

**Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the
proposed Umdoni Bulk Water Supply,
South Coast,
KwaZulu Natal Province**

EVP 1621

Desktop Study (Phase 1)

For

EnviroPro (Pty) Ltd

30 October 2023; 04 December 2023; REV 11 Feb 2024

Prof Marion Bamford

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Expertise of Specialist

The Palaeontologist Consultant: Prof Marion Bamford

Qualifications: PhD (Wits Univ, 1990); FRSSAf, mASSAf

Experience: 34 years research and lecturing in Palaeontology

26 years PIA studies and over 350 projects completed

Declaration of Independence

This report has been compiled by Professor Marion Bamford, of the University of the Witwatersrand, sub-contracted by EnviroPro (Pty) Ltd, Durban, South Africa. The views expressed in this report are entirely those of the author and no other interest was displayed during the decision making process for the Project.

Specialist: Prof Marion Bamford

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M Bamford', with a horizontal line underneath.

Signature:

Executive Summary

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment was requested for the proposed Umdoni Bulk Water Supply augmentation that will include the replacement of existing pipes and placement of new pipes in the north section, with two alternate routes under consideration. The project extends from Umdoni south / Pennington in the north to Elysium in the south, KwaZulu Natal.

To comply with the regulations of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA), a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) was completed for the proposed development.

The proposed site routes lie on the sands of the Umkwelane Formation (Maputaland Group) that might preserve trace fossils and marine shells of Holocene age, and on the Dwyka Group tillites (Karoo Supergroup) that might have trace fossils or fragments of early *Glossopteris* flora fossils. Most of the route is along existing pipelines and roads. The proposed new routes are on non-fossiliferous Natal Group rocks. Nonetheless, a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr. Based on this information it is recommended that no further palaeontological impact assessment is required unless fossils are found by the developer, environmental officer or other designated responsible person once excavations for laying pipes, foundations or infrastructure have commenced. As far as the palaeontology is concerned, the project should be authorised.

ASPECT	SCREENING TOOL SENSITIVITY	VERIFIED SENSITIVITY	OUTCOME STATEMENT/ PLAN OF STUDY	RELEVANT SECTION MOTIVATING VERIFICATION
Palaeontology	High to moderate	Low	Paleontological Impact Assessment	Section 7.2. SAHRA Requirements

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1. Background

Ensync Engineers (Pty) Ltd have been appointed for the proposed Umdoni South Bulk Water Supply Augmentation (BWS) project. This will include the replacement of existing pipes and placement of new pipes in the north section, with two alternate routes under consideration. The project extends from Umdoni south / Pennington in the north to Elysium in the south, KwaZulu Natal (Figures 1-4).

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment was requested for the Umdoni South BWS project. To comply with the regulations of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA), a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) was completed for the proposed development and is reported herein.

Table 1: National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) - Requirements for Specialist Reports (Appendix 6).

	A specialist report prepared in terms of the Environmental Impact Regulations of 2017 must contain:	Relevant section in report
ai	Details of the specialist who prepared the report,	Appendix B
aii	The expertise of that person to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae	Appendix B
b	A declaration that the person is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority	Page 1
c	An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Section 1
ci	An indication of the quality and age of the base data used for the specialist report: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map accessed – date of this report	Yes
cii	A description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change	Section 5
d	The date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	N/A
e	A description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process	Section 2
f	The specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the activity and its associated structures and infrastructure	Section 4
g	An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	N/A
h	A map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	N/A
i	A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 5
j	A description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, including identified alternatives, on the environment	Section 4
k	Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 8, Appendix A

	A specialist report prepared in terms of the Environmental Impact Regulations of 2017 must contain:	Relevant section in report
l	Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	N/A
m	Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 8, Appendix A
ni	A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity or portions thereof should be authorised	Section 6
nii	If the opinion is that the proposed activity or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan	Sections 6, 8
o	A description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the study	N/A
p	A summary and copies of any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A
q	Any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A
2	Where a government notice gazetted by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	N/A



Figure 1: Google Earth map of the general area to show the relative landmarks. The Umdoni BWS augmentation project is shown by the red lines.



Figure 2: Google Earth Map of the proposed Umdoni South BWS Augmentation project showing the southern route.



Figure 3: Google Earth map of the northern section of the Umdoni south BWS project for the northern route and reticulation areas.



Figure 4: Details of the reticulation and GDP (northern section).

2. Methods and Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this study were to undertake a PIA and provide feasible management measures to comply with the requirements of SAHRA.

The methods employed to address the ToR included:

1. Consultation of geological maps, literature, palaeontological databases, published and unpublished records to determine the likelihood of fossils occurring in the affected areas. Sources included records housed at the Evolutionary Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand and SAHRA databases;
2. Where necessary, site visits by a qualified palaeontologist to locate any fossils and assess their importance (*not applicable to this assessment*);
3. Where appropriate, collection of unique or rare fossils with the necessary permits for storage and curation at an appropriate facility (*not applicable to this assessment*); and
4. Determination of fossils' representativity or scientific importance to decide if the fossils can be destroyed or a representative sample collected (*not applicable to this assessment*).

