

TSIMBA



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FOOTPRINTS (PTY) LTD**

**PHASE ONE (1) CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT
ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
CONSTRUCTION OF EMANJOKWENI COMMUNITY
HALL IN MANJOKWENI, INKOSI LANGALIBALELE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY KWAZULU-NATAL**



DEVELOPED SEPTEMBER 2023

**A
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R**

Mr. Roy Muroyi

Lead Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist

Over 9 Years Industry experience

Over 200 Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Reports Completed

Master's Degree Heritage Studies – University of Witwatersrand

Master of Arts Degree -University of Witwatersrand

Hon.BA. Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies – Midlands State University

PRINCIPAL HERITAGE SPECIALIST ROY MUROYI: -

The report was authored by Roy Muroyi, a professional Archaeologist. Roy has over nine years' industry experience having practiced in three Southern African countries namely Malawi, Botswana and South Africa. He has so far conducted close to 200 Heritage Impact Assessment projects.

Roy holds a Masters' Degree in Heritage Studies another Masters' Degree in Critical Diversity Studies both from the University of Witwatersrand. He further an Honors Degree in Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies (Midlands State University). He also attended further training as a Laboratory Specialist for Human anatomy and human skeletal analysis through the University of Cape-Town human biology department in-conjunction with Cape Archaeological Surveys.

He is accredited with the Association of Southern African Archaeologists (ASAPA- Southern Africa) under the Cultural Heritage Resources Management section (CRM) Professional No 453 for Industrial Archaeology, Iron Age, Colonial archaeology Human skeletal analysis and Grave relocations. He is also accredited as a heritage Practitioner by the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP). Roy further holds memberships with International Association of Impact Assessments (IAIA- South Africa) and the Society of Black Archaeologists (SBA- International).

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: -

Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd is an independent service provider and apart from their fair remuneration for services rendered have no financial interest in the proposed development. We have disclosed any material information that have or may have the potential to influence the objectivity of any report or decisions base thereon; and are very much aware that a false declaration is misleading and constitutes an offense.

I, _____ **Roy Muroyi**_____, **declare that –**

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, 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 the specialist report relevant to this application, 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 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 with respect to 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;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of the law.

Signature of the Specialist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roy Muroyi', is written over a light grey rectangular background.

This report including all its related data, project results and recommendations forming part of the submission and any other subsequent reports or project documents such as the inclusion in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document for which it is intended for totally vest with the author(s) Roy Muroyi and the company he represents Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd. No part of this publication may be reproduced distributed or transmitted in any form or by any means including photocopying recording, or other mechanical methods without the prior written permission of the author, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other non-commercial uses permitted by copyright.

CONTACT DETAILS: -

Project title	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of Emanjokweni Community Hall in Manjokweni, Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality
Purpose of study	To carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment to determine the presence/absence of archaeological assess their archaeological significance in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).
Contact Person: -	Mr. Roy Muroyi Cell: +27(0)81 371 7993 Email: info@tsimba-arch.co.za
Physical Address: -	24 Lawson Mansions 74 Loveday Street Johannesburg Gauteng
Client Details: -	Tlhaho Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd 45 Gemini Way, Mariannheight, Pinetown, KZN, 3600 Email: sthembilenm@thlaho.co.za Phone: +27 (031) 703 1154

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: -

Cultural heritage resources face increasing pressures and threats from development and change in the contemporary world, a global situation that frequently results in compromise or loss of historic fabric and its associated values. Placing cultural heritage management at the heart of development policies constitutes an essential investment in the world's future and a pre-condition to successful globalization processes that take into account the principle of cultural diversity.' (UNESCO 2016: 2). This report and cultural heritage survey stands in the gap to strike a balance between sustainable development and cultural heritage management. Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd was therefore appointed by Tlhaho Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Construction of Emanjokweni Community Hall in Manjokweni, Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality, Kwa-Zulu Natal. The study area was assessed both on desktop level and by a field survey. The field survey was conducted as a non-intrusive pedestrian survey to cover the extent of the development footprint. Large parts of the proposed site were also exposed to previous earth-moving activities. Overall, most of the proposed site is disturbed and damaged to a large extent by these previous earth-moving activities.

The aim of this particular survey was to identify and document archaeological sites, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories (intangible heritage), graves, cultural landscapes, and any structures of historical significance (tangible heritage) that may be affected within the footprint of the proposed hall construction. The field survey was undertaken in August of 2023 and ground visibility was very high during this time.

The appointment of Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd is in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999 read together with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). This is due to the nature of the proposed development which triggers Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered.

The development may also impact on Cultural Heritage Resources such as graves, structures, archaeological resources that are protected in terms of Sections 34, 35, and 36 of the NHRA. The field assessment followed systematic accepted archaeological standards.

CONCLUSIONS: -

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the proposed project area. No archaeological sites or artefacts of significance were recorded during the survey. No further mitigation prior to construction is recommended in terms of Section 35 of the NHRA and Section 36 of the KZN Heritage Act for the proposed development to proceed.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS: -

Abbreviation	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECPHRA	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPR	Environmental Management Program
ESA	Early Stone Age
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron 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)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System

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1. INTRODUCTION: -

1.1 Project Background

The applicant, Inkosi Langalibalele Municipality consists of several Municipal Wards and intends to construct a community hall in Ward 12, the hall is to cater for the whole community of Ward 12. The community has been operating without a community hall facility. Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Tlhaho Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of Emanjokweni Community Hall in Manjokweni, Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality, Kwa-Zulu Natal as part of the Environmental Authorization process.

