



# mineral resources

Department:  
Mineral Resources  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DMR 10

Private Bag X6076, Port Elizabeth, 6000  
Tel: (041) 396 3934  
Fax: 086 710 1318  
Cnr. Diaz and Mount Roads  
Mount Croix  
Port Elizabeth, 6001

Enquiries: D. A. Watkins  
E-mail: deidre.watkins@dmr.gov.za

Reference:  
Date:

EC30/5/1/3/3/2/1(0582)EM  
15 November 2011

South African Heritage Resources Agency  
P.O. Box 4637  
**CAPE TOWN**  
8000  
*CASE ID: 1691*

Sir / Madam

**CONSULTATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 40 OF THE MPRDA OF 2002: PROPOSED BORROW PITS:  
DR08412, 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 DR08412 GRAVEL ROAD  
IN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN  
THE EASTERN CAPE**

**SEPTEMBER 2011**

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Prepared for: Eastern Cape Department of  
Roads and Public Works  
PO Box 1250  
Mthatha  
5100

Phone: 047 532 3977  
Fax: 047 532 2372

Prepared by: Terratest (Pty) Ltd  
PO Box 794  
Hilton  
3245

Phone: 033 343 6789  
Fax: 033 343 6788



29 NOV 2011

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                         GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR HANDLING SOILS

### 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).

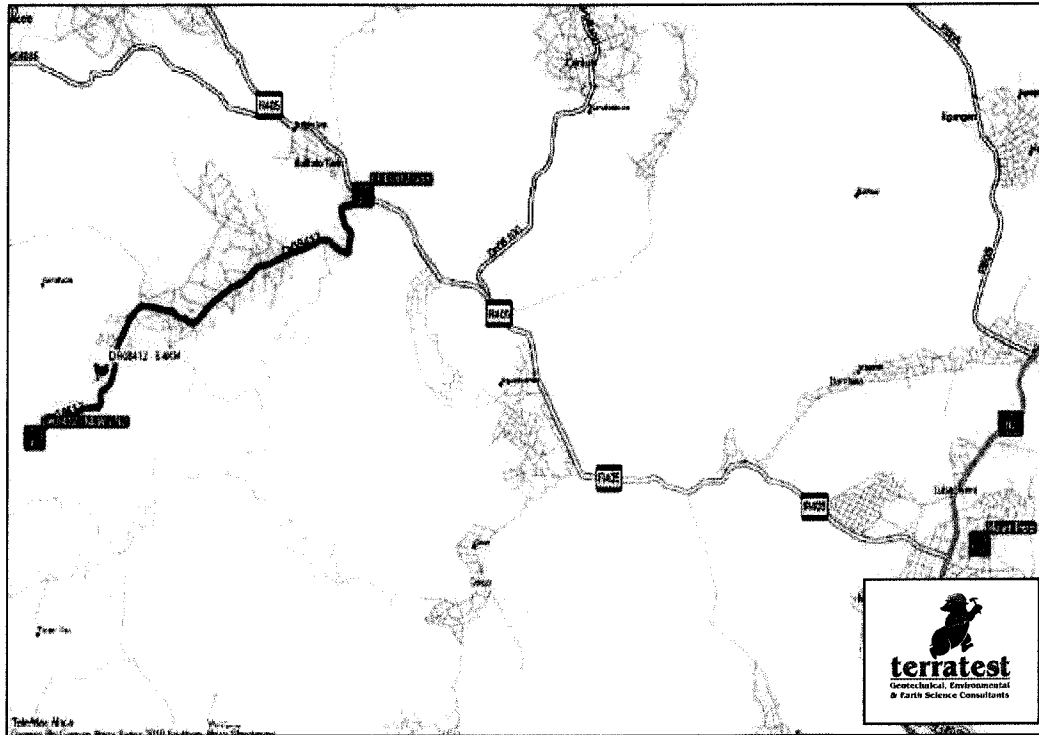
## 3 GENERAL SITE LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The DR08412 is a gravel road situated approximately 12.0km west of the town of Mount Frere within the Eastern Cape Province. The road falls within the uMzimvubu Local Municipality. The road has a length of 8.1km long and runs in an east – west direction. The road starts at its intersection with the R405 (DR08015) and ends 8.1km to the west.

The material sourced from this borrow pit will only be used for the maintenance on the DR08412 District 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.

The start and end coordinates for the DR08412 are as follows:

	Southerly	Easterly
Start	S30° 50' 47.1"	E28° 53' 44.0"
End	S30° 52' 48.1"	E28° 50' 23.3"



**Locality Plan showing the position of the proposed borrow pit**

The borrow pit shows signs of being utilised for the sourcing of construction material on an informal basis. As far as can be determined this was not done under any authorisation from the DMR.

One borrow pit has been identified along the alignment of the road and are located at the following coordinates:

Borrow Pit Name	Southerly	Easterly
BP01	S30° 52' 15.3"	E28° 51' 04.3"

The borrow pit is located at a distance of 6.4km from the intersection with the R405 (DR08015) road.

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



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, Beaufort Group, Tarkastad Subgroup and the Molteno Formation. The materials in the area generally consist of sandstone, mudstone and shale.

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

#### **4 COMMUNITY LIAISON**

The Alfred Nzo District Municipality is currently using the borrow pit for the sourcing of road building materials. The details of the Ward Councillor was not available at the time of writing this report so no communication was established with the person. It is suggested that a process of full community engagement is put in place during the planning phases of the Road Rehabilitation Project. This is essential for a cooperative involvement of the community.

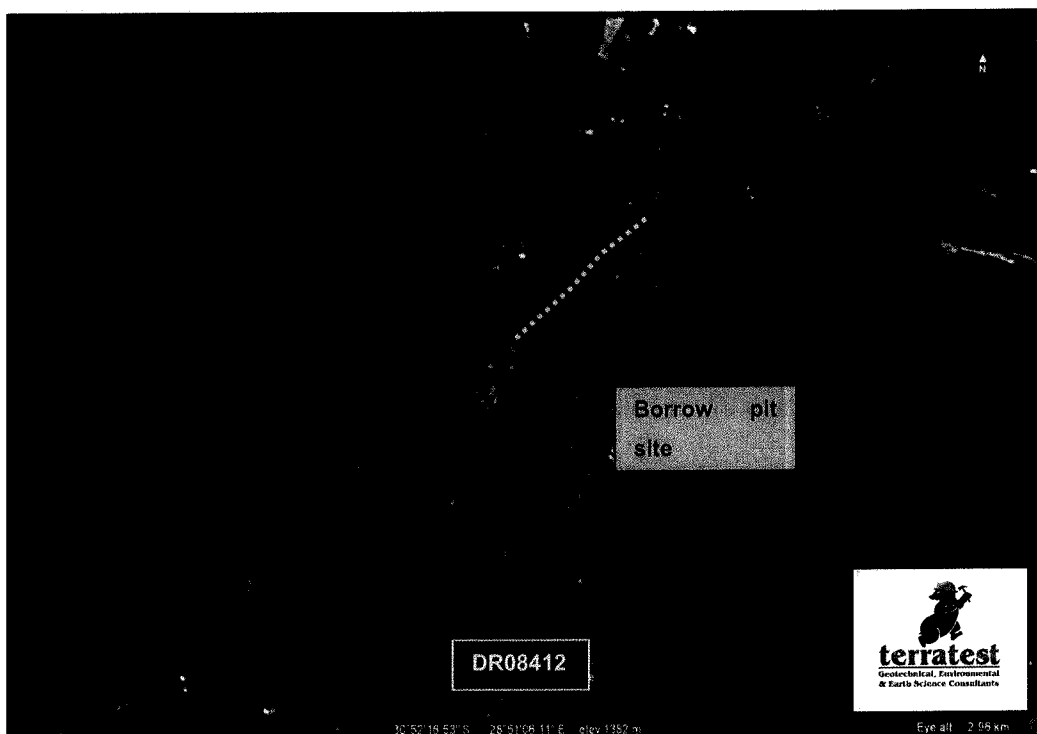
An advert notifying the general public of the application process was also been placed in the East Griqualand Fever Newspaper on 29 April 2011. No comments have been received in response to this notice. A copy of this advert is attached in Appendix B.

## 5 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

### 5.1 BORROW PIT 01

#### *Location*

The borrow pit is located approximately 6.4km along the DR08412 road from its intersection with the P405 (DR08015) road. Access to the borrow pit directly off the DR08412. The approximate center point coordinate of the borrow pit site is S30° 52' 15.3", E28° 51' 04.3".



**Locality of the Borrow pit along the DR08412**

#### *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**

The access road to the site will be constructed by formalizing the existing track that extends from the DR08412 District road to the borrow pit site. This road will be constructed by blading the current informal track and making provision for temporary stormwater measures in the form of mitre drains along the alignment. Gravel from the borrow pit will be used as road surfacing if required.

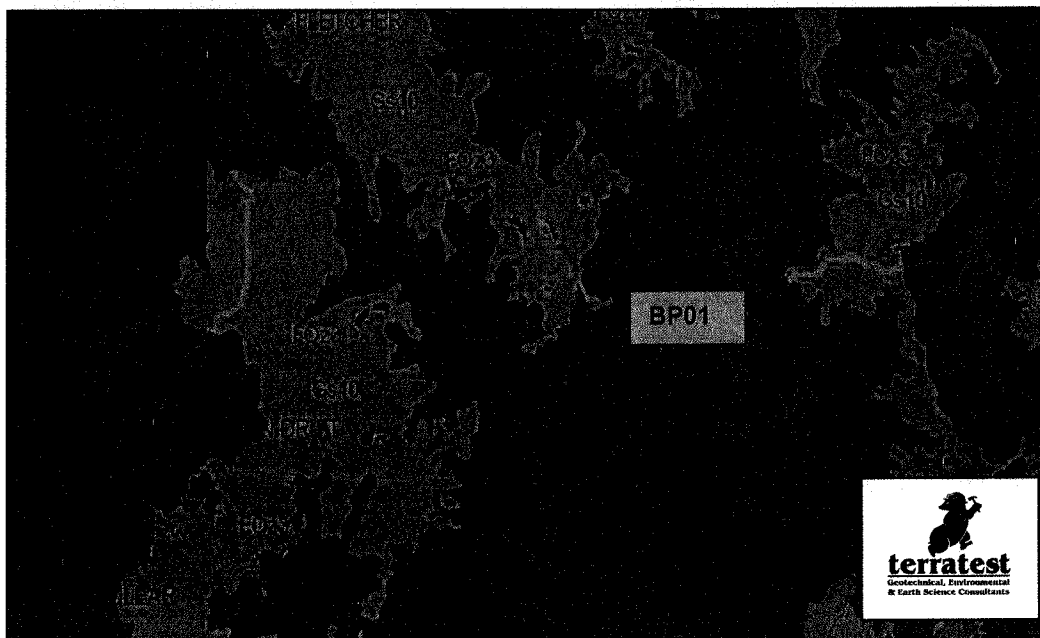
A detailed surveyor drawing of the layout of the borrow pit is attached in Appendix A.

### **Material Standards**

The material to be mined from the borrow pit is sandstone and mudstone. The materials testing results are attached in Appendix C.

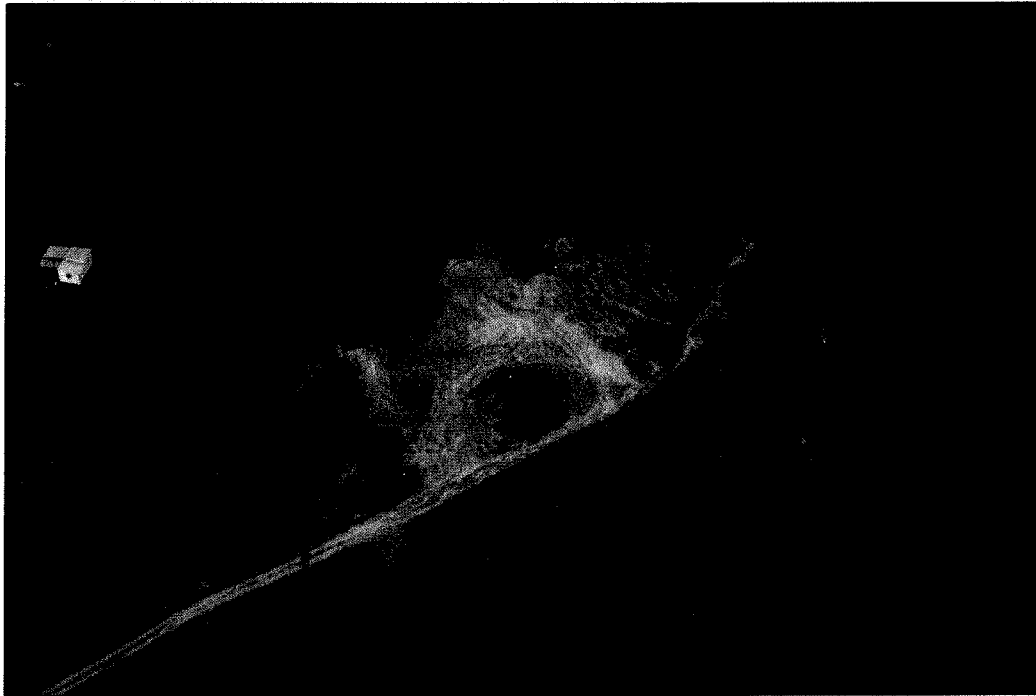
### **Biophysical Description**

The borrow pit along the DR08412 is located within the East Griqualand Grassland vegetation type (Gs12) according to the classification, *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland* (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The areas surrounding the borrow pit site are not typical of this veldtype due to transformation of the vegetation due to the heavy grazing of the area by commercial livestock. The dominant grass species on the areas surrounding the site is *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass).

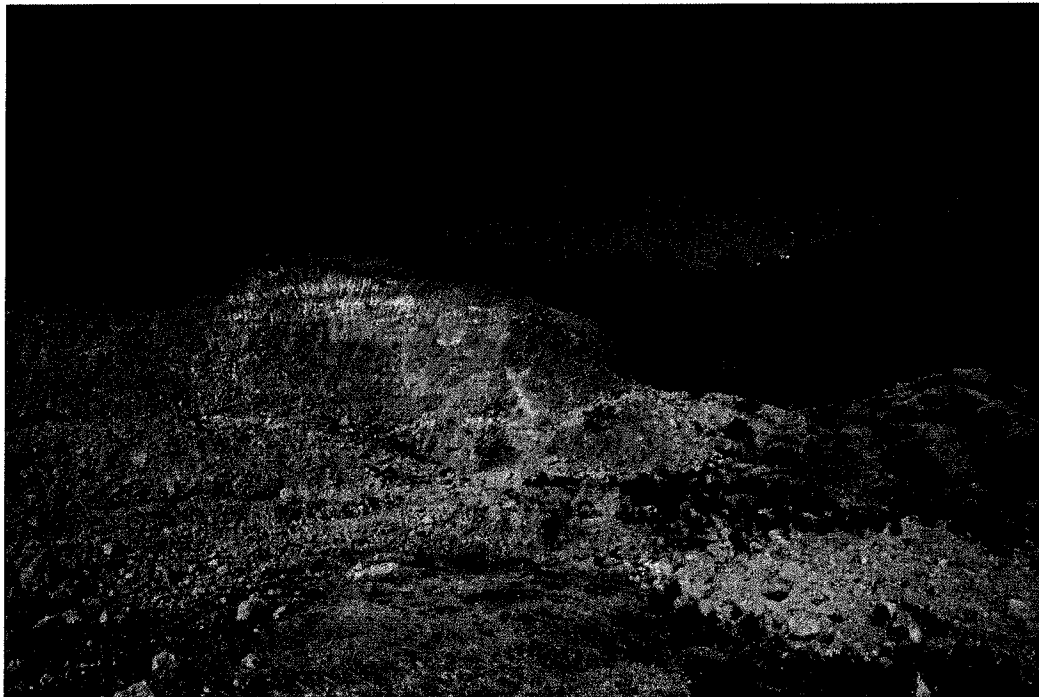


**Veldtype Map**

The borrow pit has also been heavily infested with alien invasive *Acacia mearnsii* (Black Wattle Trees).



**View of the vegetation surrounding the borrow pit**



**View of the vegetation surrounding the borrow pit**

No signs of wildlife were seen during the site visit.

### ***Topography***

The borrow pit is located on a hill slope.

### ***Drainage***

There are no natural drainage lines that start on the site or run through the site. Due to the location of the borrow pit on a slope, it should be relatively easy to design the stormwater management of the excavated areas in such a way that the site should be free draining. Water collected in the borrow pit can be released into the surrounding natural drainage lines.

### ***Social Environment***

The borrow pit is located on communal land used for communal grazing.

### ***Heritage Resources***

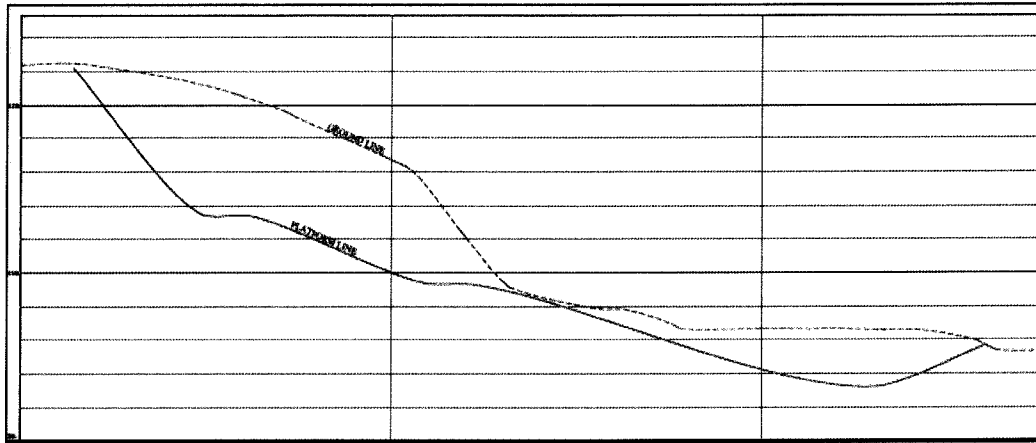
No artifacts of heritage importance were identified during the site visit, nor was any found by the heritage specialists that conducted the Heritage Impact Study that is attached in Appendix C.

### ***Impacts***

#### **Visual**

The site is located a significant distance off the the DR08412 road and will be in clear view of the road users. The site however, is in full view of several homesteads that over look the workings.

*Recommendations:* The definite visual impact of the borrow pit must be mitigated by the applicant by providing for and implementing of 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 will be affected by the borrow pit operation.

Fences

There are no fences that will be affected by the operations on the borrow pit.

