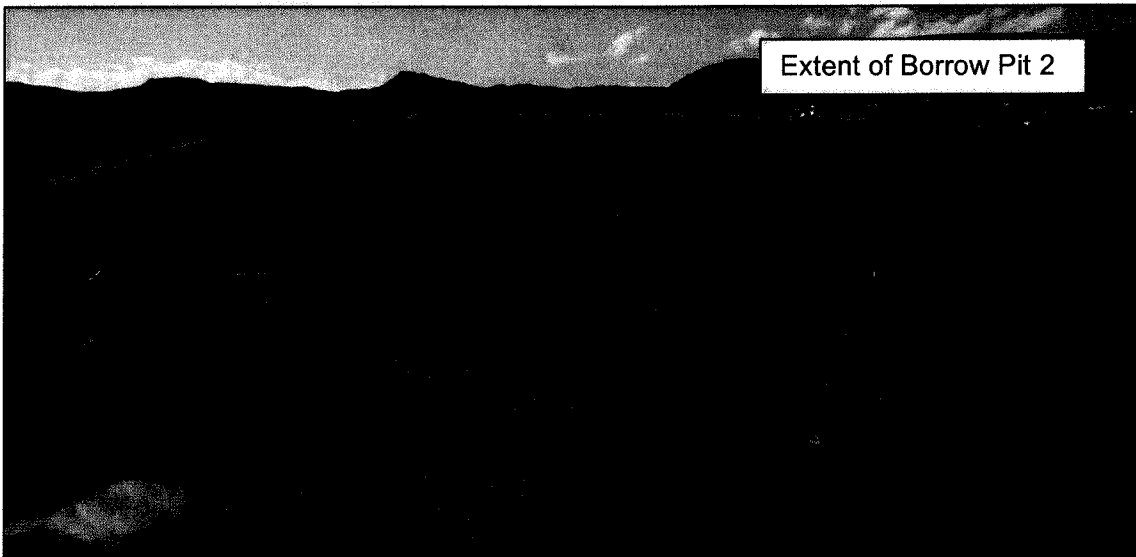
6. How to participate

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2010) promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) those who are impacted by a proposed development must have the opportunity to comment and/or raise concerns. These inputs are then addressed through the EIA process. For this reason it is imperative that you as an interested and/or affected party (IAP) comment on the proposed development and highlight issues or concerns that you feel need to be considered during the proposed planning and implementation process. This can be done by contacting the environmental consultant (details given on page 01) who will register you as an IAP. If you intend to register as an IAP please forward the following information to Terratest before **26 July 2011**.

- **Your Name**
- **Your Contact Details**
- **Your Comment**

A comments form is attached in Appendix A.





Your Ref.....
Our Ref. 41129

6th July 2011

.....
.....
.....

ATTENTION:

Dear Sir/ Madam

ALFRED NZO MASIPALA WENDAWO, ISICELO SE KWARI, INCWADI YESAZISO.

Isebe lezendlela nemisebenzi(Roads and Public Works) kwiphondo lase Mpumakoloni lijongene nohlelo logunyaziso lwekwari kwindawo zonke ezikwi ngingi kaMasipala wase Alfred Nzo. Koluhlelo isebe licele iTerratest (Pty) Ltd (inkampani yenzululwazi) ukuthatha ingxaxheba malunga nokhuseleko lwezendalo ngalomsebenzi.

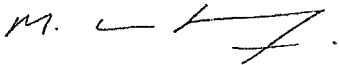
Esi sicelo sokombiwa kwekwari sifakwa lisebe leZembiwa (Mineral Resources) elikwi Phondo leMpumakoloni (Eastern Cape Province), elonana lingunyazisa ukusetyenziswa kwezombiwa kwindawo zonke ze-Phondo.

Inkosi ithathwe ingu mnikazi mhlaba okanye ummeli wesizwe salondawo kucelwa invume yekwari. Ukuba umhlali unamava malunga nolomsebenzi ocelwa nguRhulumentu, maka thethe phambi koLwesihlanu, 5 August 2011 nalomtu ulandelayo:

Imke Summers
Address: PO Box 794
Hilton
3245
Email: summersi@terratest.co.za
Tel: 033 343 6789
Fax: 033 343 6788

Okanye athethe nomgunyazisi weleta.

Ngokuzithoba,



Magnus van Rooyen
(for TERRATEST)



terratest

Geotechnical, Environmental
& Earth Science Consultants

6th July 2011

Your Ref.
Our Ref. 41129

.....
.....
.....

ATTENTION:.....

Dear Sir/ Madam

ALFRED NZO, MASEPALA WA SETEREKE, KOPO YA KWARI, LENGOLO LA TSIBISO.

Lefapha la tsa Mmila le Mesebetsi (Roads and Public Works) Eastern Cape le shebane le ho nehana ka tumello ya tshebediso ya sebaka sa majwana / kwari(borrow pit) sebakeng sa Masepala wa Alfred Nzo.

Mosebetsing oo, ho kgethuwe ditsibi tsa mokgatlo waTerratest (PTY) LTD ho shebana le tsa tlhokomelo ya tikoloho (dihlodilweng).

Kopo ya mosebetsi e kengwa ke lefapha la tsa Diepuwa (Mineral Resources) Eastern Cape Province, leo e leng lona le nang le matla a ho fana ka tumello ya ho sebedisa diepuwa Lebatoweng.

Morena o kgethuwe e le monga mobu/sebaka kapa moemedi setjhabeng seo ho kentsweng kopo ya tshebediso ya kwari. Ha e ba ho le teng motho ya nang le tlhahiso mabapi le mosebetsi ona o kupuweng ke Kgoromente , o kopjwa hore a hlahise maikutlo a hae pele ho letsatsi la

Labohlano, 5 Phato (August) 2011, a ka buwa le : Imke Summers

Address: PO Box 794
Hilton
3245
Email: summersi@terratest.co.za
Tel: 033 343 6789
Fax: 033 343 6788

Kapa a buwe le mongodi wa lengolo lena dinomorong tse beilweng.

Ka boikokobetso

Magnus van Rooyen
(for TERRATEST)

**REGISTERED LETTER
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF**



(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Geadresseer aan

L.K. NDEUNGA

Box 422
Mafatleng

Postcode
Poskode 4730

The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.

Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.

**REGISTERED LETTER
(with an insurance option)**
RD 674 112 045 ZA
CUSTOMER COPY 301027R
Klientaafskrif

Initial of accepting officer
Date Stamp
Paraaf van aanvaarder
Datumstempel

Lebone Litho Printers 011 493 7921 701281

Postage paid R _____ c
Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c
Insurance / Versekering R _____ c
Total / Totaal R _____ c

Insured value of contents
Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c

Enquiries/Navrae
Toll-free number
Tolvry nommer
0800 111 502

**REGISTERED LETTER
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF**



(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Geadresseer aan

V. N BOBOGA

Box 96
Mafatleng

Postcode
Poskode

The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.

Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.

**REGISTERED LETTER
(with an insurance option)**
RD 674 112 059 ZA
CUSTOMER COPY 301027R
Klientaafskrif



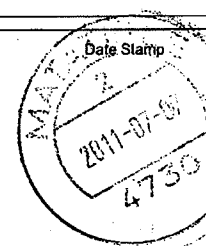
Initial of accepting officer
Date Stamp
Paraaf van aanvaarder
Datumstempel



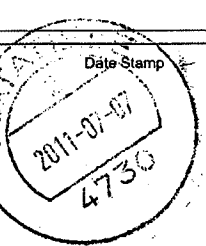
Lebone Litho Printers 011 493 7921 701281



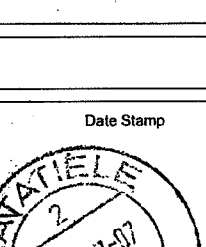
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Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c
Insurance / Versekering R _____ c
Total / Totaal R _____ c


Insured value of contents
Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c



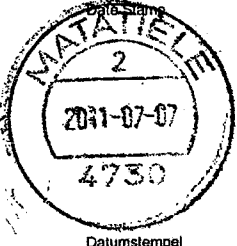
Enquiries/Navrae
Toll-free number
Tolvry nommer
0800 111 502



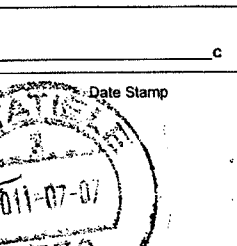
REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan D. N. MARANDIA Box 1183 MATIELLE 4730 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
<p>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</p> <p>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en slegs op binnelandse geregisteerde briewe van toepassing.</p>		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
Affix Track and Trace REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 645 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R		Initial of accepting officer  Paraaf van aaneem-beampte	
		Date Stamp  Datumstempel	



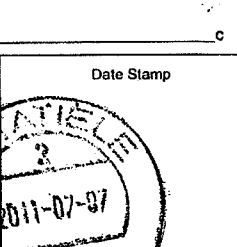
REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan SONWABILE Mngwenya Box 33 LEBARULE Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
<p>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</p> <p>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en slegs op binnelandse geregisteerde briewe van toepassing.</p>		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
Affix Track and Trace REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 654 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R		Initial of accepting officer  Paraaf van aaneem-beampte	
		Date Stamp  Datumstempel	



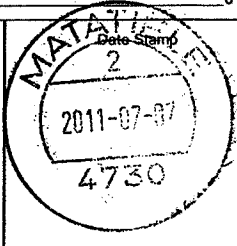
REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan COUNCILLOR STUURMAN Box 10147 MATIELLE 4730 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
<p>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</p> <p>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en slegs op binnelandse geregisteerde briewe van toepassing.</p>		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
Affix Track and Trace REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 668 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R		Initial of accepting officer  Paraaf van aaneem-beampte	
		Date Stamp  Datumstempel	



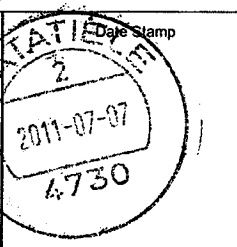
REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan MD MABARENI Box 139 MALUT		Initial of accepting officer 		Date Stamp 	
Postcode 4740 Poskode		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 112 062 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientatskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
<p>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</p> <p>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.</p>					



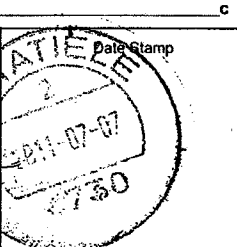
REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Eng V. Makaula Box 68070 Mt FRERE		Initial of accepting officer 		Date Stamp 	
Postcode Poskode		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 112 076 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientatskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
<p>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</p> <p>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.</p>					

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Councillor S. CERESHE Box 309 Mt FRERE		Initial of accepting officer 		Date Stamp 	
Postcode Poskode		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 112 060 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientatskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
<p>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</p> <p>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.</p>					

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan SWANBWA Box 1 MOUNT FRERE		Initial of accepting officer 		Date Stamp 	
Postcode Poskode		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 112 093 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientatskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
<p>The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.</p> <p>Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.</p>					

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan PATRICK ZOLLE BONO Box 1687 MATATIGOE 4730 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer 	
			
		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 566 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientafskrif	

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan SHUKUMISA NDLEKH Box 171 MATATIGOE 4730 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer 	
			
		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 570 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientafskrif	

REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Chief LUBISI Box 1503 MATATIGOE 4730 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer 	
			
		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 583 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientafskrif	


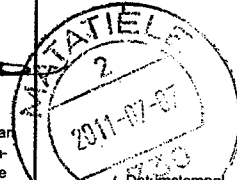
REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Chief UBPIND Box 894 MATATIGOE 4730 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer 	
			
		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel	
		REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 597 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Klientafskrif	

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REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Chief Phakany Box 1604 MTE 4732 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer Date Stamp 	
		Affix Track and Trace REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 606 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Paraaf van aaneem-beampte	


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REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Chief Makaula Box 50 MI PRERE 5290 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer Date Stamp 	
		Affix Track and Trace REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 610 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Paraaf van aaneem-beampte	

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REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Bazoob Telo Box mandileni MI PRERE 5090 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer Date Stamp 	
		Affix Track and Trace REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 623 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Plak Volg-en-Spoor Klientafskrif	

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REGISTERED LETTER GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>			
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor		Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c Total / Totaal R _____ c	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan ISHANGIE (HEARMAN) Box 369 MATATIELE 4732 Postcode Poskode		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c	
The value of the contents of this letter is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100.00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance up to R2 000.00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only. Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie brief is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100.00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering tot R2 000.00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502	
		Initial of accepting officer Date Stamp 	
		Affix Track and Trace REGISTERED LETTER <i>(with an insurance option)</i> RD 674 111 637 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 301027R Paraaf van aaneem-beampte	

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C Classifieds

EAST GRIQUALAND FEVER APRIL 29, 2011

NEWS 9



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR
PROPOSED MINING OF GRAVEL FROM
BORROW PITS FOR THE MAINTENANCE
OF GRAVEL ROADS IN THE ALFRED NZO
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AREA OF THE
EASTERN CAPE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 49 of the Regulations published in the Government Notice No. 26275, under Section 22 of the Minerals & Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002) of intent to carry out the following activity:
Proposed Activity: Mining of gravel at the Borrow Pits located at km2.9; km12.9; km14.8 and km14.9 along the DR08086.

Proponent: The project proponent is the Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport (DoRT)

Consultant: Terratest (Pty) Ltd, P O Box 794, Hilton 3245, Tel: 033 343 6789, Fax: 033 343 6788. Contact Person: Magnus van Rooyen , e-mail: vanrooyenm@terratest.co.za

In order to ensure that you are identified as an interested and/or affected party please submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter to the contact person given above within 21 days from the date of this advertisement.

APPENDIX C
GEOTECHNICAL FEASIBILITY REPORT
HERITAGE IMPACT STUDY

**GEOTECHNICAL BORROW PIT
ASSESSMENT**

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR

DR08086

Prepared for:

Province of the Eastern Cape
The Head of Department
Department of Roads and Transport
Eastern Cape Government
Private Bag X0023
BHISHO
5605

Prepared by:

Controlab cc
P O Box 346
EAST LONDON
5200

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ANNEXURE A:	KM 2+900 LHS
ANNEXURE B:	KM 2+900 LHS
ANNEXURE C:	KM 12+900 LHS
ANNEXURE D:	KM 14+800 LHS
ANNEXURE E:	KM 14+900 LHS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report represents the findings of the visual assessment survey performed on the borrow pits in road DR08086.

The road is within the Alfred Nzo District Municipality and Umzimvubu Local Municipality with the start and end co-ordinates as follows:

- Start co-ordinate - S30° 50' 06.3" E25° 52' 51.3"
- End co-ordinate - S30° 52' 00.8" E28° 45' 28.9"

Five (5) borrow pits were identified on the road:

- BP01A 2.9km - Left Hand Side S30 °49 ' 39.7" E28 °51 ' 22.9"
- BP01B 2.9km - Left Hand Side S30 °49 ' 39.5" E28 °51 ' 19.6"
- BP02 12.9km - Left Hand Side S30 °50 ' 19.4" E28 °46 ' 58.8"
- BP03 14.8km - Left Hand Side S30 °51 ' 09.8" E28 °46 ' 31.3"
- BP04 14.9km - Left Hand Side S30 °51 ' 13.5" E28 °46 ' 28.2"

It is recommended that the environmental and materials investigation be approved for the following borrow pit:

➤ BP01A	2.9km	High	Mudstone
➤ BP01B	2.9km	High	Mudstone
➤ BP02	12.9km	High	Mudstone, sandstone and decomposed dolerite

1. INTRODUCTION

Controlab was appointed by the Department of Roads and Transport, Province of the Eastern Cape for geotechnical borrow pit assessments. The contract number was SCMU 10-08/09-0032. The consultants acting on behalf of the Department of Roads and Transport were the RAMS Joint Venture consisting of Aurecon and Vela VKE.

This report summarises the information collected as part of the initial assessment phase investigation on road DR08086.

1.1 Terms of Reference

The report is compiled based on the information collected during the first phase investigation on DR08086 and in accordance to the requirements of the contract document (SCMU 10-08/09-0032).

1.2 Available Information

The information provided to Controlab by the RAMS Joint Venture consisted of the following:

- District Municipality - Alfred Nzo
- Local Municipality - Umzimvubu
- Road Number - DR08086
- Start co-ordinate - S30° 50' 06.3" E25° 52' 51.3"
- End co-ordinate - S30° 52' 00.8" E28° 45' 28.9"

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

DR08086 is a gravel road situated approximately 16km west of the town of Mount Frere within the Province of the Eastern Cape. The road falls within the Umzimvubu Local Municipality. The section of DR08086 assessed is approximately 19.2km long and runs in an east to west direction. The road starts at the intersection with the R405 (DR08015) and runs in a western direction for 19.2km.

According to the geological map number 3028 Kokstad published in 1979 by the Chief Director of Surveys and Mapping, the area under investigation falls within the Karoo supergroup, embracing the Drakensberg and Beaufort group and Tarkastad subgroup and Molteno formation.

The materials in this area would generally consist of sandstone, mudstones and shale.

- Submission of the visual assessment forms to Controlab laboratory for electronic capturing
- Compilation of the initial assessment report.

4. SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

The report deals with five (5) borrow pits identified on road DR08086. These borrow pits were situated at the following kilometre references:

➤ BP01A	2.9km - Left Hand Side	S30 °49 ' 39.7"	E28 °51 ' 22.9"
➤ BP01B	2.9km - Left Hand Side	S30 °49 ' 39.5"	E28 °51 ' 19.6"
➤ BP02	12.9km - Left Hand Side	S30 °50 ' 19.4"	E28 °46 ' 58.8"
➤ BP03	14.8km - Left Hand Side	S30 °51 ' 09.8"	E28 °46 ' 31.3"
➤ BP04	14.9km - Left Hand Side	S30 °51 ' 13.5"	E28 °46 ' 28.2"

5. VISUAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

The visual assessment field data sheets are attached in the various appendices.

6. BORROW PIT INFORMATION

The material identified in the borrow pits were as follows:

- BP01A 2.9km Mudstone
- BP01B 2.9km Mudstone
- BP02 12.9km Mudstone, sandstone and decomposed dolerite
- BP03 14.8km Mudstone and sandstone
- BP04 14.9km Decomposed dolerite and sandstone

7. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The environmental constraints noted during the visual assessment were as follows:

- BP01A 2.9km - Surface water was noted on the floor of the existing borrow pit
- A house was situated approximately 10m away from the face of the borrow pit.
- BP01B 2.9km - Surface water was noted on the floor of the existing borrow pit
- A house was situated close to the borrow pit.

- BP02 12.9km - Surface water was noted on the floor of the existing borrow pit
- BP03 14.8km - No environmental constraints were noted.
- BP04 14.9km - No environmental constraints were noted.

8. ASSESSMENT OF SUITABILITY

The suitability for further investigation based on the visual assessment was as follows:

- BP01A 2.9km - The borrow pit can be extended into the existing face and floor away from the access road and taking into account the position of the house
 - During the extension of the borrow pit attention must be given to the drainage of the borrow pit
 - Excavators will be required for the face and floor.
- BP01B 2.9km - The borrow pit can be extended into the existing face and floor towards the access road and taking into account the position of the house
 - During the extension of the borrow pit attention must be given to the drainage of the borrow pit
 - Excavators will be required for the face and floor.
- BP02 12.9km - The borrow pit can be extended into the existing face and floor away from the road
 - During the extension of the borrow pit attention must be given to the drainage of the borrow pit
 - Excavators will be required for the face and floor
- BP03 14.8km - The borrow pit would require drilling and blasting for extension and would not be considered at this stage.
- BP04 14.9km - The borrow pit would require drilling and blasting for extension and would not be considered at this stage.

