



PGS
HERITAGE

**THE PROPOSED AGRIZONE 2, DUBE TRADE PORT, KWAZULU
NATAL PROVINCE**

**Report on the monitoring of the destruction of site DUB001 and DUB 001 under
Permit Nr. 17306 as issued by Amafa**

Issue Date: 14 March 2022
Revision No.: 1.0
Project No.: 558HIA

Declaration of Independence

I, Wouter Fourie, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent heritage practitioner in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application objectively, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting heritage impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will consider, to the extent possible, the matters listed in section 38 of the NHRA when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken concerning the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- I will perform all other obligations as expected from a heritage practitioner in terms of the Act and the constitutions of my affiliated professional bodies; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in regulation 71 of the Regulations and is punishable in section 24F of the NEMA.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations;

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

Report Title	Report on the monitoring of the destruction of site DUB001 and DUB 001 under Permit Nr. 17306 as issued by Amafa		
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CLIENT: Raubex KZN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Raubex KZN appointed PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd (PGS) on behalf of Dube Trade Port Corporation to undertake the assessment, destruction permit application and monitoring during destruction of two archaeological sites situated in the development footprint of the Dube Trade Port (DTP) AgriZone 2 development close to King Shaka International Airport in the Province of KwaZulu Natal.

A field assessment done by PGS has revealed that the two sites at **DUB01** and **DUB02** have very low heritage significance and is not conservation worthy and will not require any further mitigation and can be destroyed after a permit is issued by AMAFA.

This document addresses the monitoring of the final destruction of the two archaeological site under permit 17306 as issued by Amafa.

The table below provides a summary of the management measures.

Table E 1 – Site description and final status of archaeological sites destroyed under Amafa permit Destruction completed under permit 17306 issued by Amafa

Site no.	Lat	Lon	Resources description	Status
DUB01	-29.6152	31.0935	<p>The area of DUB01 was demarcated and barricaded with a safety mesh as part of the protection of the archaeological site as identified in the HIA (Anderson, 2013). Anderson identified a low-density scatter of thin-walled sherds, one lower and one upper grinding stone in an area of 100x50m. He further states that – “<i>There is unlikely to be a deep archaeological deposit. The deposit that did occur has been disturbed by farming activity.</i>”</p> <p>A walkthrough of the barricaded area (20x25m) produced a total of 5 pieces of undecorated ceramics with no indication of any other cultural features or deposits in the area.</p> <p>The absence of other cultural material and archaeological deposits makes these finds nothing more than sporadic, and any other possible remains that were present in 2013 is no longer found.</p> <p>Based on the above, the site has no cultural heritage significance and is not conservation worthy.</p> <p>A destruction permit application was lodged with Amafa, and the permit issued (Appendix A) and destruction was completed while monitored by an archaeologist on 3 February 2022.</p>	Destruction completed under permit issued by Amafa – Permit nr. 17306
DUB02	-29.6151	31.0981	<p>The 2013 HIA identified a low-density scatter of Middle Stone Age “<i>cores and flakes of various sizes</i>” along a track and erosion gully extending for some 150 meters. Anderson further states that “<i>The deposit that did occur has been disturbed by farming activity. The stone tools are thus in a secondary context as well.</i>”</p> <p>During the reassessment of the archaeological material, it was found that an area of 20x70meter was barricaded in the vicinity of the GPS point as identified in the HIA. A walk through of the area produced a few MSA lithics and flakes in a secondary context. Figure 9 indicates the extent of the lithics found on site.</p> <p>No further deposits were identified.</p> <p>A destruction permit application was lodged with Amafa, and the permit issued (Appendix A) and destruction was completed while monitored by an archaeologist on 3 February 2022.</p>	Destruction completed under permit issued by Amafa – Permit nr. 17306

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A *Amafa permit*

TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeological resources

This includes:

- material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- 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 which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m 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 maritime culture zone of the republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, 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; and
- features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

Development

This means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place or influence its stability and future well-being, including:

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- constructing or putting up for display signs or boards;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

Early Stone Age

The archaeology of the Stone Age between 700 000 and 3 300 000 years ago.

