Environmental Authorisation, Waste Management & Water Use Licence Applications for De Wittekrans coal mining development

Our Ref: 9/2/214/0004

Enquiries: Jenna Lavin Tel: 021 462 4502

Email: jlavin@sahra.org.za

CaseID: 2154

Date: Friday May 03, 2013

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Letter

In terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd

PO Box 2083 Pinegowrie 2123

South Africa Initial notification regarding an EIA regarding applications for Environmental Authorisation, Waste Management Licence, and Integrated Water Use Licence for a coal mining development affecting the farms De Wittekrans 218 IS, Groblershoek 191 IS, Groblershoop 192 IS, Israel 207 IS and Tweefontein 203 IS, located near Hendrina in Mpumalanga Province.

Thank you for your indication that development is to take place in this area.

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 and structures older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority.

In terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA, before any development proposed in terms of the MPRDA (2002) is approved, it is incumbent on the developer (or mine) to ensure that a **Heritage Impact Assessment** is done that satisfies Section 38(3) of the NHRA. Appropriate mitigation, which involves recording, sampling and dating sites that are to be destroyed, may be required depending on the nature and significance of the resources identified.

As such, SAHRA requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment report be completed and submitted for assessment.

This report should be inclusive of an assessment of impacts to archaeological resources and an assessment of impacts to palaeontological resources by suitably qualified practitioners. This assessment of heritage resources must satisfy Section 38(3) of the NHRA.

The requested Archaeological Report must identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance and make recommendations (as indicated in section 38(3) of the NHRA) about what mitigation may be required.

A Palaeontological study must be undertaken to assess whether or not the development will impact upon significant palaeontological resources. Alternatively, a letter of exemption from a Palaeontologist is required to indicate that this is unnecessary. If the area is deemed sensitive or if significant heritage is identified, a full Palaeontological Report may be required.

The impacts of the proposed development on any other heritage resources 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 significant cultural landscapes or viewscapes must also be assessed.



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SAHRA looks forward to receiving this heritage report and will provide comment before the project can commence.

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

Yours faithfully

Jenna Lavin

Heritage Officer

South African Heritage Resources Agency

Colette Scheermeyer

SAHRA Head Archaeologist

South African Heritage Resources Agency

ADMIN:

Direct URL to case: http://www.sahra.org.za/node/118346