3. Geology and Palaeontology

i. Project location and geological context

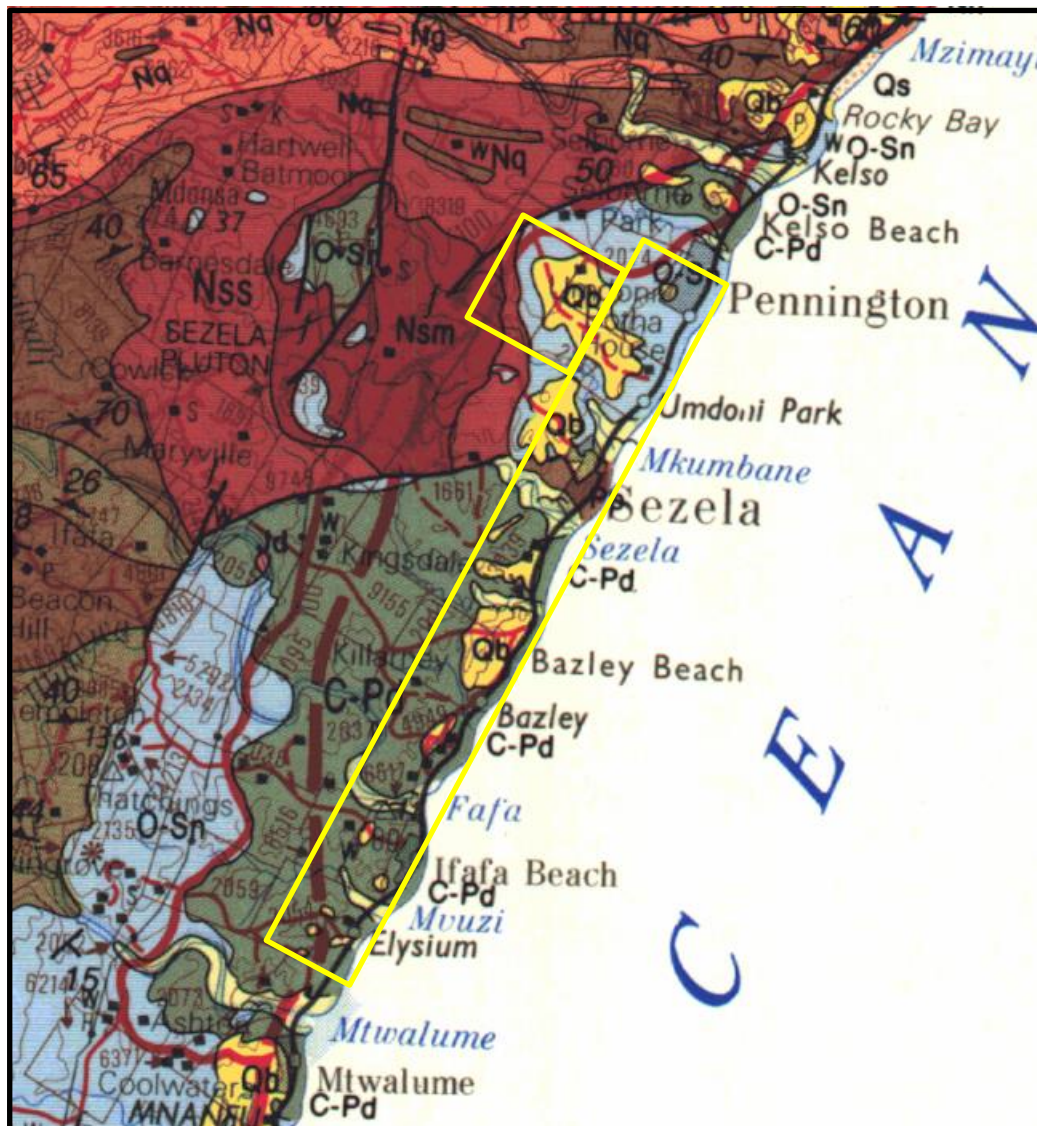


Figure 5: Geological map of the area from Umdoni South to Elysium. The location of the proposed BWS project is indicated within the yellow outlines. Abbreviations of the rock types are explained in Table 2. Map enlarged from the Geological Survey 1: 250 000 map 3030 Port Shepstone.

Table 2: Explanation of symbols for the geological map and approximate ages (Botha 2018; Johnson et al., 2006). SG = Supergroup; Fm = Formation; Ma = million years; grey shading = formations impacted by the project.