9. ESTIMATED QUANTITIES

An indication of the available quantities based on the visual assessment was as follows:

- BP01A 2.9km High
- BP01B 2.9km High
- BP02 12.9km High
- BP03 14.8km Fair
- BP04 14.9km Fair

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the environmental and material investigation be requested for the following borrow pits:

- BP01A 2.9km High Mudstone
- BP01B 2.9km High Mudstone
- BP02 12.9km High Mudstone, sandstone and decomposed dolerite

PROVINCE OF EASTERN CAPE

BORROW PIT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT



CONTROLAB

BORROW PIT DATA INPUT SHEET

District Municipality	Alfred Nzo	Kilometres	South	East
Local Municipality	Umzimvubu	Start	30 ° 50 ' 06. " "	28 ° 52 ' 51 " "
Road Number	DR08086	End	30 ° 52 ' 00. " "	28 ° 45 ' 29 " "

Borrow Pit No. or Source No. : <u>DR08086 - 2.9KM (1A) - LHS</u>	Borrow Pit Co - ordinates :
KM Log from Start co-ord : <u>2.9KM (1A) - Left Hand Side</u>	S <u>30</u> ° <u>49</u> ' <u>39.7</u> "
Estimated Yield : <u>High</u>	E <u>28</u> ° <u>51</u> ' <u>22.9</u> "
Type of Material : <u>Mudstone</u>	

Description of Source :

Existing Borrow Pit	X
Cutting in Road	
Exposed out Crop	
New	

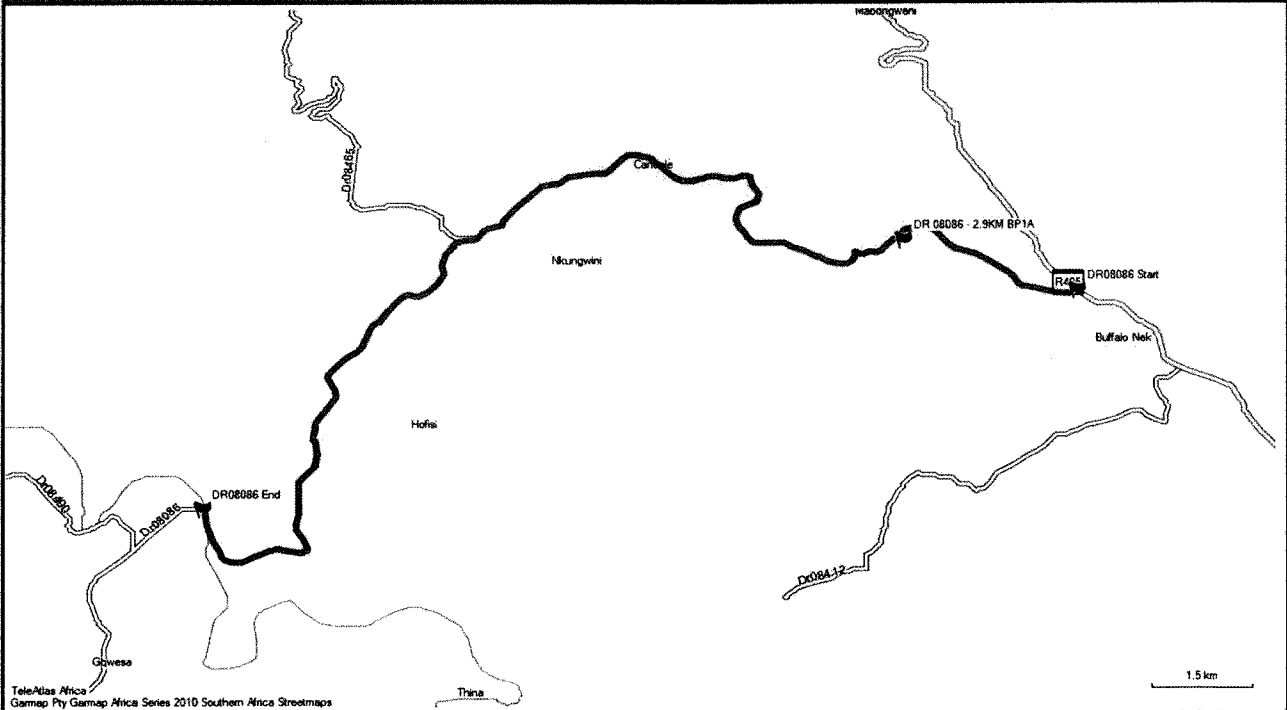
Comments :

Chief/(Son): Mr Gweva Libele (Tel: 074 442 1245)

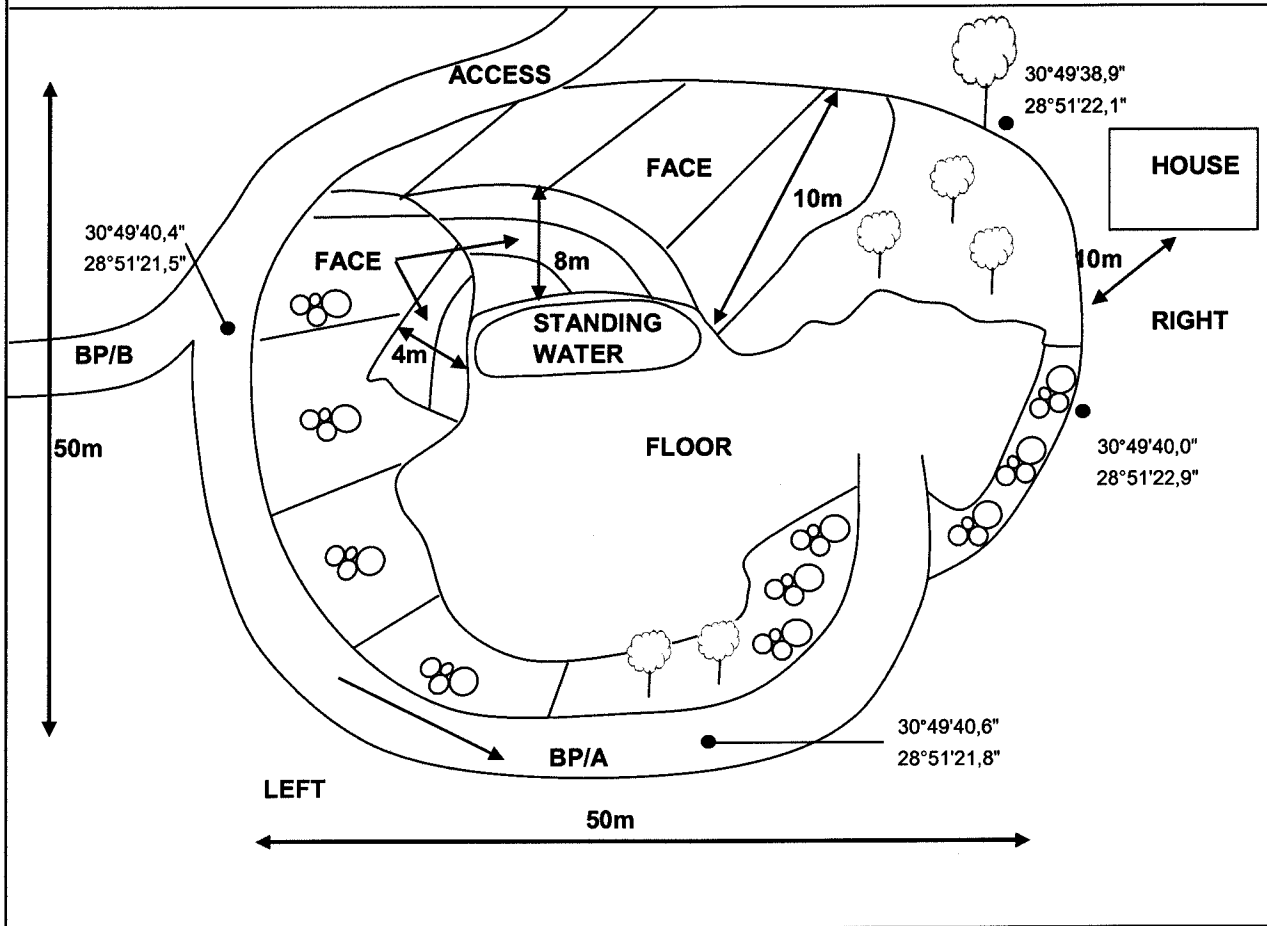
Good potential source.

SIGNATURE _____

DATE: _____



DR 08086



DESCRIPTION OF BORROW PIT MATERIAL

a) Type of Material : lt R Y O Ms

b) Depth of Overburden : 300mm

c) Ave Height / Length of Existing Face : 10m/10m

d) Consistency of Face :

Loose	
Dense	
Highly Weathered	X
Weathered	
Unweathered	

e) Consistency of Floor :

Loose	
Dense	
Highly Weathered	X
Weathered	
Unweathered	

f) Excavation in Face :

TLB	
Excavator	X
Drill & Blast	

g) Excavation in Floor :

TLB	
Excavator	X
Drill & Blast	

h) Other observations : Can be extended towards road, keeping clear of existing house.

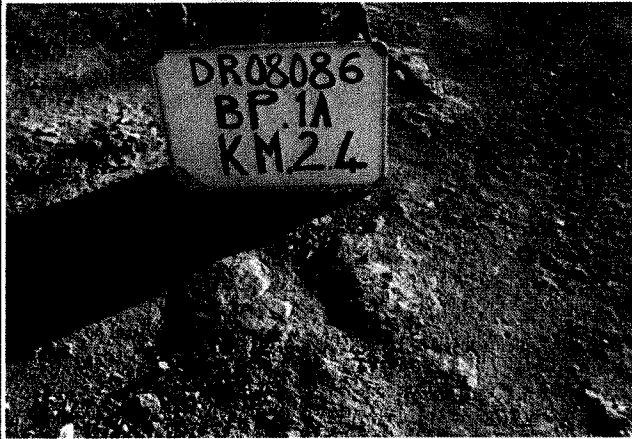
Item	Problem		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
Grave sites		X	
Fauna		X	
Sites with archaeological significance		X	
Buildings, structures or human habitation	X		
Power or telephone lines, overhead		X	
Railways		X	
Surface water	X		
Boreholes		X	
Indigenous plant species		X	
Environmental sensitive locations		X	
Any other restraints such as uncooperative landowners etc		X	
Comments :			



DR08086
BP1A - 2.9KM
S30°49'39.2"
E28°51'22.0"
Part of face and small trees
Access road behind the face



DR08086
BP1A - 2.9KM
S30°49'39.6"
E28°51'21.6"
Part of face and bigger trees



DR08086
BP1A - 2.9KM
S30°49'39.7"
E28°51'22.2"
Floor



DR08086
BP1A - 2.9KM
S30°49'40.0"
E28°51'22.5"
General view

PROVINCE OF EASTERN CAPE

BORROW PIT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT



CONTROLAB

BORROW PIT DATA INPUT SHEET

District Municipality	Alfred Nzo	Kilometres	South	East
Local Municipality	Umzimvubu	Start	30 ° 50 ' 06. "	28 ° 52 ' 51 "
Road Number	DR08086	End	30 ° 52 ' 00. "	28 ° 45 ' 29 "

Borrow Pit No. or Source No. : <u>DR08086 - 2.9KM (1B) - LHS</u>	Borrow Pit Co - ordinates :
KM Log from Start co-ord : <u>2.9KM (1B) - Left Hand Side</u>	S <u>30</u> ° <u>49</u> ' <u>39.5</u> "
Estimated Yield : <u>High</u>	E <u>28</u> ° <u>51</u> ' <u>19.6</u> "
Type of Material : <u>Mudstone</u>	

Description of Source :

Existing Borrow Pit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cutting in Road	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exposed out Crop	<input type="checkbox"/>
New	<input type="checkbox"/>

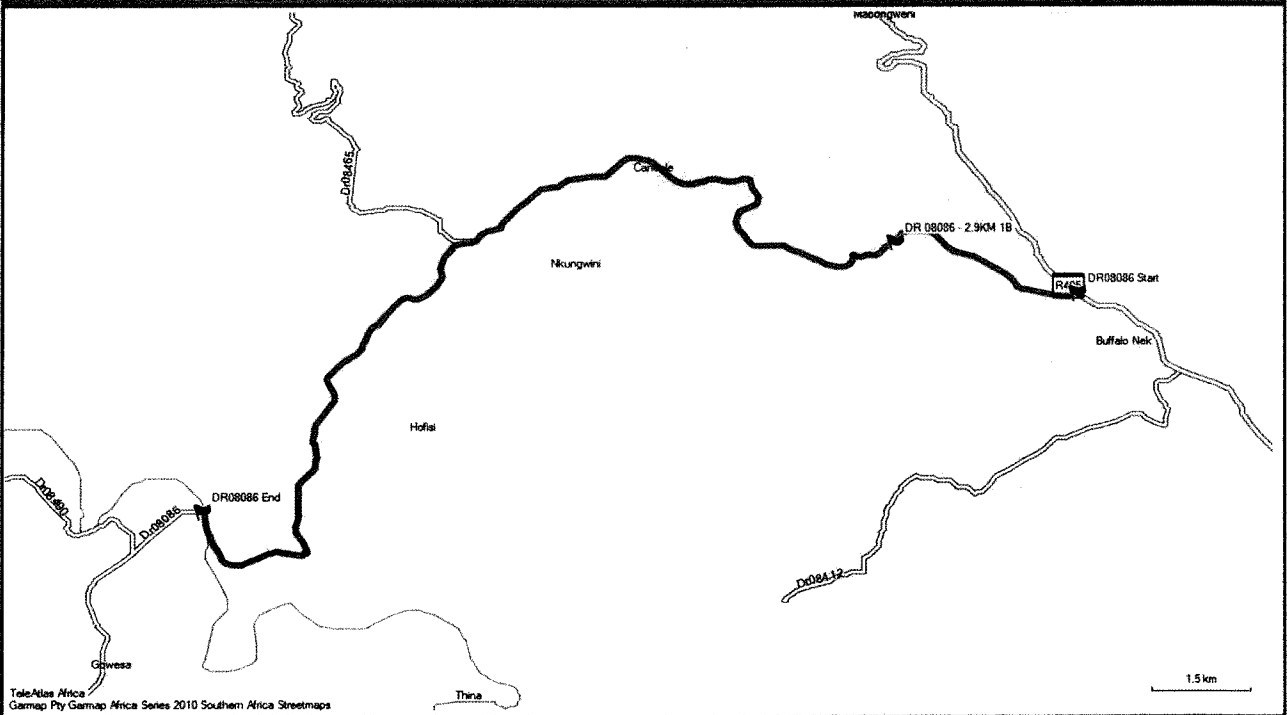
Comments :

Chief/(Son): Mr Gweva Libele (Tel: 074 442 1245)

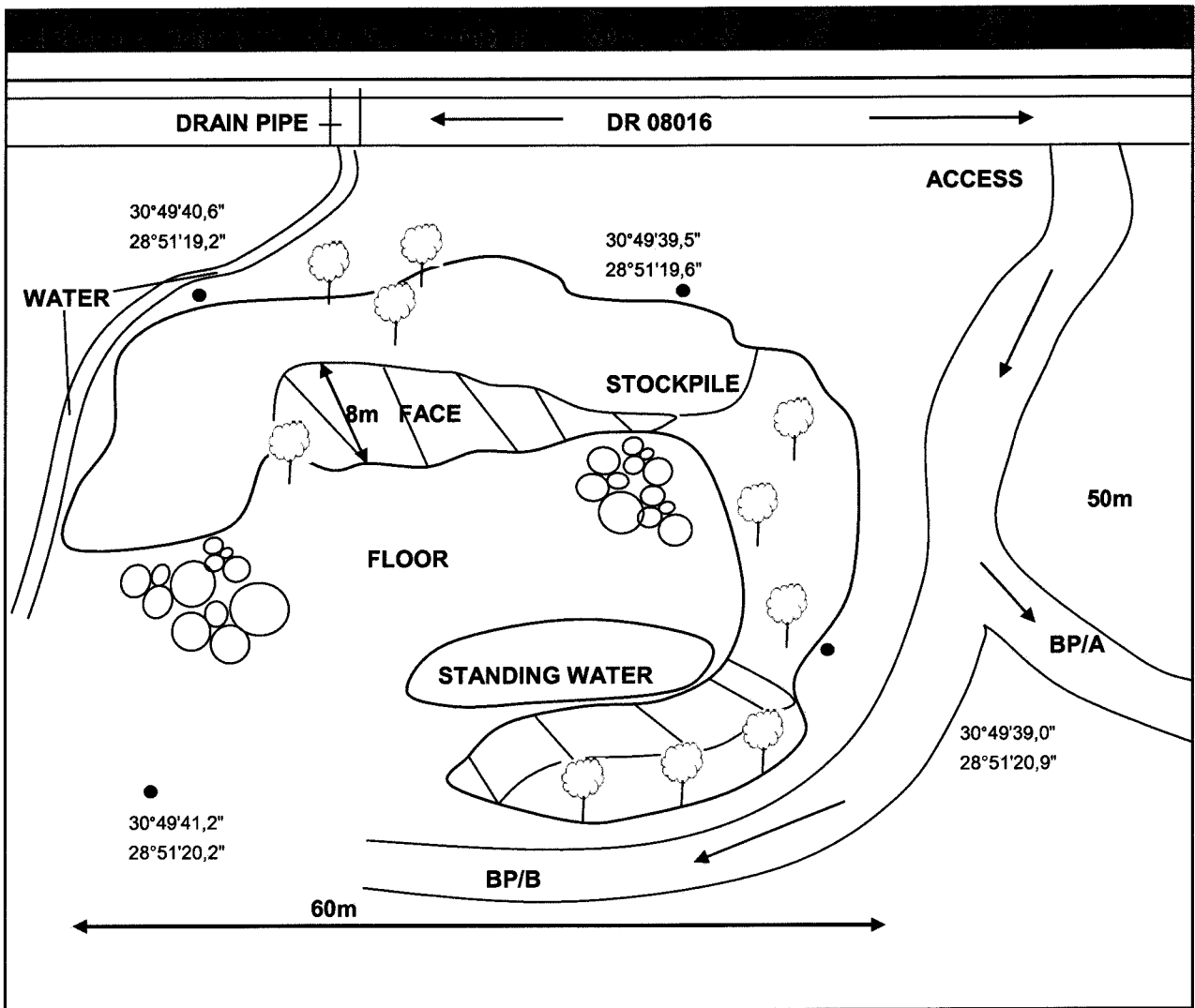
Good potential source.

SIGNATURE _____

DATE: _____



TeleAtlas Africa
Garnap Pty Garnap Africa Series 2010 Southern Africa Streetmaps



DESCRIPTION OF BORROW PIT MATERIAL

a) Type of Material : lt R Y O Ms
 b) Depth of Overburden : 100mm
 c) Ave Height / Length of Existing Face : 8m/10m

d) Consistency of Face :

Loose	
Dense	
Highly Weathered	X
Weathered	
Unweathered	

e) Consistency of Floor :

Loose	
Dense	
Highly Weathered	X
Weathered	
Unweathered	

f) Excavation in Face :

TLB	
Excavator	X
Drill & Blast	

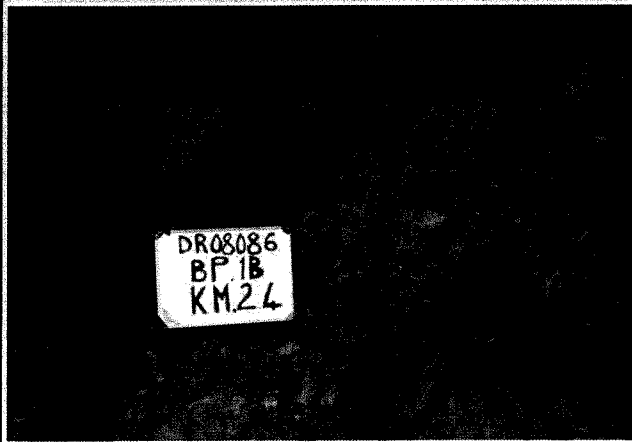
g) Excavation in Floor :

TLB	
Excavator	X
Drill & Blast	

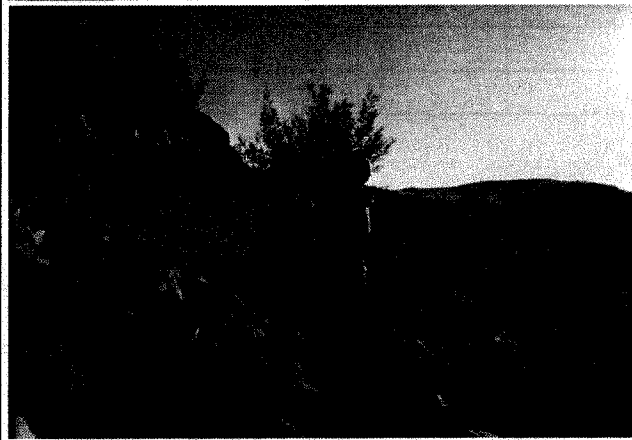
h) Other observations : Can be extended towards road.

Drainage needs attention.