Access Road

The short access road to the site will not impact on the surrounding area.

*Recommendations:* The alignment of the access road will follow the current alignment of the informal track.

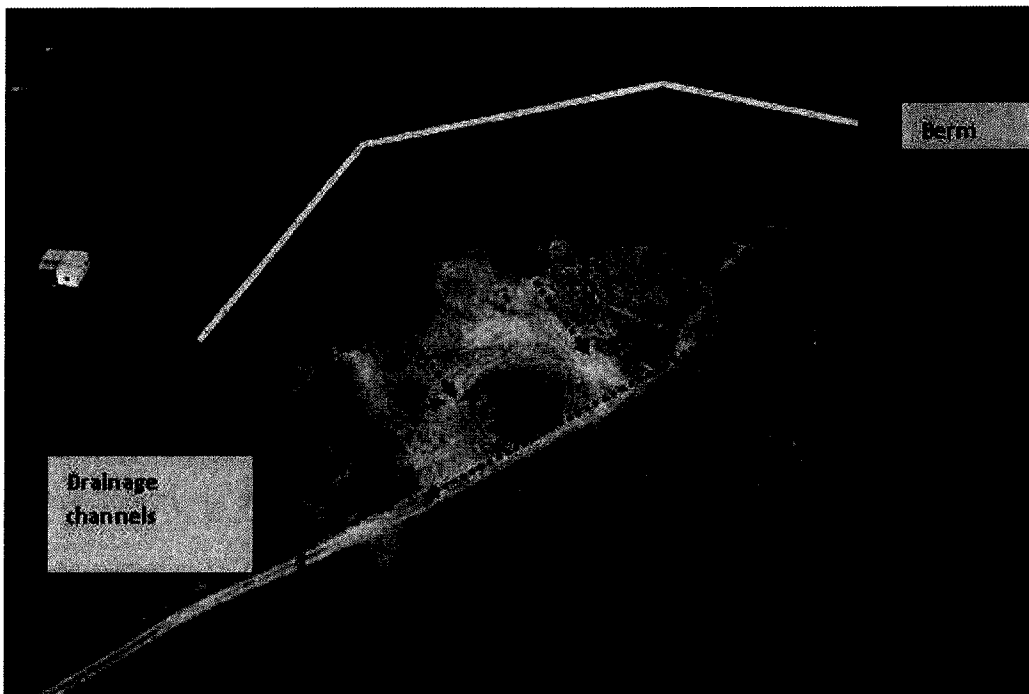
The haulage trucks will adhere to the specified speed limit on this access road of 20km/h. The turn-off onto the access road from the DR08412 District road will be clearly signposted, warning other road users of the presence of construction vehicles on the road.

The road will be sprayed with water or other dust suppression substances to limit the amount of dust generated. 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.

### Natural Drainage

There are no drainage lines that originate or run through the site. There is a natural drainage line that runs immediately to the north of the site. The rainwater run-off from the site will however need to be managed due to the locality of the borrow pit on a slope in the landscape.

*Recommendations:* Earth berms must be put in place along the northern boundary of the borrow pit to limit the rainwater run-off entering the site from the surrounding area. Any water that accumulates within the excavated area must be channeled off site via drainage structures within the borrow pit. These drainage channels should channel the stormwater to be incorporated into the natural drainage line that is located to the south of the site. Stormwater management and erosion control measures must be in place along the access road to the borrow pit.



**Possible stormwater drainage design**

### Vegetation

The vegetation that will be disturbed during the mining activity consists primarily of *Acacia mearnsii* (Black Wattle) and *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni Grass).

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

#### Noise

The noise that is generated during the operational phase of the borrow pit will have a possible 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 might 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.



## 6 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following management principles are pertinent to all the borrow pit sites included in this document.

This General Environmental Management Plan outlined below has been designed to ameliorate/maintain the existing condition of the environment by working to a plan that will affect rehabilitation after mining.

*This Environmental Management Plan contains guidelines, operating procedures and rehabilitation/pollution control requirements, which will be legally binding on the applicant immediately upon approval of the Environmental Management Plan. It is essential that this section be carefully studied, understood, implemented and adhered to at all time.*

*It is the responsibility of the Applicant to ensure that the manager on the site and the employees are capable of complying with all the statutory requirements which must be met in order to commence mining, which includes the implementation of this EMP.*

### 6.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

#### 6.1.1 Access to Site

The borrow pit located in the vicinity of the DR08412 road requires the formalisation of a temporary access road for the duration of the mining operation. This formalisation of the access road will consist of the blading of existing informal tracks to the borrow pit and the construction of temporary stormwater drainage measures along the road. Shale gravel from the borrow pit will be used as road surfacing if required.

The construction vehicles entering and exiting the borrow pit sites shall adhere to the statutory speed limits in the area. Appropriate signage shall be put in place to warn motorists of vehicles turning in and out of the borrow pit area.

The speed limit on and around the site shall be reduced to 40km/hour to prevent and minimise potential traffic accidents.

### **6.1.2 Demarcation of the Mining Area**

The mining areas must be clearly demarcated by means of beacons at the corners, and along the boundaries, if there is no visibility between the corner beacons.

Permanent beacons must be firmly erected and maintained in their correct position throughout the life of the operation. Mining and resultant operations shall only take place within this demarcated area.

The borrow pits must be fenced for the duration of their operation and provided with gates that can be locked when not in use.

### **6.1.3 Sanitation**

One chemical toilet will be placed at each site in such a way that it does not cause water or other pollution. Due to the relatively small size of the sites the specific positioning of the toilets will be left to the contractor's discretion as it might be required to move as the continuous mining and rehabilitation progresses over the site. The chemical toilet will be kept on site and serviced during the entire life of the mining operation. The chemical toilet will be serviced by a specialised Contractor as per the manufacturer's instructions, during the entire life of the mining operation. Under no circumstances should the effluent from the chemical toilet be disposed off anywhere, except at an approved facility for such effluent disposal.

Weigh bills for servicing shall be kept by the Contractor as proof of servicing and must be available for inspection by the environmental control officer.

The construction of "long drop" toilets is forbidden. Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding bush be used as a toilet facility. Penalties/fines will be imposed if these conditions are not upheld.

#### **6.1.4 Topsoil Management**

Topsoil shall be removed from all areas where physical disturbance of the surface will occur.

The topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled along the contours at heights restricted to 1.5m. If the topsoil is to be stockpiled for longer than six months it must be grassed to maintain its fertility. The positioning of these stockpiles will be left to the discretion of the contractor since the continuous mining and rehabilitation process might require that they be moved as the process progresses over the site.

In any case the topsoil shall be adequately protected from being blown away or being eroded, by covering it with plastic sheeting or vegetating it. Driving over the topsoil stockpiles by vehicles shall be prohibited, to avoid compaction of the soils.

Topsoil shall be kept separate from overburden and shall not be used for any activity (such as building or berms). Topsoil shall be replaced during rehabilitation over all disturbed areas.

It is strongly recommended that rehabilitation is carried out concurrently with mining. To this end it is recommended that strip mining be engaged. One strip should be mined at any one time and once a strip is completely mined rehabilitation should occur concurrently with the mining of another strip.

#### **6.1.5 Vegetation Management**

The vegetation shall be cleared only on the areas that are to be mined, on the stockpiling area and only prior to mining of that section. No un-necessary vegetation clearance shall be carried out.

#### **6.1.6 Alien Invaders Management**

The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43/1983) shall be complied with regards to exterminating the alien invaders on the site.

Alien plants shall be prevented from spreading by using a registered herbicide such as "Garlon" or "Chopper". Alien plants were not identified during the site survey. Alien

plants are opportunistic and could become established in areas disturbed by human activity.

Spraying in windy conditions must be avoided, as spray drift on to non-target species may occur. Spraying onto drought stressed plants shall also be avoided, as the plants will not absorb a sufficiently lethal dose.

## **6.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE**

### **6.2.1 Limitations on Mining**

The applicant shall ensure that operations take place only in the demarcated areas as marked on the attached site plans.

### **6.2.2 Neighbours**

Where there are residential properties in close proximity to borrow pits, residents shall be informed of all planned activities on the site before they actually commence. An open dialogue with neighbours shall be maintained throughout the mining operation so that there is the least possible disturbance to residents. In this regard the appointed community liaison officer will ensure that all affected parties are kept informed of progress with the borrow pits.

Any neighbours in close proximity to the site shall be informed of all activities to take place on site before these actually commence.

### **6.2.3 Establishment of Excavation Areas**

The following operating procedures shall be adhered to with regards to the excavation of the materials:

Topsoil shall be handled as described in Section 6.1.4 above.

Excavations shall take place only within the approved demarcated mining area.

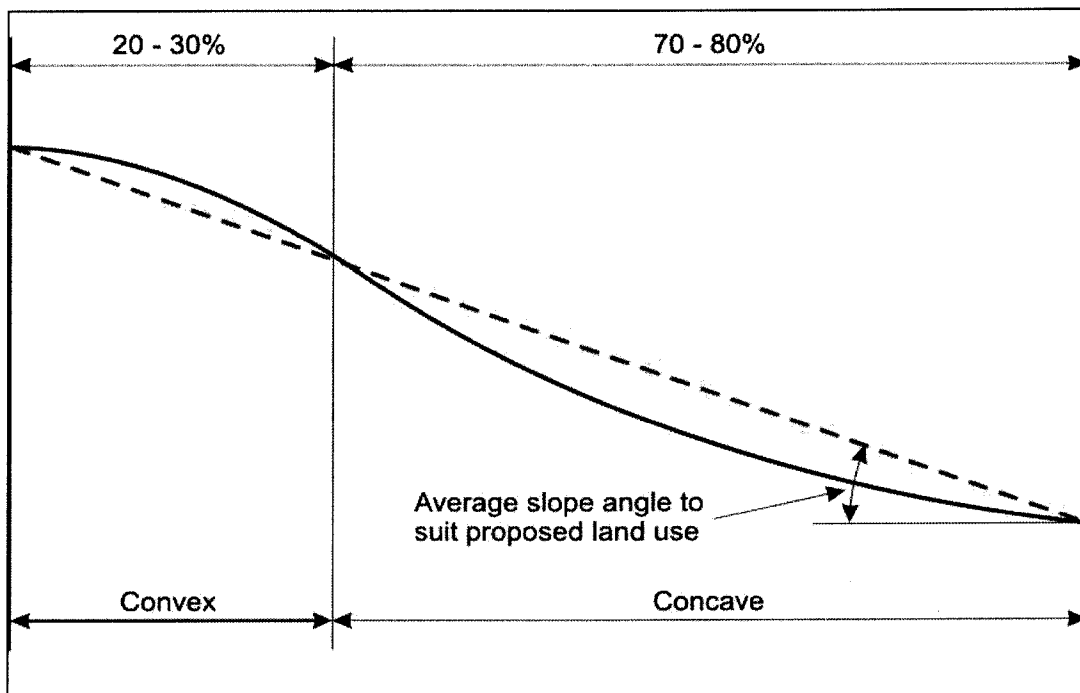
Overburden shall be placed in the excavations or stored adjacent to the excavation, if practicable, to be used as backfill material once the gravel has been excavated.

## 6.2.4 Geology

The extraction of gravel is irreversible. The cavity shall be rehabilitated in the manner and method outlined in the following sections.

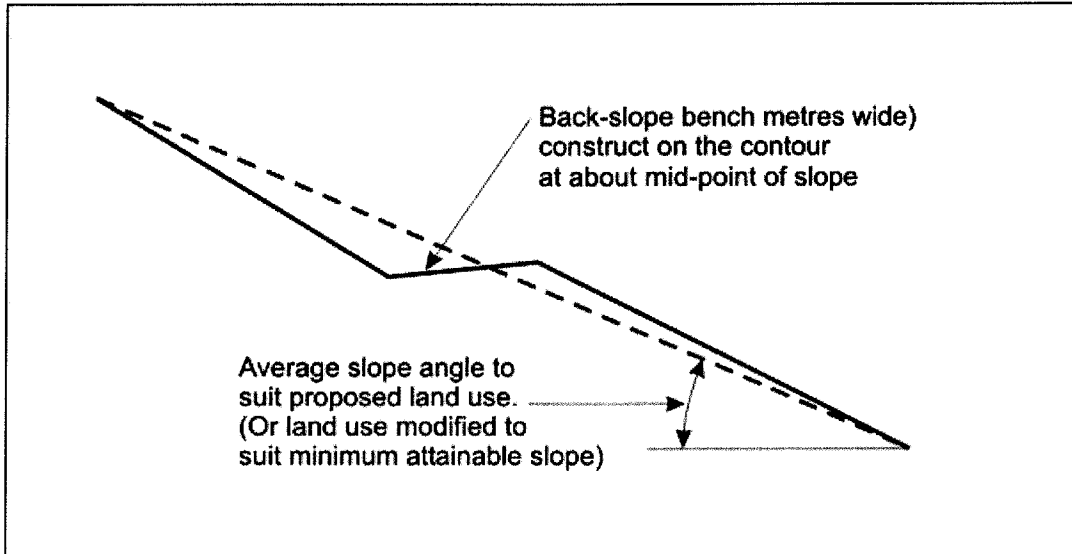
## 6.2.5 Topography

The final borrow pit plan shall leave cut faces sloped at a gradient not steeper than 1:3, not steeper than 3m each and separated by benches (see sketch below). The general direction of the slope of the borrow pit will be in the direction of the existing ground contours, as indicated on the site plans.



**DESIGN OF SLOPE PROFILES (HANNAN, 1984) - (a) Preferred Profile**

There will be a definite alteration of the topography/ landscape. Mitigation shall include reshaping (see sketch b below) the mined area to blend in as much as possible with the adjacent ground contour. After topsoiling and revegetation it is expected that the impact will be minimal.



**DESIGN OF SLOPE PROFILES (HANNAN, 1984) - (b) Profile design when external features limit spreading distance**

The borrow pit floor shall be gently sloped so that water is not left to pond and which will allow for easy drainage.

Cross sections through each borrow pit are presented on the survey drawings of the borrow pits in Appendix A. These cross sections indicate the current ground profile and the ground profile after mining.

**6.2.6 Maintenance of Vehicles and Equipment**

There will be no maintenance of vehicles and equipment on the site. The contractor appointed for the road rehabilitation will establish its own Contractor's Camp, which is outside the scope of this EMP. This contractor's Camp will include a vehicle and equipment maintenance area.

The maintenance of vehicles and equipment used for any purpose during the mining operation will take place at the contractor's camp to be established for the road rehabilitation works or at an appropriate off site garage. Should emergency repairs need to be carried out on site, than a tarpaulin or other suitable plastic sheeting in conjunction with drip trays shall be placed over the ground where the repairs are to be carried out.

The trucks and excavators used in the mining process must be adequately maintained so that no oil, diesel, fuel, hydraulic fluid or other contaminant is spilled during the operations.

The trucks and excavators used on the mining area must not constitute a pollution hazard in respect of the above substances. The Project Engineer shall order such equipment to be repaired or withdrawn from use if he or she considers the equipment or machinery to be polluting and / or irreparable.

### **6.2.7 Waste Disposal**

One suitable covered container shall be available at all times and conveniently placed for the disposal of domestic waste. No other waste will be generated.

The domestic waste shall be taken away daily to the contractor's camp to be established for the road rehabilitation. No littering or illegal dumping of any waste material shall take place on site.

All accidental spillages shall be cleaned up immediately, to the satisfaction of the Project Engineer, by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and by disposing of them at a recognised landfill facility.

### **6.2.8 Land Capability**

The land capability over the area used for the mining activities will be changed to mining for the duration of the mining operation. The land capability of the site will revert to grazing after rehabilitation.

### **6.2.9 Land-Use**

All of the proposed sites have previously been used for mining; hence the land-use will not change. Upon rehabilitation the sites shall revert back to grazing.

### **6.2.10 Natural Vegetation and Plant Life**

The natural vegetation in the borrow pit areas will be disturbed. The overall aim of rehabilitation is to prepare the disturbed terrain to encourage restoration of the

natural vegetation. Rehabilitation will comprise the re-introduction of indigenous plant species.

Seeding should take place during the wet season, preferably at the beginning of summer.

Gathering of firewood, fruit, flowers, 'muthi' plants or any other natural materials from the site or the surrounding areas shall be strictly prohibited.

#### **6.2.11 Alien Vegetation Monitoring**

A programme to control alien invader species shall be implemented by the Contractor. This will involve the spraying of the target plants with a selective herbicide strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Extra caution is to be taken around drainage lines to ensure that the herbicide is not dangerous to aquatic organisms. A maintenance programme will be drawn up to ensure that re-growth of alien vegetation is controlled until the indigenous grasses and other pioneers have had a chance to establish themselves. Effective control measures are prescribed by the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43/1983) and include the following:

The weeds concerned shall be uprooted, felled or cut off and shall be destroyed by burning or by another suitable method.

The weeds concerned shall be treated with a weed killer that is registered for use in connection therewith, in accordance with the directions for use of such weed killer. Any other recognised method of treatment that has as its' object the destruction of the weeds concerned shall be applied with regard thereto.

The measures referred to above shall be applied with regard to the seed, seedlings or re-growth of the weeds concerned in order to prevent them from running to seed or propagating otherwise.



### **6.2.12 Animal Life**

No hunting will be permitted on the site or surrounds. No wildlife is to be disturbed or interfered with in any way.

No wildlife was observed in any of the site visits. Animal life will be affected by the mining operation. Once the mining operation has ceased it is likely that existing small animals (rodents, snakes, birds) will return to the site.

### **6.2.13 Surface Water & Erosion Control**

The site shall be inspected after occurrences of rainfall that measures more than 30mm in 24 hours. If erosion is found to occur, remedial measures shall be undertaken and berms and drains shall be constructed where necessary. In addition, all erosion control measures shall be visually inspected once a month.

Possible ponding of water might occur in the bottom of some of the borrow pits, which poses a safety risk to children. These ponds must be drained at the start of site work. A rock lined channel can be constructed from the side of the pond to lead the water away and back into the natural drainage line.

To avoid surface water contamination a supply of absorbent material, such as "Peatzorb" or sawdust should be kept at the Contractor's Camp for the treatment of hydrocarbon accidental spillages. Contaminated material must be disposed of at a registered landfill site. Drip trays must always be used to contain and collect lubricants during emergency repairs which may occur in the field.

### **6.2.14 Air Quality**

Air quality is influenced by factors like wind speed, wind direction, temperature and cloud cover and in this case by mining activities on the site. Mining and transporting of material may generate dust pollution.