Symbol	Group/Formation	Lithology	Approximate Age
Qs	Sibaya Fm, Mfolosi Subgroup, Maputaland Group	Dune sand	Holocene ca 10.5ka to present

Symbol	Group/Formation	Lithology	Approximate Age
Qb	Umkwelane Fm (formerly Berea Fm), Uloa Subgroup, Maputaland Group	Aeolianite, decalcified to "Berea-type" reddish-brown soil profile	Mid Miocene – Pliocene 10 – 2.5 Ma
Pv	Vryheid Fm, Ecca Group, Karoo SG	Shales, mudstones, sandstones, coal	Early Permian Ca 270-260 Ma
Pp	Pietermaritzburg Fm, Ecca Group, Karoo SG	Dark-grey fine grained shales	Early Permian Ca 280-270 Ma
C-Pd	Dwyka Group, Karoo SG	Diamictite, tillites, mudstone	Late Carboniferous to Early Permian, ca 300 Ma
O-Sn	Natal Group	Quartzitic sandstone, arkose, shale	Ordovician-Silurian

The project lies in the coastal margin of southern KwaZulu Natal where young Maputaland sands overlie the older Natal Group rocks and part of the eastern margin of the Karoo Supergroup sediments (Figure 5). Basal rocks of the Karoo Supergroup, the Dwyka Group, outcrop along the coast in this the southeasternmost extent of the basin. They unconformably overlie the Natal Group Quartzites that have no fossils.

The basal unit of the Karoo Supergroup is the glacial deposits of the Dwyka Group. These tillites and diamictites were deposited by the receding glaciers and deposited with the meltwater in the large inland Karoo Basin. They are overlain by the fine-grained shales of the mostly deep-water Pietermaritzburg Formation that were deposited in the young Karoo inland sea. As the basin filled up with sediments, the next unit recognised is the shales, sandstones, mudstones and intermittent coal seams that comprise the Vryheid Formation. The rest of the Karoo Group sequence is not present in this area.

The Maputaland Group sediments are part of the early Miocene marine transgression that was followed by epeirogenic uplift, then a eustatic marine regression, starting in the middle Miocene (Botha, 2018). This marine regression deposited littoral marine sediments on the marine planed coastal platform that had incised across the entire range of rock types that were exposed along the eastern seaboard of southern Africa (ibid). Younger sands of Holocene age, the Sibaya Formation (Mfolosi Subgroup, Maputaland Group) unconformably overlie the Umkwelane Formation and are composed of modern dune and beach deposits (Botha, 2018).

ii. Palaeontological context

The palaeontological sensitivity of the routes under consideration are presented in Figures 6-8 (south, central, north). Most of the southern part is on the Dwyka Group (green; moderately sensitive) while the northern section where new routes are proposed, is on the Umkwelane Formation and indicated as highly sensitive (orange) and on non-fossiliferous igneous rocks of the Natal Group (blue or grey).

The **Dwyka Group** is made up of seven facies that were deposited in a marine basin under differing environmental settings of glacial formation and retreat (Visser, 1986, 1989; Johnson et al., 2006). In the north and east these are called the Mbizane Formation, and

the Elandsvlei Formation in the south and west. Described below are the seven facies (Johnson et al., 2006 p. 463-465):

The massive diamictite facies comprises highly compacted diamictite that is clast-poor in the north. It was deposited in subaqueous or subglacial positions.

The stratified diamictite comprises alternating diamictite, mudrock, sandstone and conglomerate beds. They are interpreted as being rapidly deposited, sediment gravity flows but with some possible reworking of the subglacial diamictites.

The massive carbonate-rich diamictite facies is clast-poor and was formed by the rainout of debris, with the carbonate probably originating by crystallisation from interstitial waters.

The conglomerate facies ranges from single layer boulder beds to poorly sorted pebble and granule conglomerates. The boulder beds are interpreted as lodgement deposits whereas the poorly sorted conglomerates are a product of water-reworking of diamictite by high-density sediment gravity flows.

The sandstone facies were formed as turbidite deposits.

The mudrock with stones facies represents rainout deposits in the distal iceberg zone.

The mudrock facies consists of dark-coloured, commonly carbonaceous mudstone, shale or silty rhythmite that was formed when the mud or silt in suspension settled. This is the only fossiliferous facies of the Dwyka Group.