For this project, the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the Kwazulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008 are of importance and the following sites and features are protected:

- Archaeological artefacts, structures and sites older than 100 years;
- Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography;
- Objects of decorative and visual arts d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- Proclaimed heritage sites
- Grave yards and graves older than 60 years h. Meteorites and fossils
- Objects, structures and sites or scientific or technological value

The terms of reference for the study

- a) Undertake a thorough onsite survey of all areas to be affected by the proposed project, and map heritage resources. Where applicable, indicate no development zones and provide buffers in accordance with the South African legislation.
- b) The identification and assessment of potential impacts on cultural heritage resources, including historical sites arising from the proposed development.
- c) The early identification of any red flag and fatal flaw issues or impacts.
- d) Information must be provided on the following:
 - i. Results of an overview survey of the project area, and the identification of cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed development or which may affect the proposed

development during construction and operation.

- ii. Recommended mitigation measures for enhancing positive impacts and avoiding or minimizing negative impacts and risks (to be implemented during design, construction and operation).
- e) Formulation of a protocol to be followed by the Applicant for the identification, protection or recovery of cultural heritage resources during construction and operation, including the completion of all necessary permit applications, which may be required.
- f) Identify permit requirements as related to the removal and/or destruction of heritage resources (maritime and terrestrial).

The terminology used and the methodology followed with regards to the compilation of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) are explained and the legal framework stated (see **APPENDIX A**). International conventions regarding the protection of cultural resources have also been followed. The *ICOMOS Burra Charter (1979)* was also largely consulted for international heritage principles and policies applicable.

1.2 Project Motivation

There is a need for constructing a community hall facility that will service the community. This facility will facilitate a safe and secure environment for public gatherings, mobile clinics and pension pay-outs *e.t.c.* This project will provide a safe and secure structure which will look aesthetically pleasing, provide protection from the weather, as well as being in a close proximity of the surrounding communities. The construction of the community hall will provide employment and skills transfer for a limited number of local people during the construction period.

1.3 Project Proposed Scope of Works

Based on the project Service Level Agreement, the Broad scope of works entails the Design and Project Management for the proposed Emanjokweni Community Hall in Ward **12. Proposed Infrastructure includes the following;**

The scope of works for the construction of Emanjokweni Community Hall includes elements indicated below. The proposed Community Hall drawings are provided on Appendix A. The Hall Structure will comprise of the following dimensions:

- Total Length (outside) = 33.510m
- Total Width (outside) = 21.081m

The facility will consist of: A 486.90m² hall constructed on stub columns carrying portal frames and reinforced concrete strip footings supporting a 230mm wall double brick wall and a 57.71m² of ablution facility. The superstructure walls are non-load bearing since most of the loads will be carried by the portal frame structure, the roof will be covered with chromadek sheeting. Finishes include plastering and painting, ceramic floor tiles, doors and iron monger, ceilings for offices and external gutters.

External works including access paving between hall, gate and toilet, gravel surfaced parking, and a clear view perimeter fence. The specific items on the hall will be as follows:

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAME WORK

The Environmental Impact Assessment study includes a Heritage Impact Assessment specialist study, recommendations from the HIA report require Heritage Authority review and comments to be incorporated into the final EA or Record of Decision. This Heritage Impact Assessment study is informed and conducted to fulfil the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018) which lists developments or activities that may require an HIA.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) requires that all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance are protected. Types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No.25 of 1999): (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens.

This report adheres to the guidelines of Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) and KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018). The legislations require that when an area exceeding 5000 m² in extent is going to be affected by a proposed development, the developer must notify the responsible heritage authority of the proposed development and they in turn must indicate within 14 days whether an impact assessment is required. The NHR Act notes that “any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent”, the heritage authority here being KZN Provincial Authority (Amafa KwaZulu Natal).

3. LOCALITY INFORMATION -

The proposed development site is located in a rural set up, and hence no township layout or zoning exist. The proposed project site is currently a vacant land, and no alterations of the existing land use are anticipated during the planning and implementation phases of the project. The proposed site for the construction of Emanjokweni Community Hall is located in Ward 12 of the Inkosi Langalibalele Municipality. The coordinates below show the location of the project site *Latitude 29° 9'3.72"S and Longitude 29°35'33.12"E*



4. METHODOLOGY: -

4.1 Literature Review: -

The background information search of the proposed development area was conducted following the site maps from the client. Sources used in this study included:

- ✚ Published academic papers and HIA studies conducted in and around the region where the proposed infrastructure development will take place;
- ✚ Available archaeological literature covering the broader region and the entire province was also consulted;
- ✚ The SAHRIS website was consulted to obtain background information on previous heritage surveys and assessments in the area; and
- ✚ Map Archives - Historical maps of the proposed area of development and its surrounds were assessed to aid information gathering of the proposed area of development and its surrounds.