Water spraying during the dry season or whenever dust pollution occurs shall be practised. Dust suppression can also be also achieved using other dust-allaying agents. Weekly spraying during the dry season and daily spraying during windy conditions shall be carried out. During the rainy season the site shall be sprayed

every 7 consecutive days without rain. No water abstraction shall be undertaken without a valid permit from DWAF.

The speed of haul trucks and other vehicles must be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions, excessive dust or excessive deterioration of the road being used.

Fumes (and black smoke) emitted from vehicles and equipment must be mitigated & monitored and corrective action should be taken to avoid nuisance to the public. All construction vehicles must be regularly serviced so as not to emit excessive smoke.

Burning of domestic waste material shall not be allowed.

#### **6.2.15 Noise**

There is a possibility of noise pollution resulting from increased traffic. The noise will be kept within reasonable limits. The combined noise of a maximum of 2 trucks and one excavator is expected at any one time. It is likely that noise levels at peak working hours will be in the region of 40 decibels.

It is not expected that noise level will exceed 85 decibels. Should the noise exceed the noise level of 85 decibels all staff shall be supplied with ear muffs (as per the Occupational Health & Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993).

Working hours shall be restricted to between 07:00 to 17:00. The neighbour's permission must be obtained for work during public holidays and weekends. The Inspector of Mines permission regarding the mine working hours shall also be sought.

#### **6.2.16 Sites of Archaeological and Cultural Interest**

No archaeological artefacts or objects or sites of cultural interest were observed during the site visit. None of these aspects were reported during the community liaison meetings.

However, if any objects that are thought to be artefacts are unearthed during the mining of the borrow pits, all operations will cease immediately and the South African Heritage Resources Council (SAHRA) will be contacted to investigate the possible find.

#### **6.2.17 Regional Economic Impact**

The materials that are mined from the borrow pits will be used for the upgrading and maintenance of the DR08412 road which will improve the accessibility to the areas that this road services.

In addition to this long term importance of the road, temporary opportunities for job creation and skills will be developed during the construction phase of the road and associated mining activities at the borrow pits.

#### **6.2.18 Social Issues**

The Contractor must address any concerns / requests that interested and affected parties or the adjacent landowners may have during the mining period.

Access to private property and communal lands shall be undertaken only with permission from the relevant landowners.

The Project Engineer is responsible to ensure that the landowners its representatives or the representatives of any affected communities have been informed before any work is carried out on site. Contractors must ensure that the same people or institutions have been informed before moving onto site.

The Contractor and associated employees may not cause damage to property, crops or animals. Activities that may cause conflict with the local community must be avoided. Should conflict arise it should be immediately reported to the Project Engineer.

Employees must at all times be courteous towards the neighbours, landowners and the local community.

Mining activities must be limited between 07:00 and 17:00 during working days to minimise the noise nuisance to neighbours.

The removal of agricultural products (e.g. fruits, vegetables, stock, and firewood) and equipment from the site will not be permitted.

The Contractor should ensure that access roads and borrow pit entry points are maintained in good condition by attending to potholes, corrugations and storm water damage as soon as these develop.

Main causes of air pollution are dust from vehicle movements and stockpiles, vehicle emissions and fires.

Vehicles travelling to and from the site must adhere to speed limits so as to avoid producing excessive dust. A speed limit of 40km/hr must be adhered to on all dirt roads. Access routes and other cleared surfaces must be dampened whenever possible and especially in dry and windy conditions to avoid excessive dust.

All IAPs should be notified in advance of any known potential risks associated with the mining of the borrow pit and the activities on it.

The Contractor is to inform the neighbours in writing of disruptive activities at least 48 hours beforehand. This can take place by way of leaflets placed in public use areas (for example: shops, schools and community halls) giving the Project Engineer's and Contractor's details.

The Engineer and Contractor are responsible for ongoing communication with the people that are interested in and affected by the mining project. A complaints register should be kept at the site office. This should be in carbon copy format, with numbered pages. This register is to be tabled during monthly site meetings. All IAPs need to be made aware of the existence of the complaints book, and the methods in which they can communicate their complaints. Queries and complaints are to be handled by the Project Engineer and or the Contractor by:

- Documenting details of such communications
- Submitting these for inclusion in the complaints register

- Bringing issues to the Project Engineer's attention immediately
- Taking remedial action as per the Project Engineer's instruction

Selected staff is to be made available for formal consultation with IAPs to explain the mining process and to answer questions.

### **6.3 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE**

#### **6.3.1 Removal of Waste and Sanitation Equipment**

The chemical toilets and the waste bins shall be removed from site. Waste material (if any) will be removed from the mining areas and disposed of at a recognised landfill facility. These materials shall not be buried or burned on the site. Final rehabilitation shall be completed within the period specified further on in this document.

#### **6.3.2 Machinery/Plant Removal**

All machinery and construction plant shall be removed from the site and taken to the Contractor's Camp. This will include any debris and waste material left by personnel.

#### **6.3.3 Stockpile Erasure**

On completion of mining, the surface of the stockpile area, especially if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, shall be scarified to a depth of at least 100mm and graded to an even surface condition. Prior to replacing the topsoil removed from the stockpile area any other materials left on site (gravel, oversized material, etc) will be spread evenly on the borrow pit floor.

The previously stored topsoil shall be returned to its original depth over the disturbed areas.

Following the placing of the topsoil, the area shall then be fertilised if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a locally adapted indigenous seed mix.

It is anticipated that the stockpiles at this stage will be minimal, as most of the materials would have been used.

#### **6.3.4 Access Road**

Where the construction of access roads are required, this road will not exceed a width of 4m and will be surfaced with material from the borrow pit if necessary. This road will be rehabilitated as part of the rehabilitation phase of the associated borrow pit.

#### **6.3.5 Borrow Pits**

All loose material shall be removed and the faces of the excavation and shall be made safe. All overburden and stockpiled mineral (if available) shall be spread over the borrow pit floor and levelled. The floor of the excavation can then be topsoiled and grassed. The borrow pit floor shall be free draining.

#### **6.3.6 Topsoil**

Stockpiled topsoil shall be spread across all the areas of the site initially cleared of topsoil on commencement of the contract. Should topsoil not be in sufficient quantity or should the topsoil have lost its fertility then soil ameliorants and / or imported topsoil shall be brought onto the site.

#### **6.3.7 Revegetation**

##### Seed

The topsoiled areas shall be seeded with a suitable, site specific grass mix as shown in the in the discussions of recommendations of every specific borrow pit (Section 5) of this report.

##### Fertilizer

Standard 2:3:2 (N:P:K) at 0.6t/ha.

##### Maintenance

25mm of gentle irrigation each week until 70% groundcover has been obtained. Avoid livestock grazing during re-vegetation.

Hydroseeding (a contractor who is conversant with the method must be used). Cellulose pulp at 250kg/ha and compost at 5m<sup>3</sup>/ha (100 X 50kg bag/ha) should be added to the seed mix.

If seeds are utilised, in order to ensure that seeds have an opportunity to germinate, and to avoid erosion of exposed surfaces, organic mulch should be spread over the surface following seeding.

Grass seed mixes will be planted across the denuded topsoiled areas of the site. Grass sods shall be used on embankments exceeding 1:3 slope.

### 6.3.8 Rehabilitation Schedule

The following rehabilitation schedule should be followed;

#### Rehabilitation schedule

Activity	Description	Timing
Shape Borrow pit floor	Shape the borrow pit floor to a gradient of a min 2% to ensure that it is free draining	At site establishment, and on-going during borrow pit development
Clear product stockpiles	Ensure that only the quantity of material needed for the road rehabilitation contract is mined, so that no residual stockpiles are left	End of Road construction contract
Scarify access roads	Scarify access road if the borrow pit is not to be used again	At closure
Shape side slopes of borrow pit	The borrow pit side slopes shall be shaped to a maximum slope of 1:3	On going during operation and at closure
Use of overburden	Use any residual overburden	At closure

	material to fill in depressions and to create a smooth slope face	
Place topsoil	Place topsoil from the designated topsoil stockpiles over the mined face at a thickness of min 150mm	At completion of each mined face and at closure
Hydroseed	Hydroseed the completed side slopes and borrow pit floor with the mix as specified above	At closure
Water	Water once per week, until 70% of ground cover has taken	At Closure

### 6.3.9 Monitoring and Reporting

Regular monitoring of all the environmental management measures and components should be carried out by an appointed independent consultant, in order to ensure that the provisions of this programme are adhered to.

Ongoing and regular reporting on the progress of implementing this programme shall be done.

Inspections and monitoring shall be carried out on both the implementation of the programme and the impact on plant and animal life.

Visual inspections on erosion and physical pollution shall be carried out on a regular basis.

Annual reports confirming compliance with the Environmental Management Plan will be submitted to the Department of Minerals and Energy.

Any emergency or unforeseen impacts must be reported as soon as possible to DME.

Any assessment of environmental impacts that reveals impacts that were not properly addressed, or were unknown when this programme was compiled shall result in the



carrying out of an assessment of the impact and the addition of a corrective action to address the impact.

Erosion control measures shall be inspected after occurrences of rainfall that measured more than 30mm in 24 hours. In addition, all erosion control measures shall be visually inspected once a month. Table on the overleaf presents the proposed monitoring timetable.

**Proposed Monitoring Timetable**

ACTIVITY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>		
Public participation	Prior to moving onto site	Engineer / Contractor
Notification of I&AP prior to Construction phase	Ongoing during life of the mine at least 48 hours prior to activity	Engineer/ Contractor
Complaints Record	Ongoing (to be tabled during monthly meetings)	Engineer
<b>ROADS AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES</b>		
Routing and haulage	Prior to moving onto site and ongoing during life of mine (weekly)	Engineer / Contractor
Formal drainage (roads and site)	Prior to moving onto site and ongoing during life of mine (weekly)	Engineer / Contractor
Run-off, sheet erosion, scour checks	Prior to moving onto site and ongoing during life of mine (monthly and every time rainfall measures more than 30mm in 24 hours)	Engineer / Contractor
<b>STAFF EDUCATION AND AWARENESS</b>		
Risks associated with materials being stockpiled on site	On staff induction and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor
Environmental education of staff	On staff induction	Contractor

ACTIVITY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Noise control (by staff)	On staff induction and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor
General Housekeeping	On staff induction and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor
Worker conduct	On staff induction and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor
Control of fire arms	On staff induction and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor
Control of alcohol and drugs on site	On staff induction and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor
Control of speed limits	On staff induction and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor / Engineer
<b>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>		
Demarcation of the mining area	During site set up	Contractor
Placing of chemical toilet	During site set up	Contractor
Demarcation of sensitive areas (if any; archaeological, biodiversity, etc)	During site set-up	Engineer / Contractor
Emergency procedures	During site set up and ongoing (monthly)	Engineer / Contractor
Appropriate drainage design and monitoring	During site set up and ongoing (monthly and every time rainfall measures more than 30mm in 24 hours)	Contractor
Waste Management	During site set up and ongoing (monthly)	Contractor
Bins/skips should be regularly emptied	On a weekly basis	Contractor
Visual impact of mining areas	During site set up and ongoing during the mine life (monthly)	Engineer / Contractor

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
<b>OPERATIONAL PHASE</b>		
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
<b>DECOMMISSIONING</b>		
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
1	Sandstone and mudstone
2	Class C
3	R20 000.00/ha
4	1.5ha
Sub-total (excl. VAT)	R 30 000.00
VAT @ 14%	R 4 200.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>R 34 200.00</b>

**Total Financial Provision for all the Borrow pits**

Borrow pit no.	Grand Total (incl. VAT)
BP01	R 34 200.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R 34 200.00</b>

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. Mount Frere.

## 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](http://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 17<sup>th</sup> day of Oct, 2011



Signature of applicant



Designation

**Agency declaration:** This document was completed by ..... on 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)
F225	14287.692	3416715.364
F226	14210.65	3416643.988
F227	14175.673	3416658.322
F228	14183.536	3416708.321
F229	14222.523	3416742.927



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 Tel: (033) 343 6789  
 HILTON 3245 Fax: (033) 343 6788

**Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit EMP's**  
 Road: DR08412  
 Site Layout - BP01

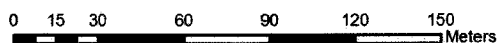


Fig  
2

Scale  
1 : 2 500

No.	Description	Date

NOTES

No.	Description	Date

Scale 1:750

PROJECT: SABLE SURVEYS CC

DATE: WJ29

LOCATION: EASTERN CAMP AND TRANSPORT

CLIENT: TERRA TRST

NO: D06413.BP01 SURVEY AND PLATFORM DESIGN

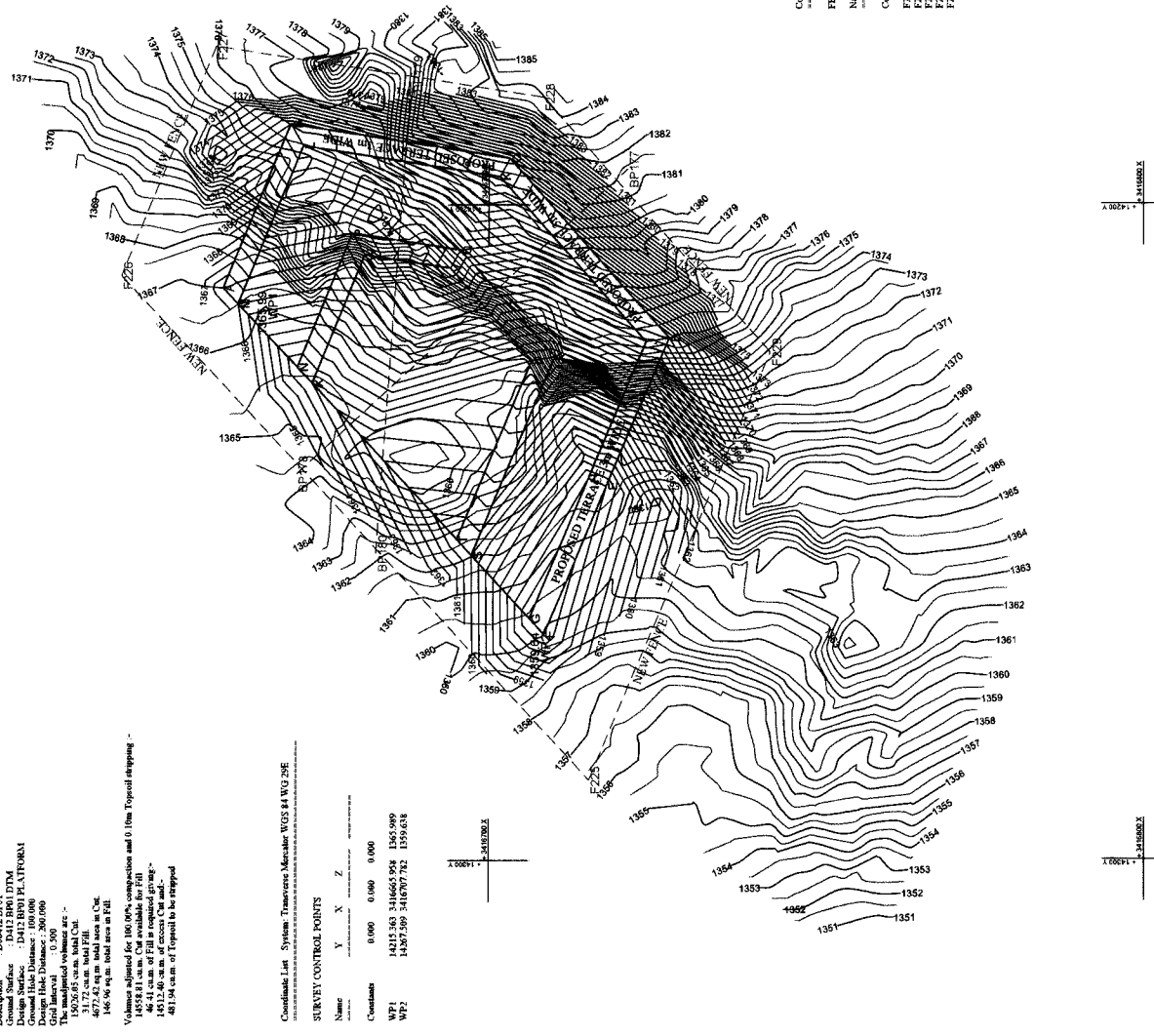
DATE: 27 JULY 2011

Coordinates List System: Transverse Mercator WGS 84 WJ 29E  
 PLATFORM SETTINGS OUT COORDINATES

Name	Y	X	Z
Constants	0.000	0.000	0.000
A	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
B	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
C	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
D	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
E	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
F	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
G	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
H	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
I	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
J	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
K	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
L	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
M	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
N	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
O	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
P	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
Q	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
R	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
S	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
T	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
U	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
V	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
W	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
X	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000

Coordinates List System: Transverse Mercator WGS 84 WJ 29E  
 PRINCE LINE COORDINATES

Name	Y	X
Constants	0.000	0.000
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F226	14212.280	3446659.408
F227	14212.280	3446659.408
F228	14212.280	3446659.408

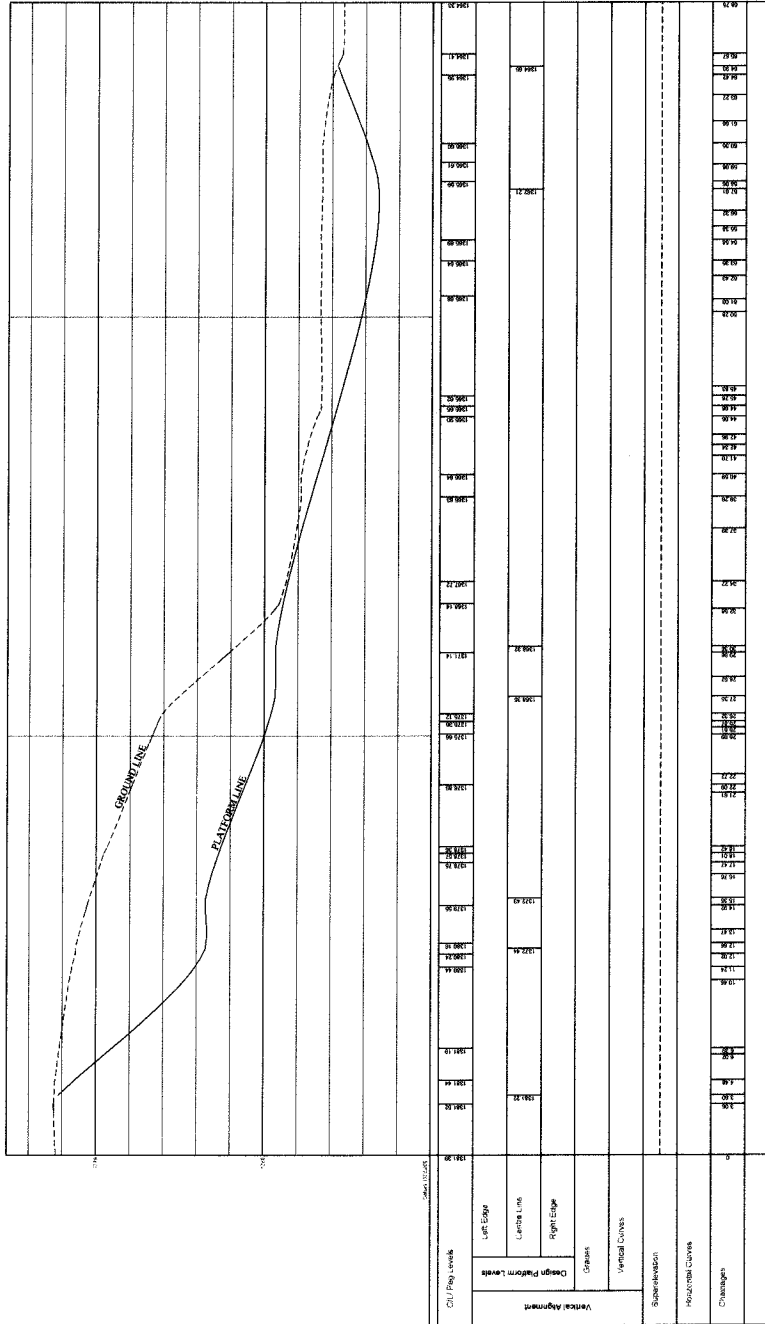


DTM Volume: Davis et al.  
 Description: D06413.BP01  
 Ground Surface: D06413.BP01 DTM  
 Design Surface: D06413.BP01 PLATFORM  
 Contour Interval: 0.500  
 Grid Interval: 0.500  
 The unmodified volume are:  
 31.72 cu.m. total fill.  
 467.62 cu.m. total cut.  
 435.90 cu.m. total net fill.

