Appendix D5 – ENGINEERING RPORT





JABULANI HOSTELS and CBD

Construction of Engineering Services

OUTLINE SCHEME REPORT

April 2011

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Report No. 1479/00/00/IR01 W&S

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CALGRO M3 HOLDINGS

JABULANI CBD AND HOSTELS

OUTLINE SCHEME REPORT

Table of Contents

| 1 | DEVELOPMENT INFROMATION | 1 |
|-----|---|-----|
| 1.1 | Developer | . 1 |
| 1.2 | Development Information and Proposed Zoning | . 1 |
| 2 | SITE DESCRIPTION | 2 |
| 2.1 | Locality | . 2 |
| 2.2 | Climate | . 2 |
| 3 | ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | 2 |
| 3.1 | Access points and external road upgrades | 2 |
| 3.2 | Standards and Specifications | 3 |
| 4 | STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN | |
| 4.1 | Summary of Stormwater Management Plan | 3 |
| 4.2 | Stormwater Catchment Areas | 5 |
| 4.3 | Standards and Specifications | (|
| 5 | WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | |
| 5.1 | Available Information | (|
| 5.2 | Bulk Services and Supply Capacity | |
| 5.3 | Proposed Design Standards | 8 |
| 5.4 | Water Demand | 5 |
| 6 | SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | 1 |
| 6.1 | Available Information | 11 |
| 6.2 | Bulk Services and Supply Capacity | 1 |
| 6.3 | Proposed Design Standards | 1. |
| 6.4 | Sewer Flows | 1 |
| 7 | Summary of Bulk Services Requirements | 1 |

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Jabulani CBD and Hostels Outline Scheme Report



APPENDICES

Appendix A Locality Plan

Appendix B Cadastral Layout Plan

Appendix C Roads Layout Plan

Traffic Impact Assessment

Appendix D Bulk Stormwater Layout Plan

Appendix E Bulk Water Layout Plan

Appendix F Bulk Sewer layout Plan



CALGRO M3 HOLDINGS

JABULANI CBD AND HOSTELS

OUTLINE SCHEME REPORT

1 DEVELOPMENT INFROMATION

1.1 Developer

The developer of the portions of property that make up Jabulani CBD and Hostels is CALGRO M3 HOLDINGS and Inkanyeli Projects (Pty) Ltd who is developing the land on behalf of Gauteng Department of Housing.

1.2 Development Information and Proposed Zoning

The properties measures 71.67 hectares in extent of which 55.25ha is developable land and the remaining 16.42ha is non-developable land adjacent to the stream along the northern boundary of the development.

The following township applications form part of the Jabulani CBD and Hostel development, which will be developed in parcels, as indicated below and drawing 1479.00.02AU01 (Appendix A).

- a) Parcel A Erf 2612 (10.35ha in extent)
- b) Parcel B Remainder of Erf 2605 (3.98ha in extent)
- c) Parcel C Remainder of Erf 2332 (5.53ha in extent)
- d) Parcel D Erf 2613 (1.89ha in extent)
- e) Parcel K Erf 2614 (12.85ha in extent)
- f) Hostels Erf 2584 (41.05ha in extent)

The majority of the developable land will be used to provide housing. The number of residential units planned is shown in Table 1 below are based on the maximum allowable densities that have been approved in the development framework. Lower number of stands may be achieved after final layout planning of the individual townships. Infrastructure requirements are based on the maximum development potential.



Table 1 - Land Table: Jabulani CBD and Hostels

| Land Parcel | Quantity Units | Developable Area ha |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Parcel A | 512 | 10.35 |
| Parcel B | 712 | 3.98 |
| Parcel C | 949 | 5.53 |
| Parcel D | 272 | 1.89 |
| Parcel K | 1 594 | 12.84 |
| Hostels | 2 764 | 20.66 |
| Total | 6803.00 | 55.25 |

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Locality

The development site is situated in Soweto, south west of Johannesburg. The planned development is near the existing Jabulani Mall and Zola District Hospital. A Locality Plan is included in Appendix B.

2.2 Climate

The development area falls within the temperate plateau climatic region. The mean annual temperature is 16°C with a range of more than ±11°C. The seasonal weather is characterised by warm wet summers and cold dry winters.

The average annual precipitation is approximately 750mm occurring mostly in the form of thunderstorms in summer. Frost is common in winter.

3 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.1 Access points and external road upgrades

Regional access to the proposed development sites is along the Koma Street (M72), and a north-south route to the west of the development.

Direct access to the various Parcels and Hostel will be via the following access points:



- Parcel K, northern portion of Parcel A and Hostel access point from Link Road (Bolani Road).
- Southern Portion of Parcel A access point from Legogo Street.
- Parcels B, C & D access point from the proposed Matjhabeng Road.

The proposed access points to the development are shown in the Road Access Layout Plan in Appendix C.

A traffic impact assessment was conducted by Mariteng Management Solutions in order to assess what impact the development will have on the existing and future road network. The study indicates that the Johnnesburg Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) service will operate in Jabulani CBD. Various upgrades to the road network have been recommended in order to accommodate the BRT. These include upgrades to access points on the development. These recommendations have been adopted and are to be incorporated into the detailed design of the development.

For additional detail please refer to the TIA attached in Appendix C.

Funding for the various access upgrades indicated in the TIA will be sought from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant funding.

3.2 Standards and Specifications

All roads and access points will be constructed according to the prevailing standards of the Johannesburg Roads Agency and Gautrans, where applicable.

Pavement design for roads will take the site geotechnical conditions into account and based on accepted norms and standards. Geometric design will take overland stormwater drainage and movement of emergency vehicles into account. All aspects of the road cross section, vertical and horizontal alignments will be designed to meet JRA standards.