4.2 Field Survey: -

The field survey lasted for one day. It was conducted by an archaeologist from Tsimba Archaeological Footprint through driving and walking. A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted.

Disturbed and exposed layers of soils such as eroded surfaces were assessed for possible archaeological finds. These surfaces and exposed layers are likely to expose or yield archaeological and other heritage resources that may be buried underneath the soil. The surface was also inspected for possible Stone Age scatters as well as exposed Iron Age implements and other archaeological resources.

The survey followed investigation of the cultural resources onsite using the best possible technologies for archaeological field surveys. The project area was surveyed, and findings were documented through photographs using a Nikon Camera (with a built-in GPS). A Samsung GPS Logger (2018) was used to record the archaeological finds-on-site.

4.3 Data Consolidation and Report Writing: -

Data captured on the development area (during the field survey) by means of a desktop study and physical survey is used as a basis for this HIA. This data is also used to establish assessment for any possible current and future impacts within the development footprint. This includes the following:

- ✚ Assessment of the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, built environment and landscape, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
- ✚ A description of possible impacts of the proposed development, especially during the construction phase, in accordance with the standards and conventions for the management of cultural environments;
- ✚ Proposal of suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural environment and resources that may result during construction;
- ✚ Review of applicable legislative requirements that is the *NEMA (together with the 2014 EIA Regulations), the NHRA of 1999.*
- ✚ The consolidation of the data collected using the various sources as described above;
- ✚ Acknowledgement of impacts on heritage resources (such as unearthed graves) predicted to occur during construction;
- ✚ Geological Information Systems mapping of known archaeological sites and maps in the region, and
- ✚ A discussion of the results of this study with conclusions and recommendations based on the available data and study findings.

5. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE GREATER STUDY AREA: -

The British Museum has the largest collection of stone artefacts from southern Africa in Britain. Analysis of the South African component of these collections shows that Middle Stone Age artefacts are more common than Earlier or Later Stone. The study area and the greater region has been archeologically understudied. Our literature review noted that most known sites close to the study area fall within the greater Escourt area which is some 30 kilometers away from the proposed development site. The greater Estcourt area has been relatively well surveyed for archaeological sites in the past. Some sites have been recorded by cultural resource consultants who have worked in the area during the last two decades whilst archaeologists from the then Natal Museum have made various visits to the area

The Early Stone Age sites occur close to permanent water sources. Some Middle Stone Age flakes, probably dating back to ca. 40 000 – 200 000 years ago, occur in disturbed context in dongas and road cuttings. The majority of Later Stone Age sites as well as rock art sites occur further west in the foothills of the Drakensberg. These typically occur in small shelters in the sandstone formations some leading up to the Drakensberg.

Early Stone Age (ESA) dating between 2 million years ago to about 200 000 years ago. The ESA is considered as the beginning of the stone tool technology. It dates back to over 2 million years ago until 200 000 years ago. This period is characterised by Oldowan and Acheulean industries. The Oldowan Industry, dating to approximately between over 2 million years and 1.7 million years predates the later Acheulean. The Oldowan Industry consists of very simple, crudely made core tools from which flakes are struck a couple of times. To date, there is no consensus amongst archaeologists as to which hominid species manufactured these artefacts.

The Acheulean Industry lasted from about 1.7 million years until 200 thousand years ago. Acheulean tools were more specialized tools than those of the earlier industry. They were shaped intentionally to carry out specific tasks such as hacking and bashing to remove limbs from animals and marrow from bone were performed using the large sharp pointed artefacts known as hand axes. Cleavers, with their sharp, flat cutting edges were used to carry out more heavy-duty butchering activities (Esterhuysen, 2007).

Middle Stone Age (MSA) dating between 200 000 years ago to about 30 000 years ago. The ESA is considered as the beginning of the stone tool technology. It dates back to

over 2 million years ago until 200 000 years ago. This period is characterised by Oldowan and Acheulean industries. The Oldowan Industry, dating to approximately between over 2 million years and 1.7 million years predates the later Acheulean. The Oldowan Industry consists of very simple, crudely made core tools from which flakes are struck a couple of times. To date, there is no consensus amongst archaeologists as to which hominid species manufactured these artefacts.

The Acheulean Industry lasted from about 1.7 million years until 200 thousand years ago. Residue analyses on the backed tools from South African MSA sites including those in KZN indicate that these tools were certainly used as spear heads and perhaps even arrow points (Soriano et al, 2007). A few sites with impressive MSA deposits have been excavated in KZN. Perhaps the best known ones are Sibudu Cave and Umhlatuzana Cave to the south east of the study area, and Border Cave to the north of the study area. All these sites provided impressive evidence for fine resolution data and detailed stratigraphy (Wadley & Jacobs, 2006). Several Stone Age sites also occur in the Estcourt area of Kwa-Zulu Natal (Davis 1974). Four other sites like these occur in Sewula Gorge, Ntomdadlana, iGujwana and Selbourne. These sites are in thomveld, up to 60% of this thomveld represents a woody invasion in grasslands during the past 150 years (see Edwards 1967, p 124; David Green pers.com. 1998). Lady et al in the book *Life at Natal* writes that this was probably as a result of the need to control fires that would otherwise knock back young trees annually. These fires were extensive and a constant feature of the dry winter months, as an account written in August 1864 indicates (1972 p. 61-63).