Volume adjusted for 100.00% compaction and 0.10m Topsoil stripping:  
 31.72 cu.m. total fill.  
 467.62 cu.m. total cut.  
 435.90 cu.m. total net fill.  
 46.41 cu.m. of fill is required to grade.  
 481.34 cu.m. of Topsoil to be stripped

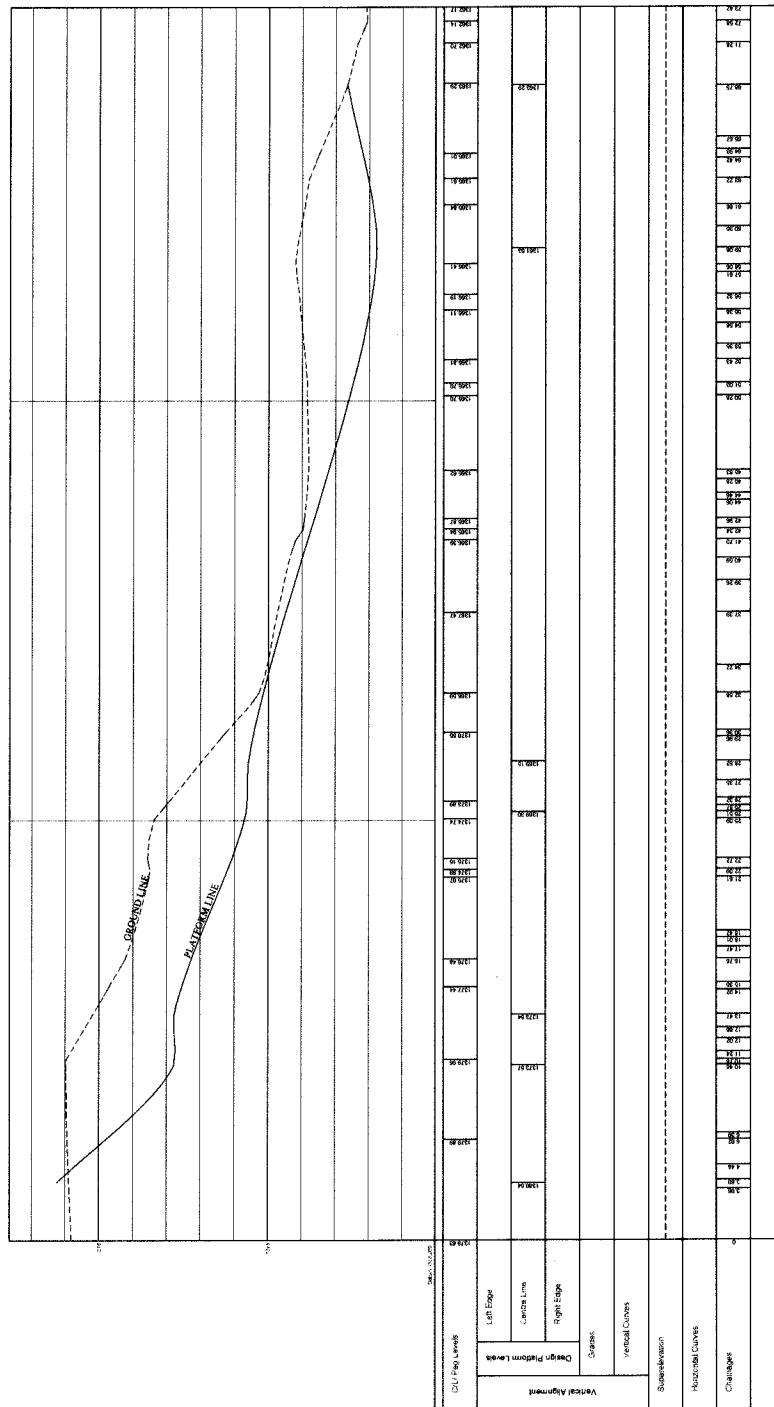
Coordinates List System: Transverse Mercator WGS 84 WJ 29E  
 SURVEY CONTROL POINTS

Name	Y	X	Z
Constants	0.000	0.000	0.000
WP1	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000
WP2	14212.280	3446659.408	1546.000



Long Section for 0.00 to 68.75 (BP177 TO BP178)

DATE: 27 JULY 2011	CLIENT: EASTERN CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT	TITLE: D0842 BORROW PIT 01 SURVEY AND PLATFORM DESIGN	SCALES: Horizontal Scale: 300 Vertical Scale: 300
DRAWN BY: GORDON DRAKE	ENGINEER: TREBASTET		DRAWING No.
DESIGNED BY: SABLE SURVEYS CC			
SURVEYORS: SABLE SURVEYS CC			



Long Section for 0.00 to 73.42 (BP179 TO BP180)

DATE: 27 JULY 2011	CLIENT: EASTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT  ENGINEERS: TERRATEST  SURVEYORS: SABLE SURVEYS CC	TITLE: D00412 BORROW PIT IN SURVEY AND PLATFORM DESIGN	HORIZONTAL SCALE: 300 VERTICAL SCALE: 300
DRAWN BY: GORDON DRACE			DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: SABLE SURVEYS CC			
SURVEYORS: SABLE SURVEYS CC			

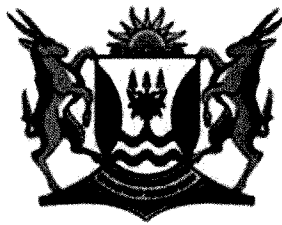
**APPENDIX B**  
**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**



Alfred Nzo Borrow Pit Investigation  
Background Information Document

DR08412

Our Reference: 41129



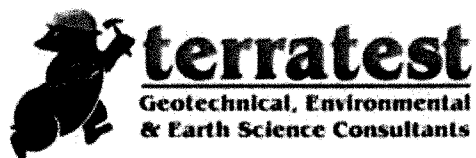
**CONTROLAB**

**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**

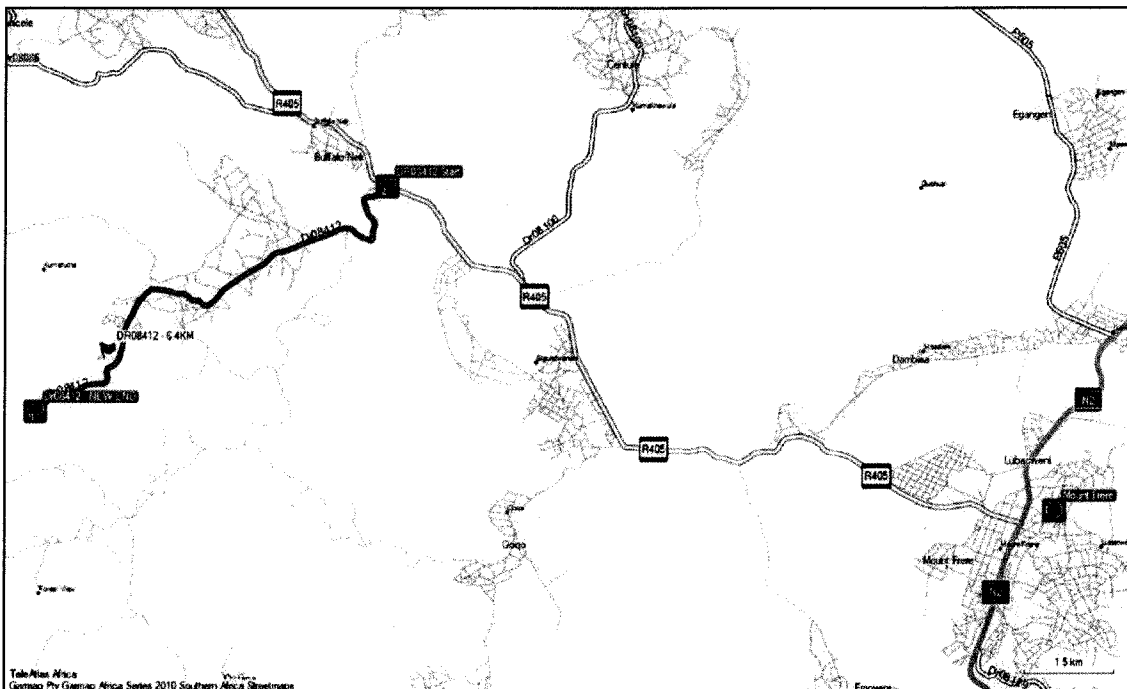
Terratest (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Controlab CC. on behalf of the Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport, to manage the environmental investigation and permitting process of numerous borrow pits in the Alfred Nzo District Municipality. The borrow pits are to be used as a source of materials 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 DR08412, which is a gravel road situated approximately 12 km's west of the town of Mt Frere (See Figure 1 below). The road starts at the intersection with the R405 (DR08015).



**Figure 1. The alignment of the DR08412 (in pink) (Controlab CC).<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Controlab CC., *Geotechnical Borrow Pit Assessment, Initial Assessment Report for the DR08412*, December 2010.

The key co-ordinate points along the alignment are:

Point	Southerly co-ordinate	Easterly co-ordinate
Borrow Pit 01	S30° 52' 15.3"	E28° 51' 04.3"

### 3. Description of the Site

Only one borrow pit was sampled and recommended in the Materials Investigation Report (Controlab CC). This borrow pit is an established pit that has 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 01	6.4km	Sandstone and mudstone	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 the single borrow pit located along the DR08412. No graves or archaeological artefacts were found on site or in the vicinity of the borrow pits.

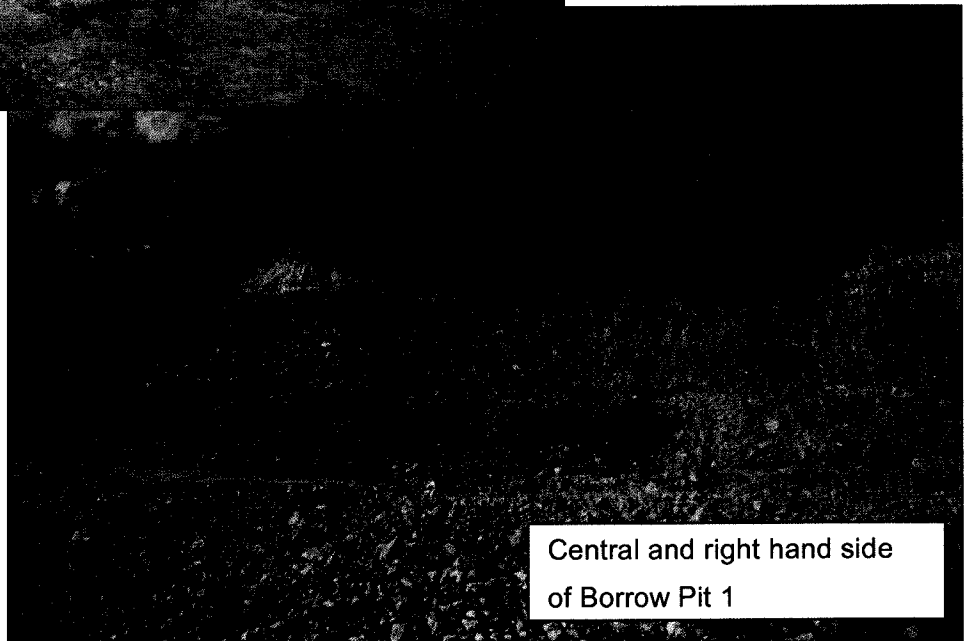
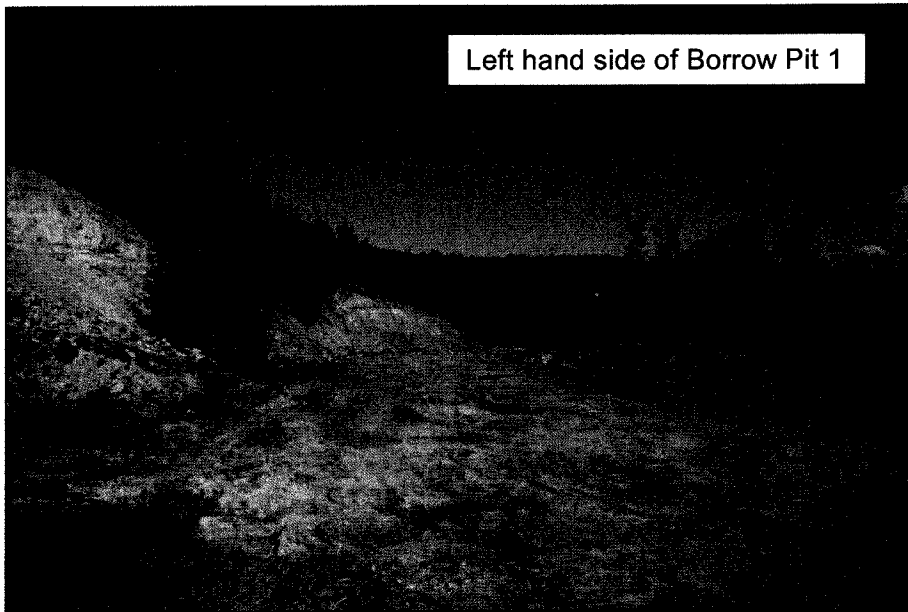
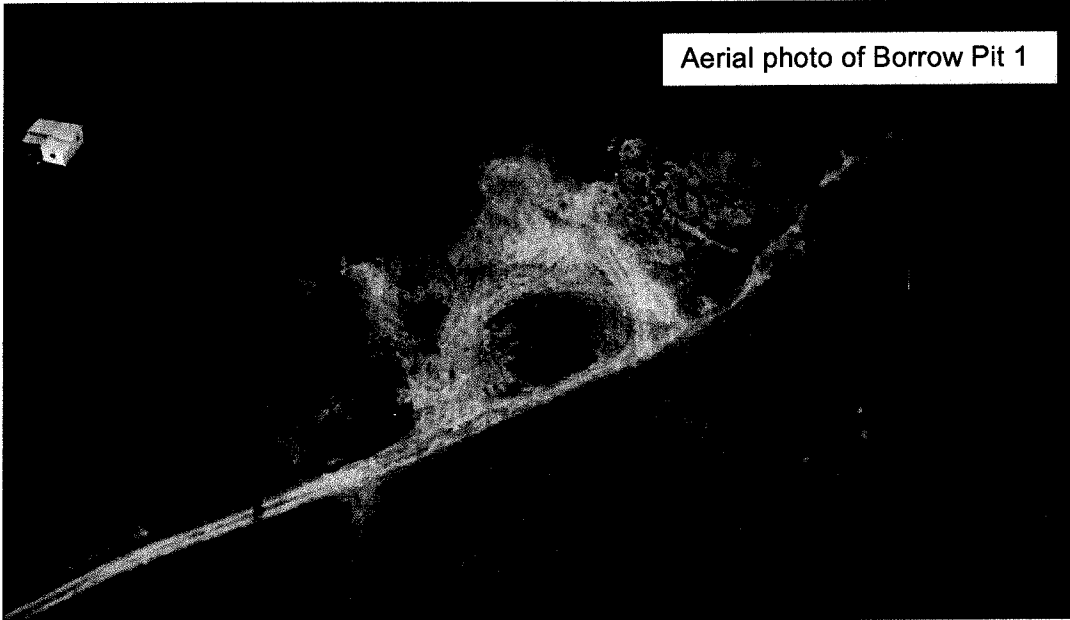
### 6. How to participate

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.



**Appendix A – Comments Forms**

<p><b>REGISTRATION FORM – Our Ref - 41129</b></p> <p><b>Name:</b> Surname Address:  Postal Code:  Tel No: Fax No: Cell No:  e-mail :</p>
<p><b>Comments: (add extra pages should you need)</b></p>
<p><b>Do you require any additional information?</b></p>
<p><b>Other parties which you think should be included in the process:</b></p>
<p><i>Your comments are highly appreciated, and will be included in the final report to be submitted to the decision-making authorities.</i></p>
<p><b><u>PLEASE RETURN NO LATER THAN 26 July 2011 TO:</u></b> Imke Summers c/o TERRATEST (Pty) Ltd PO Box 794 Hilton 3245 TEL No: 033 343 6789 Fax No: 033 343 6788 e-mail: <a href="mailto:summersi@terratest.co.za">summersi@terratest.co.za</a></p>

Please Detach and Return to Terratest



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](mailto: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](mailto:summersi@terratest.co.za)





**terratest**

Geotechnical, Environmental  
& Earth Science Consultants

Your Ref.  
Our Ref. 41129

6<sup>th</sup> July 2011

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

**ATTENTION:**.....

Dear Sir/ Madam

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

Lefapha la tsa Mmila le Mosebetsi (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 tihokomelo 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)



Post Office

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Geadresseer aan

**L.K. NDEUNGA**

**Box 422**  
**MATATLEG**

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 en slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.

