



Letter

In terms of Section of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: Phokwane Local Municipality
Private Bag X3 Hartswater 8570

The existing unlicensed Jan Kempdorp Landfill is located approximately 4 km east of the Central Business District (CBD) of Jan Kempdorp. Although Jan Kempdorp itself is situated within the Phokwane LM, Northern Cape, the landfill site is situated outside of the town within the Lekwa Teemane LM, North West Province. The landfill is situated on Farm Guldenskat 36 Portion 0, and is accessed from the provincial R506 (Surveyor-general Cadastral Code 21 digit site TOHN000000000360000). The entire site (footprint area of approximately 39,245 m²) is fenced and fitted with a gate, however no access control is exercised. Illegal dumping is currently taking place outside the boundaries of the existing landfill. The facility is currently used for the disposal of general waste, garden waste and garden rubble sourced from residents and businesses in Jan Kempdorp. No official records of waste volumes exist for the site, but the following waste disposal quantities from Jan Kempdorp are estimated: ? 50 – 80 tons of domestic waste per week; and ? 10 tons of garden waste per week. Waste generated by farming activities in the surrounding areas is also disposed of at the existing landfill. It is thus anticipated that hazardous waste may also be disposed of at the existing Jan Kempdorp Landfill. Due to a shortage of equipment within the Phokwane LM, compaction of waste at the landfill is undertaken once a month. There is limited cover material available on the site, resulting in sporadic covering of waste. The only recycling taking place on site is through informal waste collectors (or waste scavengers) living within the landfill boundaries.

The un-licensed Jan Kempdorp Waste Disposal Facility (WDF), situated on portion 0 of the Farm Guldenskat 36 within the Lekwa Teemane LM, North West Province, applied to obtain a Waste Management License (WML) to operate the existing landfill. A draft Scoping Report was submitted with the application.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999, heritage resources, including archaeological or palaeontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structures older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. This means that prior to development it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment is done. This must include the archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Appropriate (Phase 2) mitigation, which involves recording, sampling and dating sites that are to be destroyed, must be done as required.

The quickest process to follow for the archaeological component is to contract an accredited specialist (see the web site of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists www.asapa.org.za) to provide a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report. This must be done before any large development takes place.





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The Phase 1 Impact Assessment Report will identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance. It should also make recommendations (as indicated in section 38) about the process to be followed. For example, there may need to be a mitigation phase (Phase 2) where the specialist will collect or excavate material and date the site. At the end of the process the heritage authority may give permission for destruction of the sites.

The PalaeoSensitivity Map on SAHRIS (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>) indicates moderate palaeontological sensitivity in the proposed area. Therefore the SAHRA APM Unit requires a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment, conducted by a professional palaeontologist not more than 5 years ago, to be submitted to the application. Alternatively, an exemption letter, written by a professional palaeontologist, may be submitted.

If the property is very small or disturbed and there is no significant site the heritage specialist may choose to send a letter to the heritage authority to indicate that there is no necessity for any further assessment.

Any other heritage resources that may be impacted such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be assessed.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

Ragna Redelstorff
Heritage Officer
South African Heritage Resources Agency

Phillip Hine
SAHRA Head Archaeologist (Acting)
South African Heritage Resources Agency



Waste Management License for the Operation of the existing unlicensed Jan Kempdorp Landfill

Our Ref: 8737



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an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

ADMIN:

Direct URL to case: <http://www.sahra.org.za/node/343780>
(NWDACERD, Ref:)

Terms & Conditions:

1. This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining local authority approval or any other necessary approval for proposed work.
2. If any heritage resources, including graves or human remains, are encountered they must be reported to SAHRA immediately.
3. SAHRA reserves the right to request additional information as required.



The South African Heritage Resources Agency

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