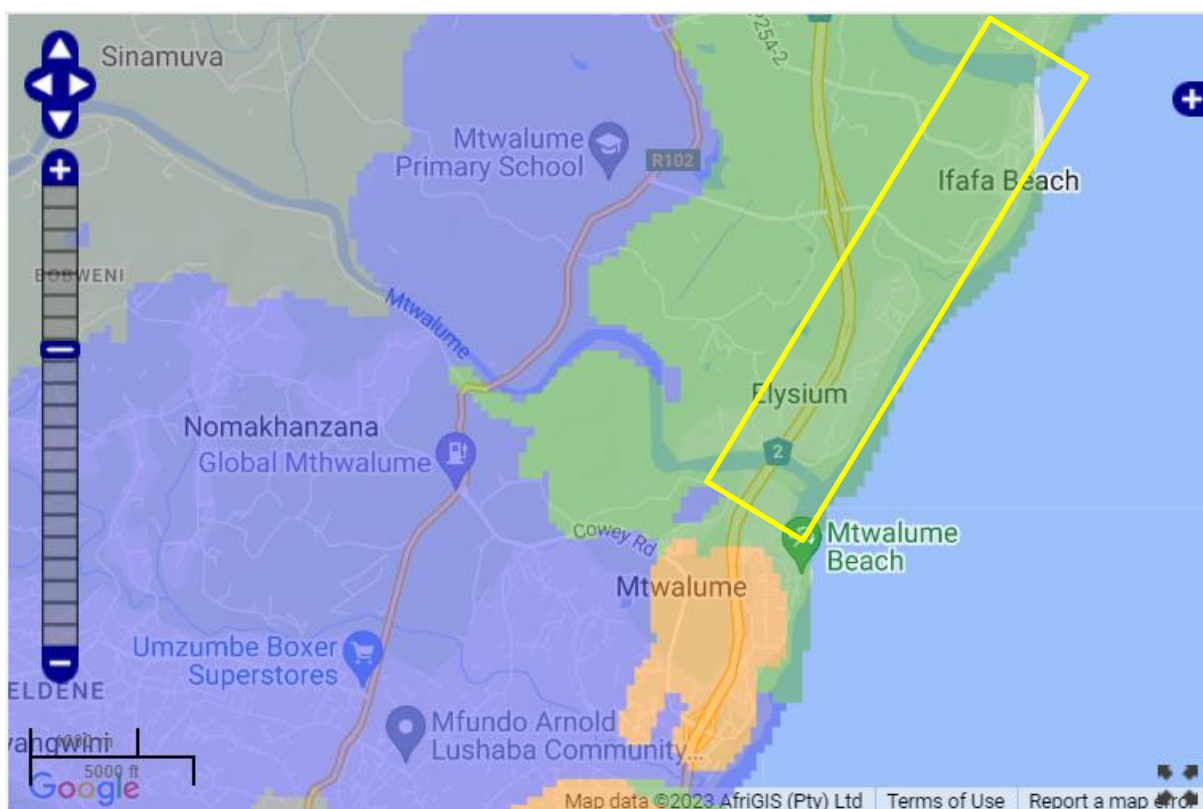


Figure 6: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map for the site for the southernmost section of the Umdoni BWS project with the route shown within the yellow rectangle. Background colours indicate the following degrees of sensitivity: red = very highly sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero.

The Dwyka *Glossopteris* flora outcrops are very sporadic and rare. Of the seven facies that have been recognised in the Dwyka Group fossil plant fragments have only been recognised from the mudrock facies. They have been recorded from around Douglas only (Johnson et al., 2006; Anderson and McLachlan 1976) although the Dwyka Group exposures are very extensive. Jurassic Dolerites do not contain fossils as they are igneous intrusives.

Typical fossils of the Umkwelane Formation are marine molluscs, shark teeth and foraminifera (microscopic marine organisms). The latter are not visible to the naked eye, and the molluscs are similar to the modern counterparts so would be difficult to distinguish.