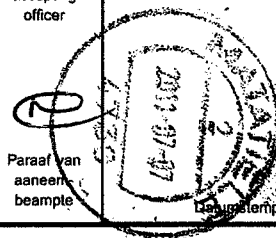
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Service fee / Diensgeld R \_\_\_\_\_ c  
Insurance / Versekering R \_\_\_\_\_ c  
Total / Totaal R \_\_\_\_\_ c

Insured value of contents  
Versekerde waarde van inhoud R \_\_\_\_\_ c

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

Initial of  
accepting  
officer

Date Stamp



Paraaf van  
aaneem-  
beampte

Datumstempel

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

Lebone Litho Printers 011 493 7921 701281

**REGISTERED LETTER  
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF**

(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)



Post Office

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor

Addressed to/Geadresseer aan

**V. N GOBOGA**

**Box 96**  
**MATATLEG**

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.

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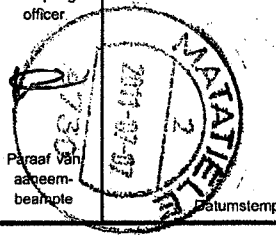
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Service fee / Diensgeld R \_\_\_\_\_ c  
Insurance / Versekering R \_\_\_\_\_ c  
Total / Totaal R \_\_\_\_\_ c

Insured value of contents  
Versekerde waarde van inhoud R \_\_\_\_\_ c

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

Initial of  
accepting  
officer

Date Stamp


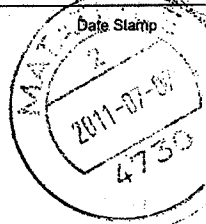



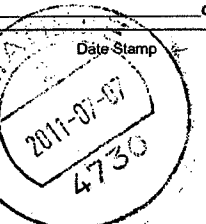
Paraaf van  
aaneem-  
beampte


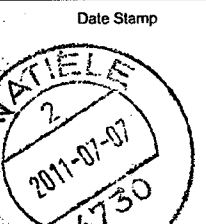
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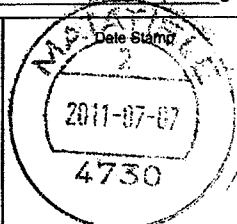
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(with an insurance option)**  
**RD 674 112 059 ZA**  
**CUSTOMER COPY 301027R**  
Klientaalkrif

Lebone Litho Printers 011 493 7921 701281

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>D. N. MAFANDELA</b> <b>Box 1183</b> <b>MAFATILE</b>		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	Initial of accepting officer  	Date Stamp 
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.		Affix Track and Trace <b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 111 648 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b>		Paraaf van aaneem-beampte  
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.				Datumstempel

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>SONWABILE Mngwenya</b> <b>Box 33</b> <b>LEBARULE</b>		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	Initial of accepting officer  	Date Stamp 
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.		Affix Track and Trace <b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 111 654 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b>		Paraaf van aaneem-beampte  
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.				Datumstempel



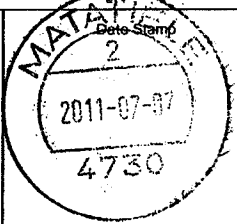
<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>Councillor STUURMAN</b> <b>Box 10147</b> <b>MAFATILE</b>		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	Initial of accepting officer  	Date Stamp 
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.		Affix Track and Trace <b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 111 668 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b>		Paraaf van aaneem-beampte  
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.				Datumstempel

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c	
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>MD MARGRENI</b>  <b>Box 139</b> <b>MOUNT</b>		Postcode <b>4740</b>		Initial of accepting officer 	
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.		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 112 062 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientaarskrif		Date Stamp 	
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.		Paraaf van aanneem-beampte		Datumstempel	

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c	
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>Eng V. Makaula</b>  <b>Box 68070</b> <b>Mt FRERE</b>		Postcode <input type="text"/>		Initial of accepting officer 	
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.		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 112 076 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientaarskrif		Date Stamp 	
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.		Paraaf van aanneem-beampte		Datumstempel	

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c	
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>Councillor S. CERESHE</b>  <b>Box 309</b> <b>Mt FRERE</b>		Postcode <input type="text"/>		Initial of accepting officer 	
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.		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 112 080 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientaarskrif		Date Stamp 	
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.		Paraaf van aanneem-beampte		Datumstempel	

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c	
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>SWANBWA</b>  <b>Box 1</b> <b>MOUNT FRERE</b>		Postcode <input type="text"/>		Initial of accepting officer 	
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.		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 112 093 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientaarskrif		Date Stamp 	
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.		Paraaf van aanneem-beampte		Datumstempel	

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>PATRICK ZOLLE BONU</b>  <b>Box 16 87</b> <b>MATATIELE</b> <b>4730</b> Postcode/Poskode		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	Initial of accepting officer 	
<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 geregisterde briewe van toepassing.</p>		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 111 566 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientafskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel




Lebono Libo Printers 011 483 7921 701281

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>Shukumisa Ndleka</b>  <b>Box 171</b> <b>MATATIELE</b> <b>4730</b> Postcode/Poskode		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	Initial of accepting officer 	
<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 geregisterde briewe van toepassing.</p>		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 111 570 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientafskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel


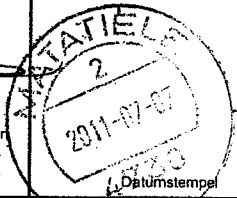

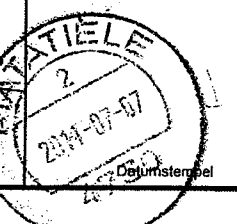
Lebono Libo Printers 011 483 7921 701281

<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <i>(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)</i>				Postage paid R _____ c Service fee / Diensgeld R _____ c Insurance / Versekering R _____ c <b>Total / Totaal</b> R _____ c
<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>Chief Lubisi</b>  <b>Box 1503</b> <b>MATATIELE</b> <b>4730</b> Postcode/Poskode		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	Initial of accepting officer 	
<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 geregisterde briewe van toepassing.</p>		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 111 583 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientafskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel

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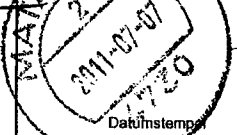
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<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>		Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan <b>Chief Lupinal</b>  <b>Box 894</b> <b>MATATIELE</b> <b>4730</b> Postcode/Poskode		Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer <b>0800 111 502</b>	Initial of accepting officer 	
<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 geregisterde briewe van toepassing.</p>		<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <i>(with an insurance option)</i> <b>RD 674 111 597 ZA</b> <b>CUSTOMER COPY 301027R</b> Klientafskrif		Paraaf van aaneem-beample Datumstempel

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<b>REGISTERED LETTER</b> <b>GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF</b> <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		
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<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>						
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Postcode Poskode 5290			Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502			
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.						
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Postcode Poskode 5090			Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502		
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.					
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<b>Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor</b>					
Addressed to/Geadresseer aan Tshangie (HEARMAN) Box 389 MATATIELE			Insured value of contents Versekerde waarde van inhoud R _____ c		Date Stamp 
Postcode Poskode 4730			Enquiries/Navrae Toll-free number Tolvry nommer 0800 111 502		
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**EAST GRIQUALAND FEVER APRIL 29, 2011**

## **10 CLASSIFIEDS**



**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 Pit located at km6.4 along the DR08412.

**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**



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**GEOTECHNICAL BORROW PIT  
ASSESSMENT**

**INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**FOR**

**DR08412**

**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 6+400 RHS**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report represents the findings of the visual assessment survey performed on the borrow pits in road DR08412.

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' 47" E28° 53' 44"
- End co-ordinate - S30° 52' 48" E28° 50' 23"

One (1) borrow pit was identified on the road:

- BP01 6.4KM - Right Hand Side S30° 52' 15.3" E28° 51' 04.3"

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

➤ BP01	6.4km	High	Sandstone and mudstone
--------	-------	------	------------------------

## 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 DR08412.

### 1.1 Terms of Reference

The report is compiled based on the information collected during the first phase investigation on DR08412 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 - DR08412
- Start co-ordinate - S30° 50' 47" E28° 53' 44"
- End co-ordinate - S30° 52' 48" E28° 50' 23"

## 2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

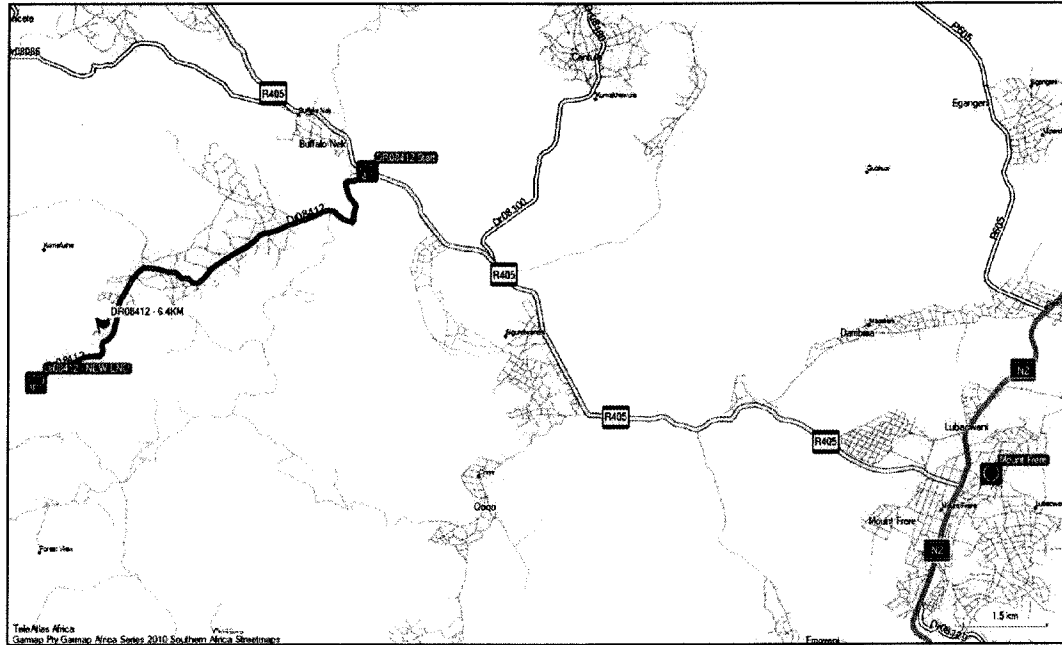
DR08412 is a gravel road situated approximately 12.0km west of the town of Mount Frere within the Province of the Eastern Cape. The road falls within the Umzimvubu Local Municipality. The section of the DR08412 assessed is approximately 8.1km long and runs in an east to west direction. The road starts at the intersection with the R405 (DR08015) road and runs in a western direction for 8.1km.

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.

Mount Frere normally receives about 671mm of rain per year, with most rainfall occurring mainly during midsummer. It receives the lowest rainfall (7mm) in June and the

highest (110mm) in January. The average midday temperatures for Mount Frere range from 18.3°C in June to 25.9°C in January. The region is the coldest during July when the mercury drops to 3.7°C on average during the night.

The Wienerts climatic N number for the area is less than 2, which should indicate that the rocks would decompose implying that chemical weathering would dominate over mechanical weathering.



### 3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The objective with the initial assessment phase investigation is to carry out a visual assessment survey to identify existing and potential gravel sources prior to performing a detailed environmental study and materials testing. Part of the initial assessment is to identify noticeable constraints at the various borrow pits, identify the material type and identifying whether it would be suitable for expansion.

The strategy followed during the initial assessment can be summarised as follows:

- Getting available information from the RAMS JV
- Contacting the relevant District Municipality
- Programming the project start and end co-ordinates
- Sending the field technician to transverse the road to locate existing borrow pits
- Completing the visual assessment survey form for all identified borrow pits, photographic record of the borrow pit as well as getting co-ordinates of the perimeter of the borrow pit
- 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 one (1) borrow pit identified on road DR08412. This borrow pit was situated at the following kilometre reference:

- BP01 6.4KM - Right Hand Side S30° 52' 15.3" E28° 51' 04.3"

#### **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:

- BP01 6.4km Sandstone and mudstone

#### **7. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

- BP01 6.4km - No environmental constraints were noted at this borrow pit and at the time of the initial assessment was used by the Municipality.

#### **8. ASSESSMENT OF SUITABILITY**

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

- BP01 6.4km - The borrow pit can be extended into the existing face and floor  
- Excavators will be required for the face and floor.

#### **9. ESTIMATED QUANTITIES**

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

- BP01 6.4km High

## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- BP01 6.4km High Sandstone and mudstone

# PROVINCE OF EASTERN CAPE

## BORROW PIT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT



### BORROW PIT DATA INPUT SHEET

District Municipality	Alfred Nzo	<b>Kilometres</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>East</b>
Local Municipality	Umvimvubu	Start	30 ° 50 ' 47 "	28 ° 53 ' 44 "
Road Number	DR08412	End	30 ° 52 ' 48 "	28 ° 50 ' 23 "

Borrow Pit No. or Source No. : <u>DR08412 - 6.4KM - RHS</u>	<b>Borrow Pit Co - ordinates :</b>
KM Log from Start co-ord : <u>6.4KM - Right Hand Side</u>	S <u>30</u> ° <u>52</u> ' <u>15.3</u> "
Estimated Yield : <u>High</u>	E <u>28</u> ° <u>51</u> ' <u>04.3</u> "
Type of Material : <u>Sandstone and mudstone</u>	

**Description of Source :**

- Existing Borrow Pit
- Cutting in Road
- Exposed out Crop
- New

X

**Comments :**

No contact information available - Alfred Nzo Municipality is using borrowpit.

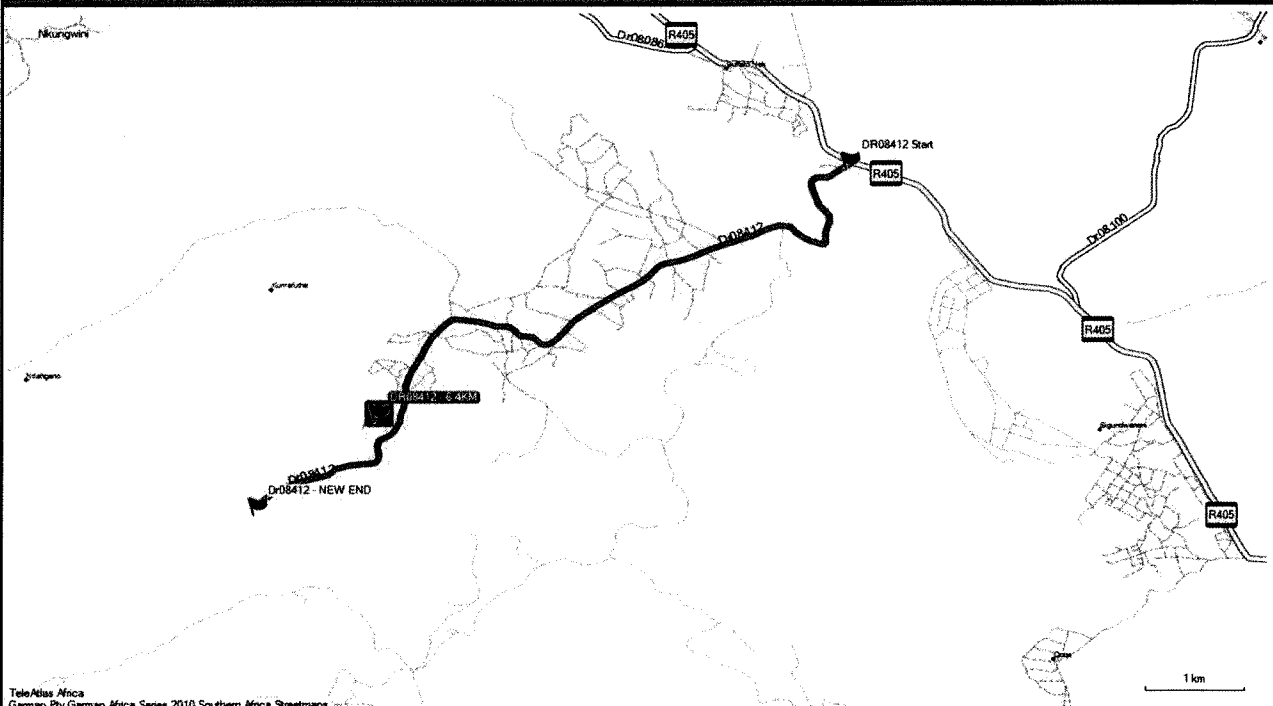
Good potential source.

**SIGNATURE** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Initial Assessment Step

1.1 Locality Map

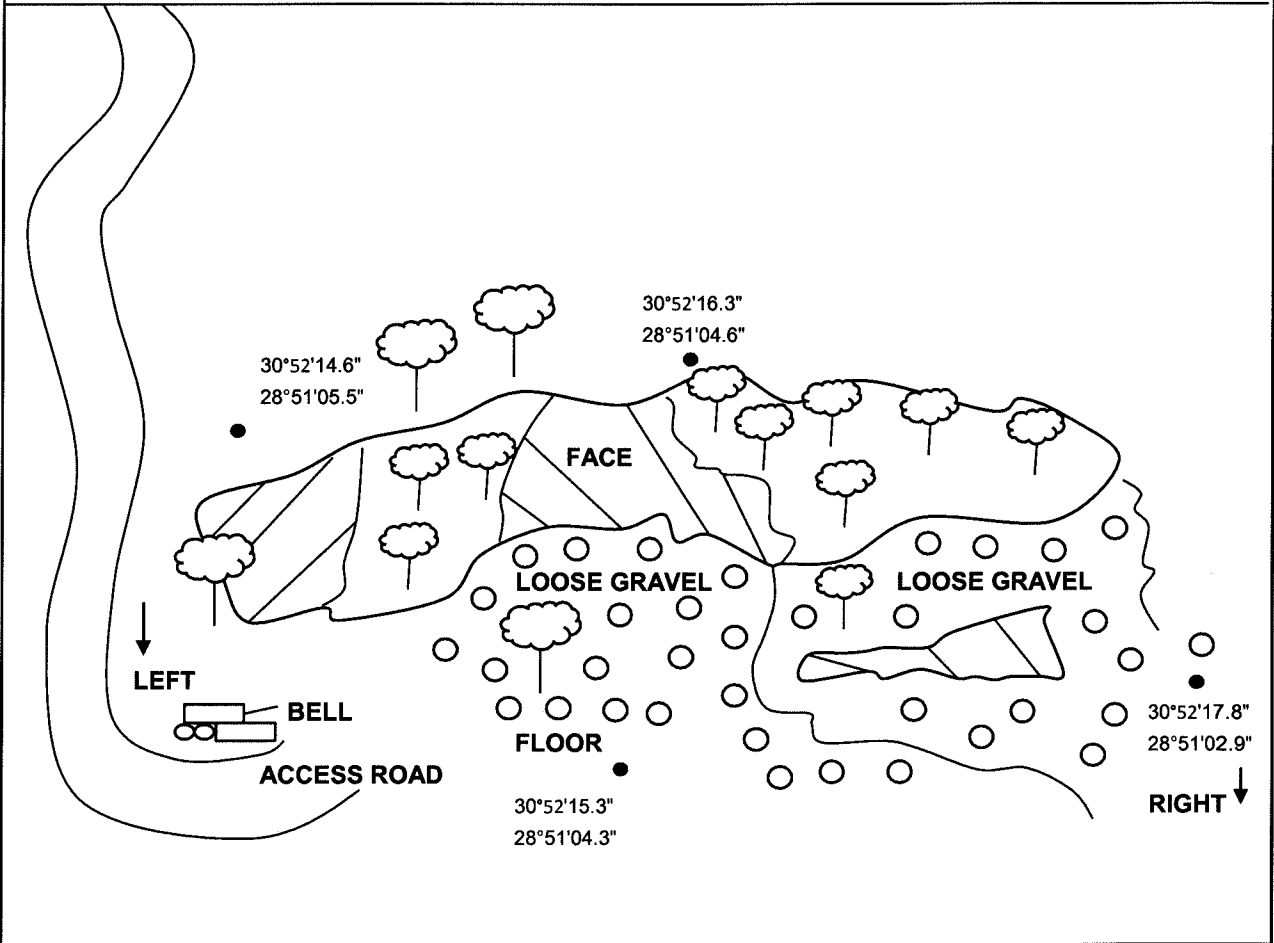


TeleAtlas Africa  
Garmap: Pty Garmap Africa Series 2010 Southern Africa Streetmaps



R 405

DR08412



**DESCRIPTION OF BORROW PIT MATERIAL**

a) Type of Material : lt Y Br ss + P ms / sh

b) Depth of Overburden : 200mm

c) Ave Height / Length of Existing Face : 9m/20m

d) Consistency of Face :

Loose	
Dense	
Highly Weathered	
Weathered	X
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 into existing face.