Item	Problem		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
Grave sites		X	
Fauna		X	
Sites with archaeological significance		X	
Buildings, structures or human habitation	X		
Power or telephone lines, overhead		X	
Railways		X	
Surface water	X		
Boreholes		X	
Indigenous plant species		X	
Environmental sensitive locations		X	
Any other restraints such as uncooperative landowners etc		X	
Comments :			



DR08086
BP1B - 2.9KM
S30°49'39.8"
E28°51'19.8"
Part of face and small trees



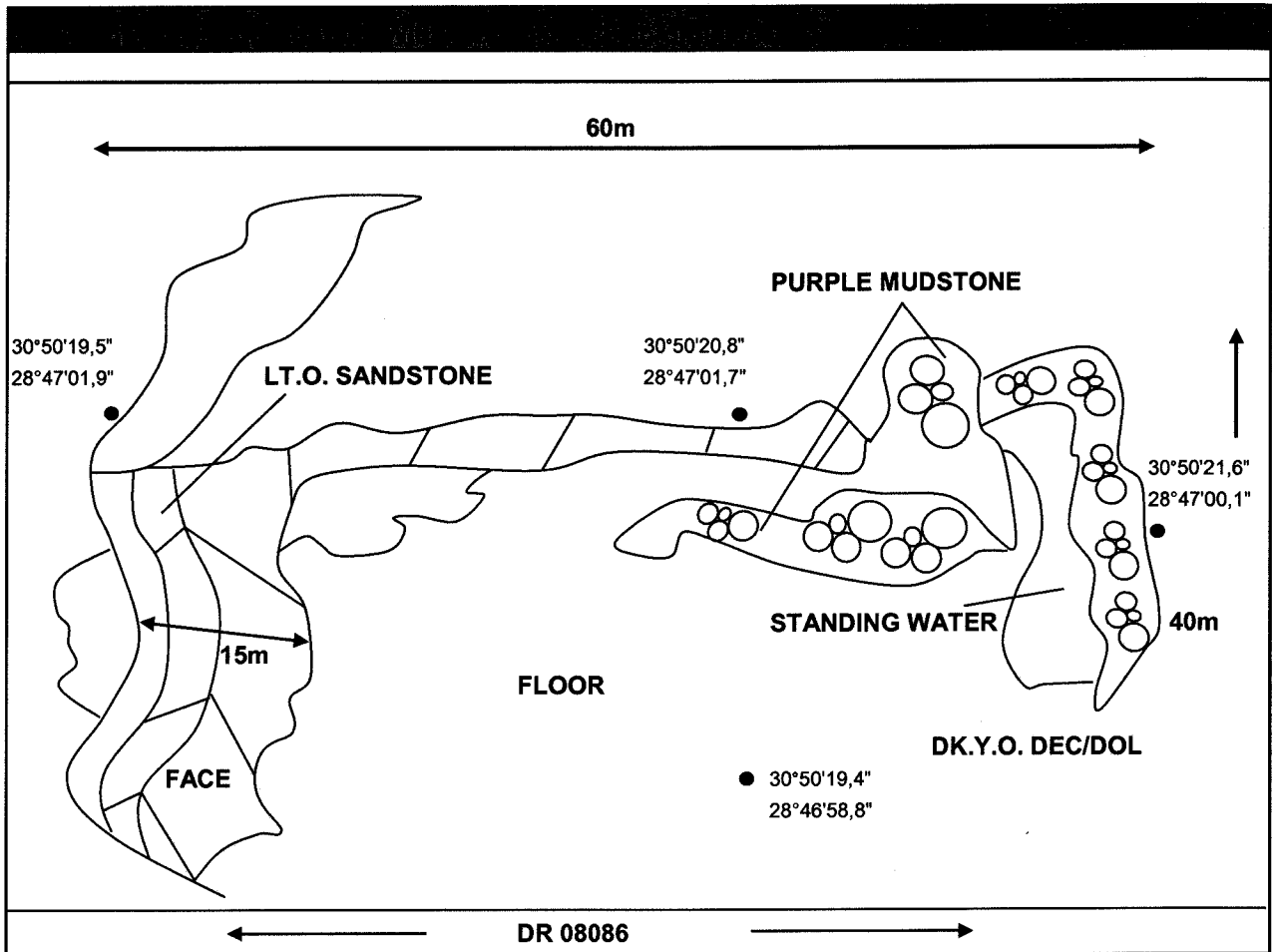
DR08086
BP1B - 2.9KM
S30°49'40.0"
E28°51'19.7"
Part of face - small stockpile behind



DR08086
BP1B - 2.9KM
S30°49'40.9"
E28°51'19.3"
Floor



DR08086
BP1B - 2.9KM
S30°49'40.5"
E28°51'20.2"
General view



DESCRIPTION OF BORROW PIT MATERIAL

a) Type of Material : Pms + lt O ss + dk Y O decDol

b) Depth of Overburden : 100m

c) Ave Height / Length of Existing Face : 10m/10m

d) Consistency of Face :

Loose	
Dense	
Highly Weathered	X
Weathered	
Unweathered	

e) Consistency of Floor :

Loose	
Dense	
Highly Weathered	X
Weathered	
Unweathered	

f) Excavation in Face :

TLB	
Excavator	X
Drill & Blast	

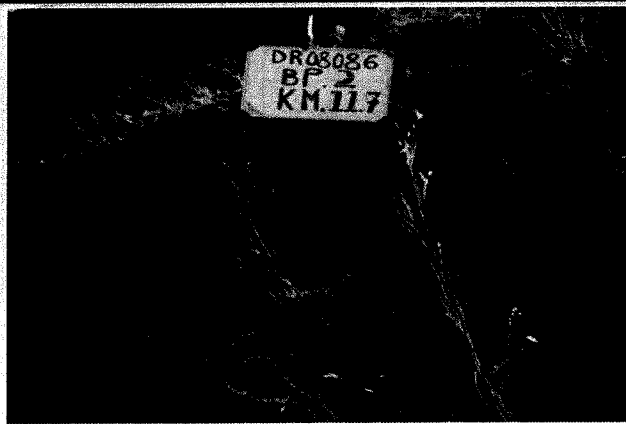
g) Excavation in Floor :

TLB	
Excavator	X
Drill & Blast	

h) Other observations : Can be

extended parallel to road.

Item	Problem		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
Grave sites		X	
Fauna		X	
Sites with archaeological significance		X	
Buildings, structures or human habitation		X	
Power or telephone lines, overhead		X	
Railways		X	
Surface water	X		
Boreholes		X	
Indigenous plant species		X	
Environmental sensitive locations		X	
Any other restraints such as uncooperative landowners etc		X	
Comments :			



DR08086
BP2 - 12.9KM
S30°50'19.4"
E28°47'01.5"
Part of face - road behind



DR08086
BP2 - 12.9KM
S30°50'19.1"
E28°47'01.2"
Part of face



DR08086
BP2 - 12.9KM
S30°50'20.0"
E28°47'00.9"
Floor



DR08086
BP2 - 12.9KM
S30°50'19.9"
E28°47'00.0"
General view

PROVINCE OF EASTERN CAPE

BORROW PIT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT



BORROW PIT DATA INPUT SHEET

District Municipality	Alfred Nzo	Kilometres	South	East
Local Municipality	Umzimvubu	Start	30 ° 50 ' 06. " "	28 ° 52 ' 51 " "
Road Number	DR08086	End	30 ° 52 ' 00. " "	28 ° 45 ' 29 " "

Borrow Pit No. or Source No. : <u>DR08086 - 14.8KM - LHS</u>	Borrow Pit Co - ordinates :
KM Log from Start co-ord : <u>14.8KM - Left Hand Side</u>	S <u>30</u> ° <u>51</u> ' <u>09.8</u> "
Estimated Yield : <u>Fair</u>	E <u>28</u> ° <u>46</u> ' <u>31.3</u> "
Type of Material : <u>P ms + It Y Br + It OI ss</u>	

Description of Source :

Existing Borrow Pit	X
Cutting in Road	
Exposed out Crop	
New	

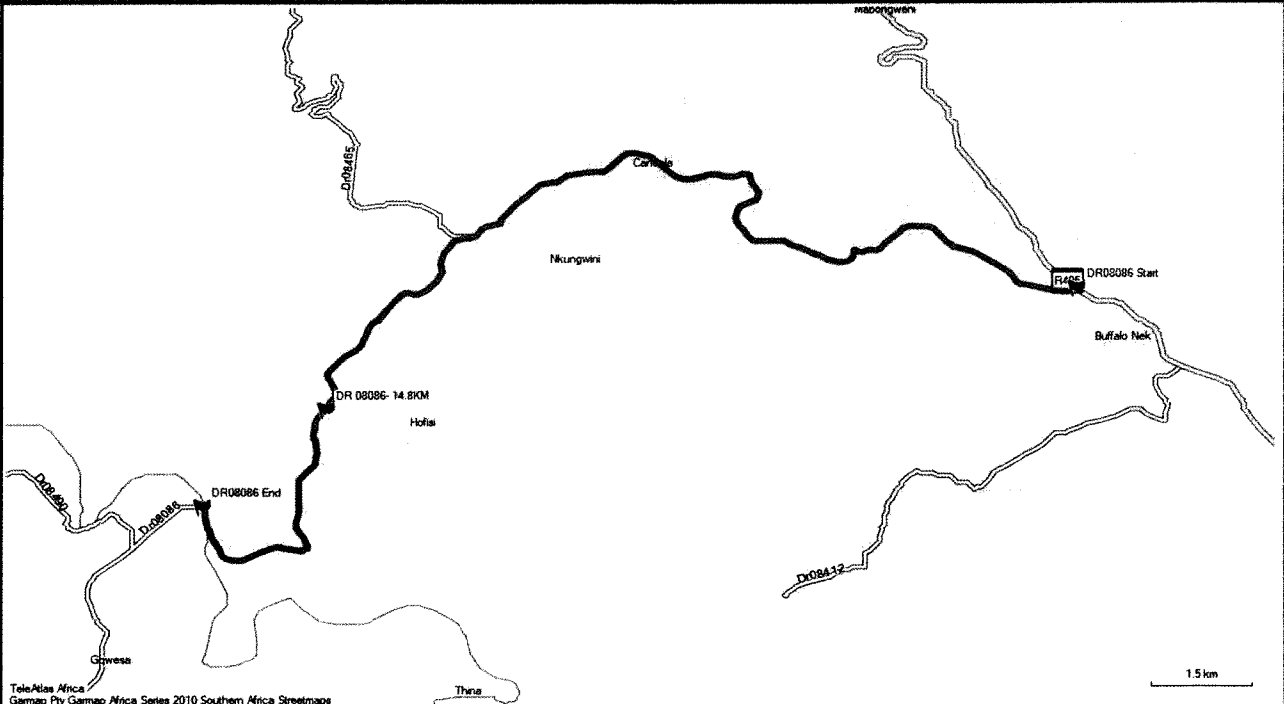
Comments :

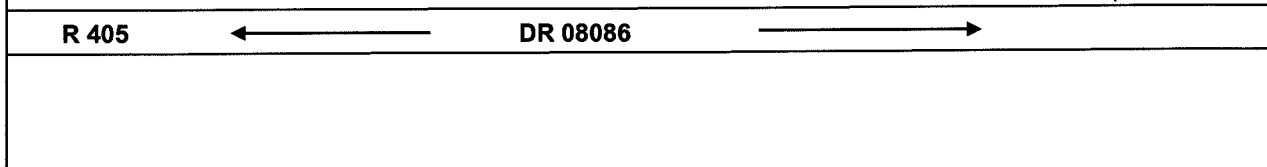
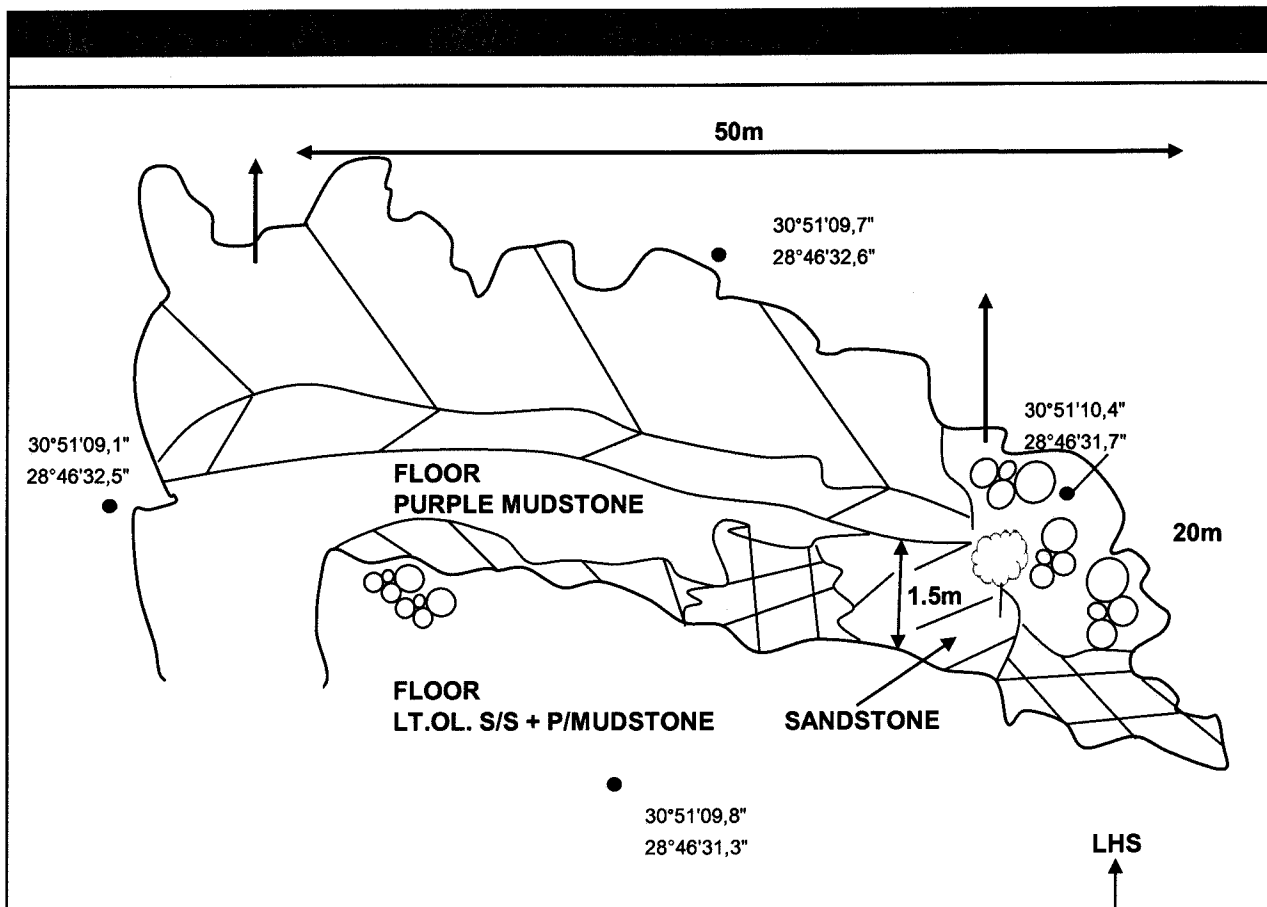
Chief/(Son): Mr Gweva Libele (Tel: 074 442 1245)

Not worthwhile considering at this stage.

SIGNATURE _____

DATE: _____





DESCRIPTION OF BORROW PIT MATERIAL

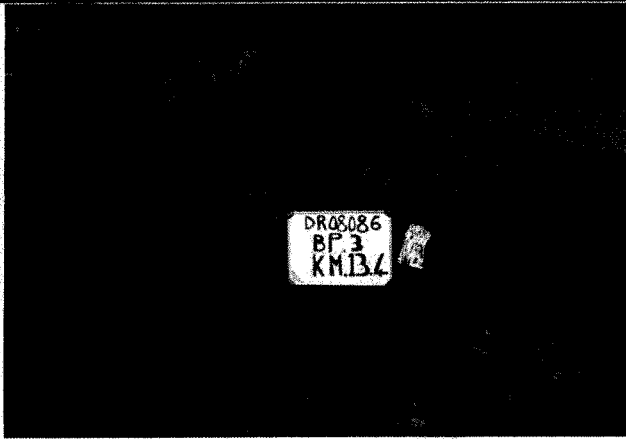
a) Type of Material :	<u>Pms + lt Ol ss</u>
b) Depth of Overburden :	<u>1m</u>
c) Ave Height / Length of Existing Face :	<u>1m/2m</u>
d) Consistency of Face :	
Loose	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dense	<input type="checkbox"/>
Highly Weathered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Weathered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unweathered	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Consistency of Floor :	
Loose	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dense	<input type="checkbox"/>
Highly Weathered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Weathered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unweathered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

f) Excavation in Face :	
TLB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Excavator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Drill & Blast	<input type="checkbox"/>

g) Excavation in Floor :	
TLB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Excavator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Drill & Blast	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

h) Other observations : _____
Weathered mudstone with hard sandstone
layers. Can be selectively extended away
from road.

Item	Problem		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
Grave sites		X	
Fauna		X	
Sites with archaeological significance		X	
Buildings, structures or human habitation		X	
Power or telephone lines, overhead		X	
Railways		X	
Surface water		X	
Boreholes		X	
Indigenous plant species		X	
Environmental sensitive locations		X	
Any other restraints such as uncooperative landowners etc		X	
Comments :			



DR08086
BP3 - 14.8KM
S30°51'10.1"
E28°46'31.5"
Part of face - with burnt tree



DR08086
BP3 - 14.8KM
S30°51'10.0"
E28°46'31.4"
Floor



DR08086
BP3 - 14.8KM
S30°51'09.8"
E28°46'31.0"
General view

PROVINCE OF EASTERN CAPE

BORROW PIT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT



CONTROLAB

BORROW PIT DATA INPUT SHEET

District Municipality	Alfred Nzo	Kilometres	South	East
Local Municipality	Umzimvubu	Start	30 ° 50 ' 06. "	28 ° 52 ' 51 "
Road Number	DR08086	End	30 ° 52 ' 00. "	28 ° 45 ' 29 "

Borrow Pit No. or Source No. : <u>DR08086 - 14.9KM - LHS</u>	Borrow Pit Co - ordinates :
KM Log from Start co-ord : <u>14.9KM - Left Hand Side</u>	S <u>30</u> ° <u>51</u> ' <u>13.5</u> "
Estimated Yield : <u>Fair</u>	E <u>28</u> ° <u>46</u> ' <u>28.2</u> "
Type of Material : <u>decDol + Sandstone</u>	

Description of Source :

Existing Borrow Pit	X
Cutting in Road	
Exposed out Crop	
New	

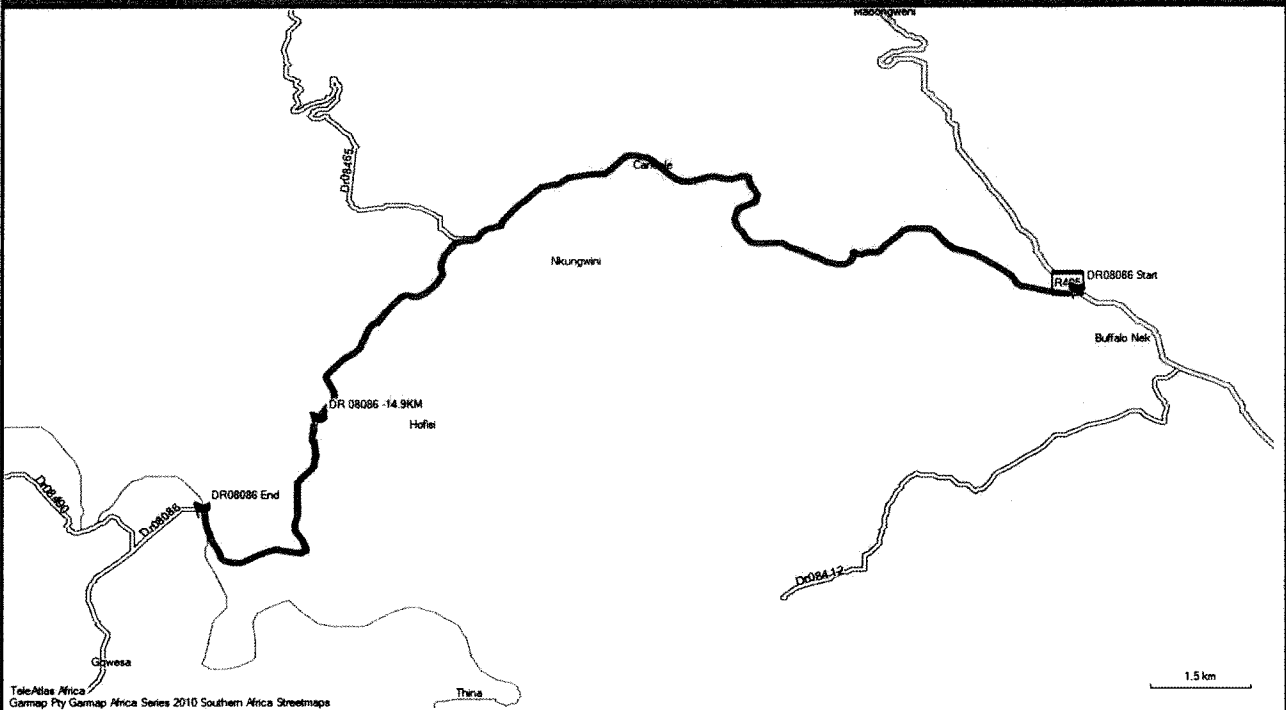
Comments :

Chief/(Son): Mr Gweva Libele (Tel: 074 442 1245)

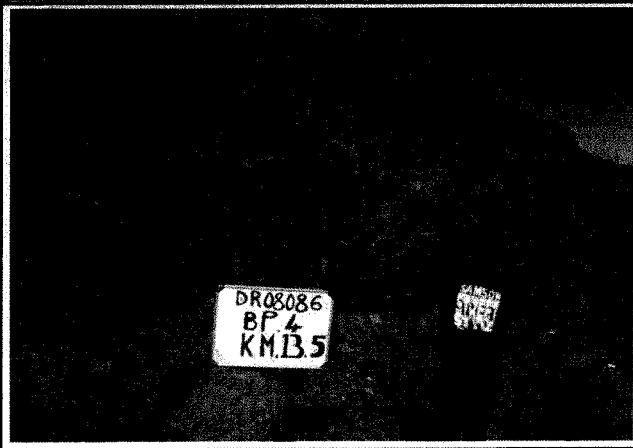
Not worthwhile considering at this stage.

