



eThembeni Cultural Heritage

Amafa aKwazulu-Natali
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06 November 2017

Attention Bernadet Pawandiwa

Dear Ms Pawandiwa

Heritage Scoping Report

**Proposed development of 1.6 km and upgrading of 4.7 km of gravel road in Mashunka Village
Msinga LM, Mzinyathi District DM, KwaZulu-Natal.**

Project Area and Project description¹

The project involves development 1.6 km and upgrading of existing 4.70 km gravel road in Mashunka Village. The final road carriageway width of both sections of gravel road will be widened to five meters (5m) in accordance with the Department of Transport specifications.

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations require a Basic Assessment to be undertaken in terms of NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended.

Observations

Mthembu Traditional Authority; iNkosi Ngoza E Mthembu.

eThembeni staff inspected the study area on 31 August 2017 (See Figure 1). The proposed road follows the alignments of existing well established tracks and deviations from this, in places, anticipates existing homestead precincts. Upgrades will result in the same road design configuration and gravel hard top as illustrated. (See Figure 2).

No road construction had been incepted along existing roads and track alignments into the village, although portions had obviously been graded periodically. No graves were observed within 20m of the route alignment. All observed graves were located within the fenced precincts of individual homesteads. Spot checks along the route yielded no evidence of any archaeological residues of any significance.

A portion of the alignment (c. 2.5 km) traverses a block indicated as Red on the SAHRIS Palaeontological Sensitivity Map. However, this traverse, and in fact the entire road alignment, runs over deep colluvial soils derived from extensive upslope sheet erosion gravitating off the Mashunka Mountain.

¹ Information provided by EAP: Magasela and Associates

Road construction is unlikely to exceed vertical depths of 1,5m and consequently no impact on the deeper, unweathered, underlying Vryheid Formation (Ecca Group, comprising fine to coarse-grained sandstone, and shales) is anticipated. Further down the sequence, deeper doleritic intrusion is also present.

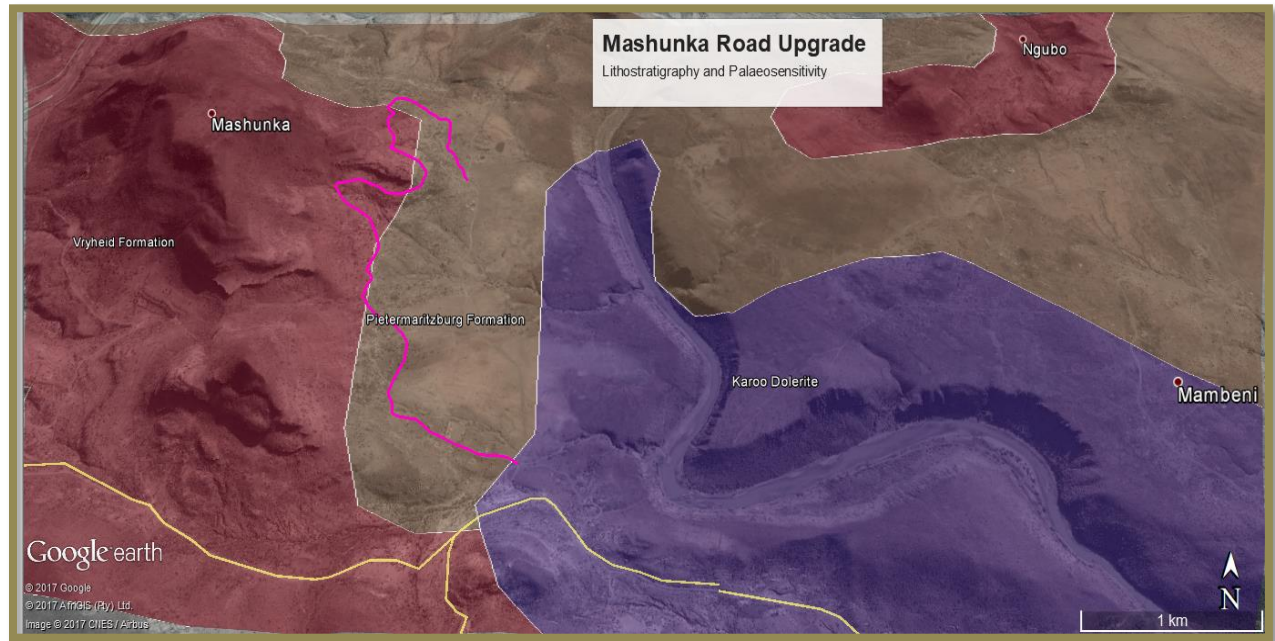


Figure 1 Locality map of the proposed Mashunka Village access-road alignment and the local lithostratigraphy



Figure 2 Existing servitude from which the Mashunka Village access-road will be constructed

Recommendations

In the light of no heritage resources of significance being observed during this heritage scoping exercise undertaken, we request that Amafa allow the enterprise to proceed with no further heritage resource mitigation. The protocols contained in Appendix 1 should be adhered to with oversight by the appointed project CLO (Community Liaison Officer) and ECO (Environmental Control Officer).

In this regard, please can you notify us timeously via the loaded SAHRIS case file as to the decision of Amafa.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Len van Schalkwyk'.

Len van Schalkwyk
Principle Investigator.

Appendix 1

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);
- Concentrations of humanly modified stone and stone tools;
- 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 Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (Heritage KZN must be notified [Tel. 033 3946543; archaeology@amafapmb.co.za]
- 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 scoping and assessment.