Fossil

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

Heritage

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

Heritage resources

This means any place or object of cultural significance and can include (but not limited to) as stated under Section 3 of the NHRA,

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;

Holocene

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

Late Stone Age

The archaeology of the last 30 000 years associated with fully modern people.

Late Iron Age (Early Farming Communities)

The archaeology of the last 1000 years up to the 1800s, associated with iron-working and farming activities such as herding and agriculture.

Middle Iron Age

The archaeology of the period between 900-1300AD, associated with the development of the Zimbabwe culture, defined by class distinction and sacred leadership.

Middle Stone Age

The archaeology of the Stone Age between 30 000-300 000 years ago, associated with early modern humans.

Palaeontology

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

Table 1 – List of abbreviations used in this report

Abbreviations	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
APHP	Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
EIAs practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
ESA	Earlier Stone Age
GN	Government Notice
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
IAIASA	International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa
KNARIA	KwaZulu-Natal AMAFA and Research Institute Act, 5 of 2018
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)
NCW	Not Conservation Worthy
PGS	PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
PDA	Palaeontological Desktop Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System

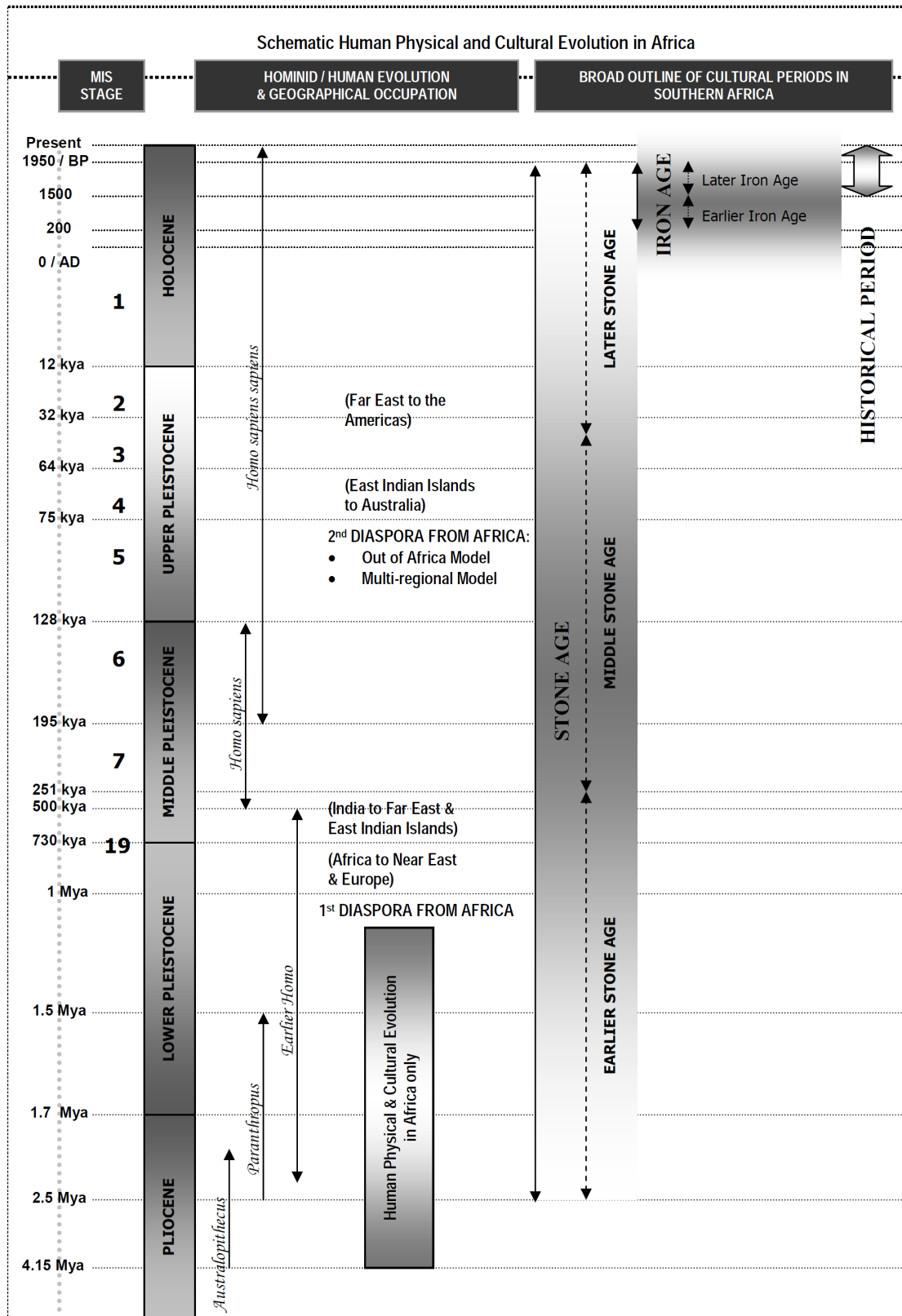


Figure 1 – Human and Cultural Timeline in Africa (Morris, 2008)

1 INTRODUCTION

Raubex KZN appointed PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd (PGS) on behalf of Dube Trade Port Corporation to undertake the assessment, destruction permit application and monitoring during destruction of two archaeological sites situated in the development footprint of the Dube Trade Port (DTP) AgriZone 2 development close to King Shaka International Airport in the Province of KwaZulu Natal.

The previous HIA conducted in 2013 identified two areas with heritage resources with varying heritage significance that required a destruction permits before construction can commence in the areas where they were located. These were:

DUB01 – the remnants of a possible early farming community associated with the Late Iron Age; and

DUB02 – a low density scatter of stone tools on the side of a hill;

PGS subsequently assisted Raubex and their client to apply for a destruction permit for the destruction of the two low significance archaeological sites.

1.1 Specialist Qualifications

PGS compiled this Phase II assessment.

The staff at PGS have a combined experience of nearly 70 years in the heritage consulting industry. PGS and its staff have extensive experience in managing HIA processes. PGS will only undertake heritage assessment work with the relevant expertise and knowledge to undertake that work competently.

Wouter Fourie, the Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist, is registered with the ASAPA as a Professional Archaeologist and is accredited as a Principal Investigator; he is further an Accredited Professional Heritage Practitioner with the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP).

1.2 Legislative Context

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact, or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

1.2.1 Statutory Framework: The National Heritage Resources (Act 25 of 1999)

The NHRA has applicability, as the study forms part of an overall HIA in terms of the provisions of Section 34, 35, 36 and 38 of the NHRA and forms part of a heritage scoping study that serves to identify key heritage resources, informants, and issues relating to the palaeontological, archaeological, built environment and cultural landscape, as well as the need to address such cases during the impact assessment phase of the HIA process.

- Section 34 – Structures

According to Section 34 of the NHRA, no person may alter, damage, or destroy any structure older than 60 years and which forms part of the site's built environment without the necessary permits from the relevant provincial heritage authority.

- Section 35 – Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites

According to Section 35 (Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites) and Section 38 (Heritage Resources Management) of the NHRA, PIAs and AIAs are required by law in the case of developments in areas underlain by potentially fossiliferous (fossil-bearing) rocks, especially where substantial bedrock excavations are envisaged, and where human settlement is known to have occurred during prehistory and the historic period.