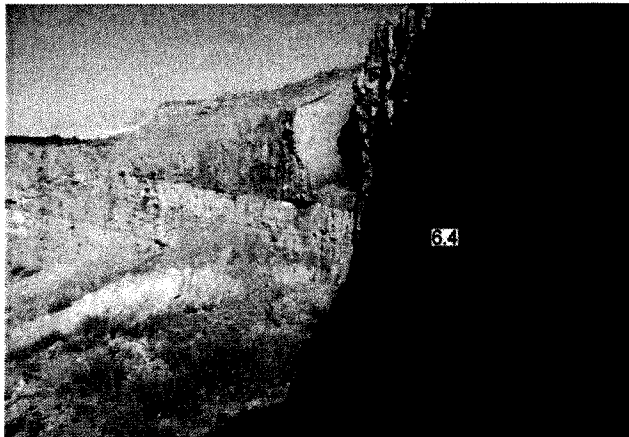
\* Part of DR08412 is being done by Alfred Nzo Municipality.

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 :**



DR08412  
BP1 - 4.1KM  
S30°51'55.5"  
E28°52'35.6"  
South East  
Part of face



DR08412  
BP1 - 4.1KM  
S30°51'55.5"  
E28°52'35.7"  
South West  
Part of face



DR08412  
BP1 - 4.1KM  
S30°51'55.8"  
E28°52'36.2"  
North West  
Floor



DR08412  
BP1 - 4.1KM  
S30°51'56.7"  
E28°52'37.5"  
North West  
General view

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

Prepared for

**Terratest (Pty) Ltd**

Box 794 Hilton 3245  
Telephone Magnus van Rooyen 033 343 6789  
Fax 033 343 6788 vanrooyenm@jgl.co.za

Prepared by

**eThembeni Cultural Heritage**

Len van Schalkwyk and Beth Wahl  
Box 20057 Ashburton 3213 Pietermaritzburg  
Telephone 033 326 1136 / 082 655 9077 / 082 529 3656  
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.

## **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. 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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## **1. Introduction**

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 (refer to Appendix A).

South Africa's heritage resources are both rich and widely diverse, encompassing sites from all periods of human history. Resources may be tangible, such as buildings and archaeological artefacts, or intangible, such as landscapes and living heritage. Their significance is based upon their aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, economic or technological values; their representivity of a particular time period; their rarity; and their sphere of influence.

The integrity and significance of heritage resources can be jeopardized by natural (e.g. erosion) and human (e.g. development) activities. In the case of human activities, a range of legislation exists to ensure the timeous identification and effective management of heritage resources for present and future generations.

This report represents compliance with a full Heritage Impact Assessment, excluding a specialist palaeontological study, for the proposed development.

## **2. Terms of reference**

A Heritage Impact Assessment must address the following key aspects:

- the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations;
- an assessment of the impact of the development on 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.

### 3. Project description

The Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works wishes to assess and utilise and/or rehabilitate various existing borrow pits in the Alfred Nzo District Municipality in the vicinity of the towns of Matatiele, Mt Ayliff and Mt Fletcher.

### 4. Receiving environment

#### 4.1 Project location

The borrow pit locations are summarized in Table 1. Available maps are too large to reproduce in this report and SAHRA is referred to the digitized information submitted by the client.

**Table 1 Locations of borrow pits in Alfred Nzo Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.**

Road No	BP No	Coordinates	
D611/D629	BP01A	S30° 26' 53.0" E29° 10' 43.5"	
	BP01B	S30° 26' 56.3" E29° 10' 47.3"	
	BP03	S30° 30' 10.6" E29° 10' 39.0"	
D660	BP01	S30° 23' 38.3" E29° 07' 27.6"	
	BP02	S30° 23' 26.4" E29° 07' 31.2"	
	BP03	S30° 18' 32.5" E29° 10' 30.9"	
D639	BP03	S30° 23' 37.4" E28° 52' 19.6"	
DR08015	BP01	S30° 53' 43.1" E28° 59' 00.5"	
	BP03	S30° 44' 31.9" E28° 51' 09.4"	
	BP04	S30° 43' 49.5" E28° 51' 12.0"	
	BP05	S30° 42' 34.3" E28° 51' 11.3"	
	BP06	S30° 42' 04.1" E28° 51' 47.1"	
	BP07	S30° 41' 00.4" E28° 51' 59.8"	
	BP08	S30° 40' 50.4" E28° 51' 41.6"	
	BP09	S30° 38' 36.0" E28° 51' 19.4"	
	BP10	S30° 31' 51.1" E30° 50' 18.8"	
	BP11	S30° 36' 59.0" E28° 48' 56.9"	
	BP13	S30° 34' 07.1" E28° 44' 27.6"	
	BP14	S30° 34' 07.1" E28° 44' 27.6"	
	BP15	S30° 33' 29.9" E28° 43' 37.1"	
	BP16	S30° 33' 08.3" E28° 42' 51.8"	
	BP17	S30° 32' 12.2" E28° 42' 23.4"	
	BP18	S30° 30' 58.7" E28° 40' 35.5"	
	DR08016	BP01	S30° 39' 41.1" E28° 53' 38.9"
		BP03A	S30° 39' 10.8" E28° 54' 23.2"
BP03B		S30° 39' 10.2" E28° 54' 26.7"	
BP04		S30° 36' 52.9" E28° 55' 22.3"	
BP05		S30° 35' 25.1" E28° 53' 45.2"	
BP06		S30° 34' 31.2" E28° 52' 27.8"	
DR08017	BP02	S30° 47' 58.4" E28° 58' 58.9"	
	BP03	S30° 42' 06.8" E29° 02' 23.7"	
	BP04	S30° 38' 56.1" E29° 02' 23.0"	
	BP05	S30° 38' 03.2" E29° 03' 10.4"	
	BP06	S30° 32' 40.8" E29° 04' 16.9"	
	BP07	S30° 32' 00.3" E29° 04' 02.4"	
	DR08077	BP01	S30° 23' 51.0" E28° 30' 55.9"
BP02		S30° 24' 50.1" E28° 35' 58.6"	
BP03		S30° 25' 10.2" E28° 35' 41.6"	
DR08079	BP01	S30° 40' 19.2" E28° 46' 08.8"	

DR08084	BP01	S30° 37' 10.6" E28° 33' 24.2"
	BP02	S30° 39' 19.5" E28° 37' 52.6"
DR08086	BP01A	S30° 49' 39.7" E28° 51' 22.9"
	BP01B	S30° 49' 39.5" E28° 51' 19.6"
	BP02	S30° 50' 19.4" E28° 46' 58.8"
DR08094	BP01	S30° 49' 46.4" E29° 07' 35.7"
	BP03	S30° 48' 08.4" E29° 05' 52.3"
	BP04	S30° 48' 01.7" E29° 05' 06.4"
DR08102	BP01	S30° 48' 10.5" E29° 22' 40.1"
	BP02	S30° 48' 14.8" E29° 23' 09.4"
DR08125	BP01	S30° 59' 23.5" E28° 59' 02.1"
	BP02	S31° 00' 04.8" E28° 59' 28.6"
DR08129	BP01	S30° 55' 18.6" E28° 59' 46.0"
	BP02	S30° 55' 26.3" E29° 00' 48.8"
	BP03	S30° 55' 43.1" E29° 01' 15.9"
	BP04	S31° 00' 16.0" E29° 00' 48.6"
DR08412	BP01	S30° 52' 15.3" E28° 51' 04.3"
DR08415	BP01	S30° 22' 18.3" E28° 30' 31.4"
	BP02	S30° 21' 14.8" E28° 24' 54.3"
DR08646	BP01	S30° 18' 19.1" E28° 38' 23.2"
	BP02	S30° 17' 46.6" E28° 36' 01.7"
	BP03	S30° 19' 37.6" E28° 22' 15.5"
P604	BP01	S30° 20' 09.5" E28° 53' 11.9"
	BP03	S30° 18' 26.9" E28° 57' 43.5"
	BP04	S30° 16' 36.2" E29° 00' 21.0"
	BP05	S30° 16' 23.7" E29° 00' 06.2"
	BP06	S30° 15' 56.7" E29° 00' 30.7"
	BP07	S30° 15' 13.2" E29° 00' 52.4"
	BP08	S30° 15' 16.8" E29° 01' 03.7"

## 4.2 Environmental description

Most of the areas in which the borrow pits occur comprise communally owned land with human settlement in small villages surrounded by extensive rangelands. Services are basic and roads are generally poorly maintained gravel surfaces. Around the towns of Matatiele and Cedarville land use comprises extensive commercial agriculture.

## 5. Cultural context of the study area

Appendix B summarises the archaeological and historical context of the study area and readers are referred to the bibliography section for primary sources. Heritage resources in such areas of the Eastern Cape that could require the modification and/or relocation of a proposed development project and/or significant mitigation procedures are listed in the following table. The client is advised that subsurface remains of heritage resources might be uncovered during the construction phase of the proposed project, and is referred to the protocol contained in Section 9 below.

**Table 2 Typical heritage resources and mitigation measures associated with the project area.**

Heritage resource	Typical mitigation measures
Open air scatters of Stone Age stone artefacts and Iron Age archaeological sites with ceramic sherds, probably with low heritage significance, could occur in areas with minimal environmental disturbance.	Test excavations to determine site extent and significance. If necessary, full systematic archaeological excavations requiring permit from heritage authority and significant financial expenditure.
Ancestral graves, typically located within homestead precincts. Often associated with abandoned homesteads; may be difficult to identify if unmarked.	All human remains have high heritage significance and conservation in situ is always preferred. Exhumation and reburial require procedures described in Appendix A and are costly and time-consuming.

## 6. Observations

Various borrow pits are being utilised at present. The following table summarises the heritage resources assessed, and our observations.

**Table 3 Heritage resources and observations: Alfred Nzo Municipality borrow pits, Eastern Cape Province.**

Heritage resource type	Observation
Living heritage	Much of the project area is one of living heritage, but no specific places associated with living heritage were identified.
Ecofacts	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Places, buildings, structures and equipment	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage	The entire proposed area is one of living heritage, but no specific places associated with living heritage were identified.
Historical settlements and townscapes	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Landscapes and natural features	See below.
Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Archaeological sites	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Graves and burial grounds	See below.
Movable objects excluding any object made by a living person	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Public monuments and memorials	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Battlefields	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Traditional building techniques	None were identified within the proposed development area.

## 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.

## 12. Bibliography

### 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 000m<sup>2</sup> 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 000m<sup>2</sup> 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 Age<sup>1</sup>

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.

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

- 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 Age<sup>2</sup>**

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

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<sup>2</sup> 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 rule<sup>3</sup>**

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.

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<sup>3</sup> <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, Hintsa, 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 Xhosa), 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 INFORMATION<sup>4</sup>  
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.

<sup>4</sup> <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.

**Mehlodong 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](http://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 Mdhluli 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 Reserve<sup>5</sup>**

**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.

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<sup>5</sup> <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.**

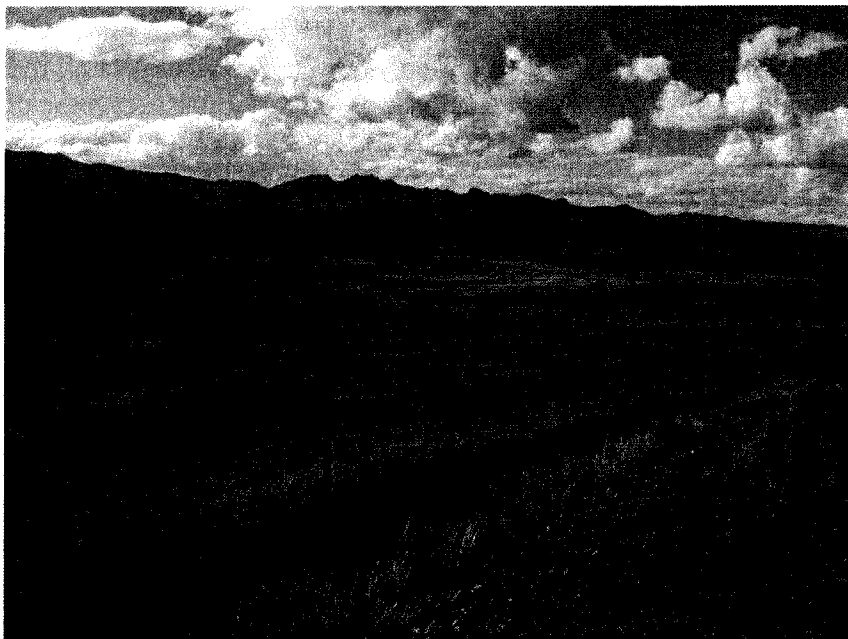


**Plate 4 Location of ancestral graves opposite DR8015/BP18 (beyond vehicle across the road).**





**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 Mnweni 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**



Terratest: Environmental Management

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# ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS COURSE

DR08412

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# 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?

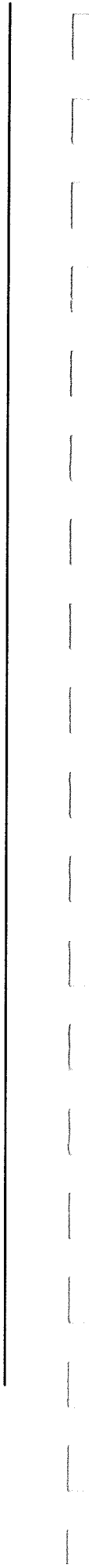
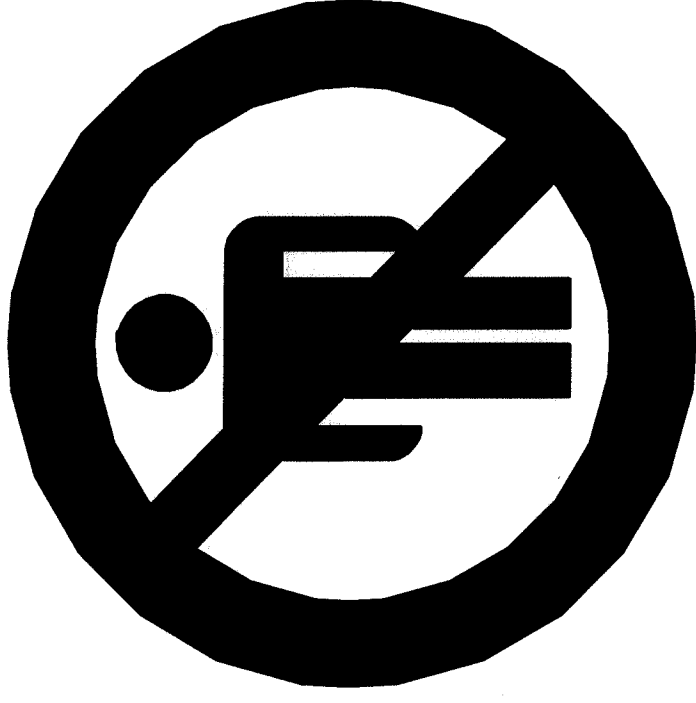
- Report problems to your supervisor/ foreman
- Team work
- Follow the rules in the EMP





# WORKING AREAS

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







# RIVERS & STREAMS

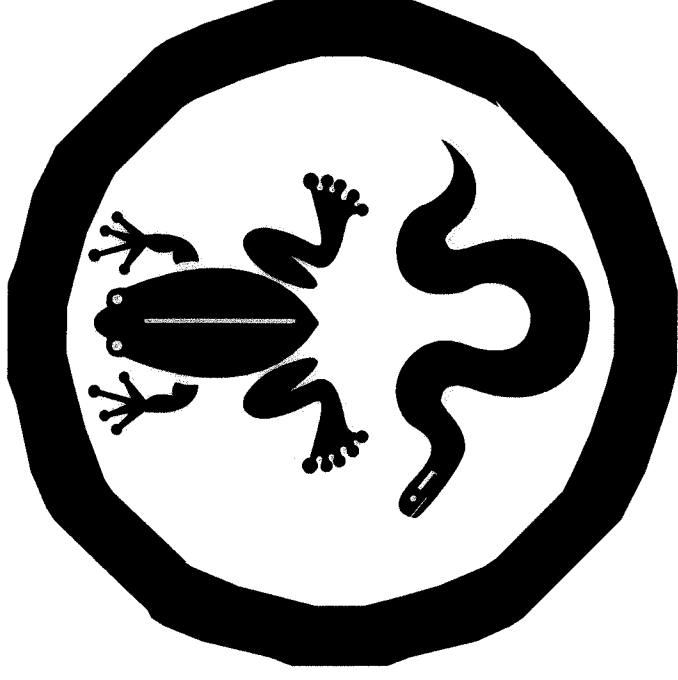
- Do not swim in or drink from streams
- Do not throw oil, petrol, diesel, concrete or rubbish in the stream
- Do not work in the stream without direct instruction
- Do not damage the banks or vegetation of the stream