SIGNATURE _____

DATE: _____



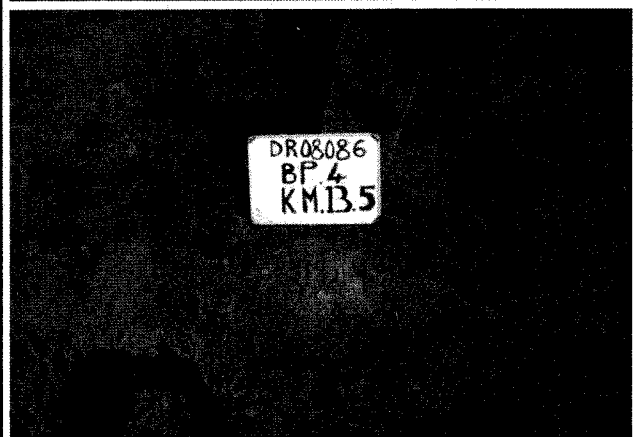
Item	Problem		
	Yes	No	Don't Know
Grave sites		X	
Fauna		X	
Sites with archaeological significance		X	
Buildings, structures or human habitation		X	
Power or telephone lines, overhead		X	
Railways		X	
Surface water		X	
Boreholes		X	
Indigenous plant species		X	
Environmental sensitive locations		X	
Any other restraints such as uncooperative landowners etc		X	
Comments :			



DR08086
BP4 - 14.9KM
S30°51'13.6"
E28°46'28.4"
Part of face with small trees



DR08086
BP4 - 14.9KM
S30°51'13.7"
E28°46'28.1"
Part of face with bigger trees



DR08086
BP4 - 14.9KM
S30°51'13.5"
E28°46'28.1"
Floor



DR08086
BP4 - 14.9KM
S30°51'13.6"
E28°46'28.3"
General view

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF
BORROW PITS IN ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

Prepared for

Terratest (Pty) Ltd

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Fax 033 343 6788 vanrooyenm@jgi.co.za

Prepared by

eThembeni Cultural Heritage

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Fax 086 672 8557 thembeni@iafrica.com

14 June 2011

Management summary

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by Terratest (Pty) Ltd to undertake a heritage impact assessment of various borrow pits in the Eastern Cape Province, in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 as amended, in compliance with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. eThembeni staff members inspected the area from 23 to 26 May 2011 and completed controlled-exclusive surface surveys.

Description of heritage resources and significance assessment

– Landscapes and natural features

Borrow pit DR8646/BP03 is located within a few hundred metres of the formally proclaimed and protected landscape of Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve. The borrow pit is clearly visible from the reserve entrance and from certain accommodation facilities. The reserve has high heritage significance at local, regional and provincial levels for its aesthetic, scientific and social (including economic) values.

– Graves and burial grounds

Ancestral graves occur immediately adjacent to the following borrow pits:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| DR8015/BP05 | A group of more than 16 stone-packed graves and one grave with a granite headstone is located within 30 metres of the existing southern borrow pit face. |
| DR8015/BP06 | Various family graves are located within a fenced homestead precinct within 5 metres of the existing southern/south-western borrow pit face. |
| DR8015/BP18 | At least three stone-packed graves are located across the road from and directly opposite the borrow pit. |

All human remains have high heritage significance at all levels for their spiritual, social and cultural values.

Assessment of impacts

– Landscapes and natural features

The impact of the exploitation of DR8646/BP03 on the protected landscape of Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve can be considered of medium consequence and high probability, with MEDIUM significance overall.

– Graves and burial grounds

None of the graves near DR8015/BP05 and DR8015/BP06 will be affected directly by borrow pit extensions or rehabilitation. Accordingly, the impact on these graves is LOW. However, it is very likely that the graves near DR8015/BP018 will be altered or destroyed inadvertently by construction activities, since they are not easily noticeable and no next-of-kin reside nearby. Accordingly, the impact on these graves could be HIGH.

Recommended mitigation measures

– Landscapes and natural features

Borrow pit DR8646/BP03 should be decommissioned permanently and rehabilitated as soon as possible according to approved environmental standards.

– Graves and burial grounds

DR8015/BP05 The existing borrow pit face may extend no further southwards in the direction of the homestead and graves.

DR8015/BP06 The existing borrow pit face adjacent to the homestead may not be extended further and must be stabilized urgently to prevent further erosion and undermining of the graves located within the homestead precinct.

DR8015/BP18 The area between the coordinates
S30 30 58.3; E28 40 35.3
S30 30 57.4; E28 40 35.4
S30 30 57.1; E28 40 35.1
S30 30 58.1; E28 40 34.8

should be fenced permanently in the following manner:

- Preferred fencing materials are metal corner and straining posts and fencing wire, to a minimum height of 1.2 metres.
- The fence must have an access gate.
- No construction may occur within a minimum distance of 10-15 metres from the edge of the fence.
- The developer must obtain a permit from SAHRA to undertake fencing prior to the start of any construction activities. The permit application should include clear photographs of the grave location relative to the proposed development, as well as a letter from the next-of-kin endorsing the fencing.
- The developer must submit a report to SAHRA upon the completion of the fencing, including clear descriptions and photographs of the work undertaken.
- If these management measures are not attainable due to development constraints or due to dissatisfaction on the part of the next-of-kin, a SAHRA staff member or appropriately qualified heritage practitioner should be appointed to negotiate alternatives.

Recommended monitoring

A SAHRA staff member or appropriately qualified heritage practitioner should be appointed to ensure that all mitigation measures are implemented appropriately.

6.1 Description and significance assessment

– Landscapes and natural features

Borrow pit DR8646/BP03 is located within a few hundred metres of the formally proclaimed and protected landscape of Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve. It is clearly visible from the reserve entrance and from certain accommodation facilities. The degree of government investment in this protected area and the nature of such investment (see Appendix C) suggests that Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve has high heritage significance at local, regional and provincial levels for its aesthetic, scientific and social (including economic) values.

– Graves and burial grounds

Ancestral graves occur immediately adjacent to the following borrow pits:

DR8015/BP05 A group of more than 16 stone-packed graves and one grave with a granite headstone is located within 30 metres of the existing southern borrow pit face, at S30 42 36.0; E28 51 08.5. An occupied homestead is nearby but the graves are not enclosed within the homestead precinct. No-one was home at the time of our visit therefore the family names and ages of most of the burials are unknown. The headstone is inscribed:

MGWATYU
In loving memory of
Our father and grandfather
MZOMKHULU
SKEYI
*26-01-1926
†21-01-2000
PHUMLA NGOXOLO
TSHEZI

DR8015/BP06 Various family graves are located within a fenced homestead precinct within 5 metres of the existing southern/south-western borrow pit face.

DR8015/BP18 At least three stone-packed graves are located across the road from and directly opposite the borrow pit, within the coordinates given in Section 7 below. The closest grave is situated 7 metres from the road edge. No homesteads are located nearby.

All human remains have high heritage significance at all levels for their spiritual, social and cultural values.

6.2 Assessment of impacts

– Landscapes and natural features

The impact of the exploitation of DR8646/BP03 on the protected landscape of Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve would be:

- Of a negative nature (the visual intrusion of a quarry in an otherwise tranquil, rural landscape, with concomitant dust, noise and increased traffic in the form of heavy plant and trucks);
- Local in extent (limited to the site and its immediate surroundings, including the surrounding towns and settlements within a 10 km radius);
- Of low duration (presumably exploitation for current road upgrades may be expected to cease after four years); and
- Of medium intensity, measurably reducing its significance and economic value (associated with tourism) in the short to medium term such that considerable marketing efforts will be required to re-establish its desirability as a tourist destination.

These impacts can therefore be considered of medium consequence and high probability, with MEDIUM significance overall.

– Graves and burial grounds

None of the graves near DR8015/BP05 and DR8015/BP06 will be affected directly by borrow pit extensions or rehabilitation. Accordingly, the impact on these graves is LOW.

However, it is very likely that the graves near DR8015/BP018 will be altered or destroyed inadvertently by construction activities, since they are not easily noticeable and no next-of-kin reside nearby. Accordingly, the impact on these graves could be HIGH.

7. Recommended mitigation measures

The purpose of mitigation measures is to reduce impacts on heritage resources to such an extent that their significance is retained at acceptable levels to the communities' concerned. All mitigation measures are for the cost of the developer in terms of extant heritage legislation.

– Landscapes and natural features

Borrow pit DR8646/BP03 should be decommissioned permanently and rehabilitated as soon as possible according to approved environmental standards.

– **Graves and burial grounds**

DR8015/BP05 The existing borrow pit face may extend no further southwards in the direction of the homestead and graves.

DR8015/BP06 The existing borrow pit face adjacent to the homestead may not be extended further and must be stabilized urgently to prevent further erosion and undermining of the graves located within the homestead precinct.

DR8015/BP18 The area between the coordinates
S30 30 58.3; E28 40 35.3
S30 30 57.4; E28 40 35.4
S30 30 57.1; E28 40 35.1
S30 30 58.1; E28 40 34.8
should be fenced permanently in the following manner:

- Preferred fencing materials are metal corner and straining posts and fencing wire, to a minimum height of 1.2 metres.
- The fence must have an access gate.
- No construction may occur within a minimum distance of 10-15 metres from the edge of the fence.
- The developer must obtain a permit from SAHRA to undertake fencing prior to the start of any construction activities. The permit application should include clear photographs of the grave location relative to the proposed development, as well as a letter from the next-of-kin endorsing the fencing.
- The developer must submit a report to SAHRA upon the completion of the fencing, including clear descriptions and photographs of the work undertaken.
- If these management measures are not attainable due to development constraints or due to dissatisfaction on the part of the next-of-kin, a SAHRA staff member or appropriately qualified heritage practitioner should be appointed to negotiate alternatives.

8. Recommended monitoring

A SAHRA staff member or appropriately qualified heritage practitioner should be appointed to ensure that all mitigation measures are implemented appropriately.

9. Protocol for the identification, protection and recovery of heritage resources during construction and operation

It is possible that sub-surface heritage resources will be encountered during the construction phase of this project. The Project Engineer, Environmental Control Officer and all other persons responsible for site management and excavation should be aware that indicators of sub-surface sites could include:

- Ash deposits (unnaturally grey appearance of soil compared to the surrounding substrate);
- Bone concentrations, either animal or human;
- Ceramic fragments, including potsherds;
- Stone concentrations that appear to be formally arranged (may indicate the presence of an underlying burial); and
- Fossilised remains of fauna and flora, including trees.

In the event that such indicator(s) of heritage resources are identified, the following actions should be taken immediately:

- All construction within a radius of at least 20m of the indicator should cease. This distance should be increased at the discretion of supervisory staff if heavy machinery or explosives could cause further disturbance to the suspected heritage resource.
- This area must be marked using clearly visible means, such as barrier tape, and all personnel should be informed that it is a no-go area.
- A guard should be appointed to enforce this no-go area if there is any possibility that it could be violated, whether intentionally or inadvertently, by construction staff or members of the public.
- No measures should be taken to cover up the suspected heritage resource with soil, or to collect any remains such as bone or stone.
- If a heritage practitioner has been appointed to monitor the project, s/he should be contacted and a site inspection arranged as soon as possible.
- If no heritage practitioner has been appointed to monitor the project, Dr Mariagrazia Galimberti at SAHRA's Cape Town head office should be contacted (telephone 021 462 4502).
- The South African Police Services should be notified by a SAHRA staff member or an independent heritage practitioner if human remains are identified. No SAPS official may disturb or exhume such remains, whether of recent origin or not.
- All parties concerned should respect the potentially sensitive and confidential nature of the heritage resources, particularly human remains, and refrain from making public statements until a mutually agreed time.
- Any extension of the project beyond its current footprint involving vegetation and/or earth clearance should be subject to prior assessment by a qualified heritage practitioner, taking into account all information gathered during this initial heritage impact assessment.

**10. Summary of findings in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999
Section 38(3)**

- The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected
See Section 6.1.
- An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations
See Section 6.1.
- An assessment of the impact of development on such heritage resources
See Section 6.2.
- An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development
The proposed development cannot be considered sustainable unless the mitigation measures proposed in Section 7 are implemented.
- The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources
The client has undertaken such consultation in terms of statutory requirements and retains the relevant documentation.
- If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives
See Section 7.
- Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development
See Section 8.

11. Conclusion

We recommend that the development proceed with the proposed heritage mitigation and have submitted this report to SAHRA in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act. According to Section 38(4) of the Act the report shall be considered timeously by the Council which shall, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide –

- whether or not the development may proceed;
- any limitations or conditions are to be applied to the development;
- what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied to such heritage resources;
- whether compensatory action shall be required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
- whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

Relevant staff members may be contacted at the SAHRA Cape Town head office (Mariagrazia Galimberti telephone 021 462 4502; MGALIMBERTI@sahra.org.za).

If permission is granted for development to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and follow the protocol contained in Section 9 of this report should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

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Appendix B

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APPENDIX A

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL

The identification, evaluation and management of heritage resources in South Africa is required and governed by the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) 107 of 1998
 - a. Basic Environmental Assessment – Section (23)(2)(d)
 - b. Environmental Scoping Report – Section (29)(1)(d)
 - c. Environmental Impacts Assessment – Section (32)(2)(d)
 - d. Environmental Management Plan – Section (34)(b)
- KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 4 of 2008
 - a. Protection of heritage resources – Chapters 8 and 9
 - b. Heritage Resources Management – Chapter 10
- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
 - a. Definition and management of the national estate – Chapter I
 - b. Protection and management of heritage resources – Chapter II
 - c. Heritage Resources Management – Section 38
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
 - a. Section 39(3)
- Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995.
 - a. The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 Section 31.

KWAZULU-NATAL HERITAGE ACT 4 OF 2008

This Act is implemented by Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali / Heritage KwaZulu-Natal, a statutory organization charged to provide for the conservation, protection and administration of both the physical and the living or intangible heritage resources of the province; along with a statutory Council to administer heritage conservation in the Province.

NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT 25 OF 1999

Heritage Impact Assessments

Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 requires a heritage impact assessment in case of:

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
 - (i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

- (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent; or
- any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

Reports in fulfilment of Section 38(3) of the Act must include the following information:

- the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations;
- an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
- an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
- the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
- if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
- plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development.

Definitions of heritage resources

The Act defines a heritage resource as any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes, but is not limited to, the following wide range of places and objects:

- living heritage as defined in the National Heritage Council Act No 11 of 1999 (cultural tradition; oral history; performance; ritual; popular memory; skills and techniques; indigenous knowledge systems; and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships);
- ecofacts (non-artefactual organic or environmental remains that may reveal aspects of past human activity; definition used in KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 2008);
- places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds;
- public monuments and memorials;
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, but excluding any object made by a living person;
- battlefields; and
- traditional building techniques.

Furthermore, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; and
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.

'Archaeological' means –

- material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10 m of such representation;
- wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

'Palaeontological' means 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.

A **'place'** is defined as:

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

'Public monuments and memorials' means all monuments and memorials—

- erected on land belonging to any branch of central, provincial or local government, or on land belonging to any organisation funded by or established in terms of the legislation of such a branch of government; or
- which were paid for by public subscription, government funds, or a public-spirited or military organisation, and are on land belonging to any private individual;

'Structures' means 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.

MANAGEMENT OF GRAVES AND BURIAL GROUNDS

- **Graves younger than 60 years** are protected in terms of Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance 7 of 1925 as well as the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983. Such graves are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial Member of the Executive Council for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare.

Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983.

- **Graves older than 60 years situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority** are protected in terms of Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 as well as the Human Tissues Act of 1983. Accordingly, such graves are the jurisdiction of SAHRA. The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of NHRA) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation.

If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

The **protocol for the management of graves older than 60 years situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority** is detailed in Section 36 of the NHRA:

(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.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3)(b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and

(b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.

(6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE STUDY AREA

The Stone Age¹

No systematic Early and Middle Stone Age research has been undertaken in the proposed development area, hence the general nature of this section. Open air scatters of stone artefacts, probably with low heritage significance, could be expected in areas with minimal environmental disturbance.

South Africa's prehistory has been divided into a series of phases based on broad patterns of technology. The primary distinction is between a reliance on chipped and flaked stone implements (the Stone Age) and the ability to work iron (the Iron Age). Spanning a large proportion of human history, the Stone Age in Southern Africa is further divided into the Early Stone Age, or Paleolithic Period (about 2 500 000–150 000 years ago), the Middle Stone Age, or Mesolithic Period (about 150 000–30 000 years ago), and the Late Stone Age, or Neolithic Period (about 30 000–2 000 years ago). The simple stone tools found with australopithecine fossil bones fall into the earliest part of the Early Stone Age.

- The Early Stone Age

Most Early Stone Age sites in South Africa can probably be connected with the hominin species known as *Homo erectus*. Simply modified stones, hand axes, scraping tools, and other bifacial artifacts had a wide variety of purposes, including butchering animal carcasses, scraping hides, and digging for plant foods. Most South African archaeological sites from this period are the remains of open camps, often by the sides of rivers and lakes, although some are rock shelters, such as Montagu Cave in the Cape region.

- The Middle Stone Age

The long episode of cultural and physical evolution gave way to a period of more rapid change about 200 000 years ago. Hand axes and large bifacial stone tools were replaced by stone flakes and blades that were fashioned into scrapers, spear points, and parts for hafted, composite implements. This technological stage, now known as the Middle Stone Age, is represented by numerous sites in South Africa.

Open camps and rock overhangs were used for shelter. Day-to-day debris has survived to provide some evidence of early ways of life, although plant foods have rarely been preserved. Middle Stone Age bands hunted medium-sized and large prey, including antelope and zebra, although they tended to avoid the largest and most dangerous animals, such as the elephant and the rhinoceros. They also ate seabirds and marine mammals that could be found along the shore and sometimes collected tortoises and ostrich eggs in large quantities.

¹ <http://www.britannica.com>; article authored by Colin J. Bundy, Julian R. D. Cobbing, Martin Hall and Leonard Monteath Thompson

o The Late Stone Age

Basic toolmaking techniques began to undergo additional change about 40 000 years ago. Small finely worked stone implements known as microliths became more common, while the heavier scrapers and points of the Middle Stone Age appeared less frequently. Archaeologists refer to this technological stage as the Late Stone Age. The numerous collections of stone tools from South African archaeological sites show a great degree of variation through time and across the subcontinent.

The remains of plant foods have been well preserved at such sites as Melkhoutboom Cave, De Hangen, and Diepkloof in the Cape region. Animals were trapped and hunted with spears and arrows on which were mounted well-crafted stone blades. Bands moved with the seasons as they followed game into higher lands in the spring and early summer months, when plant foods could also be found. When available, rock overhangs became shelters; otherwise, windbreaks were built. Shellfish, crayfish, seals, and seabirds were also important sources of food, as were fish caught on lines, with spears, in traps, and possibly with nets.

Dating from this period are numerous engravings on rock surfaces, mostly on the interior plateau, and paintings on the walls of rock shelters in the mountainous regions, such as the Drakensberg and Cederberg ranges. The images were made over a period of at least 25 000 years. Although scholars originally saw the South African rock art as the work of exotic foreigners such as Minoans or Phoenicians or as the product of primitive minds, they now believe that the paintings were closely associated with the work of medicine men, shamans who were involved in the well-being of the band and often worked in a state of trance. Specific representations include depictions of trance dances, metaphors for trance such as death and flight, rainmaking, and control of the movement of antelope herds.

Iron Age²

Archaeological evidence shows that Bantu-speaking agriculturists first settled in southern Africa around AD 300. Bantu-speakers originated in the vicinity of modern Cameroon from where they began to move eastwards and southwards, some time after 400 BC, skirting around the equatorial forest. An extremely rapid spread throughout much of sub-equatorial Africa followed: dating shows that the earliest communities in Tanzania and South Africa are separated in time by only 200 years, despite the 3 000 km distance between the two regions. It seems likely that the speed of the spread was a consequence of agriculturists deliberately seeking iron ore sources and particular combinations of soil and climate suitable for the cultivation of their crops.