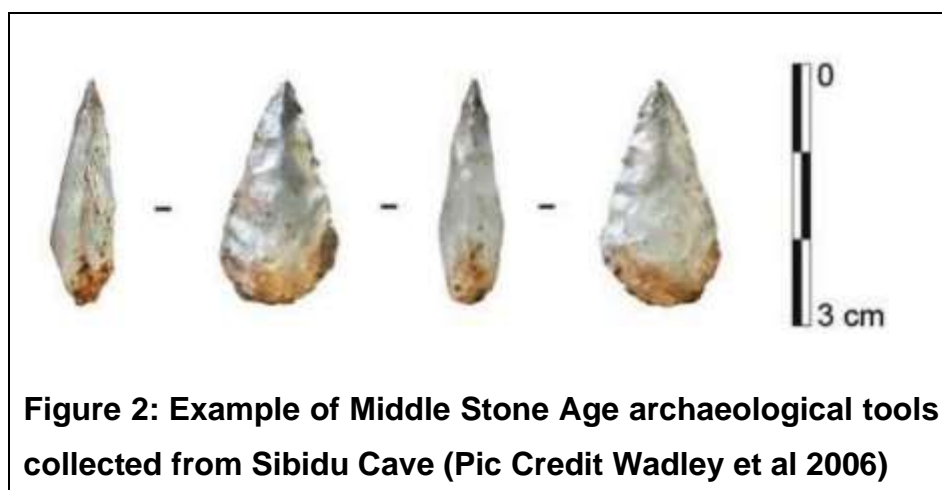


Figure 2: Example of Middle Stone Age archaeological tools collected from Sibudu Cave (Pic Credit Wadley et al 2006)

Later Stone Age (LSA) which dates from 30 000 to about 2 000 year ago. The Later Stone Age is usually associated with the San (Bushmen) or their direct ancestors. The tools during this period were even smaller and more diverse than those of the preceding Middle Stone Age period. LSA tool technology is observed to display rapid stylistic change compared to the slower pace in the MSA. The rapidity is more evident during the last 10

000 years.

The LSA tool sequence includes informal small blade tradition from about 22 000 – 12 000 years ago, a scraper and adze-rich industry between 12 000 – 8 000 years ago, a backed tool and small scraper industry between 8 000 – 4 000 years and ending with a variable set of other industries thereafter (Wadley, 2007). Adzes are thought to be wood working tools and may have also been used to make digging sticks and handles for tools. Scrapers are tools that are thought to have been used to prepare hides for clothing and manufacture of other leather items. Backed tools may have been used for cutting as well as tips for arrows. It was also during Later Stone Age times that the bow and arrow was introduced into southern Africa – perhaps around 20 000 years ago.

The low altitude and densely wooded areas in the immediate vicinity of Estcourt have been intensely occupied by Middle and later Iron Age farmers since around 1200 AD. Some of these sites have also been excavated by Professor Oliver Davies, Dr Tim Maggs and Gavin Whitelaw of the then Natal Museum at various periods between 1978 and 2005 (Huffman 2007). The well-known Moorpark Middle Iron Age site occurs approximately 70 km to the South of the study area. A total number of fifteen sites were Iron Age and Historical sites were recorded at Moorpark.