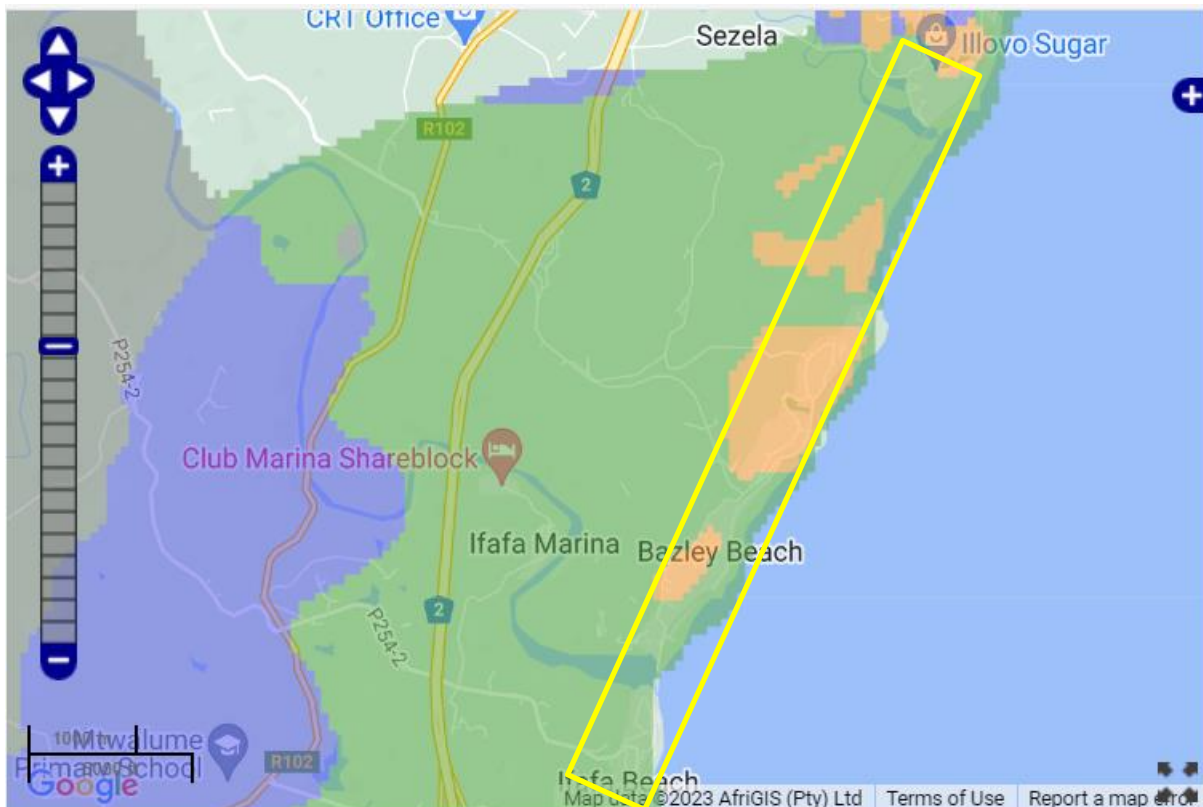


Figure 7: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map for the site for the central section of the Umdoni BWS project with the route shown within the yellow rectangle. Background colours indicate the following degrees of sensitivity: red = very highly sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero.

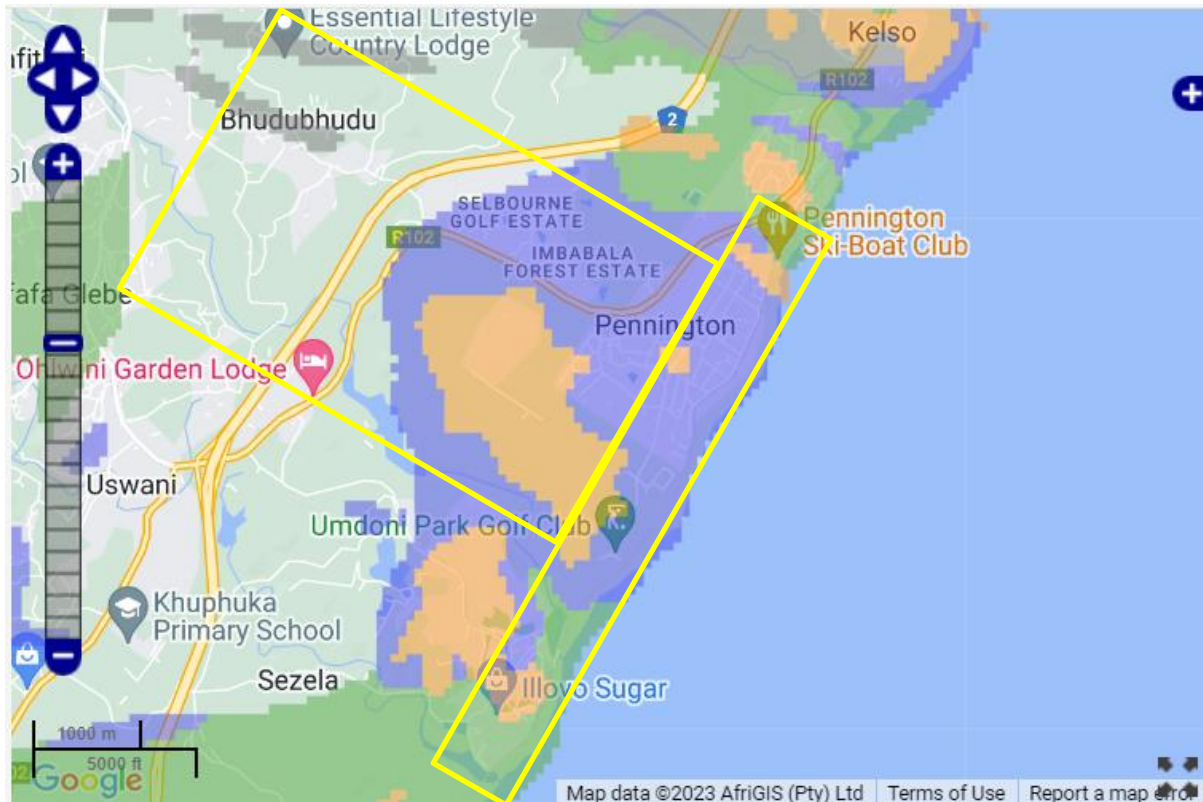


Figure 8: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map for the site for the northernmost section of the Umdoni BWS project with the route shown within the yellow rectangles and along the R102. Background colours indicate the following degrees of sensitivity: red = very highly sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero.