The earliest agricultural sites in KwaZulu-Natal date to between AD 400 and 550. All are situated close to sources of iron ore, and within 15 km of the coast. Current evidence suggests it may have been too dry further inland at this time for successful cultivation. From 650 onwards, however, climatic conditions improved and agriculturists expanded into the valleys of KwaZulu-Natal, where they settled close to rivers in savanna or bushveld environments. There is a considerable body of information available about these early agriculturists.

Seed remains show that they cultivated finger millet, bulrush millet, sorghum and probably the African melon. It seems likely that they also planted African groundnuts and cowpeas, though

² Whitelaw (1997). See also Prins and Granger (1993), Whitelaw (1991, 2009).

direct evidence for these plants is lacking from the earlier periods. Faunal remains indicate that they kept sheep, cattle, goats, chickens and dogs, with cattle and sheep providing most of the meat. Men hunted, perhaps with dogs, but hunted animals made only a limited contribution to the diet in the region.

Metal production was a key activity since it provided the tools of cultivation and hunting. The evidence indicates that people who worked metal lived in almost every village, even those that were considerable distances from ore sources.

Large-scale excavations in recent years have provided data indicating that first-millennium agriculturist society was patrilineal and that men used cattle as bridewealth in exchange for wives. On a political level, society was organised into chiefdoms that, in our region, may have had up to three hierarchical levels. The villages of chiefs tended to be larger than others, with several livestock enclosures, and some were occupied continuously for lengthy periods. Social forces of the time resulted in the concentration of unusual items on these sites. These include artefacts that originated from great distances, ivory items (which as early as AD 700 appear to have been a symbol of chieftainship), and initiation paraphernalia.

This particular way of life came to an end around AD 1000, for reasons that we do not yet fully understand. There was a radical change in the decorative style of agriculturist ceramics at this time, while the preferred village locations of the last four centuries were abandoned in favour of sites along the coastal littoral. In general, sites dating to between 1050 and 1250 are smaller than most earlier agriculturist settlements. It is tempting to see in this change the origin of the Nguni settlement pattern. Indeed, some archaeologists have suggested that the changes were a result of the movement into the region of people who were directly ancestral to the Nguni-speakers of today. Others prefer to see the change as the product of social and cultural restructuring within resident agriculturist communities.

Whatever the case, it seems likely that this new pattern of settlement was in some way influenced by a changing climate, for there is evidence of increasing aridity from about AD 900. A new pattern of economic inter-dependence evolved that is substantially different from that of earlier centuries, and is one that continued into the colonial period nearly 500 years later.

Colonial rule³

By the closing decades of the 18th century, South Africa had fallen into two broad regions: west and east. Colonial settlement dominated the west, including the winter rainfall region around the Cape of Good Hope, the coastal hinterland northward toward the present-day border with Namibia, and the dry lands of the interior. Trekboers took increasingly more land from the Khoekhoe and from remnant hunter-gatherer communities, who were killed, were forced into marginal areas, or became labourers tied to the farms of their new overlords. Indigenous farmers controlled both the coastal and valley lowlands and the Highveld of the interior in the east, where summer rainfall and good grazing made mixed farming economies possible.

³ <http://www.britannica.com>; article authored by Colin J. Bundy, Julian R. D. Cobbing, Martin Hall and Leonard Monteath Thompson

A large group of British settlers arrived in the eastern Cape in 1820; this, together with a high European birth rate and wasteful land usage, produced an acute land shortage, which was alleviated only when the British acquired more land through massive military intervention against Africans on the eastern frontier. Until the 1840s the British vision of the colony did not include African citizens (referred to pejoratively by the British as "Kaffirs"), so, as Africans lost their land, they were expelled across the Great Fish River, the unilaterally proclaimed eastern border of the colony.

The first step in this process included attacks in 1811–12 by the British army on the Xhosa groups, the Gqunukhwebe and Ndlambe. An attack by the Rharhabe-Xhosa on Graham's Town in 1819 provided the pretext for the annexation of more African territory, to the Keiskamma River. Various Rharhabe-Xhosa groups were driven from their lands throughout the early 1830s. They counterattacked in December 1834, and Governor Benjamin D'Urban ordered a major invasion the following year, during which thousands of Rharhabe-Xhosa died. The British crossed the Great Kei River and ravaged territory of the Gcaleka-Xhosa as well; the Gcaleka chief, Hintsá, invited to hold discussions with British military officials, was held hostage and died trying to escape. The British colonial secretary, Lord Glenelg, who disapproved of D'Urban's policy, halted the seizure of all African land east of the Great Kei. D'Urban's initial attempt to rule conquered Africans with European magistrates and soldiers was overturned by Glenelg; instead, for a time, Africans east of the Keiskamma retained their autonomy and dealt with the colony through diplomatic agents.

However, after further fighting with the Rharhabe-Xhosa on the eastern frontier in 1846, Governor Colonel Harry Smith finally annexed, over the next two years, not only the region between the Great Fish and the Great Kei rivers (establishing British Kaffraria) but also a large area between the Orange and Vaal rivers, thus establishing the Orange River Sovereignty. These moves provoked further warfare in 1851–53 with the Xhosa (joined once more by many Khoes), with a few British politicians ineffectively trying to influence events.

Between 1811 and 1858 colonial aggression deprived Africans of most of their land between the Sundays and Great Kei rivers and produced poverty and despair. From the mid-1850s British magistrates held political power in British Kaffraria, destroying the power of the Xhosa chiefs. Following a severe lung sickness epidemic among their cattle in 1854–56, the Xhosa killed many of their remaining cattle and in 1857–58 grew few crops in response to a millenarian prophecy that this would cause their ancestors to rise from the dead and destroy the whites. Many thousands of Xhosa starved to death, and large numbers of survivors were driven into the Cape Colony to work. British Kaffraria fused with the Cape Colony in 1865, and thousands of Africans newly defined as Fingo resettled east of the Great Kei, thereby creating Fingoland. The Transkei, as this region came to be known, consisted of the hilly country between the Cape and Natal. It became a large African reserve and grew in size when those parts that were still independent were annexed in the 1880s and '90s (Pondoland lost its independence in 1894).

Under apartheid blacks were treated like "tribal" people and were required to live on reserves under hereditary chiefs except when they worked temporarily in white towns or on white farms. The government began to consolidate the scattered reserves into 8 (eventually 10) distinct territories, designating each of them as the "homeland," or Bantustan, of a specific black ethnic community. The government manipulated homeland politics so that compliant chiefs controlled the administrations of most of those territories. Arguing that Bantustans

matched the decolonization process then taking place in tropical Africa, the government devolved powers onto those administrations and eventually encouraged them to become "independent." Between 1976 and 1981 four accepted independence—Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei—though none was ever recognized by a foreign government. Like the other homelands, however, they were economic backwaters, dependent on subsidies from Pretoria.

Conditions in the homelands continued to deteriorate, partly because they had to accommodate vast numbers of people with minimal resources. Many people found their way to the towns; but the government, attempting to reverse this flood, strengthened the pass laws by making it illegal for blacks to be in a town for more than 72 hours at a time without a job in a white home or business. A particularly brutal series of forced removals were conducted from the 1960s to the early '80s, in which more than 3.5 million blacks were taken from towns and white rural areas (including lands they had occupied for generations) and dumped into the reserves, sometimes in the middle of winter and without any facilities.

APPENDIX D**ONGELUKSNEK NATURE RESERVE, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE****ONGELUKSNEK NATURE RESERVE
GENERAL TOURISM PRODUCT INFORMATION⁴
www.ongeluksnek.com**

The 13 000 ha reserve is located in the steep mountain grassland of the southern Drakensberg, on the Lesotho border. It was proclaimed as a protected area in 1976, and forms an important part of the upper catchment of the Kinira River, which feeds the greater Umzimvubu basin. The reserve is drained by the perennial Lebelles and Jordan Rivers. Rainfall is in the region of 750mm per annum, and the area has verdant green summers and snowy winters.

TOPOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The area lies in rugged mountainous terrain, dropping-off steeply from the Maluti/Drakensberg Escarpment. It is mainly underlain by basaltic lavas of the Drakensberg Group of the Karoo Super group. In the eastern lowlands around 1600m, fingers of fine grained sandstones of the Clarens Formation are exposed, along with Quaternary alluvium, Molteno sandstones and mudstones, with Elliot mudstones extending westwards in to the basalt. (Lechmere-Oertel, 2006).

The steep gradients and shallow soils of the Drakensberg result in almost half of the rainfall leaving the area as run-off (MDTP, 2008). If the soils are bound by intact indigenous vegetation, the surface flow is rapidly absorbed, and controlled gradual water yield will be released throughout the year. Under these ideal conditions, high quality sediment-free water will reach streams. This situation is demonstrated by the presence of alpine wetlands in the upper reaches of the reserve, and the high water quality captured in the Lebelles stream weir which supplies the Thaba Chicha bulk regional water supply to villages adjacent to the reserve. Average minimum temperatures in summer range between 6 and 12°C. Daytime summer temperatures range between 20 and 28°C. Winters are cold with night temperatures frequently dropping below 0°C and a high frequency of frost nights, with occasional snow and ice creating a challenging climatic environment. Maximum winter temperature rarely goes above 18°C. Annual rainfall is in the region of 750mm, occurring mainly in the summer months, with February rainfall levels reaching 125 mm. Some parts of the escarpment have recorded 1800mm per annum (MDTP, 2006), resulting in extreme run-off events. This indicates high run-off capacity during concentrated periods, resulting in increased erosion and topsoil loss where groundcover is insufficient. Precipitation also occurs in the form of mist and snow.

VEGETATION & FAUNA

The topography reflects the area's position on the escarpment with Lesotho, and is mainly covered by grassland defined in Camp's newer veld classification as *Drakensberg foothills moist sourveld*. The Nature Reserve is mainly composed of impressive rolling valleys and spurs running up to the escarpment. The road corridor climbs from East Griqualand grassland (vegetation type Gs12) dominated by tropical and temperate bunch grasses such as *Themeda*, which have been degraded through livestock pressure to become dominated by wire grasses and scattered Karroid shrubs (MDTP, 2008). At higher altitudes, the grasslands shift to become more alpine in nature, underlain by basalts with less grass cover and greater percentage of shrubby fynbos and karroid species, which have been allowed to increase through decreased grass competition from overgrazing. This has reduced soil cover and allowed an increase in erodibility, resulting in increased run-off and erosivity of rainfall.

A good representation of grassland flowering species occurs in the area, and was documented by studies undertaken by the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier project (MDTP) in the early 2000s. Biodiversity is however threatened by the annual veld fires which sweep through the area, despite attempts by the Reserve to establish fire breaks and control wildfires.

⁴ <http://www.dedea.gov.za/Media%20Releases/Ongeluksnek%20Nature%20Reserve%20Fast%20Facts.pdf>

The Reserve has a range of raptors and large birds, including the Bearded and Cape Vulture. There is no available bird list for the reserve, but the area provides a habitat for a combination of grassland and alpine species, including Orange throated longclaw, pipits, larks, chats, etc. These seed and insect eaters assist with pollination.

The Reserve has never been stocked with wildlife, but has provided a fairly safe habitat for existing species in the upper catchment, although poaching has been problematic. There is a limited representation of wildlife, however some successful breeding populations include Mountain Reedbuck, Grey Rhebok, duiker, hyrax/dassie, jackals, caracal / rooikat, water and grey mongoose, hares, porcupines, aardvark and baboons have left evidence of their activities. Some good birding opportunities exist – see activities section below.

ACCESS

3 hours from Durban via N2 and R56 to Matatiele. The R56 leading west from Matatiele towards ONR is 12km tar (R56) plus 38km of challenging gravel (DR08646, with signboard to reserve), with fantastic views of the southern berg. Approx 1 hr (Matatiele is the closest town). Road from the Eastern Cape (western) side is via Maclear and Mt Fletcher along the R56, with no signboard for reserve at the gravel road turn-off marked "Farview/Xaxazana". Approx 1hr along gravel to reserve through scenic villages. Approx 5-6 hours from East London. Very scenic drive.

The reserve is bisected by the DR08646, a public gravel road, which leads up the impressive Ongeluksnek Pass between SA and Lesotho. An SA border post is located at the base of the pass (08h00 to 16h00).

The pass has a 1000m rise (equivalent to Table Mountain), and was first driven in an old Land Rover by Matatiele resident Lionel Whittle, via the stock trails in the early 1950s. A simple hand built road was developed as a trading route between Matatiele and Mt Moorosi in the late 1960s by a local trader. The old trading store ruins can still be seen alongside the road half way up the pass on the western side. The road was properly shaped and built in 1991 by the then Transkei Roads Department, and was under renovation in February 2009. The route leads through to Mphaki in southern Lesotho, via the spectacular Lake Letsie wetland area, which is a declared RAMSAR site.

ACCOMMODATION:

GATEWAY LODGE

The sandstone lodge is an old renovated farmhouse, built in the early 1900s, located at the entrance to the reserve. It has 3 rooms, with two doubles, 6 singles, 2 sleeper couches, and can sleep a total of 12. It has solar lighting and plugs, plus gas fridge, stove and geyser. The kitchen is fitted for self-catering guests, and a cook can also be arranged.

The large covered porch with a great view of the mountains is an ideal spot to unwind.

Chopped firewood is supplied for the outside braai area, as well as the lounge's open fireplace. Also has a conference/dining room for mini meetings of up to 20 people, which can be catered for.

Please note septic tank cannot take any foreign matter, so please respect this.

Gas appliances should be used with care, especially the stove.

Solar lighting and plugs – please follow directions on wall-mounted instructions in kitchen and lounge to prolong the life of the system.

Local village shops have basic supplies if required. Catering can be arranged.

BUSHCAMP

The **Tweespruit bushcamp** has 4 shady well grassed campsites located along the Jordan river. Has a covered open plan boma with potable running water, sink, tables, stone benches, overlooking campsite with great view of the mountains. Has gents and ladies ablutions with flush water and hot showers, with a bath for children. Hot water supplied by donkey boiler

The camp is a good base for hiking or mountain biking up into the catchment where high altitude wetlands are found, and for visiting the interesting and ancient volcanic basalt rock formations.

Has 4x4 or hiking, mountain bike or horseback access (from the main gateway lodge where vehicles can be safely left), with 4 vehicle sites next to the Jordan river, and a capacity of 24 (4 parties) people using own tents.

ACTIVITIES

From the lodge or bushcamp, visitors can explore the beautiful sandstone **Mariazell Mission**, built in 1904, either on a day walk or vehicle accessible, with its self-sufficient hydro electrical

system, high school (which Patrick Mosiua Lekota attended) and farm. Guided tours could be arranged via the reserve staff.

Hiking - lots, for beginners to experienced, guided or self-exploratory with a map. Great swimming pools in Jordan river, at waterfall near reserve HQ (short walk from lodge west along road towards pass), old grave sites, ruins, rock art, etc can be visited. Grassland has wonderful flowers in summer. Some indigenous forests in gorges north of HQ, and Lot's Wife pillar (basalt formation) accessed from bushcamp in the Jordan valley. Drive around to Tweespruit bushcamp site, leave a vehicle and hike along old track leading west towards picnic site at Charles Mills - old homestead ruins and fruit trees, graves sites, swimming upstream of site, etc.

Horse riding - horse can be hired, with a guide, from the local Mabenyeng Horse Association. Arrange via reserve manager. Visitors pay horse owners directly in cash.

Rock paintings - guided walks or on horse back.

Mountain biking - the surrounding villages have a myriad of footpaths which make for excellent single track riding. The reserve has good riding up the pass, with some loops and links for the adventurous and technically skilled rider, allowing exploration of the little known southern berg/Lesotho border area, such as Nene's pass.

Mehlodging Hiking Trail - based from a community-operated chalet adjacent to the reserve just beyond the mission. Can do day walks or a 4 day uni-directional trail leading east. Also provide traditional and conventional catering by prior arrangement.

4x4 trails up Ongeluksnek pass or along northern bushcamp track along Jordan river to picnic sites. Can drive through border up into Lesotho to the spectacular Lake Letsie wetland area (24km from lodge).

Birding - The reserve and Matatiele access route along the valley have great birdwatching (Blue and Crowned cranes, Southern ground hornbills, Denham's bustard, Cape vulture, Lammergeier, secretary birds - all of which are endangered) plus Lanner Falcons, Marsh Owls etc. Sighting of a European Roller as well - very rare here!

A trained THETA accredited local guide can also be arranged (via reserve manager), who is very knowledgeable of the area, has a driver's license, and is a birding enthusiast. R100 for half day, R200 for full day, payable directly to the guide.

Five trainee guides are also being supported to gain experience.

LESOTHO / TRANSFRONTIER ACCESS

The pass up into Lesotho has been upgraded (leads from lodge through reserve for 16km up to physical border), and is accessible by vehicles with clearance (4x4 pref but only necessary in wet weather).

Need a passport to go through SA border at base of pass. Lesotho border post still being renovated.

The road leads into Lesotho, through to Mphaki village (fuel, food, rustic lodging) or to Mt Moorosi (fuel, food, lodging, basic shops, historical sites, community chalets).

The A1, main road through Lesotho which passes through Mphaki and Mt Moorosi, is tarred, and leads on towards Maseru in a north westerly direction. The roads to these towns are very scenic, through rural landscape.

Could also make a circular route, via Qachas Nek pass to the east or Rhodes area to west. Check out the Maloti Route www.malotiroute.co.za on the web for more transfrontier travel planning info.

Please notify the reserve manager, duty staff or gate keeper regarding any problems or queries.

Please feel welcome to provide any feedback or comments in the visitors book and attached comment sheets, so that we can improve our service and your experience.

We trust you will enjoy your stay.

Reserve manager contact: Mr Harold Mdhuli 039 256 4888 / 082 345 3709

EC Parks Central Reservations: 043 701 9600 Friends of Ongeluksnek: Nicky McLeod 082 782 6067

DEDEA spends R2, 25M in Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve⁵

9/29/2010

DEDEA Media Release

The Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (DEDEA) has been spent about R2, 25 million to renovate the Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve at Matatiele in Alfred Nzo District Municipality (ADM).

The success of this nature reserve, which is a catalyst for economic development, poverty alleviation and employment creation in the region, has been realised through involvement of the community in the management of parks. The community has been instrumental in the functionality of the reserve through providing horses for guiding, fresh produce supply, and infrastructure and trail maintenance.

The MEC for Finance, Economic Development and Environmental Affairs Mr Mcebisi Jonas visited the Ongeluksnek community as part of the Eastern Cape Executive Council Outreach Programme in the ADM. Addressing the community, MEC Jonas commended the way the community has been proactive in preserving the nature reserve through working with the department.

"The project is very exciting as it brings new perspective whilst setting an encouraging precedence in the overall environmental management of the parks. In most instances the functionality of the nature reserve relies heavily on the external parties rather than the community itself. So we are encouraged by these new and positive developments. This work vindicates the view we have had that key to bringing solutions to the problems facing the parks and the surrounding communities is in the integration of communities in the activities of the nature reserves. Linked to this is the need of identifying other areas of involvement other than the all important economic development, these include areas like the existing culture of surrounding villages, the indigenous knowledge which will contribute in improving lives overall beneficitation by the communities", says Jonas.

Among the key deliverables of the project include the:

- Fencing of 4km to enclose the reserve entrance;
- Renovation of unused sandstone homestead ruins, to provide offices, ablutions, parking, water supply, gatehouse and a controlled entrance to the protected area via a stock grid;
- Renovation of a 3 bedroom self catering guest lodge, with solar lighting, gas supply for geyser and kitchen (fridge and stove), bedding, fully equipped kitchen, fireplace and veranda;
- Construction of a bushcamp in the Jordan valley with covered boma, water supply, comfortable ablutions, hot showers and shaded campsites;
- New reserve entrance gate above Motseng village, providing access to the northern portion of the reserve and controlled access to the bushcamp;
- Trail development, mapping and clearing of over 8km, with signage and markers;
- A website and marketing collateral for marketing;
- Training of over 100 workers and local people in basic Occupational Health and Safety, HIV awareness, , hospitality, hands-on construction skills, horse care, financial literacy, fire fighting, environmental awareness, guiding and tourism basics;
- Rehabilitation of 5km of access road and rebuilding of an extensive stream crossing / bridge to allow access to the bushcamp area for tourists and reserve management.

The Nature Reserve is managed by the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency – a DEDEA public entity mandated to manage all provincial protected areas and destination marketing with the objective of promoting and developing the tourism industry.