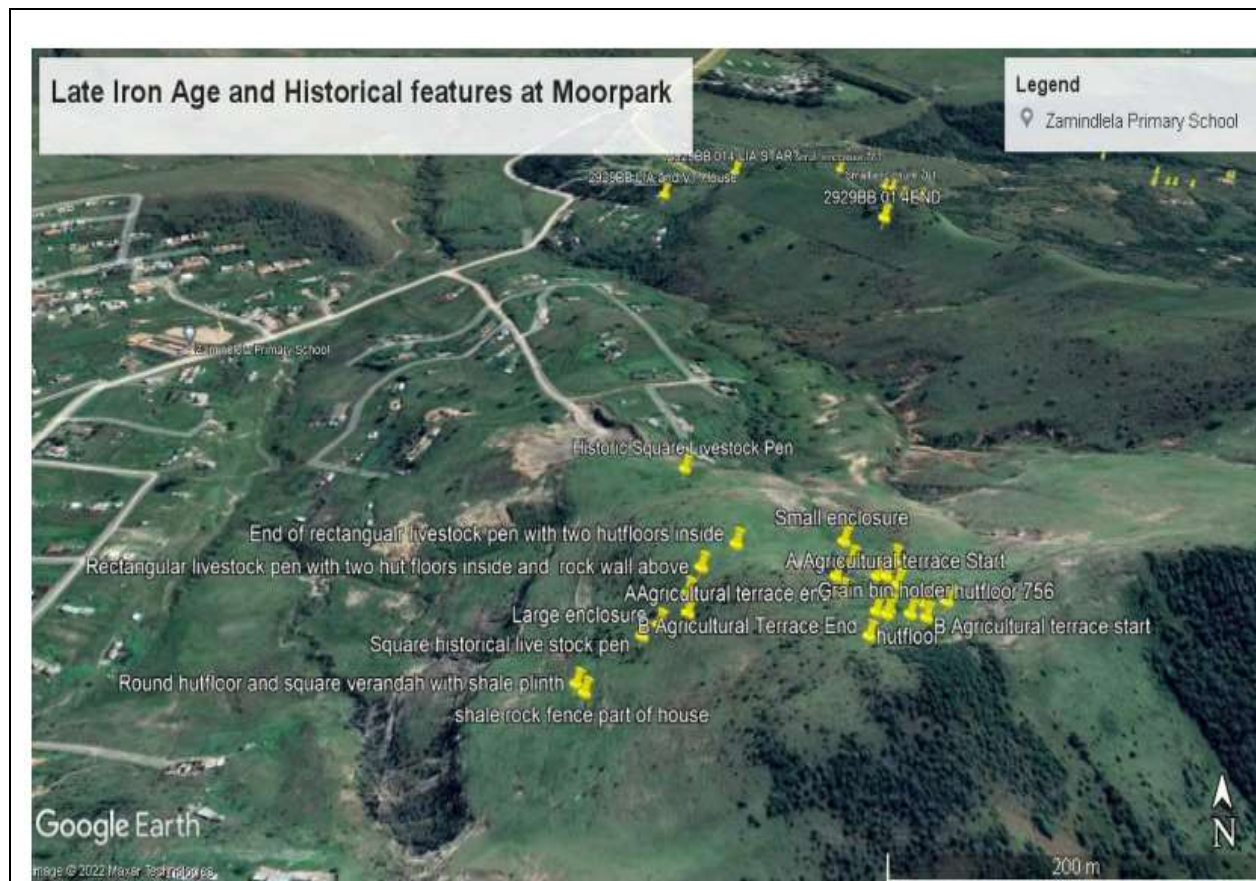


Figure 3: Google Earth Map of Late Iron Age and historical features at Moorpark, satellite of Wagendrift Dam Management Unit (Google Earth, Image @ 2022, Maxar Technologies, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

The San were the owners of the land for almost 30 000 years (Mitchell 2002) but the local demography started to change soon after 2000 years ago when the first Bantu-speaking farmers crossed the Limpopo River and arrived in South Africa. Around 800 years ago, if not earlier, Bantu-speaking farmers also settled around the Manjokweni area. Although the majority of sites constructed by these African farmers consisted of stone walling not all of them were made from stone.

6. DESCRIPTION OF FIELD WORK FINDINGS: -

The survey was conducted primarily on foot to access different locations within the project area. This allowed for a comprehensive survey to be carried out and inspection of the land for archaeological artifacts to happen.

The field survey investigated all excavated areas for archaeological sites, artefacts and ceramics. This region of Kwa Zulu Natal is known for its archaeological background hence the survey paid so much attention to such findings. No archaeological findings were found despite very good ground visibility. No graves were also identified within the proposed development site. It is however necessary to point out that a single grave was found close to the proposed development site.

Conversations and engagements with the project foreman and local residents concluded that there are no known graves on site. Customarily the Zulu people in the communal lands bury their loved one within their homesteads. Residents explained that the absence of graves within the site is due to this common practice among the Zulu people.



Figure 4: View of the proposed development site showing some of the disturbances



Figure 5: View of the mountainous features over-laying the site



Figure 6: View Of an access road to the site



Figure 7:View of the homestead close to the site with a single grave



Figure 8: A closer view of the Manjokweni Primary School



Figure 9: An access gate to the site



Figure 10:View of a close by homestead



Figure 11: View of the soccer field

5.1 BUILT ENVIRONMENT: -

Section 34(1) of National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 protects these structures against any altering.

- ❖ No structures over the years of 60 years were discovered within the study area

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES: -

Section 35 (4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority

- ❖ During the survey, no archaeological sites were recorded.

5.3 CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, INTANGIBLE AND LIVING HERITAGE:

-

Section 3 (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 makes provisions of such places of spiritual significance to individuals.

- ❖ Visual impacts to scenic routes and sense of place are also considered to be low due to the nonexistence of any notable scenic route historic structures within the study area.

5.4 BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES: -

Section 36(3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

- ❖ No burial grounds were noted within the proposed development footprint only one homestead close to the site recorded a single burial.

5.5 PUBLIC MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS: -

Section 37. Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

- ❖ No public monuments and memorials were observed during the field survey.

7. RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA: -

Site Archaeological research potential:

This criterion speaks to the potential of a site to contribute to timely and specific research questions and knowledge gaps (Bowdler 1981). The potential of a site to contribute to research questions depends on a number of factors such as its state of preservation and the range of past human activities reflected at that site. A general guideline in assessing archaeological significance has been suggested by Bowdler (1981).

Questions	Yes	No
Can this site contribute knowledge which no other site can?		✓
Can this site contribute knowledge which no other resource, such as documents or oral history or previous research, can?		✓
Is this knowledge relevant to specific or general questions about human history or behavior or some other substantive subject?		✓
Is this knowledge transferable to other sites in the region?		✓

Cultural heritage resources are valuable assets, and this underlying value can be a threat to conservation. The proposed development project does not however exert any direct pressure on any heritage places since no heritage resources are located within the pipeline alignment route.