4. Impact assessment

An assessment of the potential impacts to possible palaeontological resources considers the criteria encapsulated in Table 3:

Table 3a: Criteria for assessing impacts

PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA		
Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts	H	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action.
	M	Moderate/ measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints.
	L	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.
	L+	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.

	M+	Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction.
	H+	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favourable publicity.
Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts	L	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short term
	M	Reversible over time. Life of the project. Medium term
	H	Permanent. Beyond closure. Long term.
Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of impacts	L	Localised - Within the site boundary.
	M	Fairly widespread – Beyond the site boundary. Local
	H	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/ national
PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)	H	Definite/ Continuous
	M	Possible/ frequent
	L	Unlikely/ seldom

Table 3b: Impact Assessment

PART B: Assessment		
SEVERITY/NATURE	H	-
	M	-
	L	Soils and alluvium do not preserve fossils; so far there are no records from the Dwyka Group or the Umkwelane Fm of plant or animal fossils in this region so it is very unlikely that fossils occur on the site. The impact would be negligible
	L+	-
	M+	-
	H+	-
DURATION	L	-
	M	-
	H	Where manifest, the impact will be permanent.
SPATIAL SCALE	L	Since the only possible fossils within the area would be fossil plant fragments, fossil root traces or marine shells in the sands or sandstones, the spatial scale will be localised within the site boundary.
	M	-
	H	-
PROBABILITY	H	-
	M	-
	L	It is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be found in the loose soils and sands that cover the area or in the stabilised dune sand that will be excavated for pipelines. Nonetheless, a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the eventual EMPr.

Based on the nature of the project, surface activities may impact upon the fossil heritage if preserved in the development footprint. The geological structures suggest that the

rocks are either much too old to contain fossils or have been disturbed by modern vegetation and urban development. Since there is a small chance that plant fossils from the Dwyka Group or marine shells from the Umkwelane Formation may be disturbed a Fossil Chance Find Protocol has been added to this report. Taking account of the defined criteria, the potential impact to fossil heritage resources is low.

5. Assumptions and uncertainties

Based on the geology of the area and the palaeontological record as we know it, it can be assumed that the formation and layout of the quartzites, sandstones, shales and sands are typical for the country and might only contain fossil plant fragments, fossil root traces, burrow traces or marine shells. The alluvium and sands of the Quaternary period would not preserve fossils. The site is already very disturbed by the modern vegetation and the surrounding urban development.

6. Recommendation

Based on experience and the lack of any previously recorded fossils from the area, it is unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the vegetated tillites of the Dwyka Group or the vegetated sands and overlying soils of the Umkwelane Formation (Maputaland Group) of the Quaternary. There is a very small chance that marine fossils and trace fossils may occur below ground so a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr. If fossils are found by the environmental officer or other responsible person once excavations for the pipeline have commenced then they should be rescued and a palaeontologist called to assess and collect a representative sample. The impact on the palaeontological heritage would be low, therefore, the project should be authorised.

ASPECT	SCREENING TOOL SENSITIVITY	VERIFIED SENSITIVITY	OUTCOME STATEMENT/ PLAN OF STUDY	RELEVANT SECTION MOTIVATING VERIFICATION
Palaeontology	High to moderate	Low	Paleontological Impact Assessment	Section 7.2. SAHRA Requirements

7. References

Botha, G.A., 2018. Lithostratigraphy of the late Cenozoic Maputaland Group. South African Journal of Geology 121, 95-108.

Goudie, A.S., Wells, G.L., 1995. The nature, distribution and formation of pans in arid zones. Earth Science Reviews 38, 1-69.

Johnson, M.R., van Vuuren, C.J., Visser, J.N.J., Cole, D.I., Wickens, H.deV., Christie, A.D.M., Roberts, D.L., Brandl, G., 2006. Sedimentary rocks of the Karoo Supergroup. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. and Thomas, R.J., (Eds). The Geology of South Africa. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg / Council for Geoscience, Pretoria. Pp 461 – 499.

Partridge, T.C., Botha, G.A., Haddon, I.G., 2006. Cenozoic deposits of the interior. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. and Thomas, R.J., (Eds). The Geology of South Africa. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg / Council for Geoscience, Pretoria. Pp 585-604.

Plumstead, E.P., 1969. Three thousand million years of plant life in Africa. Geological Society of southern Africa, Annexure to Volume LXXII. 72pp + 25 plates.

Roberts, D.L., Botha, G.A., Maud, R.R., Pether, J., 2006. Coastal Cenozoic deposits. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. and Thomas, R.J., (Eds). The Geology of South Africa. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg / Council for Geoscience, Pretoria. Pp 605-628.