⁵ <http://www.dedea.gov.za/News/Pages/DEDEAspendsOngeluksnek.aspx>

APPENDIX D

METHODOLOGY

Site survey

eThembeni staff members inspected the area from 23 to 26 May 2011. We completed controlled-exclusive surface surveys, where 'sufficient information exists on an area to make solid and defensible assumptions and judgements about where [heritage resource] sites may and may not be' and 'an inspection of the surface of the ground, wherever this surface is visible, is made, with no substantial attempt to clear brush, turf, deadfall, leaves or other material that may cover the surface and with no attempt to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures that are observed by accident' (King 1978; see bibliography for other references informing methodological approach).

The site surveys comprised non-systematic or random walks around the existing borrow pits in an area extending approximately 100 metres from the points listed in Table 1. 67 of the 69 borrow pits were inspected; the exceptions were DR8015/BP10 and DR8017/BP02, which could not be accessed due to time constraints. Staff members examined these borrow pits using Google Earth imagery and are confident that the presence of heritage resources in their vicinity is very unlikely. Geographic coordinates were obtained using a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (WPG 84). Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix camera and a representative selection is included in Appendix E.

Database and literature review

No databases were consulted due to the limited footprints of the proposed development areas, and the fact that physical examination of entire footprints was possible. A concise account of the pre and postcolonial history of the broader study area was compiled from sources including those listed in the bibliography and is included as Appendix B. Appendix C contains documents attesting to the significance of Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve.

Assessment of heritage resource value and significance

Heritage resources are significant only to the extent that they have public value, as implicitly demonstrated by the following guidelines for determining site significance developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency and utilised during this assessment.

Type of Significance

1. Historical Value: It is important in the community, or pattern of history
 - Importance in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns.
 - Importance in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or locality.
 - Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or community.
 - Importance as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period
 - It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, Province, region or community.
- Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2. Aesthetic Value: It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

- Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

3. Scientific Value: It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. Social Value: It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

Degrees of Significance

Rarity: It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage

- Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

Representivity: It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects

- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.

- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, Province, region or locality.

Sphere of Significance: High, Medium, Low

- International; National; Provincial; Regional; Local

Assessment of impacts

A heritage resource impact may be defined broadly as the net change, either beneficial or adverse, between the integrity of a heritage site with and without the proposed development. Beneficial impacts occur wherever a proposed development actively protects, preserves or enhances a heritage resource, by minimising natural site erosion or facilitating non-destructive public use, for example. More commonly, development impacts are of an adverse nature and can include:

- destruction or alteration of all or part of a heritage site;
- isolation of a site from its natural setting; and / or
- introduction of physical, chemical or visual elements that are out of character with the heritage resource and its setting.

Beneficial and adverse impacts can be direct or indirect, as well as cumulative, as implied by the aforementioned examples. Although indirect impacts may be more difficult to foresee, assess and quantify, they must form part of the assessment process. The following assessment criteria have been used to assess the impacts of the proposed development on identified heritage resources:

Criteria	Rating Scales	Notes
Nature	Positive	An evaluation of the type of effect the construction, operation and management of the proposed development would have on the heritage resource.
	Negative	
	Neutral	
Extent	Low	Site-specific, affects only the development footprint.
	Medium	Local (limited to the site and its immediate surroundings, including the surrounding towns and settlements within a 10 km radius);
	High	Regional (beyond a 10 km radius) to national.
Duration	Low	0-4 years (i.e. duration of construction phase).
	Medium	5-10 years.
	High	More than 10 years to permanent.
Intensity	Low	Where the impact affects the heritage resource in such a way that its significance and value are minimally affected.
	Medium	Where the heritage resource is altered and its significance and value are measurably reduced.
	High	Where the heritage resource is altered or destroyed to the extent that its significance and value cease to exist.
Potential for impact on irreplaceable resources	Low	No irreplaceable resources will be impacted.
	Medium	Resources that will be impacted can be replaced, with effort.
	High	There is no potential for replacing a particular vulnerable resource that will be impacted.

Consequence (a combination of extent, duration, intensity and the potential for impact on irreplaceable resources).	Low	A combination of any of the following: - Intensity, duration, extent and impact on irreplaceable resources are all rated low. - Intensity is low and up to two of the other criteria are rated medium. - Intensity is medium and all three other criteria are rated low.
	Medium	Intensity is medium and at least two of the other criteria are rated medium.
	High	Intensity and impact on irreplaceable resources are rated high, with any combination of extent and duration. Intensity is rated high, with all of the other criteria being rated medium or higher.
Probability (the likelihood of the impact occurring)	Low	It is highly unlikely or less than 50 % likely that an impact will occur.
	Medium	It is between 50 and 70 % certain that the impact will occur.
	High	It is more than 75 % certain that the impact will occur or it is definite that the impact will occur.
Significance (all impacts including potential cumulative impacts)	Low	Low consequence and low probability. Low consequence and medium probability. Low consequence and high probability.
	Medium	Medium consequence and low probability. Medium consequence and medium probability. Medium consequence and high probability. High consequence and low probability.
	High	High consequence and medium probability. High consequence and high probability.

Assumptions and limitations of this heritage impact assessment

- The description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is accurate.
- The public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment is sufficient and adequate and does not require repetition as part of the heritage impact assessment.
- Soil surface visibility was moderate to good. Heritage resources might be present below the surface or in areas of dense vegetation and we remind the client that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and follow the protocol stipulated in Section 9 of this report should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.
- No subsurface investigation (including excavations or sampling) were undertaken, since a permit from SAHRA is required to disturb a heritage resource.
- eThembeni is not able to provide a specialist palaeontological assessment for this project and informed the client as much at the time of quotation.
- A key concept in the management of heritage resources is that of non-renewability: damage to or destruction of most resources, including that caused by bona fide research endeavours, cannot be reversed or undone. Accordingly, management recommendations for heritage resources in the context of development are as conservative as possible.
- Human sciences are necessarily both subjective and objective in nature. eThembeni staff members strive to manage heritage resources to the highest standards in accordance with national and international best practice, but recognise that their opinions might differ from those of other heritage practitioners.

- Staff members involved in this project have no vested interest in it; are qualified to undertake the tasks as described in the terms of reference (refer to Appendix F); and comply at all times with the Codes of Ethics and Conduct of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists.
- eThembeni staff members take no personal or professional responsibility for the misuse of the information contained in this report, although they take all reasonable precautions against such misuse.

APPENDIX E

PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1 Ancestral graves close to DR8015/BP05.



Plate 2 Ancestral grave close to DR8015/BP05.



Plate 3 Face of DR8015/BP06 requiring stabilisation to prevent undermining of ancestral graves.



Plate 4 Location of ancestral graves opposite DR8015/BP18 (beyond vehicle across the road).



Plate 5 View from DR8646/BP03 towards Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve.



Plate 6 Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve entrance indicated on left, with DR8646/BP03 on right.

APPENDIX F**SPECIALIST COMPETENCY AND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE****Specialist competency**

Len van Schalkwyk is accredited by the Cultural Resources Management section of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists to undertake heritage impact assessments in South Africa. Mr van Schalkwyk has a master's degree in archaeology (specialising in the history of early farmers in southern Africa) from the University of Cape Town and 25 years' experience in heritage management. He has worked on projects as diverse as the establishment of the Ondini Cultural Museum in Ulundi, the cultural management of Chobe National Park in Botswana and various archaeological excavations and oral history recording projects. He was part of the writing team that produced the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 1997. He has worked with many rural communities to establish integrated heritage and land use plans and speaks good Zulu.

Mr van Schalkwyk left his position as assistant director of Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali, the provincial heritage management authority, to start eThembeni in partnership with Beth Wahl, who was head of archaeology at Amafa at the time. Over the past decade they have undertaken almost 1000 heritage impact assessments throughout South Africa, as well as in Mozambique.

Beth Wahl has a BA Honours in African Studies from the University of Cape Town and has completed various Masters courses in Heritage and Tourism at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. She is currently studying for an MPhil in the Conservation of the Built Environment at UCT. She is a member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists.

Ms Wahl was an excavator and logistical coordinator for Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division's heritage programme at Isandlwana Battlefield; has undertaken numerous rock painting surveys in the uKhahlamba/Drakensberg Mountains, northern KwaZulu-Natal, the Cederberg and the Koue Bokkeveld in the Cape Province; and was the principal excavator of Scorpion Shelter in the Cape Province, and Lenjane and Crystal Shelters in KwaZulu-Natal. Ms Wahl compiled the first cultural landscape management plan for the Mweni Valley, northern uKhahlamba/Drakensberg, and undertook an assessment of and made recommendations for cultural heritage databases and organisational capacity in parts of Lesotho and South Africa for the Global Environment Facility of the World Bank for the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area. She developed the first cultural heritage management plan for the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site, following UNESCO recommendations for rock art management in southern Africa.

Declaration of independence

We declare that Len van Schalkwyk, Beth Wahl and eThembeni Cultural Heritage have no financial or personal interest in the proposed development, nor its developers or any of its subsidiaries, apart from in the provision of heritage impact assessment and management consulting services.

APPENDIX D
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN



ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS COURSE

DR08086



WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENT?

- Soil
- Water
- Plants
- People
- Animals
- Air we breathe
- Buildings, cars and houses





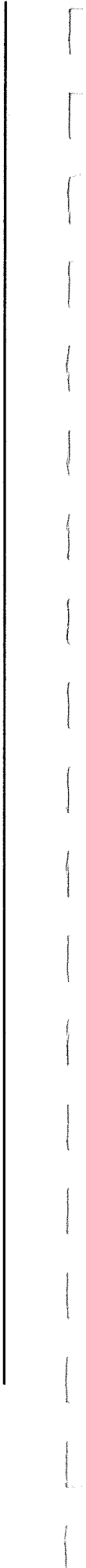
WHY MUST WE LOOK AFTER THE ENVIRONMENT?

- It affects us all as well • Disciplinary action as future generations (e.g. construction could stop or fines issued)
 - We have a right to a healthy environment
 - A contract has been signed
-



HOW DO WE LOOK AFTER THE ENVIRONMENT?

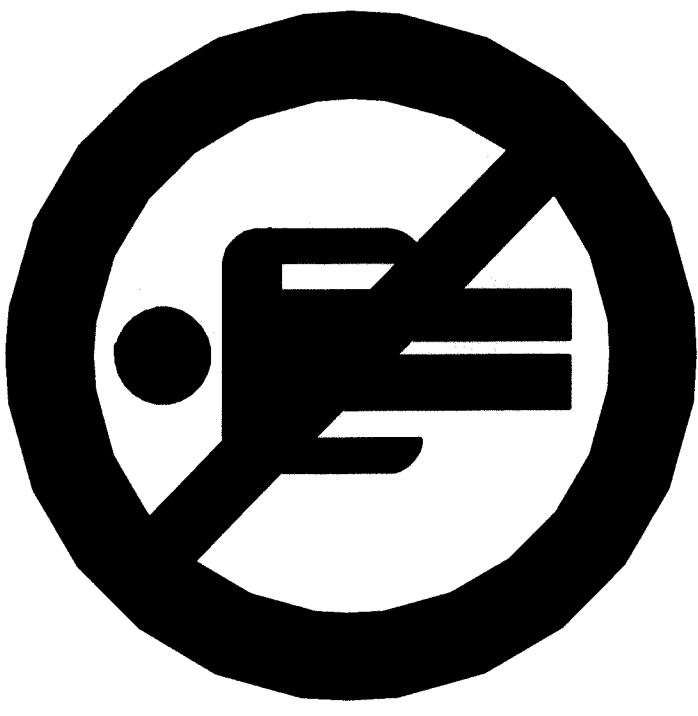
- Report problems to your supervisor/ foreman
- Team work
- Follow the rules in the EMP





WORKING AREAS

**Workers & equipment must
stay inside the site
boundaries at all times**





RIVERS & STREAMS

- Do not swim in or drink from streams
- Do not throw oil, petrol, diesel, concrete or rubbish in the stream
- Do not work in the stream without direct instruction
- Do not damage the banks or vegetation of the stream





ANIMALS

- Do not injure or kill any animals on the site
- Ask your supervisor or Contract's Manager to remove animals found on site





TREES AND FLOWERS

- Do not damage or cut down any trees or plants without permission
- Do not pick flowers





SMOKING AND FIRE

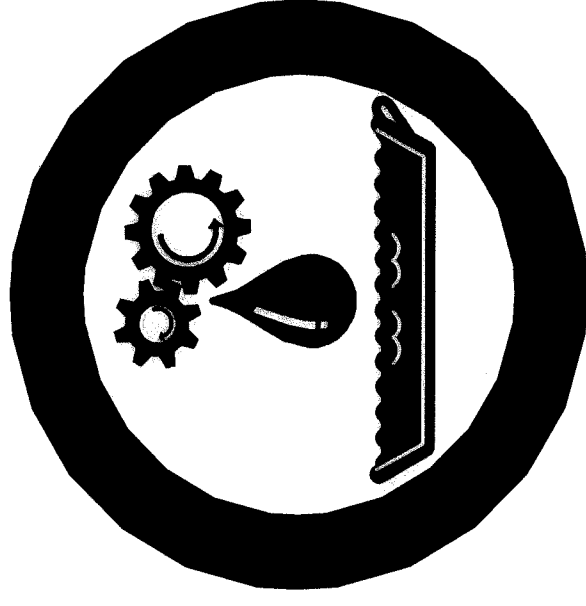
- Put cigarette butts in a rubbish bin
 - Do not smoke near gas, paints or petrol
 - Do not light any fires without permission
 - Know the positions of fire fighting equipment
- Report all fires
 - Do not burn rubbish or vegetation without permission





PETROL, OIL AND DIESEL

- Work with petrol, oil & diesel in marked areas
- Report any petrol, oil & diesel leaks or spills to your supervisor
- Use a drip tray, banded area or plastic sheeting under vehicles, machinery & under all oil, diesel or petrol drums
- Empty drip trays after rain & throw away where instructed





DUST

Try to avoid producing dust -
Use water to make ground &
soil wet





NOISE

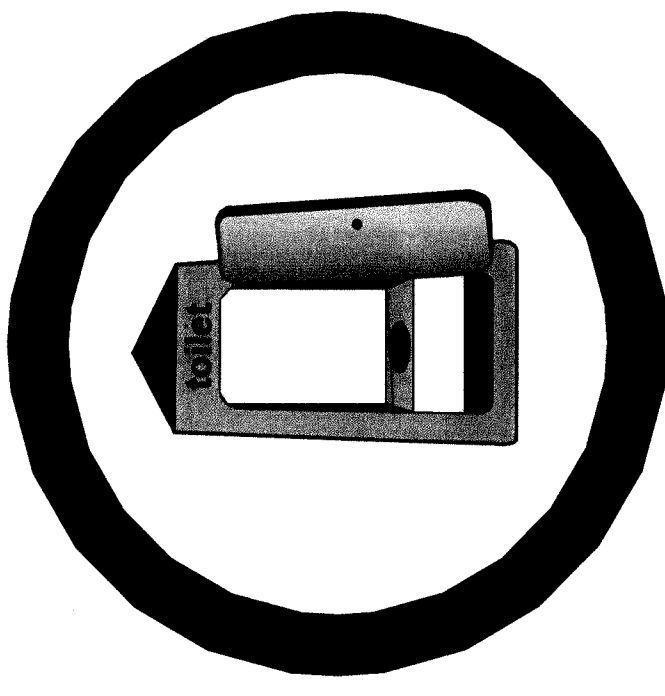
- Do not make loud noises around the site, especially near schools and homes
- Report or repair noisy vehicles





TOILETS

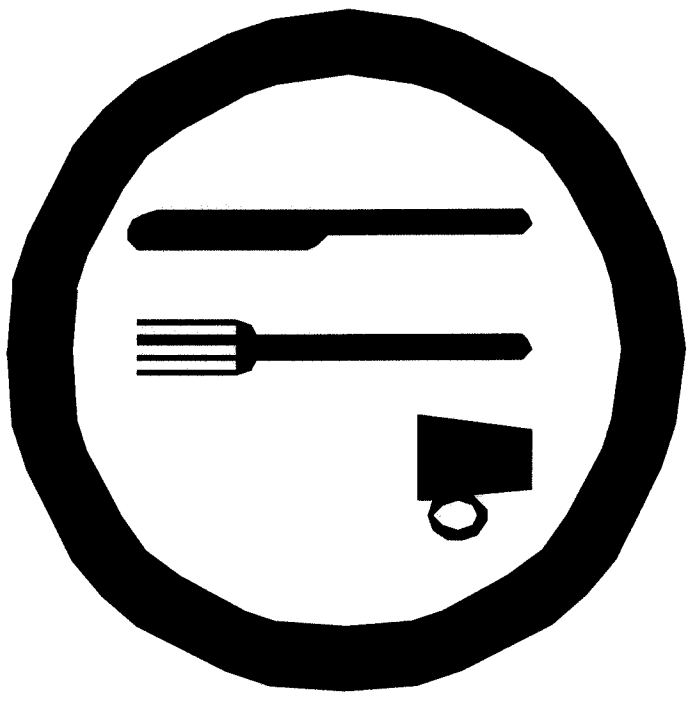
- Use the toilets provided
- Report full or leaking toilets





EATING

- Only eat in demarcated eating areas
- Never eat near a river or stream
- Put packaging & leftover food into rubbish bins





RUBBISH

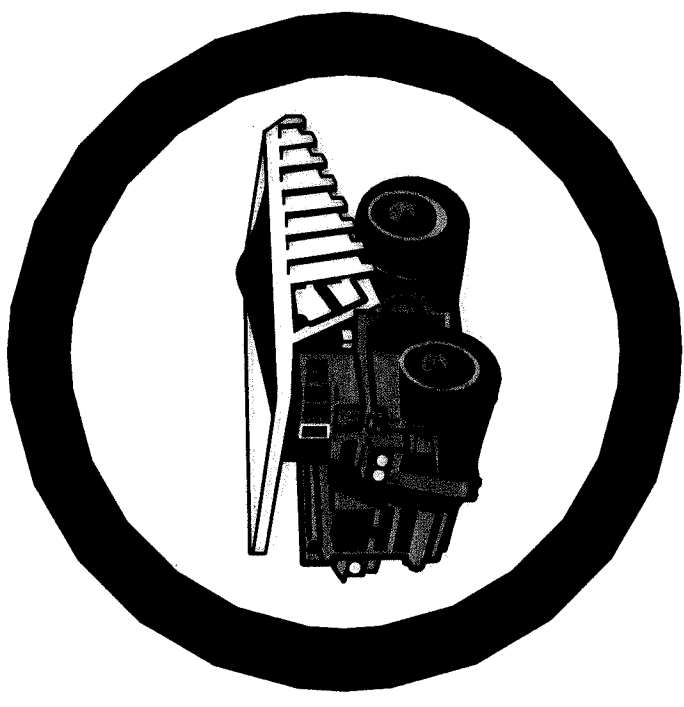
- Do not litter - put all rubbish (especially cement bags) into the bins provided
- Report full bins to your supervisor
- The responsible person should empty bins regularly





TRUCKS AND DRIVING

- Always keep to the speed limit
- Drivers - check & report leaks and vehicles that belch smoke
- Ensure loads are secure & do not spill

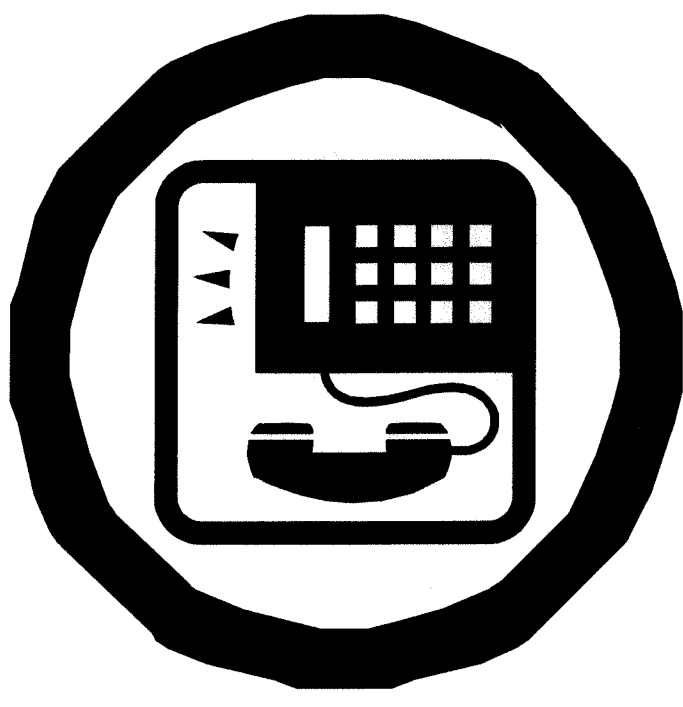




EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Know all the emergency phone numbers:

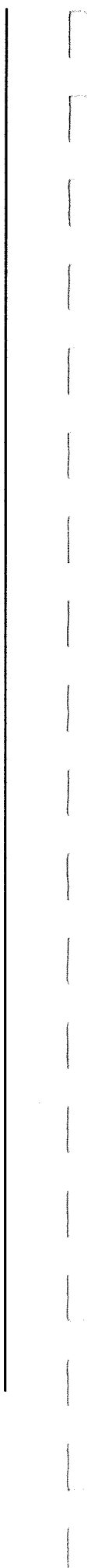
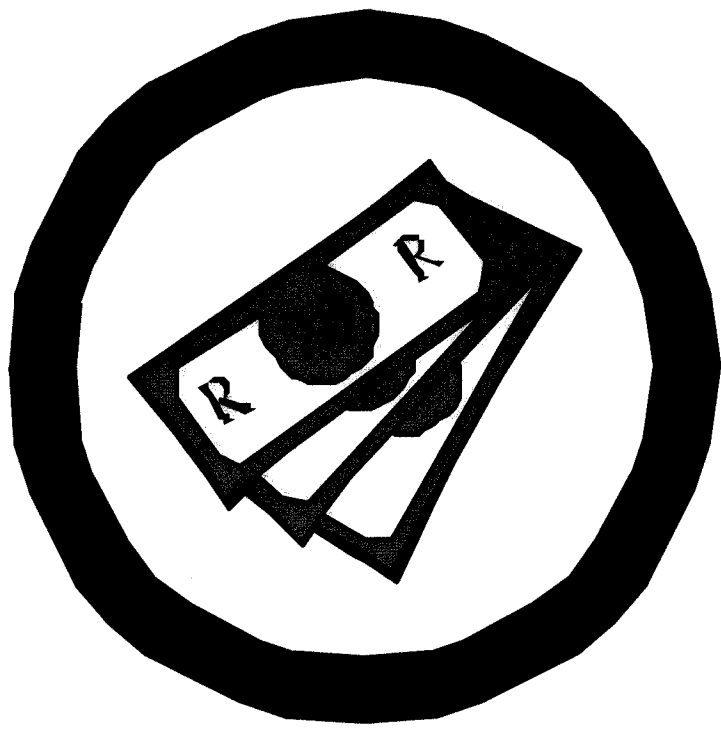
- Ambulance: [101111]
- Fire: [101111]
- Police: 10111
- CMC: 107





FINES AND PENALTIES

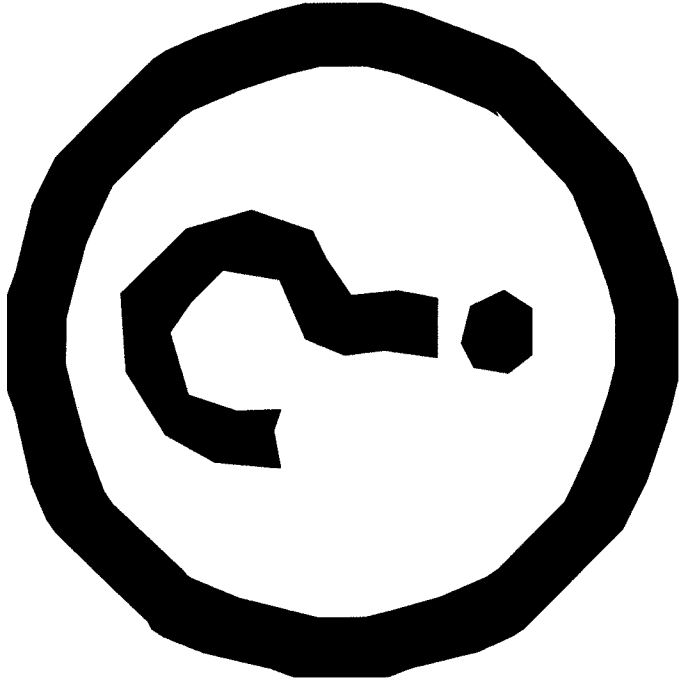
- Spot fines of between R20 and R2000
- Your company may be fined
- Removal from site
- Construction may be stopped





PROBLEMS - WHAT TO DO!

- Report any breaks, floods, fires, leaks and injuries to your supervisor
- Ask questions!



APPENDIX E
GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR STRIPPING SOILS
GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR HANDLING SOILS



GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR HANDLING SOILS

Sheet 13:

Soil Stripping with Bulldozers and Dump Trucks

Issued by the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency, Cambridge

April 2000

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v04/00



MAFF FOREWORD

Standards of restoration of minerals and waste sites have steadily improved in recent years, with operators increasingly aware of their environmental responsibilities. The industry is putting forward more imaginative restoration concepts to a variety of afteruses, and is more aware than ever that it will be judged on the standard of that restoration, and the sustainability of the development.

Sustainable mineral development means balancing economic, environmental and social needs, whilst using resources wisely. The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development recognises the importance of safeguarding agricultural land to meet the needs of future generations, and minimising the loss of soils to new development*.

Improved restoration standards have sometimes enabled planning permission to be given for best and most versatile agricultural land to be worked for minerals, on the basis that it can be restored in a way that safeguards its long-term agricultural potential**. Inherent in these high standards of restoration is the requirement to handle soils in such a way that damage to their structure is minimised. It is the aim of this Guide to provide comprehensive advice on soil handling "Good Practice" to operators, soil moving contractors, consultants and planning authorities.

The Guide is in the form of 15 Sheets giving advice on soil stripping, the forming and taking down of soil storage mounds, and soil replacement operations using excavators, earth scrapers or bulldozers. There are also four Guidance Sheets on remedial works involving the removal of stones and damaging materials, and decompaction during the replacement operations.

This document should be cited as MAFF (2000), Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils (version 04/00). FRCA, Cambridge.

Any views expressed in the guidance are those of the consultant and do not necessarily represent the view of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*(DETR, A Better Quality of Life, May 1999, paragraphs 6.66 and 8.50)

**MPG7 (November 1996, paragraph 3).

Acknowledgements

The Guide was written and prepared by Dr R N Humphries of Humphries Rowell Associates, Charnwood House, Loughborough, LE11 3NP, UK. The art work was by R Shenton of H J Banks & Co.

SHEET 13 SOIL STRIPPING WITH BULLDOZERS & DUMP TRUCKS

The purpose of this Guidance Sheet is to provide a model method for best practice where bulldozers, excavators and dump trucks are used to strip soils. This Guidance Sheet comprises 6 pages of text, 4 figures and a user response form.

The model may need to be modified according to site conditions or requirements of the Planning Authority. Where this is the case, deviation from the model should be recorded with reasons. The guidance does not specify the type, size or model of equipment, but this should have been agreed as part of the planning conditions or as a reserved matter. The machines should be of a kind which will cause the minimum compaction whilst being operationally efficient (eg wide tracked), and must be well maintained at all times.

Persons involved in the handling of soils, overburden etc., and in the construction or removal of mounds or tips, must comply with the Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974 and its relevant statutory provisions, and in particular those aspects which relate to the construction and removal of tips, mounds and similar structures. This requirement takes preference over any suggested practice in the Sheets.

The user of these guidelines is solely responsible for all liabilities that might arise. No liabilities are accepted for any losses of any kind arising from the use of this guidance.

This soil handling method uses a bulldozer to strip the soils, an excavator to load the soil into dump trucks, and the trucks transport it to storage or to the replacement area.

The bulldozer soil handling method can significantly affect the agricultural quality of the restoration through severe soil deformation (compression and smearing). This is primarily caused through unavoidable repeated trafficking over the soils during stripping, the building of soil mounds, and on replacement; the effects of which increases with increasing soil wetness. Consequently, for satisfactory restoration

there is a need for effective decompaction treatment during the replacement operation (see Sheets 15 & 19). Decompaction treatment is an obligate requirement when soils are handled by bulldozers.

There are a number of key operational points during stripping to minimise the degree and extent of severe soil deformation, and to aid the effective treatment of the compaction on replacement:

- (i) To minimise compaction:
 - the dump trucks must only operate on the 'basal'/non-soil layer, and their wheels must not in any circumstances run on to the soil layer(s).
 - the adoption of a bed/strip system minimises the need for the trucks to travel on the soil layers.
 - the machines are to only work when ground conditions enable their maximum operating efficiency.
 - the soils are to be stripped by the bulldozer in as thick layer as possible whilst maintaining their operational efficiency.
 - effective decompaction on soil replacement is a requisite of the bulldozer handling method (see Sheet 19).
- (ii) To minimise the wetness of the soil and re-wetting of the soil:
 - the soil layers should have a moisture content of 5% or greater below their lower plastic limit*. Moisture content should be assessed by oven drying* of samples taken from representative locations and mid/lower points of each soil horizon. [*Or as required in the planning conditions.]

- the bed/strip system provides a basis to regulate the exposure of lower soil layers to periods of rain and a means of maintaining soil moisture contents. The soil profile within the active strip should be stripped to the basal layer before rainfall occurs and before stripping is suspended.
- measures are required to protect the face of the soil layer from ponding of water and maintain the basal layer in a condition capable of supporting dump trucks.
- the area to be stripped is to be protected from in-flow of water, ponding etc. Wet sites should be drained in advance.
- the maintenance of a transpiring crop is important, and an appropriate cropping regime should be established for the year of soil stripping. Before stripping, excess vegetation should be removed; in the case of grassland it should be cut or grazed short and arable crops should have been harvested.

The Stripping Operation

- 13.1 The area to be stripped is to be protected from in-flow of water, ponding etc. Wet sites should be drained in advance.
- 13.2 Soil stripping operations should not start until the required soil moisture levels are reached (as determined by the agreed method), and should be suspended as soon as the water content returns to these levels. Prior to work commencing a Meteorological Office forecast should be obtained which gives reasonable confidence of soil stripping proceeding without interruptions from rainfall events. If significant rainfall is forecast or occurs during operations, the stripping must be suspended, and where the soil profile has been disturbed it

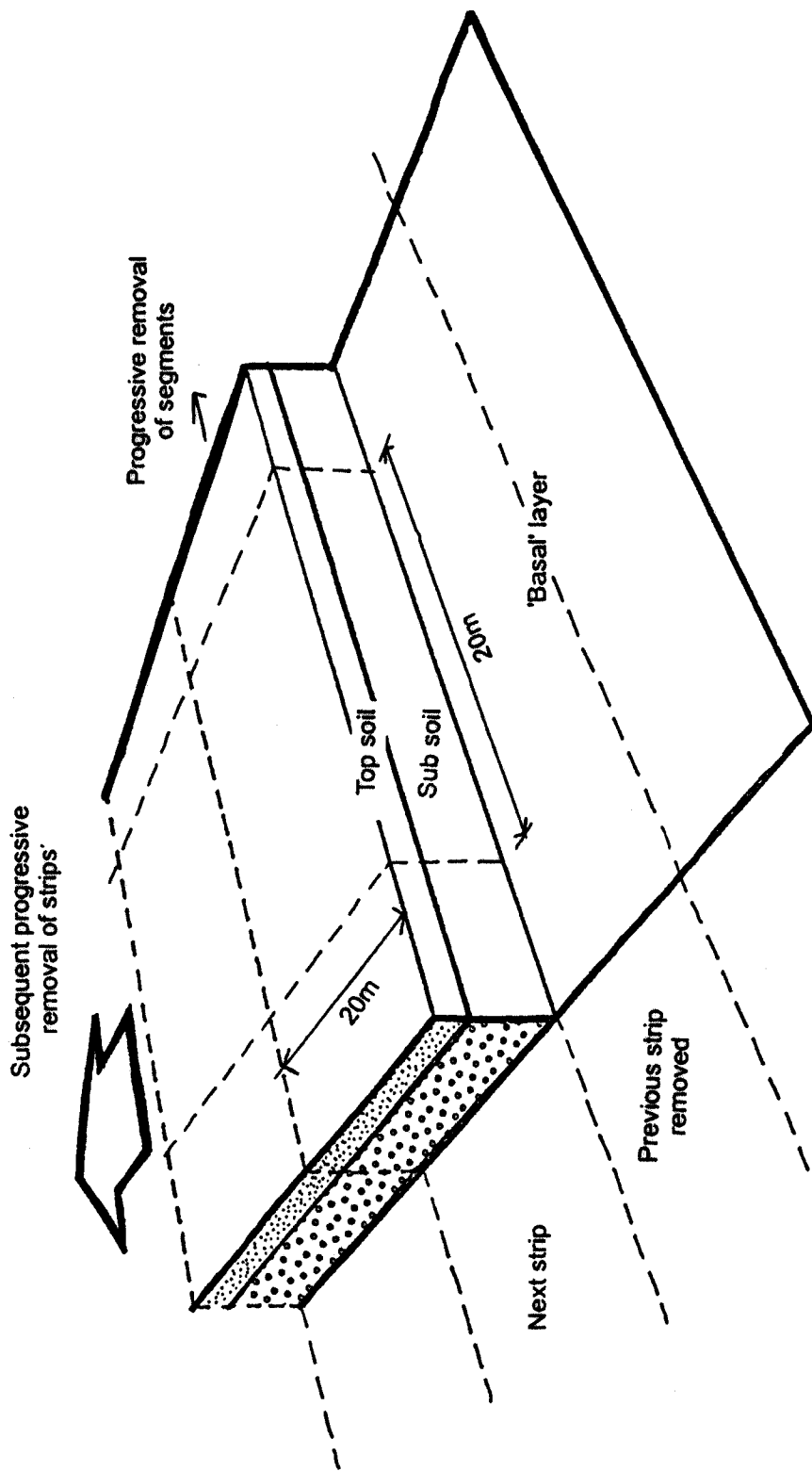
should be removed to base level. Stripping must not restart unless the weather is expected to be dry for at least a full day.

- 13.3 All machines must be in a safe and efficient working condition at all times. The machines are to only work when ground conditions enable their maximum operating efficiency. The operation is to be suspended before traction becomes a problem or the integrity of the basal layer and haul routes fails.
- 13.4 The operation should follow a detailed stripping plan showing soil units to be stripped, haul routes and the phasing of vehicle movements. The soil units should be defined on the site with information to distinguish types and layers, and ranges of thickness. Detailed daily records should be kept of operations undertaken, and site and soil conditions.
- 13.5 Within each soil unit the soil layers above the base/formation layer are to be stripped in sequential strips with the topsoil layer stripped first, followed by the subsoil layers; each layer stripped to its natural thickness without incorporating material from the lower layer. The next strip should not be started until the current strip is completely stripped to the basal layer. This is often referred to as the 'bed or strip system'. The system involves the progressive sequential stripping of the materials in strips (Figure 13.1). Where there is a gradient to the site, the main axis of the soil strips should be along the main axis of the slope.
- 13.6 The haul routes and storage areas must be defined, and should be stripped first in a similar manner.
- 13.7 The bulldozer is only to stand and work on the soil layer when stripping soils, otherwise it is to travel only on the basal/formation layer. The dump trucks are only to operate on the basal/formation layer. The excavator is only to stand and work on the mounded soil when loading the dump truck, otherwise it is to travel on the basal layer (Figure 13.1).

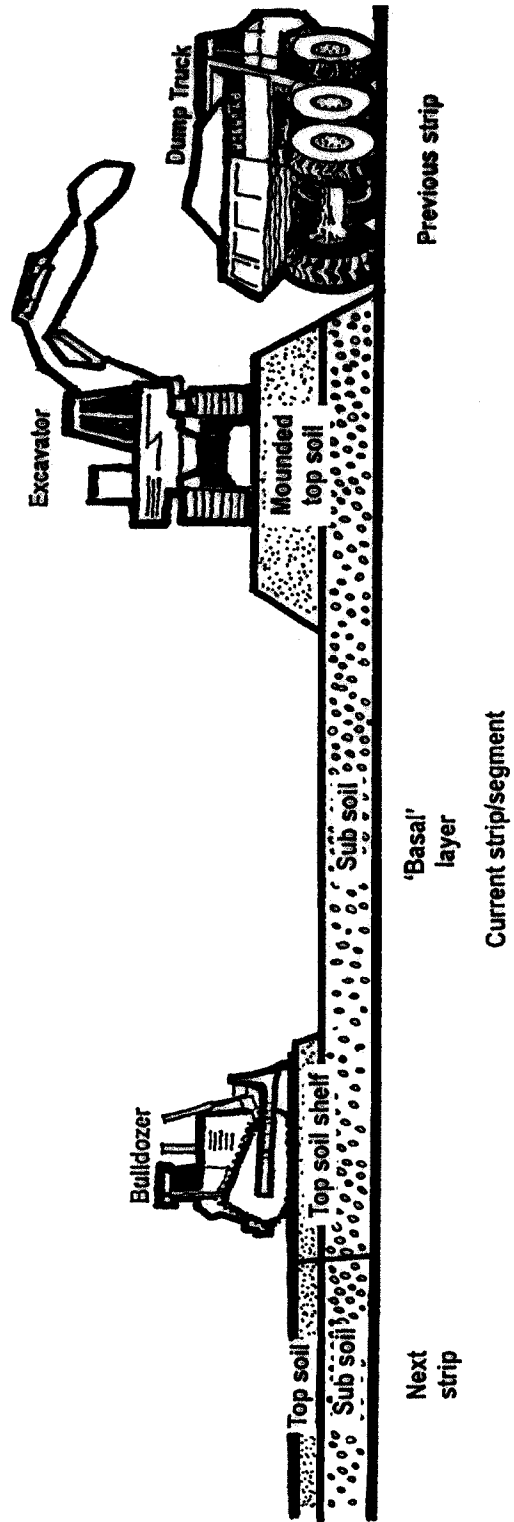
- 13.8 Demarcate an initial strip width of about 20m and divide the strip into 20m long segments.
- 13.9 The topsoil layer is to be pushed up in the thickest layer possible (eg 150-200mm thick), whilst maintaining operational efficiency of the bulldozer, to form a low mound (1-2m high) along the edge of the exposed soil profile (face). The soil nearest the exposed face should be pushed up first, progressively working to the back of the strip (Figure 13.2). The procedure is repeated in each successive segment until the strip is completed.
- 13.10 Topsoil should be recovered to the full width of the segment without contamination with subsoil (not more than 20% of the lower horizon should be exposed at the layer junction within the strip). This will necessitate some trafficking of the bulldozer on the adjacent strip to be able to mound the entire topsoil within the segment. The thickness and identification of the horizon junction must be verified before and during stripping. The full thickness of the topsoil horizon should normally be stripped progressively along the segments in the active strip before subsoil horizons are started (Figure 13.2). The full topsoil horizon should be stripped along the length of the active strip before the subsoil horizons are started.
- 13.11 The upper subsoil in the current strip is to be stripped and monitored in the same manner. The final 50cm of the subsoil layer should be left as a step to protect the adjacent topsoil horizon from local collapses. The process is to be repeated for the lower subsoil and any other lower layer to be recovered as a soil material (Figure 13.3).
- 13.12 With each successive lower layer taken the bulldozer must only work within the segment and not operate across the boundary of the next strip. This will initially result in a 'stand-off' (shelf) at the back of the strip to accommodate the bulldozer. Before the next layer is stripped, the soil layer in this shelf is to

be mounded at the exposed side of the next segment for loading by the excavator into the trucks (Figure 13.4).

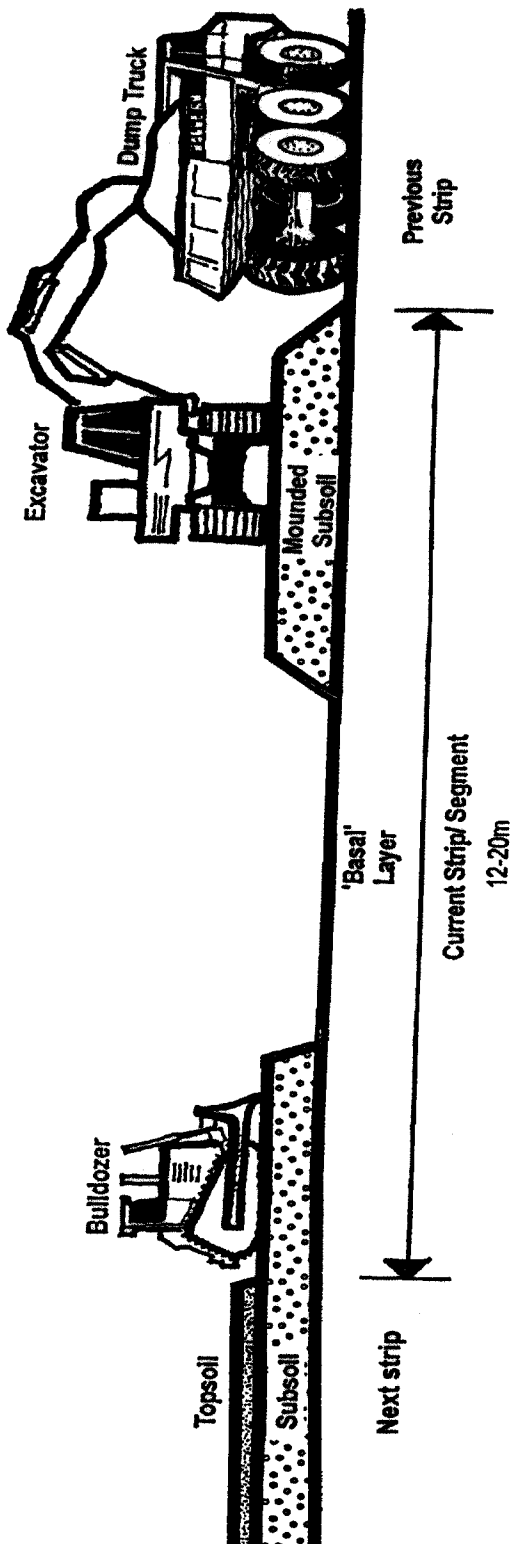
- 13.13 On completion of the strip, the procedures are repeated sequentially for each subsequent strip until the area is completely stripped.
- 13.14 Where the soils are to be directly replaced without storage in mounds, the initial strip of the upper horizons will have to be stored temporarily to release the lowest layer and enable the sequential movement of materials. The stored initial soil material would be placed on the lower layer removed from the final strip at the end of the programme or on partially completed profiles if rain was forecast.
- 13.15 Where the stripping operation is likely to be interrupted by rain or there is likely to be over-night rain remove any exposed subsoil down to the basal layer before suspending operations. Make provisions to protect base of current or next strip from ponding/runoff by sumps and grips, and also clean and level the basal layer. At the start of each day ensure there is no ponding in the current strip or operating areas, and the basal layer is to level with no ruts.