- Section 36 – Burial Grounds & Graves

A section 36 permit application is made to the SAHRA or the competent provincial heritage authority which protects burial grounds and graves that are older than 60 years and must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit. SAHRA must also identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with these graves and must maintain such memorials. A permit is required under the following conditions:

Permit applications for burial grounds and graves older than 60 years should be submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency:

- a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of the 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.
 - d) 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.
- Section 38 - HIA as a Specialist Study within the EIA in Terms of Section 38(8)
A NHRA Section 38 (Heritage Impact Assessments) application is required when the proposed development triggers one or more of the following activities:
 - a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
 - b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
 - c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site,
 - i. exceeding 5 000 m² 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;
 - d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
 - e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority

In this instance, the heritage assessment for the property is to be undertaken as a component of the EIA for the project. Provision is made for this in terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA, which states that:

- An HIA report is required to identify, and assess archaeological resources as defined by the NHR Act, assess the impact of the proposal on the said archaeological resources, review alternatives and recommend mitigation (see methodology above).

Section 38 (3) Impact Assessments are required, in terms of the statutory framework, to conform to basic requirements as laid out in Section 38(3) of the NHRA. These are:

- The identification and mapping of heritage resources in the area affected;

- The assessment of the significance of such resources;
- The assessment of the impact of the development on the heritage resources;
- An evaluation of the impact on the heritage resources relative to sustainable socio/economic benefits;
- Consideration of alternatives if heritage resources are adversely impacted by the proposed development;
- Consideration of alternatives; and
- Plans for mitigation.

1.2.2 KwaZulu-Natal AMAFA and Research Institute Act, 5 of 2018

In terms of Section 23 of the NHRA 25 of 1999, the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute is the provincial heritage resources authority for the KwaZulu-Natal Province. In the province, the KwaZulu-Natal AMAFA and Research Institute Act, 5 of 2018 (KZNARIA) provides guidance regarding the identification, protection and management of heritage resources with the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

- *Section 37 General Protection: Structures*
37 (1) (a) No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be, older than 60 years, maybe demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.
- *Section 38 General Protection: Graves of victims of conflict*
38. No person may damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position –
 - (a) the grave of a victim of conflict;
 - (b) a cemetery made up of such graves; or
 - (c) any part of a cemetery containing such graves,
 Without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute and in terms of the Regulations to this Act.
- *Section 39 General Protection: Informal and private burial grounds*
39(1) No grave or burial ground older than 60 years, or deemed to be of heritage significance by a heritage authority –
 - (a) Not otherwise protected by this Act: and
 - (b) (b) not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority, may be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

- *Section 40 General Protection: Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, paleontological sites, historic fortifications or meteorite or meteorite impact sites*

40. (1) No person may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, write or draw upon, or otherwise disturb any battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, paleontological sites, historic fortifications or meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Locality and Site Description

The DTP AgriZone 2 is situated on the western border of the King Shaka International Airport, some 5 kilometres south of Tongaat town (**Figure 2**). The approximate midpoint of the project is at S29.61043 E31.10014.

Dube Trade Port – AgriZone 2 Locality Map



Figure 2 – Locality map

2.2 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards used based on the heritage classification of s3 in the NHRA and developed for implementation, keeping in mind the grading system approved by SAHRA for archaeological impact assessments. The updated classification and rating system as created by Heritage Western Cape (2016) is implemented in this report

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the Heritage Western Cape Guideline (2016) were used for this report (**Table 2**).