# 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

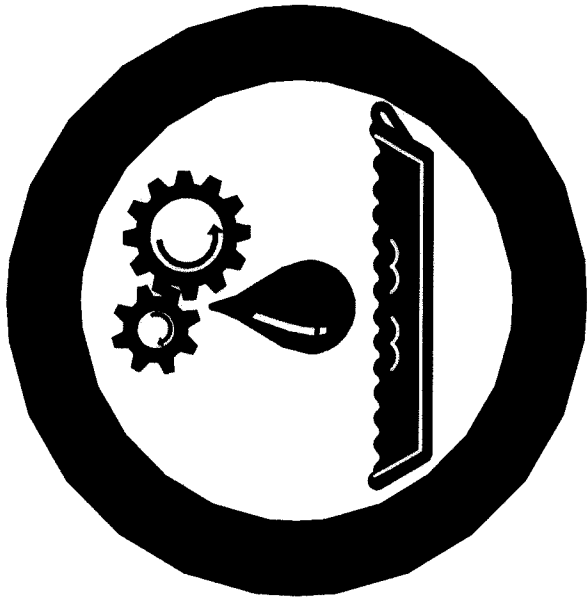
- Put cigarette butts in a rubbish bin
  - Do not smoke near gas, paints or petrol
  - Do not light any fires without permission
  - Know the positions of fire fighting equipment
- Report all fires
  - Do not burn rubbish or vegetation without permission





# 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

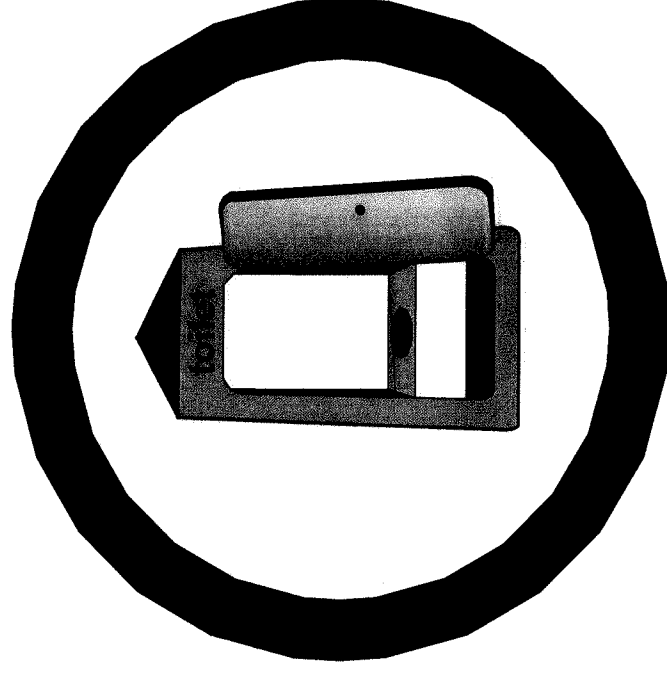
- Do not make loud noises around the site, especially near schools and homes
- Report or repair noisy vehicles



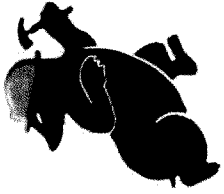


# TOILETS

- Use the toilets provided
- Report full or leaking toilets

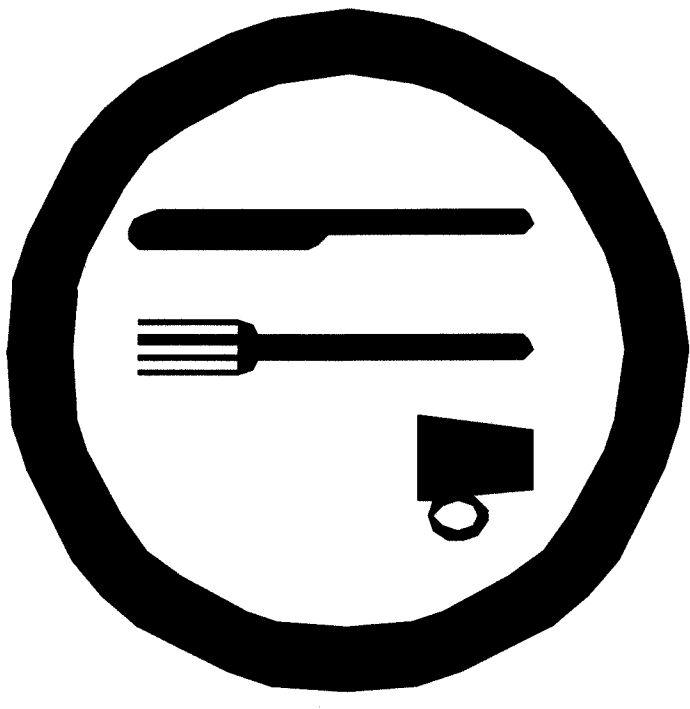






# EATING

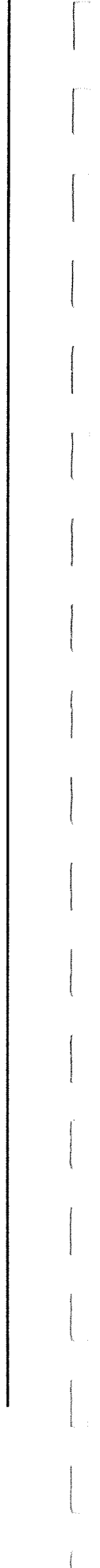
- Only eat in demarcated eating areas
- Never eat near a river or stream
- Put packaging & leftover food into rubbish bins

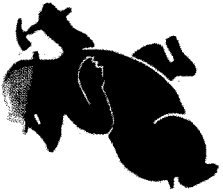




# RUBBISH

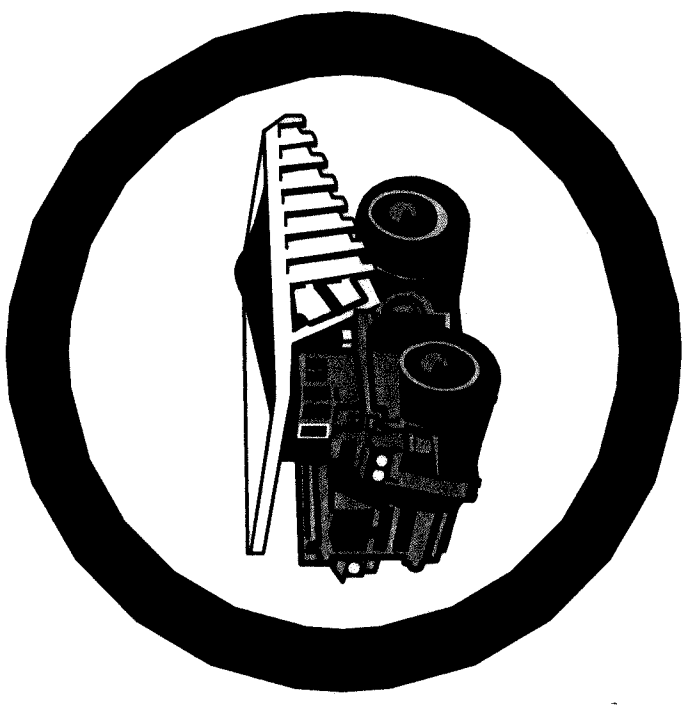
- Do not litter – put all rubbish (especially cement bags) into the bins provided
- Report full bins to your supervisor
- The responsible person should empty bins regularly





# 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

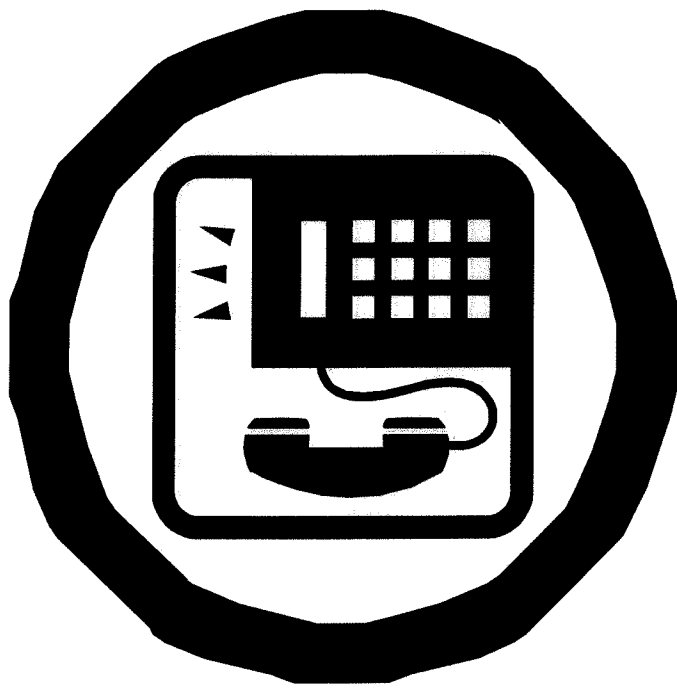




# EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Know all the emergency phone numbers:

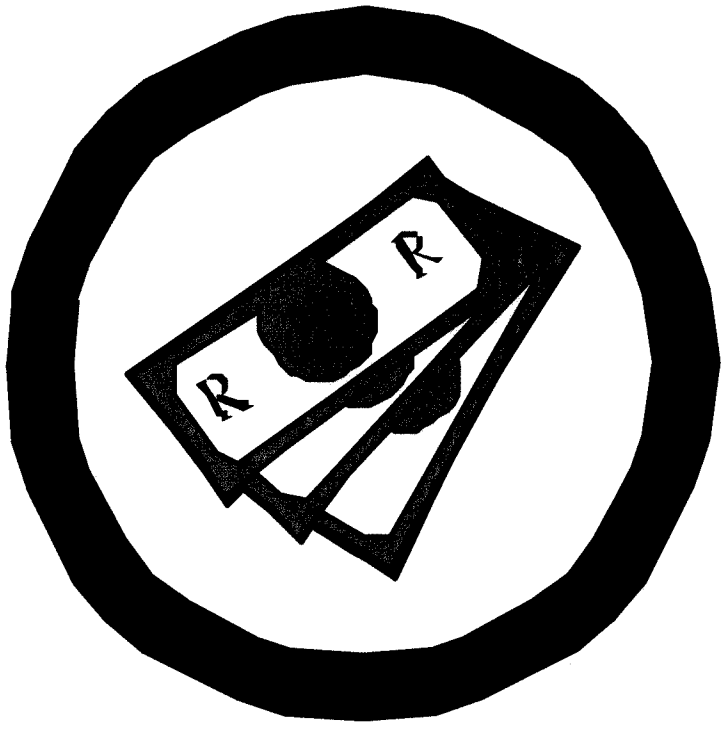
- Ambulance: [101111]
- Fire: [101111]
- Police: 10111
- CMC: 107





# FINES AND PENALTIES

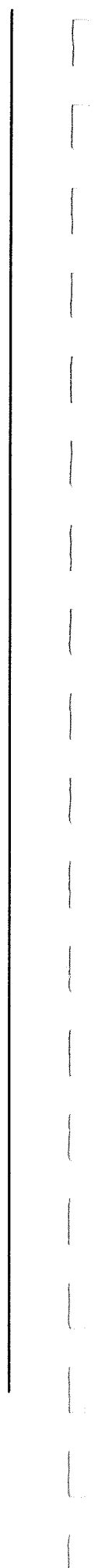
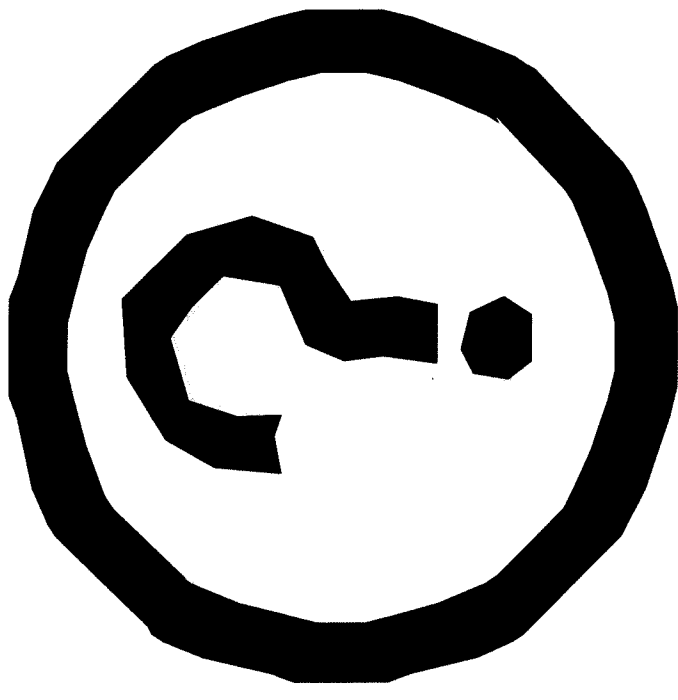
- Spot fines of between R20 and R2000
- Your company may be fined
- Removal from site
- Construction may be stopped





# 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

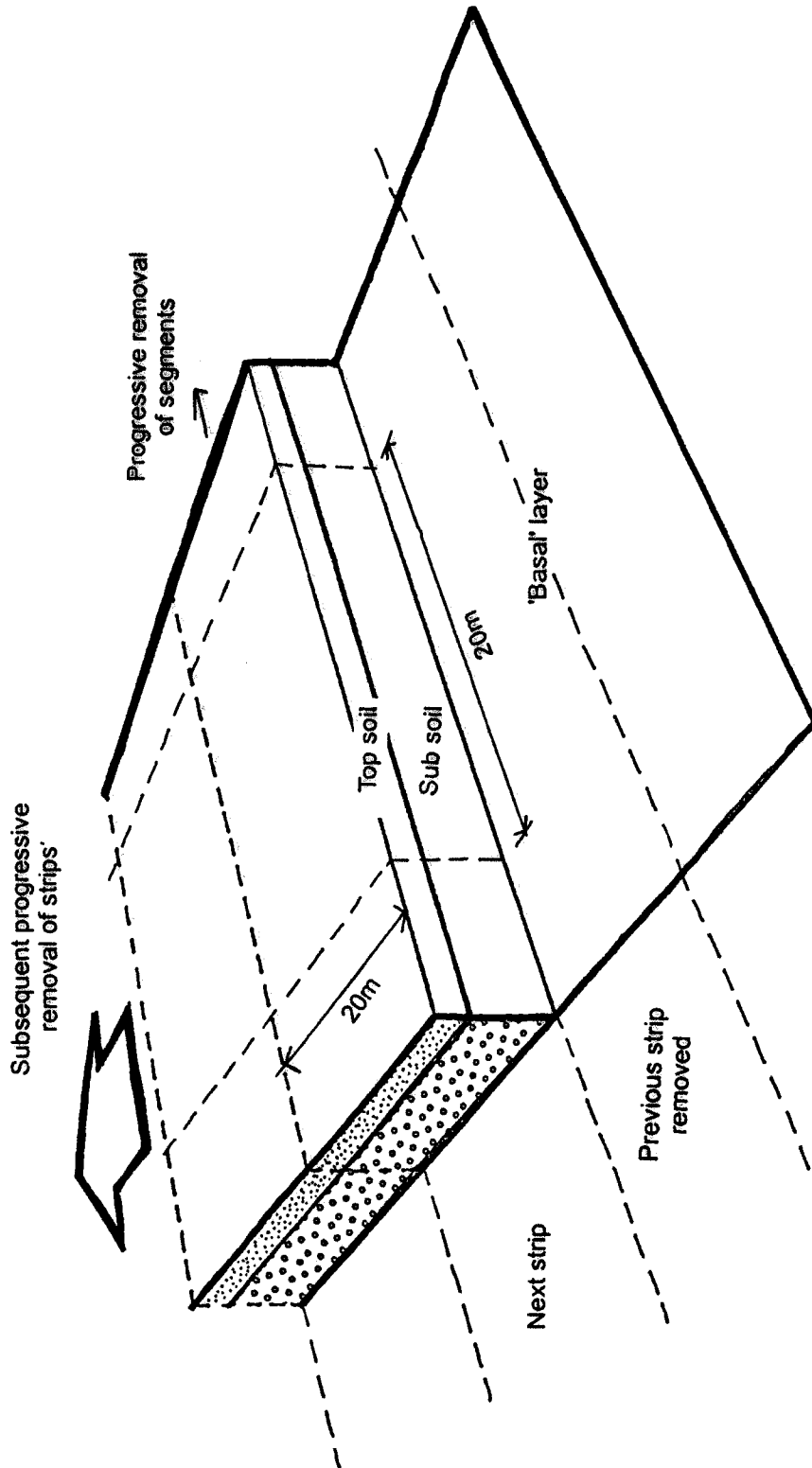
should be removed to base level. Stripping must not restart unless the weather is expected to be dry for at least a full day.

- 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

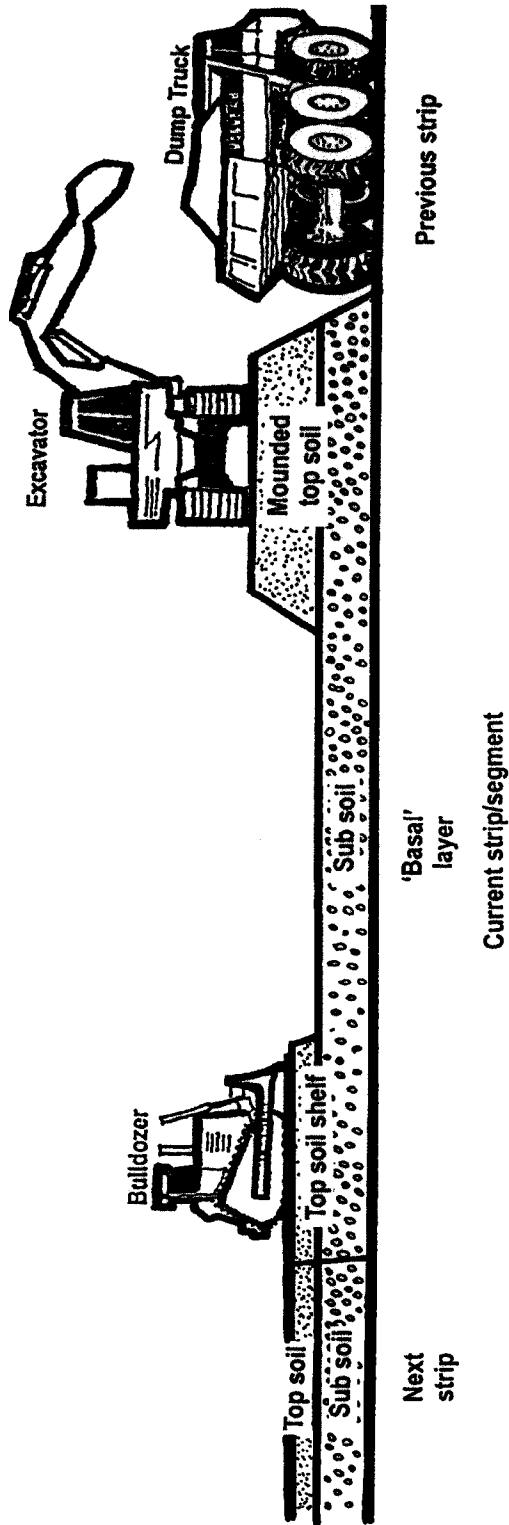
be mounded at the exposed side of the next segment for loading by the excavator into the trucks (Figure 13.4).