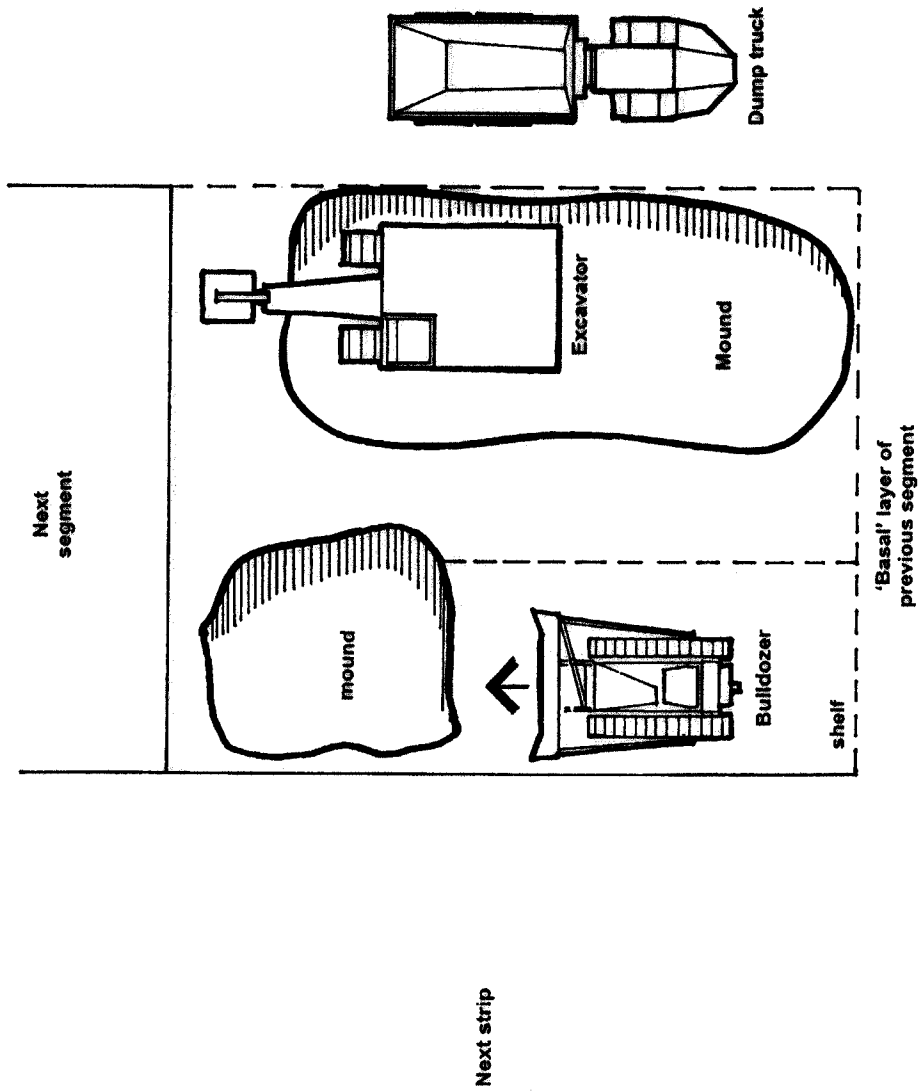
**Figure 13.1 Soil stripping with bulldozers and dump trucks:
 The bed and segment system**



**Figure 13.2 Soil stripping with bulldozers
 and dump trucks: Top soil**



**Figure 13.3 Soil stripping with bulldozers-
dump trucks: Subsoil**



**Figure 13.4 Soil stripping with bulldozers
and dump trucks:
The removal of soil along
top soil and sub soil shelves**



GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR HANDLING SOILS

Sheet 15:

Soil Replacement with Bulldozers and Dump Trucks

Issued by the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency, Cambridge

April 2000

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v04/00



MAFF FOREWORD

Standards of restoration of minerals and waste sites have steadily improved in recent years, with operators increasingly aware of their environmental responsibilities. The industry is putting forward more imaginative restoration concepts to a variety of afteruses, and is more aware than ever that it will be judged on the standard of that restoration, and the sustainability of the development.

Sustainable mineral development means balancing economic, environmental and social needs, whilst using resources wisely. The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development recognises the importance of safeguarding agricultural land to meet the needs of future generations, and minimising the loss of soils to new development*.

Improved restoration standards have sometimes enabled planning permission to be given for best and most versatile agricultural land to be worked for minerals, on the basis that it can be restored in a way that safeguards its long-term agricultural potential**. Inherent in these high standards of restoration is the requirement to handle soils in such a way that damage to their structure is minimised. It is the aim of this Guide to provide comprehensive advice on soil handling "Good Practice" to operators, soil moving contractors, consultants and planning authorities.

The Guide is in the form of 15 Sheets giving advice on soil stripping, the forming and taking down of soil storage mounds, and soil replacement operations using excavators, earth scrapers or bulldozers. There are also four Guidance Sheets on remedial works involving the removal of stones and damaging materials, and decompaction during the replacement operations.

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*(DETR, A Better Quality of Life, May 1999, paragraphs 6.66 and 8.50)

**MPG7 (November 1996, paragraph 3).

Acknowledgements

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SHEET 15 SOIL REPLACEMENT WITH BULLDOZER & DUMP TRUCKS

The purpose of this Guidance Sheet is to provide a model method for best practice where the soils are replaced using bulldozers and dump trucks. This Guidance Sheet comprises 6 pages of text, 3 figures and a user response form.

The model may need to be modified according to site conditions or requirements of the Planning Authority. Where this is the case, deviation from the model should be recorded with reasons. The guidance does not specify the type, size or model of equipment, but this should have been agreed as part of the planning conditions or as a reserved matter. The machines should be of a kind which will cause the minimum compaction whilst being operationally efficient (eg wide tracked), and must be well maintained at all times.

Persons involved in the handling of soils, overburden etc., and in the construction or removal of mounds or tips, must comply with the Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974 and its relevant statutory provisions, and in particular those aspects which relate to the construction and removal of tips, mounds and similar structures. This requirement takes preference over any suggested practice in the Sheets.

The user of these guidelines is solely responsible for all liabilities that might arise. No liabilities are accepted for any losses of any kind arising from the use of this guidance.

This soil handling method uses a bulldozer to replace the soils and dump trucks transport it to the replacement area. If the soil is from store an excavator will be required to load the trucks.

The bulldozer soil handling method can significantly affect the agricultural quality of the restoration through severe soil deformation (compression and smearing). This is primarily caused through unavoidable repeated trafficking over the soils during the lifting and the building and excavating mounds, and on replacement; the effects of

which increases with increasing soil wetness. Consequently, for satisfactory restoration there is a need for effective decompaction treatment during the replacement operation (see Sheet 19). Decompaction treatment is an obligate requirement when soils are handled by bulldozers and dump trucks.

The early installation of under drainage is strongly recommended. Where required this should either be undertaken sequentially during the replacement of the soils or in the early aftercare period. Until drains are installed it is recommended that the restored land is sown and managed as grassland.

There are a number of key operational points to minimise the degree and extent of severe soil deformation and for the effective treatment of the compaction:

- (i) To minimise compaction and optimise decompaction:
 - the dump trucks must only operate on the 'basal'/non-soil layer, and their wheels must not in any circumstances run on to the soil layer(s).
 - the adoption of a bed/strip system minimises the need for the trucks to travel on the soil layers.
 - the machines are to only work when ground conditions enable their maximum operating efficiency.
 - the soils are to be stripped by the bulldozer in as thick layer as possible whilst maintaining their operational efficiency.
 - effective decompaction on soil replacement is a requisite of the bulldozer handling method (see Sheet 19).
 - the soil layers should have a moisture content of 5% or greater below their lower plastic limit*. Moisture content should be assessed by oven

drying* of samples taken from representative locations and mid/lower points of each soil horizon. [*Or as required in the planning conditions.]

- (ii) To minimise the re-wetting of the soil and maximising decompaction effectiveness:
- the bed/strip system provides a basis to regulate the exposure of lower soil layers to periods of rain and a means of maintaining soil moisture contents. The soil profile within the active strip should be replaced to the topsoil layer before rainfall occurs and before replacement is suspended.
 - measures are required to protect the face of the soil layer from ponding of water and maintain the basal layer in a condition capable of supporting dump trucks.
 - the area to receive soil is to be protected from in-flow of water, ponding etc. Wet sites should be drained in advance.

The Replacement Operation

- 15.1 The area to be restored is to be protected from in-flow of water, ponding etc. Wet sites must be drained in advance. Before the operation starts the basal layer should be to level and clean.
- 15.2 Prior to commencing operations a Meteorological Office forecast should be obtained which gives reasonable confidence of soil replacement proceeding without interruptions from rainfall events. If significant rainfall is forecast or occurs during operations, the replacement must be suspended, and where the soil profile has been started it should be replaced to topsoil level.

Replacement must not restart unless the weather is expected to be dry for at least a full day.

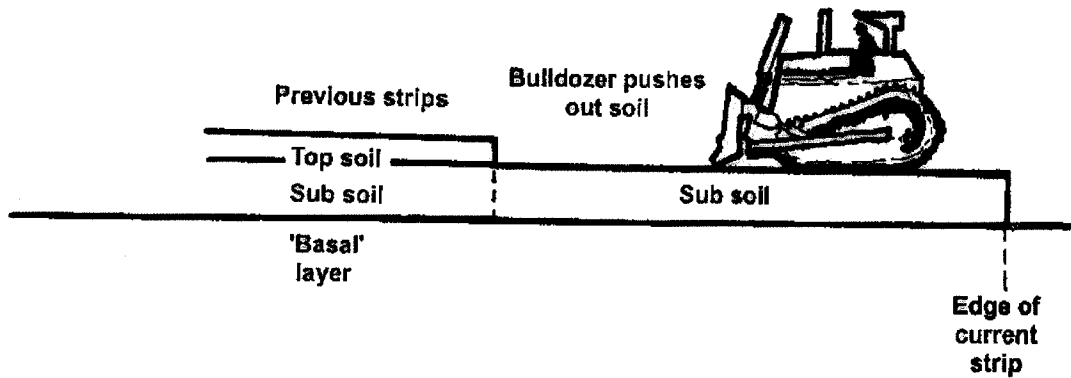
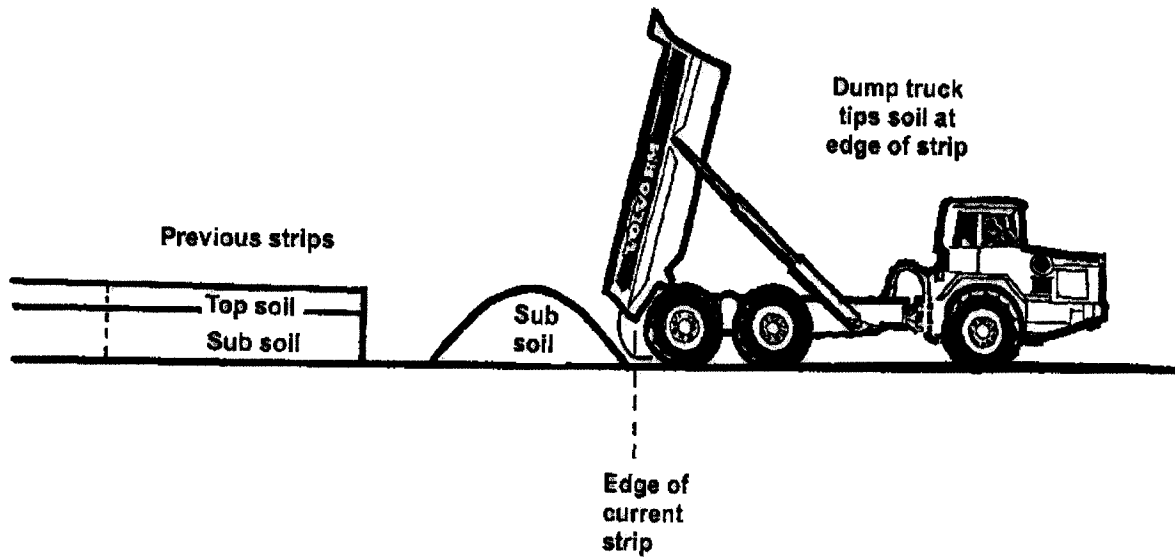
- 15.3 All machines must be in a safe and efficient working condition at all times. The machines are to only work when ground conditions enable their maximum operating efficiency. The operation should only be carried out when the basal layer supports the machinery without ruts or is capable of repair/maintenance. The operation is to be suspended before traction becomes a problem or the integrity of the basal layer and haul routes fails. All haul routes should be maintained.
- 15.4 The operation should follow a detailed replacement plan showing soil units to be replaced, haul routes and the phasing of vehicle movements. The soil units should be defined on the site with information to distinguish types and layers, and thickness. Detailed daily records should be kept of operations undertaken (including the removal of stones and damaging materials, and the results of any assessment of the need for additional decompaction and the effectiveness of decompaction work undertaken), and site and soil conditions.
- 15.5 The dump trucks are only to stand, work and travel on the basal/formation layer. Only the bulldozer is to operate on the soil layers to spread the soil.
- 15.6 The soil layers above the base/formation layer are to be replaced in sequential strips with the subsoil layer(s) to be replaced first, followed by the topsoil layer; each layer being replaced to the specified thickness. The next strip is not to be started until the current strip is completed. This is often referred to as the 'bed or strip system'. The system involves the progressive sequential laying of the materials in strips across the area to be restored (Figure 15.1).
- 15.7 Demarcate the initial strip width (15-20m) and axis, divide strip into 20m long segments. The haul routes should be clearly defined.

- 15.8 Reverse the dump truck to the edge of the current strip and tip the lowest layer (subsoil) soil at the edge of the strip. The bulldozer is used to spread the lower subsoil to full thickness, and in the thickest layers as possible from front to back of strip (Figure 15.2). This is undertaken progressively until the whole segment is complete, and then repeated in each segment until the strip is complete with the full depth of subsoil.
- 15.9 Level boards and soil pits should be used to verify soil thickness in each strip and overall levels. Allowance (ie. bulking factor) should be made for any 'heave' that may take place when the soil is decompacted.
- 15.10 The ripping strategy needs to be determined at the planning of operations and must take into account the thickness of soil layers, depth of recompaction and the effective depth of the ripping tool (Sheet 19), and the need for the removal of stones and other damaging materials (Sheet 17). These should be specified in the soil replacement plan. Decompaction and removal of materials should only take place when each specified soil layer is completed along the strip, and the work must be completed before the next layer of soil is placed.
- 15.11 On completion of the lowest layer (subsoil) across the whole strip, repeat the process sequentially spreading the next layers (subsoil/topsoil) (Figure 15.3). If the dump trucks have to rise on the already placed lower layers, this must be limited to the rear wheels only. The above decompaction operations must be arranged to treat the compacted strip margins.
- 15.12 On completion of the topsoil layer the above processes should be repeated for the next strips until the area to be restored is completed. Before the operation starts the basal layer should be to level and clean.
- 15.13 At the end of each day the current strip/segment must be completed if rain is forecast. If during a day it is evident that a full strip cannot be completed, then ensure the current segment is completed.

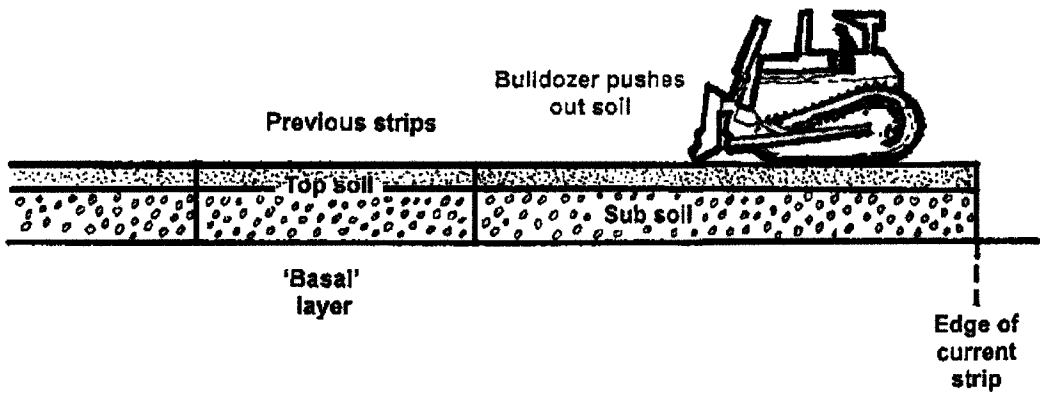
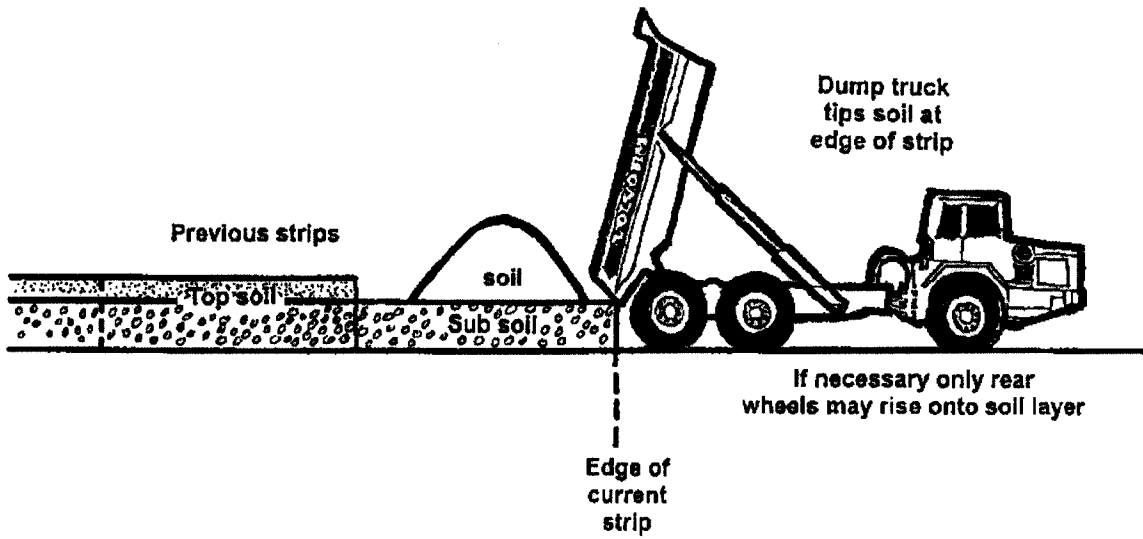
- 15.14 At the end of each day, or during the day if interrupted by rain, make provisions to protect the base of the restored strip from ponding/run-off by sumps and grips, and also clean and level the basal layer. At the start of each day ensure there is no ponding in the current strip or operating areas, and the basal layer is to level with no ruts.

Operational Variation

- 15.15 If the basal/formation layer is to be decompacted, before any soil material is placed, each strip is to be firstly decompacted before the subsoil layer is replaced. Decompaction is dealt with in Sheet 19, which covers strategies, equipment and methods of operation. The basal layer must only be decompacted in the strip required for soil replacement, and must be prepared on the day of soil placement. During this process it may be necessary to use Sheet 17 for the removal of stones or damaging materials from the basal layer.



**Figure 15.2 Soil replacement by bulldozers and dump trucks:
Sub soil layer**



**Figure 15.3 Soil replacement by bulldozers and dump trucks:
 Top soil layer**