Table 2 - Rating system for archaeological resources

Grading	Description of Resource	Examples of Possible Management Strategies	Heritage Significance
I	Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance. Current examples: Sibudu Cave Langebaanweg (West Coast Fossil Park), Cradle of Humankind	May be declared as a National Heritage Site managed by SAHRA. Specific mitigation and scientific investigation can be permitted in certain circumstances with sufficient motivation.	Highest Significance
II	Heritage resources with special qualities which make them significant, but do not fulfil the criteria for Grade I status. Current examples: Blombos, Paternoster Midden.	May be declared as a Provincial Heritage Site managed by HWC. Specific mitigation and scientific investigation can be permitted in certain circumstances with sufficient motivation.	Exceptionally High Significance
III	Heritage resources that contribute to the environmental quality or cultural significance of a larger area and fulfils one of the criteria set out in section 3(3) of the Act but that does not fulfil the criteria for Grade II status. Grade III sites may be formally protected by placement on the Heritage Register.		
IIIA	Such a resource must be an excellent example of its kind or must be sufficiently rare. Current examples: Varschedrift; Peers Cave; Brobartia Road Midden at Bettys Bay	Resource must be retained. Specific mitigation and scientific investigation can be permitted in certain circumstances with sufficient motivation.	High Significance
IIIB	Such a resource might have similar significances to those of a Grade III A resource, but to a lesser degree.	Resource must be retained where possible where not possible it must be fully investigated and/or mitigated.	Medium Significance
IIIC	Such a resource is of contributing significance.	Resource must be satisfactorily studied before impact. If the recording already done (such as in an HIA or permit application) is not sufficient, further recording or even mitigation may be required.	Low Significance
NCW	A resource that, after appropriate investigation, has been determined to not have enough heritage significance to be retained as part of the National Estate.	No further actions under the NHRA are required. This must be motivated by the applicant or the consultant and approved by the authority.	No research potential or other cultural significance

3 CURRENT STATUS QUO

3.1 Site Description

Construction activity is already ongoing on-site since May 2021. Large tracts of vegetation are already removed while levelling through cut and fill activities are continuing on site.



Figure 3 – Vegetation clearing on site



Figure 4 – Cut and fill activities on site

4 FIELDWORK AND FINDINGS

A site assessment was conducted by a senior archaeologist from PGS on foot on **31 August 2021** to reassess the previous identified archaeological sites (**Figure 5**).

The assessment of the two identified areas at **DUB01** and **DUB02** is contained in **Table 3** below.



Dube Trade Port – AgriZone 2 Locality of DUB01 and DUB02

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd
Heritage Management
Unit



Figure 5 – Heritage features

Table 3 - Assessment of the previously identified heritage resources for the destruction permit application submitted on 12 October 2021

Site number	Lat	Lon	Description	Heritage Significance	Heritage Rating
DUB01	-29.6152	31.0935	<p>The area of DUB01 was demarcated and barricaded with a safety mesh as part of the protection of the archaeological site as identified in the HIA (Anderson, 2013). Anderson identified a low density scatter of thin-walled sherds, one lower and one upper grinding stone in an area of 100x50m. He further states that – “There is unlikely to be a deep archaeological deposit. The deposit that did occur has been disturbed by farming activity.”</p> <p>A walkthrough of the barricaded area (20x25m) produced a total of 5 pieces of undecorated ceramics with no induction of any other cultural features or deposits in the area.</p> <p>The absence of other cultural material and archaeological deposits makes these finds nothing more than sporadic, and any other possible remains that were present in 2013 is no longer found.</p> <p>Based on the above, the site has no cultural heritage significance and is not conservation worthy.</p> <p>No further mitigation is required and can be destructed after a permit is issued by AMAFA.</p>	No research potential or other cultural significance	NCW
 <p data-bbox="371 1334 949 1366">Figure 6 – View of the barricaded area of DUB01</p>			 <p data-bbox="1346 1326 1861 1358">Figure 7 – Extent of ceramics found on site</p>		

Site number	Lat	Lon	Description	Heritage Significance	Heritage Rating
DUB02	-29.6151	31.0981	<p>The 2013 HIA identified a low density scatter of Middle Stone Age “cores and flakes of various sizes” along a track and erosion gully extending for some 150 meters. Anderson further states that “The deposit that did occur has been disturbed by farming activity. The stone tools are thus in a secondary context as well.”</p> <p>During the reassessment of the archaeological material, it was found that an area of 20x70meter was barricaded in the vicinity of the GPS point as identified in the HIA. A walked through of the area produced a few MSA lithics and flakes in a secondary context. Figure 9 indicates the extent of the lithics found on site. No further deposits were identified.</p> <p>No further mitigation is required and can be destructed after a permit is issued by AMAFA.</p>	No research potential or other cultural significance	NCW



Figure 8 – General view of the demarcated area



Figure 9 – Extent of lithics found on site

5 OUTCOME AND FINAL ACTIONS

PGS assisted the Raubex and their client Dube Trade Port Corporation to apply for a destruction permit of the two archaeological sites that was assessed as having a low heritage significance and not conservation worthy.