- 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.

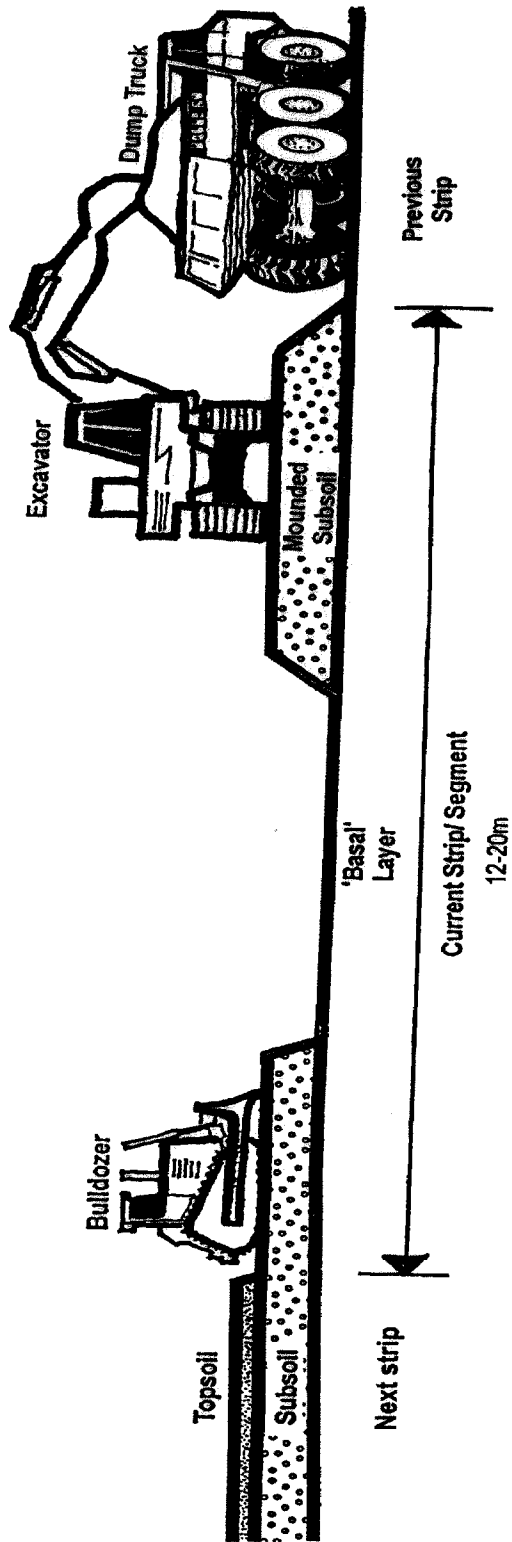


**Figure 13.1 Soil stripping with bulldozers  
and dump trucks:  
The bed and segment system**

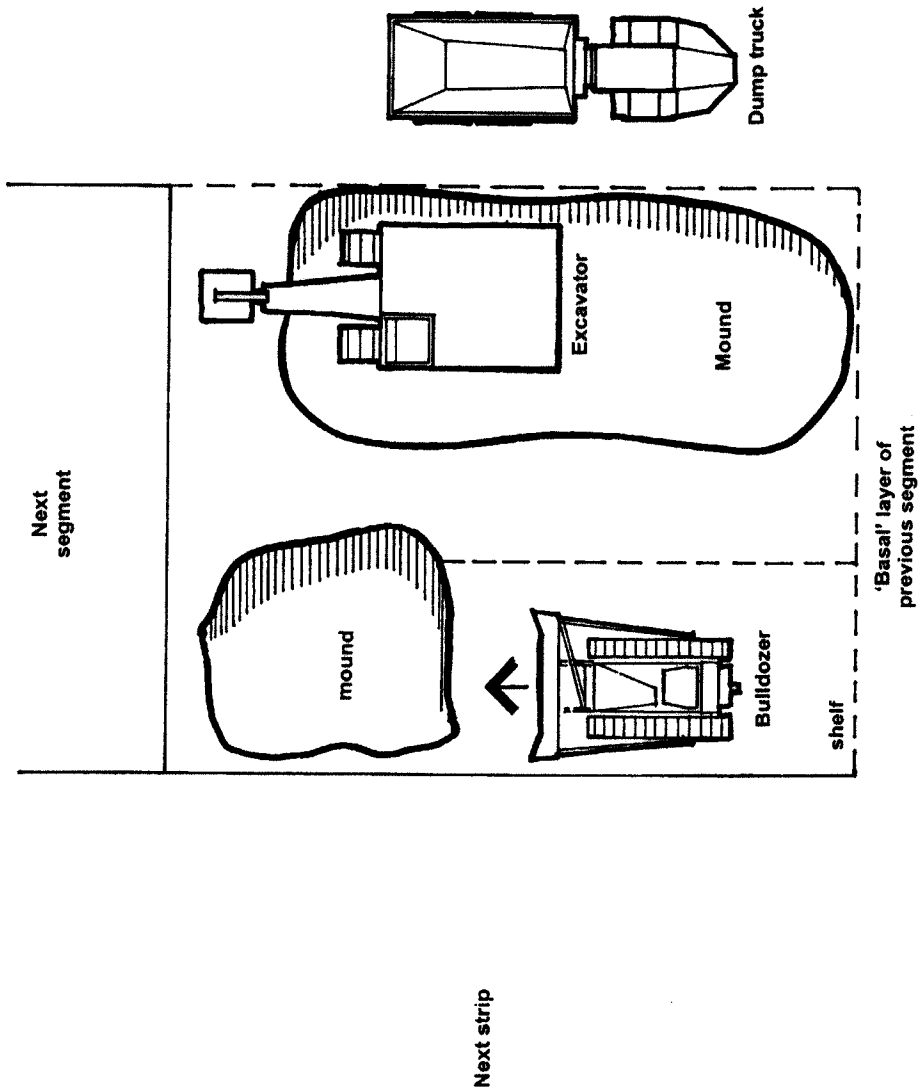




**Figure 13.2 Soil stripping with bulldozers and dump trucks: Top soil**



**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**

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**April 2000**

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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 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.

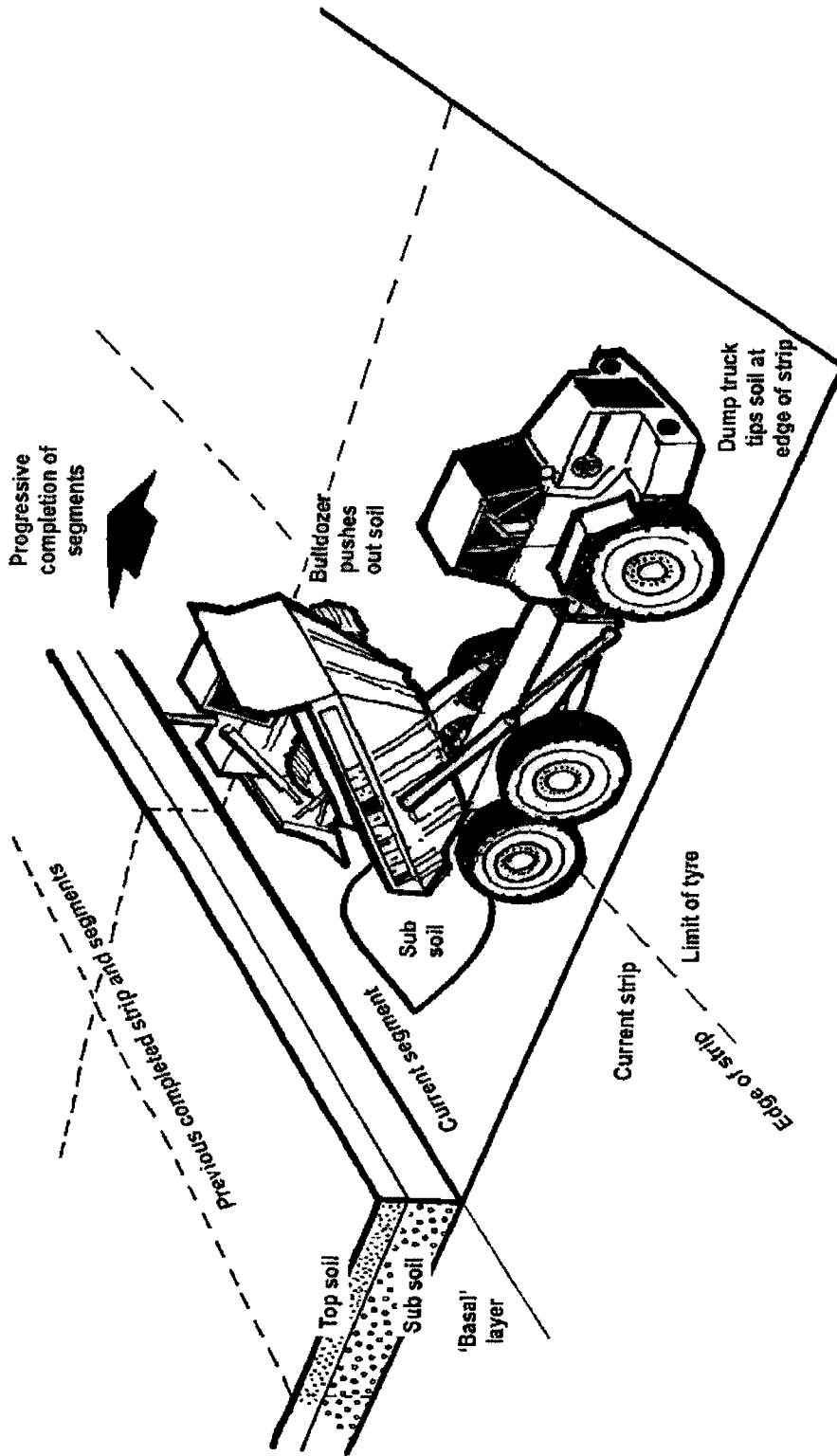
- 15.3 All machines must be in a safe and efficient working condition at all times. The machines are to only work when ground conditions enable their maximum operating efficiency. The operation should only be carried out when the basal layer supports the machinery without ruts or is capable of repair/maintenance. 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.

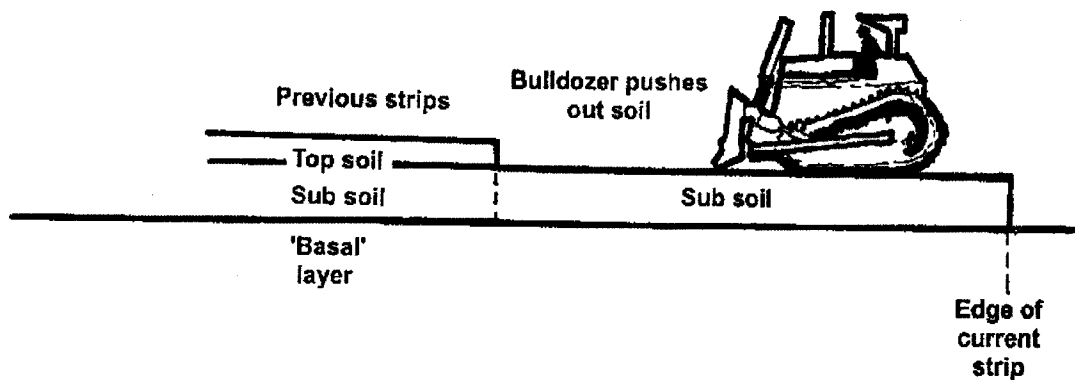
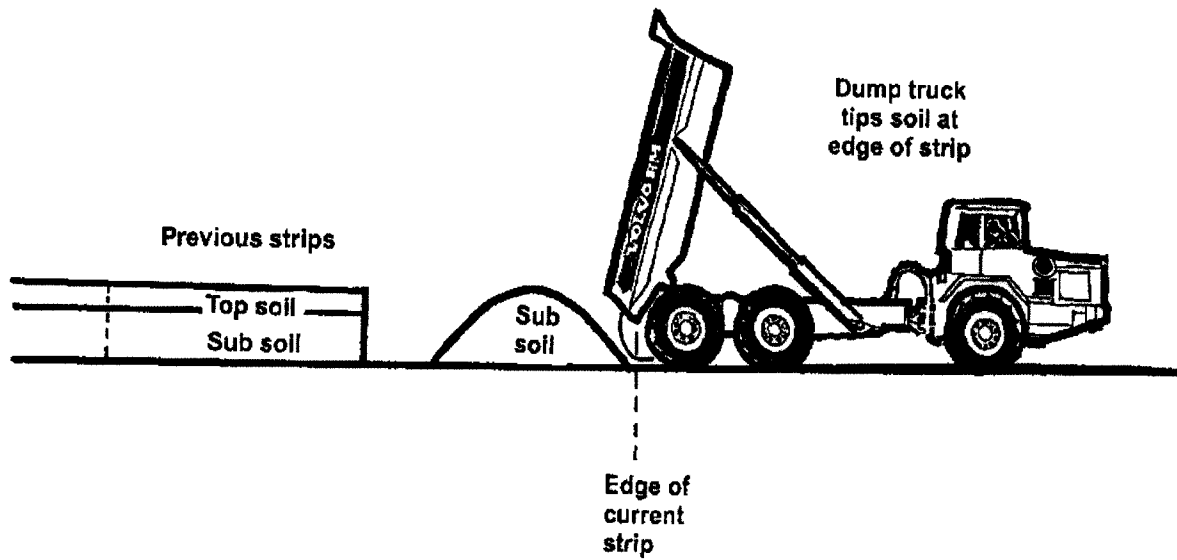
- 15.14 At the end of each day, or during the day if interrupted by rain, make provisions to protect the base of the restored strip from ponding/run-off by sumps and grips, and also clean and level the basal layer. At the start of each day ensure there is no ponding in the current strip or operating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

#### Operational Variation

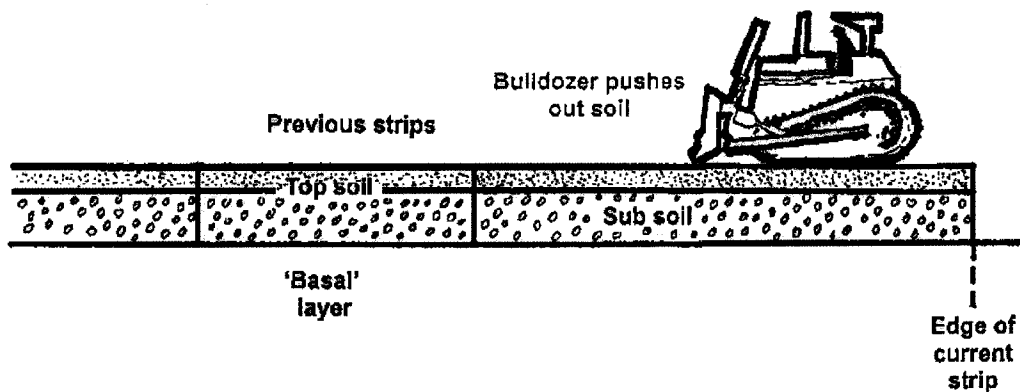
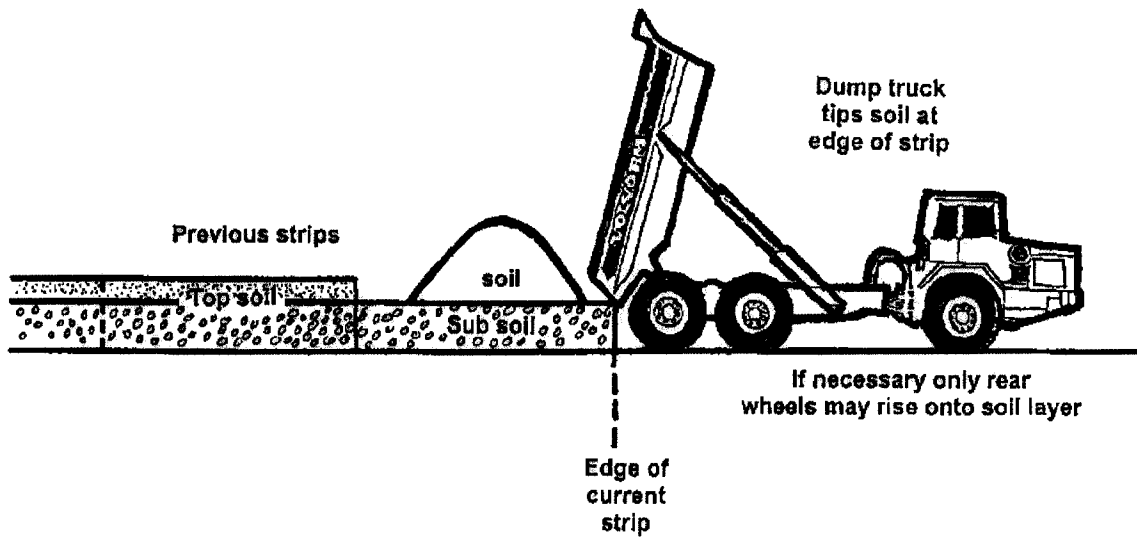
- 15.15 If the basal/formation layer is to be decompacted, before any soil material is placed, each strip is to be firstly decompacted before the subsoil layer is replaced. Decompaction is dealt with in Sheet 19, which covers strategies, equipment and methods of operation. The basal layer must only be 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 15.1 Soil replacement by bulldozers  
 and dump trucks:  
 Sub soil 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**

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# **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED BORROW PITS ASSOCIATED WITH MAINTENANCE OF THE DR08412 GRAVEL ROAD IN THE ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE EASTERN CAPE**

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## **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 DR08412 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.