Table 1: Risk Assessment / Evaluation

EVALUATION CRITERIA	RISK ASSESSMENT	
1. Description of Potential Impact	Negative impacts range from partial to total destruction of surface and under-surface movable/immovable relics	
2. Nature of Impact	Negative impacts can both be direct or indirect.	
3. Legal Requirements	Sections 34, 35, 36, 38 of National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 1999).	
4. Stage/Phase	Construction phase	Operational phase
5. Nature of Impact	Negative, both direct & indirect impacts.	
6. Extent of Impact	Excavations, drilling and ground clearing has potential to damage archaeological resources above and below the surface not seen during the survey.	
7. Duration of Impact	Any accidental destruction of surface or subsurface relics is not reversible but can be mitigated.	

Heritage Impact Assessment is a statutory requirement in a project of this nature. The National Heritage Resources Act (No 25: 1999) regulations of which are Section 38 (Heritage Impact Assessment process), Section 34 (Buildings and Structures older than 60 years) Section 35 (Archaeological and Palaeontological sites) and Section 36 (Graves and Burial Grounds). The ranking system below uses a four-colour code to highlight sites that are expected before or during the construction phase of the project. The ranking system shows the importance assigned to each of the resources expected for this project site and the degree of importance they should be dealt with;

	Ranking	Explanation	Colour Code
1	Very High	Grade I: Sites (Section 7 of NHRA), graves and burial grounds (Section 36 of NHRA). They must be protected. Stakeholder consultations required before graves can be relocated or other mitigation measures considered.	
2	High	Grade II: Sites (Section 7 of NHRA), Iron Age Archaeological Sites	
3	Medium	Grade II: Sites (Section 7 of NHRA), Historic Buildings and substantial archaeological deposits. They require mitigation	
4	Low	Grade III: Sites (Section 7 of NHRA), Other heritage typologies	

Table 2: Table showing the expected/sensitivities heritage resources before or during the construction phase of the project

8. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: -

7.1 SITE SIGNIFICANCE CLASSIFICATION

This section shows the formula used for assessing the significance of the proposed development project

Article 26(2) of the Burra Charter emphasizes that written statements of cultural significance for heritage resources should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. Site significance classification standards prescribed by SAHRA (2006), and acknowledged by ASAPA for the SADC Region, were used for the purposes of this report.

Table 3: Site Significance Classification

SAHRA'S SITE SIGNIFICANCE MINIMUM STANDARDS			
Filed Rating	Grade	Classification	Recommendation
1. National Significance (NS)	Grade 1		Conservation; National Site nomination
2. Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2		Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
3. Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
4. Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
5. Generally Protected A (GP.A)		High/ Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
6. Generally Protected B (GP.B)		Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
7. Generally Protected C (GP.A)		Low Significance	Destruction

7.2 SITE SIGNIFICANCE CALCULATION FORMULA: -

Site significance is calculated by combining the following concepts in the given formula:

$$S = (E+D+M) P$$

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

7.3 SIGNIFICANCE WEIGHTINGS FOR EACH POTENTIAL IMPACT: -

The significance weightings for each potential impact are as presented below;

Table 4: Significance weightings for each potential impact

ASPECT	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT
Probability	Improbable	1
	Probable	2
	Highly Probable	4
	Definite	5
Duration	Short term	1
	Medium term	3
	Long term	4
	Permanent	5
Scale	Local	1
	Site	2
	Regional	3
Magnitude/Severity	Low	2
	Medium	6
	High	8

7.3 IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE: -

Table 5: Impact Significance

Significance		
<p>It provides an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both tangible and intangible characteristics. (S) is formulated by adding the sum of numbers assigned to Extent (E), Duration (D), and Intensity (I) and multiplying the sum by the Probability. $S = (E+D+M) P$</p>		
<30	Low	Mitigation of impacts is easily achieved where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
30-60	Medium	Mitigation of impact is both feasible and fairly easy. The impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
>60	High	Significant impacts where there is difficult. The impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

7.4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT: -

This section shows the impact on heritage resources of the proposed development project during with the construction phase

Table 6: Impact Assessment

Nature: During the construction phase activities resulting in disturbance of surfaces and/or sub-surfaces may destroy, damage, alter, or remove from its original position archaeological material or objects.		
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
Magnitude	Low (2)	Low (2)
Probability	Not Probable (2)	Not probable (2)
Significance	Low (12)	Low (12)
Status	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Not irreversible	Not irreversible
Irreversible loss of resources	No resources were recorded	No resources were recorded
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, a chance find procedure should be implemented.	Yes
<u>Mitigation: - Mitigation of impacts is easily achieved where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.</u>		

9. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the proposed project area. No archaeological sites or artefacts of significance were recorded during the survey. No further mitigation prior to construction is recommended in terms of Section 35 of the NHRA and Section 36 of the KZN Heritage Act for the proposed development to proceed.

Recommendations: -

A Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr If any heritage resources listed in Appendix E are found by the contractor, environmental officer, or other responsible person once excavations have commenced then they should be reported to Amafa research and Institute.

