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DATE: 09 February 2010
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OUR REF: 9/2/038/0001

Eskom Holdings (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 356
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To Whom It May Concern,

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP IN TERMS OF SECTION 38 OF THE NHRA 20MVA SUBSTATION, 132 KV LOOP LINE AND 22KV OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE, SCHMIDTSDRIFT, NORTHERN CAPE.

Thank you for forwarding your notice of Notification of Intent to Develop for the above proposed project to the Archaeology, Palaeontology & Meteorites (APM) Unit (Head Office, Cape Town) for comment.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), 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 before such sites are disturbed by development it is incumbent on the developer (or mine) to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done. This must include the archaeological component (Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment) and any other applicable heritage components, such as, but not limited to, structures older than 60 years, graves, visual and landscape character of the area to be impacted, sense of place, historical places,...etc. Appropriate (Phase 2) mitigation, which involves recording, sampling and dating sites that are to be destroyed, must be done as required.

Consequently, the quickest process to follow for the archaeological component would be to contract an accredited specialist (see attached list) to

provide a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report. This must be done before any trenching or mining takes place.

The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) report will identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance. It should also make recommendations (as indicated in section 38 of the NHRA) 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 entire length of the proposed project is known to be sensitive in terms of archaeological heritage resources.

Where bedrock is to be affected, a Palaeontological Desk Top study must be undertaken to assess whether or not the development will impact upon palaeontological resources, or at least a letter of exemption from an accredited palaeontologist is needed to indicate that this is unnecessary. If the specific area chosen for this project prove to be sensitive, a full Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be required and if necessary a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary.

Attached please find lists of accredited archaeological and palaeontological specialists who may be contacted to undertake the necessary archaeological or palaeontological impact assessments.

Yours sincerely

pp. Mary Leslie
SAHRA: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorite Unit
For Chief Executive Officer

Copy: SAHRA Northern Cape Office
PHRA Northern Cape Office