8. Chance Find Protocol

Monitoring Programme for Palaeontology – to commence once the excavations / drilling activities begin.

1. The following procedure is only required if fossils are seen on the surface and when drilling/excavations commence.
2. When excavations begin the rocks and must be given a cursory inspection by the environmental officer or designated person. Any fossiliferous material (root traces, burrows, or marine shells) should be put aside in a suitably protected place. This way the project activities will not be interrupted.
3. Photographs of similar fossils must be provided to the developer to assist in recognizing the fossil plants, vertebrates, invertebrates or trace fossils in the shales and mudstones (for example see Figures 9-10). This information will be built into the EMP's training and awareness plan and procedures.
4. Photographs of the putative fossils can be sent to the palaeontologist for a preliminary assessment.
5. If there is any possible fossil material found by the developer/environmental officer then the qualified palaeontologist sub-contracted for this project, should visit the site to inspect the selected material and check the dumps where feasible.
6. Fossil plants or vertebrates that are considered to be of good quality or scientific interest by the palaeontologist must be removed, catalogued and housed in a suitable institution where they can be made available for further study. Before the fossils are removed from the site an AMAFA permit must be obtained. Annual reports must be submitted to AMAFA and SAHRA as required by the relevant permits.
7. If no good fossil material is recovered then no site inspections by the palaeontologist will be necessary. A final report by the palaeontologist must

be sent to AMAFA and SAHRA once the project has been completed and only if there are fossils.

8. If no fossils are found and the excavations have finished then no further monitoring is required.

9. Appendix A – Examples of fossils from the Dwyka Group and Quaternary coastal deposits.



Figure 9: Photographs of fossil plant fragments and silicified wood from the Dwyka Group mudstone facies.

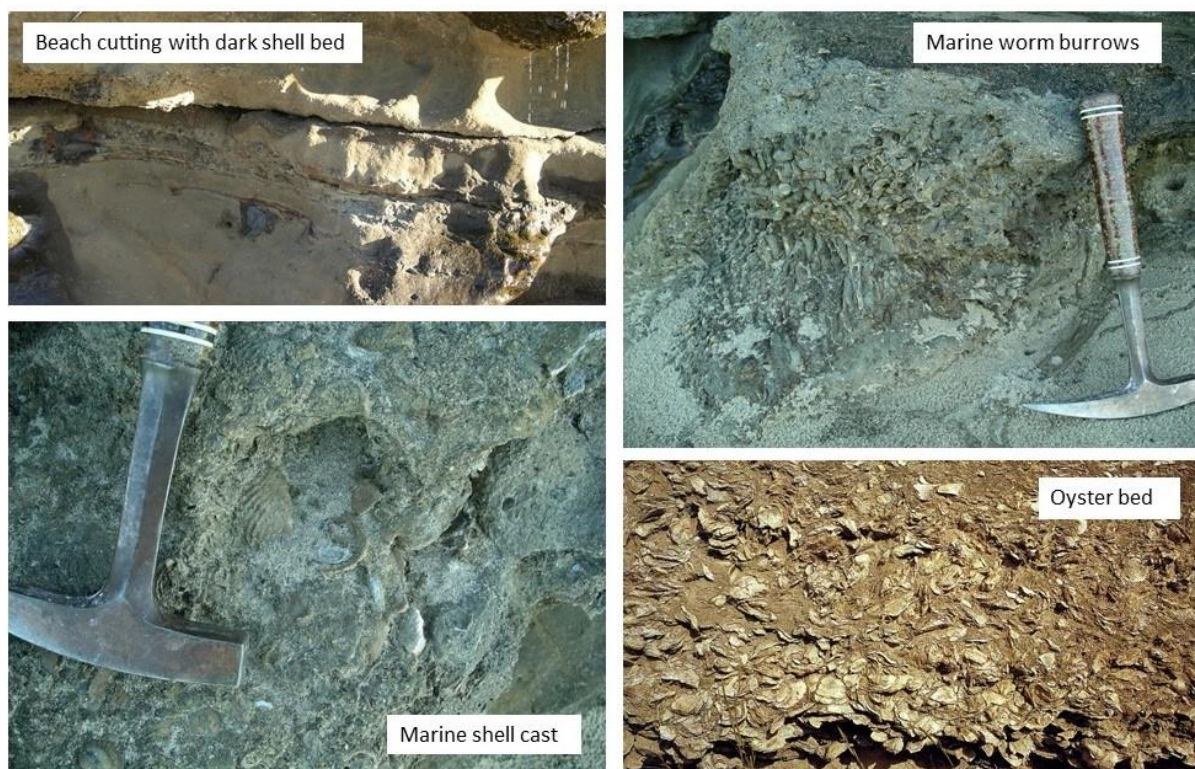


Figure 10: Photographs of trace fossils and fossils that could be found in the Umkwelane Formation sands.