Due to the lack of significant heritage resources in the study area the impact of the proposed project on heritage resources is considered low and it is recommended that the proposed project can commence on the condition that the following chance find procedure are implemented as part of the EMPr and based on approval from SAHRA and AMAFA.

The possibility of the occurrence of subsurface finds cannot be excluded. Therefore, if during construction any possible finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts or bone and fossil remains are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find and therefor chance find procedures should be put in place as part of the EMP. A short summary of chance find procedures is discussed below.

Reasoned Opinion: -

The proposed project is acceptable (from a heritage perspective) therefore Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd would like to request the Amafa Research and Institute to exercise their discretion and offer an approval for the proposed project subject to the recommendations given above.

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS ADOPTED IN THIS HIA

DEFINITION OF TERMS ADOPTED IN THIS HIA: -

The terminology adopted in this document is mainly influenced by the NHRA of South Africa (1999) and the Burra Charter (1979).

Adaptation: Changes made to a place so that it can have different but reconcilable uses.

Artefact: Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone: Means an area surrounding a cultural heritage which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Co-management: Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbors and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation: In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined. These processes include, but are not necessarily restricted to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm: A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource: Any place or object of cultural significance

Cultural Significance: Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future generations.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grading: The South African heritage resource management system is based on a grading system, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Heritage Resources Management: The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which are of value to the general public.

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm: A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage Site Management: The control of the elements that make up the physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public.

Historic: Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical: Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Maintenance: Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Object: Artifact (cultural object)

Paradigm: Theories, laws, models, analogies, metaphors and the epistemological and methodological values used by researchers to solve a scientific problem.

Preservation: Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection: With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the conservation, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Place :means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Reconstruction: To bring a place or object as close as possible to a specific known state by using old and new materials.

Rehabilitation: The repairing and/ or changing of a structure without necessarily taking the historical correctness thereof into account (NMC 1983: 1).

Restoration: To bring a place or object back as close as possible to a known state, without using any new materials.

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artefacts, found on a single location.

Sustainable: Means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline, would not decrease its historical integrity or cultural significance and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people

APPENDIX B: DEFINITION OF VALUES

Value	Definition
Historic Value	Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
Scientific Value	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
Aesthetic Value	Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
Social Value	Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
Rarity	Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage
Representivity	Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or 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.

APPENDIX C: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT FOR HERITAGE SPECIALIST STUDIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

This is a categorized by a temporal layering including a substantial pre-colonial, early contact and early colonial history as distinct from other regions. The following table can be regarded as a useful categorization of these formative layers:

Indigenous:

Palaeontological and geological:

- Precambrian (1.2 bya to late Pleistocene 20 000 ya)

Archaeological:

- Earlier Stone Age (3 mya to 300 00ya) (ESA)
- Middle Stone Age (c300 000 to 30 000 ya) (MSA)
- Later Stone Age (c 30 000 to 2000 ya) (LSA)
- Late Stone Age Herder period (after 2000 ya) (LSA - Herder period)
- Early contact (c 1500 - 1652)

Colonial:

- Dutch East India Company (1652 - 1795)
- Transition British and Dutch occupation (1796-1814)
- British colony (1814 -1910)
- Union of South Africa (1911-1961)
- Republic of South Africa (1962 – 1996)

Democratic:

- Republic of South Africa (1997 to present)

It is also useful to identify specific themes, which are relevant to the Western Cape context. These include, *inter alia*, the following:

- Role of women
- Liberation struggle
- Victims of conflict
- Slavery
- Religion
- Pandemic health crisis
- Agriculture
- Water

Specific spatial regions also reveal distinct characteristics, which are a function of the interplay between biophysical conditions and historical processes. Such broad regions include the following:

- West Coast
- Boland
- Overberg
- Karoo

A large number and concentration of formally protected Grade 1, 2 and World Heritage Sites, also characterize the Western Cape. Such sites include:

- Robben Island
- Table Mountain National Park

APPENDIX D: RESOURCE LIKELY TO OCCUR WITHIN THESE CONTEXTS AND LIKELY SOURCES OF HERITAGE IMPACTS/ISSUES

HERITAGE CONTEXT	HERITAGE RESOURCES	SOURCES OF HERITAGE IMPACTS/ISSUES
A. PALAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT	Fossil remains. Such resources are typically found in specific geographical areas, e.g. the Karoo and are embedded in ancient rock and limestone/calcrete formations.	Excavation
B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT NOTE: Archaeology is the study of human material and remains (by definition) and is not restricted in any formal way as being below the ground surface.	Archaeological remains dating to the following periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESA ▪ MSA ▪ LSA ▪ LSA - Herder ▪ Historical ▪ Maritime history Types of sites that could occur include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shell middens ▪ Historical dumps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural remains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subsurface excavations including ground leveling, landscaping, foundation preparation. ▪ In the case of maritime resources, development including land reclamation, harbor/marina/water front developments, marine mining, engineering and salvaging.
C. HISTORICAL BUILT URBAN LANDSCAPE CONTEXT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historical townscapes/streetscapes. ▪ Historical structures; i.e. older than 60 years ▪ Formal public spaces. ▪ Formally declared urban conservation areas. ▪ Places associated with social identity/displacement. 	A range of physical and land use changes within this context could result in the following heritage impacts/issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of historical fabric or layering related to demolition or alteration work. ▪ Loss of urban morphology related to changes in patterns of subdivision and incompatibility of the scale, massing and form of new development. ▪ Loss of social fabric related to processes of gentrification and urban renewal

APPENDIX E: CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

What is a Chance Finds Procedure?

