Dal Fouche and Impala Mine Outfall Sewer

Our Ref: 14629



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Enquiries: Andrew Salomon Tel: 021 462 4502 Email: asalomon@sahra.org.za CaseID: 14629 Date: Wednesday January 22, 2020 Page No: 1

Letter

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

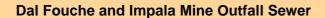
Attention: City of Ekurhuleni

The proposed sewage drainage system comprises of a 12 km of pipeline. The pipeline consists of 200 mm, 250 mm, 355 mm, 500 mm, 630 mm and 710 mm diameter pipelines. The existing concrete pipelines will no longer be in use but will remain underground and a new sewer pipeline will be constructed parallel to the existing sewer pipeline with high-density polyethylene ("HDPE") pipeline. HDPE pipelines were chosen due to their high life expectancy, durability and good resistance against the chemicals from the sewer sludge. The HDPE pipeline lasts longer regardless of the corrosion attacks. The Dal Fouche portion of the Project includes the following: • Decommissioning of existing pump station and rising main. The pump station will not be demolished. • Decommissioning of the existing gravity sewer (5.0 km). The existing gravity sewer will be left in the ground and will no longer be used. • Construction of 5.0 km of new gravity sewer. The new gravity sewer will be constructed parallel to the existing gravity sewer (7.305 km). The existing gravity sewer will be left in the ground state the following: • Decommissioning of the existing gravity sewer (7.305 km). The existing gravity sewer will be left in the ground and will be left parallel to the existing sewer

Thank you for your notification regarding this development.

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 <u>www.asapa.org.za</u>) to provide



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a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report. This must be done before any large development takes place.

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.

Where bedrock is to be affected, or where there are coastal sediments, or marine or river terraces and in potentially fossiliferous superficial deposits, 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 a Palaeontologist is needed to indicate that this is unnecessary. If the area is deemed sensitive, a full Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be required and if necessary a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary. Please note that a nationwide fossil sensitivity map is available on SAHRIS to assist applicants with determining the fossil sensitivity of a study area.

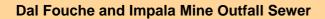
If the property is very small or disturbed and there is no significant site the heritage specialist may choose to send a letter to the heritage authority motivating for exemption from having to undertake further heritage assessments.

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 viewscapes 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

account



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an agency of the Department of Arts and Culture

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Andrew Salomon Heritage Officer: Archaeology South African Heritage Resources Agency

Phillip Hine Manager: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit South African Heritage Resources Agency

ADMIN:

Direct URL to case: http://www.sahra.org.za/node/531677 (, Ref: GAUT002/19-20/E0190)