10. Appendix B – Details of specialist

Curriculum vitae (short) - Marion Bamford PhD July 2023

I) Personal details

Surname	:	Bamford
First names	:	Marion Kathleen
Present employment:		Professor; Director of the Evolutionary Studies Institute. Member Management Committee of the NRF/DST Centre of Excellence Palaeosciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Telephone	:	+27 11 717 6690
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E-mail	:	marion.bamford@wits.ac.za ; marionbamford12@gmail.com

ii) Academic qualifications

Tertiary Education: All at the University of the Witwatersrand:

1980-1982: BSc, majors in Botany and Microbiology. Graduated April 1983.

1983: BSc Honours, Botany and Palaeobotany. Graduated April 1984.

1984-1986: MSc in Palaeobotany. Graduated with Distinction, November 1986.

1986-1989: PhD in Palaeobotany. Graduated in June 1990.

NRF Rating: C-2 (1999-2004); B-3 (2005-2015); B-2 (2016-2020); B-1 (2021-2026)

iii) Professional qualifications

Wood Anatomy Training (overseas as nothing was available in South Africa):

1994 - Service d'Anatomie des Bois, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium, by Roger Dechamps

1997 - Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France, by Dr Jean-Claude Koeniguer

1997 - Université Claude Bernard, Lyon, France by Prof Georges Barale, Dr Jean-Pierre Gros, and Dr Marc Philippe

iv) Membership of professional bodies/associations

Palaeontological Society of Southern Africa

Royal Society of Southern Africa - Fellow: 2006 onwards

Academy of Sciences of South Africa - Member: Oct 2014 onwards

International Association of Wood Anatomists - First enrolled: January 1991

International Organization of Palaeobotany – 1993+

Botanical Society of South Africa

South African Committee on Stratigraphy – Biostratigraphy - 1997 - 2016

SASQUA (South African Society for Quaternary Research) – 1997+

PAGES - 2008 –onwards: South African representative

ROCEEH / WAVE – 2008+

INQUA – PALCOMM – 2011+onwards

vii) Supervision of Higher Degrees

All at Wits University

Degree	Graduated/completed	Current
Honours	13	0
Masters	13	3
PhD	14	5
Postdoctoral fellows	15	4

viii) Undergraduate teaching

Geology II – Palaeobotany GEOL2008 – average 65 students per year

Biology III – Palaeobotany APES3029 – average 45 students per year

Honours – Evolution of Terrestrial Ecosystems; African Plio-Pleistocene Palaeoecology;

Micropalaeontology – average 12-20 students per year.

ix) Editing and reviewing

Editor: *Palaeontologia africana*: 2003 to 2013; 2014 – Assistant editor

Guest Editor: *Quaternary International*: 2005 volume

Member of Board of Review: *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*: 2010 –

Associate Editor Open Science UK: 2021 -
Review of manuscripts for ISI-listed journals: 30 local and international journals
Reviewing of funding applications for NRF, PAST, NWO, SIDA, National Geographic,
Leakey Foundation

x) Palaeontological Impact Assessments

Selected from the past five years only – list not complete:

- Skeerpoort Farm Mast 2020 for HCAC
- Vulindlela Eco village 2020 for 1World
- KwaZamakhule Township 2020 for Kudzala
- Sunset Copper 2020 for Digby Wells
- McCarthy-Salene 2020 for Prescali
- VLNR Lodge 2020 for HCAC
- Madadeni mixed use 2020 for EnviroPro
- Frankfort-Windfield Eskom Powerline 2020 for 1World
- Beaufort West PV Facility 2021 for ACO Associates
- Copper Sunset MR 2021 for Digby Wells
- Sannaspos PV facility 2021 for CTS Heritage
- Smithfield-Rouxville-Zastron PL 2021 for TheroServe
- Glosam Mine 2022 for AHSA
- Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge OHPL 2022 for Zutari
- Iziduli and Msenge WEFs 2022 for CTS Heritage
- Hendrina North and South WEFs & SEFs 2022 for Cabanga
- Dealesville-Springhaas SEFs 2022 for GIBB Environmental
- Vhuvhili and Mukondeleli SEFs 2022 for CSIR
- Chemwes & Stilfontein SEFs 2022 for CTS Heritage
- Equestria Exts housing 2022 for Beyond Heritage
- Zeerust Salene boreholes 2022 for Prescali
- Tsakane Sewer upgrade 2022 for Tsimba
- Transnet MPP inland and coastal 2022 for ENVASS
- Ruighoek PRA 2022 for SLR Consulting (Africa)
- Namli MRA Steinkopf 2022 for Beyond Heritage

xi) Research Output

Publications by M K Bamford up to July 2023 peer-reviewed journals or scholarly books: over 170 articles published; 5 submitted/in press; 10 book chapters.

Scopus h-index = 31; Google scholar h-index = 39; i10-index = 116

Conferences: numerous presentations at local and international conferences.