The application was submitted to Amafa on 12 October 2021 and after consideration Amafa issued a destruction permit (Permit No. 17306 – **Appendix A**) on 15 December 2021.

The destruction of the two sites was concluded on 3 February 2022. The methodology utilised during the destruction was:

DUB01 – (Refer to Table 4)

- Due to access constraints the removal of the topsoil and cultural layer was done with a bulldozer. The soil was stripped as far as possible in 20 cm layers.
- The soil stripping was monitored by an archaeologist from PGS Heritage.
- A single undecorated ceramic shard was identified during the site clearance.
- After completion of the soil stripping down to horizon B, the archaeologist confirmed that there were no cultural material present at the site.

DUB02 – (Refer to Table 5)

- The site was cleared by means of a grader that methodically removed layers of soil at 10cm intervals.
- The soil stripping was monitored by an archaeologist from PGS Heritage.
- No more than 25 roughout lithics in approximately 700 cubic meters of removed soil were identified during the site clearing.
- After completion of the soil stripping down to horizon B, the archaeologist confirmed that there were no cultural material present at the site.

The destruction of the two sites was concluded by 11:30 am on 3 February 2022.

Refer to **Table 6** for final remarks on the two sites.

Table 4 - Pictures of destruction of site DUB01



Table 5 - Pictures of destruction of site DUB02



Table 6 – Final status of sites DUB01 and DUB02

Site no.	Lat	Lon	Resources description	Status
DUB01	-29.6152	31.0935	<p>The area of DUB01 was demarcated and barricaded with a safety mesh as part of the protection of the archaeological site as identified in the HIA (Anderson, 2013). Anderson identified a low-density scatter of thin-walled sherds, one lower and one upper grinding stone in an area of 100x50m. He further states that – “<i>There is unlikely to be a deep archaeological deposit. The deposit that did occur has been disturbed by farming activity.</i>”</p> <p>A walkthrough of the barricaded area (20x25m) produced a total of 5 pieces of undecorated ceramics with no indication of any other cultural features or deposits in the area.</p> <p>The absence of other cultural material and archaeological deposits makes these finds nothing more than sporadic, and any other possible remains that were present in 2013 is no longer found.</p> <p>Based on the above, the site has no cultural heritage significance and is not conservation worthy.</p> <p>A destruction permit application was lodged with Amafa, and the permit issued (Appendix A) and destruction was completed while monitored by an archaeologist on 3 February 2022.</p>	Destruction completed under permit issued by Amafa – Permit: 17306
DUB02	-29.6151	31.0981	<p>The 2013 HIA identified a low-density scatter of Middle Stone Age “<i>cores and flakes of various sizes</i>” along a track and erosion gully extending for some 150 meters. Anderson further states that “<i>The deposit that did occur has been disturbed by farming activity. The stone tools are thus in a secondary context as well.</i>”</p> <p>During the reassessment of the archaeological material, it was found that an area of 20x70meter was barricaded in the vicinity of the GPS point as identified in the HIA. A walk through of the area produced a few MSA lithics and flakes in a secondary context. Figure 9 indicates the extent of the lithics found on site. No further deposits were identified.</p> <p>A destruction permit application was lodged with Amafa, and the permit issued (Appendix A) and destruction was completed while monitored by an archaeologist on 3 February 2022.</p>	Destruction completed under permit issued by Amafa – Permit: 17306