The purpose of Archaeological Chance Find Procedure (CFP) is to address the possibility of cultural heritage resources and archaeological deposits becoming exposed during ground altering activities within the project area and to provide protocols to follow in the case of a chance archaeological find to ensure that archaeological sites are documented and protected as required. A CFP is a tool for the protection of previously unidentified cultural heritage resources during construction and mining. The main purpose of a CFP is to raise awareness of all mine workers on site regarding the potential for accidental discovery of cultural heritage resources and establish a procedure for the protection of these resources.

Chance finds are defined as potential cultural heritage objects, features, or sites that are identified outside of or after Heritage Impact studies, normally as a result of construction monitoring. Archaeological sites are protected by The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999. They are non-renewable, very susceptible to disturbance and are finite in number. Archaeological sites are an important resource that is protected for their historical, cultural, scientific and educational value to the general public, local communities.

What are the objectives of the CFP?

The objectives of this “Chance Find Procedure’ are to promote preservation of archaeological data while minimizing disruption of construction scheduling. It is recommended that due to the moderate to high archaeological potential of some areas within the project area, all on site personnel and contractors be informed of the Archaeological Chance Find Procedure and have access to a copy while on site.

Where is a CFP applicable?

Developments that involve excavation, movement, or disturbance of soils have the potential to impact archaeological materials, if present. Activities such as land clearing, and excavation are all examples of activities that may adversely affect archaeological deposits. Chance finds may be made by any member of the project team who may not necessarily be an archaeologist or even visitors. Appropriate application of a CFP on development projects has led to discovery of cultural heritage resources that were not identified during archaeological and heritage impact assessments. As such, it is considered to be a valuable instrument when properly implemented. For the CFP to be effective, the mine manager must ensure that all personnel on the proposed mine site understand the CFP and the importance of adhering to it if cultural heritage resources are encountered. In addition, training or induction on cultural heritage resources that might

potentially be found on site should be provided. In short, the Chance Find Procedure details the necessary steps to be taken if any culturally significant artefacts are found during mining or construction.

What is the CF Procedure?

The following procedure is to be executed in the event that archaeological material is discovered:

- All construction activity in the vicinity of the accidental find/feature/site must cease immediately to avoid further damage to the site.
- Briefly note the type of archaeological materials you think you've encountered, its location, and if possible, the depth below surface of the find.
- Report your discovery to your supervisor or if they are unavailable, report to the project to the EAP who will provide further instructions.
- If the supervisor is not available, notify the EAP immediately. The EAP will then report the find to the Manager who will promptly notify the project archaeologist and
- Delineate the discovered find/ feature/ site and provide a 25m buffer zone from all sides of the find.
- An archaeologist should give recommendations on the cause of action to be taken.

APPENDIX F: AUTHOR'S RESUME

ROY MUROYI

ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE SPECIALIST



AREAS OF SPECIALITY

- Iron Age archaeology
- Colonial archaeology
- Industrial Archaeology
- Grave relocations
- Human Skeletal remains analysis

WORK EXPERIENCE (NINE YEARS)

- **Tsimba Archaeological Footprints (Pty) Ltd | Current Director**
 - Heritage Impact Assessment compilation
 - Archaeological excavations
 - Human Skeletal analysis
 - Compliance with National Heritage & Environmental law
 - Geological Information systems work
- **G& A Heritage Consultants | 2018 | Field Technician**
- **Cape Archaeological Survey|2017|Field Technician**
- **Vhubvo ArchaHeritageConsultantsArchaeologist|2017**
- **NGT Holdings |Archaeologist |2016**
- **Time Line Consulting Botswana |Field Technician**
- **National Museums & Monuments of Botswana Salvage Archaeology| 2013**

CAREER OVERVIEW

I am a flexible, creative, hard-working and professionally minded archaeologist with realistic methods, who always aims to produce only the best results. I have been involved in grave relocation projects, experience in compiling Heritage Impact Assessments, and Conservation Management Plans Eco- Tourism Impact Assessments . I have also gained experience in Community Engagement for major developmental projects.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

**Masters Heritage Studies -
University of Witwatersrand**

**Masters Critical Diversity Studies
- University of Witwatersrand**

**BA.Hon. Archaeology, Cultural
Heritage and Museum Studies-
Midlands State University**

CONTACT INFO

Personal Phone: + (27) 813 717 993

Email: info@tsimba-arch.co.za

rmuroyi23@gmail.com

CHARACTER REFERENCES

**Dr. Phenyo.C. Thebe -
pcthebe2000@yahoo.com**

**Dr. Greer Valley-
Greer.Valley@Wits.ac.za**

**Jean Beater -
Jean.Beater@gmail.com**



tsimba-arch.co.za