6 REFERENCES

- Anderson, Gavin. 2013. Heritage Survey of the Dube Trade Port Agrizone 2. Umlando
- Groenewald, G. 2013. Desktop Palaeontological Assessment of the Agrizone Study Area, Kwa-Zulu Natal

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Appendix A – Amafa destruction permi



HERITAGE IDENTIFICATION, MANAGEMENT & PROTECTION

Enquiries: John Pakwe

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Tel: 0333946543

Date: Wednesday December 15, 2021

CaseID: 17306

Ref No.: SAH21/17306

Destruction application for sites DUB001 and DUB002 at Agrizone 2, Dube Trade Port, KwaZulu Natal Province

PermitID: 3380 REF: SAH21/17306

Issued under section 40(1) of the KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act (Act 05 of 2018) and section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Permit Holder: Hamish Erskine

Dube Trade Port Corporation

Approval is hereby given to Hamish Erskine of Dube Trade Port Corporation in accordance with the application received on 12/10/2021, for Destruction on the site/s: DUB001, DUB002.

Application for the destruction of two low significance archaeological sites (DUB001 and DUB002) as part of the development of the Dube Trade Port (DTP) AgriZone 2 development close to King Shaka International Airport in the Province of KwaZulu Natal. related to Case ID: 6051

Conditions: *This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:-*

1. That the permit is issued *strictly* for the purpose/s as set out in the application;
2. That in the event of any contemplated deviation, the prior **written approval** of KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute must be obtained;
3. In such event, a **written motivation** in support of such deviation must be submitted to KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute for consideration and;
4. No deviation will be permitted without the **prior written approval** of KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute.
5. Where applicable, KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute shall have the right to inspect the site at any time;
6. Monthly reports are to be submitted to KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute on the work being conducted and the findings;
7. Monthly reports are to be accompanied by the relevant National Site Record forms;
8. A final report on the work conducted and the findings must be submitted to KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute not later than thirty three (33) days from the date of expiration of this permit, extensions are negotiable;
9. Copies of any papers compiled or published as a result of the work conducted or the findings made must be provided to KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute;
10. KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute shall not be liable for any loss, damage or injuries to any person/s or property caused by any of the activities conducted by the Applicant;
11. Where artefacts located at the site are, in terms of this permit, exported for research or other purposes, same must be returned immediately upon completion of the research or other activity to KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute.
12. All archaeological and paleontological Material become, on discovery, the property of the Province of KwaZulu Natal and must be lodged at the repository of KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute.
13. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to ensure that artefacts are preserved in its original state while in his/her possession;

195 Langalibalele St, Pietermaritzburg, 3201
033 394 6543
www.amafainstitute.org.za



Destruction application for sites DUB001 and DUB002 at Agrizone 2, Dube Trade Port, KwaZulu Natal Province

14. *The Applicant shall be liable for any damage or destruction caused at any site or to any artefact.*
15. **FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE CONDITIONS WILL RENDER ANY ACTIVITY CONDUCTED UNLAWFUL, AND KWAZULU NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CANCEL THIS PERMIT AND TO INSTITUTE CRIMINAL AND/OR CIVIL ACTION AGAINST THE PERSON/S RESPONSIBLE.**
16. *The issuing of this permit does not exempt the Applicant from compliance with any other law, where applicable.*

This permit is valid from **15/12/2021 to 15/12/2024 AND IS NOT TRANSFERABLE.**



John Pakwe
Archaeology Officer
KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute



Mxolisi Dlamuka
Head of Secretariat and Administration
KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute

Additional Info:

Please note that this permit may be suspended should an appeal against the decisions be received by the KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute within 14 days from the date of the permit. The KwaZulu Natal Amafa and Research Institute may not be held responsible for any costs or losses incurred in the event of the suspension or retraction of this permit.

ADMIN: Direct URL to case: <https://sahris.sahra.org.za/node/585268>