4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Summary of Stormwater Management Plan

The stormwater drainage system will combine surface drainage on surfaced roads and underground pipe system that will collect stormwater from the roads, at low



points and where required, before intersections of roads. The 1:5 year recurrence period will be used to determine the minor flood. The underground pipe system will be designed to handle this flood flow. The major flood will be determined based on the 1:25 year recurrence period. The roads and underground stormwater pipes will be designed to accommodate the major flood flow. Low points within the development will be provided with drainage channels or pipes sufficient to accommodate the major flood flow. This is done with the aim of avoiding flooding or damage to adjacent property as well as to allow emergency vehicles to travel in the distributors and high order roads.

Stormwater drains radially from the highpoint near the reservoir next to Parcel K. The storm water drainage system, incorporating the roads, directs the drainage to the east and north of the site.

The general principle of onsite attenuation is to be used for each development within Jabulani CBD and Hostels. The developable land for the site is 55.25ha. Based on Johannesburg Water's guideline of $350 \text{m}^3/\text{ha}$ a total storage of 19340m^3 is required. Five positions on the site have been identified as locations for attenuation facilities (see drawing 1479.00.ZA.04.A007). These provide approximately 14000m^2 for attenuation. The target average depth for all attenuation facilities is 1.2m. This would provide an attenuation storage capacity of 16900m^3 . The remaining of 2440m^3 will have to be obtained from offsite attenuation adjacent to the site.

An additional site for attenuation of storm water flow has been identified on land adjacent to the development site. This additional space is required in order to overcome space restrictions in low lying areas in the development.

The internal drainage system across will be designed to direct flow into these attenuation facilities. The discharge from the attenuation facilities will be channeled into existing bulk storm water structures.

Jabulani Hostels

The development of Jabulani Hostels will involve the infill construction of new residential units to replace the existing structures. The position of the attenuation facility north of the Hostels is currently covered by existing Hostels. Construction of the attenuation facility will have to be programmed to follow after the relocation of the residents and demolition of these existing structures. In order to attenuate stormwater generated by the initial phase of the construction of Jabulani Hostels a pond has been provided north of the hostel. This attenuation pond has a capacity of 1674m³.



The initial phase covers an area of approximately 4.3ha. Based on Johannesburg Water guideline of 350m³/ha the storage required is 1505m³. This will be verified in the detailed design calculations.

This pond will also carry out the auxiliary function of settling out silt from runoff during the construction of the hostels.

Jabulani CBD

The drainage system for parcels in Jabulani CBD will be attenuated at source. From the various parcels the attenuated flow will be directed to the attenuation pond east of the railway station. This facility will further attenuated in order to reduce the discharge flow rate. The reduction achieved will depend on the actually storage capacity available. This will be calculated in the detailed design. From this facility the flow will be channeled east to an existing bulk stormwater canal. The reduction in the discharge flow rate will allow this channel to be optimized for both size and alternative, non-concrete channel linings. The required channel is shown in drawing 1479.00.ZA.04.A007 (Appendix D). This channel will also be able to drain areas through which it passes, thereby relieving existing stormwater drainage problems in these areas.

The complete storm water management plan is illustrated in drawing 1479.00.ZA.04.A007 (Appendix D).

Bulk costs for the attenuation and drainage of subsidized housing will be sought through MIG funding. This will include the costs for the attenuation facility for Jabulani Hostels and the bulk stormwater pipe and channel.

4.2 Stormwater Catchment Areas

The development consists of the redevelopment of the existing Jabulani Hostels and the full development of the existing developed open land. The development is bordered by existing developed areas to the north and west. To the east of the development is a railway line which acts as a major storm water cutoff. North of Jabulani Hostels is a stream that flows west to east.

The catchment areas that cover the development site and the areas that immediately affect it are shown in drawing no. 1479.00.ZA.04.A007.



4.3 Standards and Specifications

All storm water infrastructures will be designed according to the prevailing standards of the Johannesburg Roads Agency.

The major and minor flood flows will be defined according to JRA requirements and the associated drainage systems designed accordingly.

The minor storm water drainage system will be a combination of surface drainage and underground pipe system that will collect storm water at low points of roads and where necessary along the roads and before intersections of roads.

Stormwater will be conveyed on the streets as far as possible. During minor floods up to 80% of the Class 5 roads may be flooded, but kerb overtopping will not be permitted. Kerb and inlet structures are selectively placed to collect the minor stormwater flood into the pipe system.

All streets in the township will be bitumen surfaced and will be designed to act as stormwater collectors and conveyors. The streets will be placed below natural ground level so that stormwater from adjacent erven can drain into the streets. The layout and vertical alignment of streets will be designed to achieve this.

The major stormwater flood is drained at the low points of the development by inlet structures and pipe system designed to accommodate the major flood. The pipe system will direct this flood flow to attenuation facilities before discharging into existing infrastructure.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

5.1 Available Information

Reference has been made to the following reports during the investigation of the capacity of water infrastructure required for Jabulani CBD and Hostels development.

Network Analysis: Jabulani and Chiawelo Reservoir and Jabulani Tower Water District – GLS Consulting, November 2009, Project No: PS610



5.2 Bulk Services and Supply Capacity

According to the report referenced above, Jabulani CBD is in the Jabulani Tower Water District while Jabulani Hostels falls in the Jabulani Reservoir Water District. The water supply requirements for the development of Jabulani Hostels will be supplied by the 46Mℓ Jabulani Reservoir. Jabulani CBD will be supplied from the 1.1Mℓ Jabulani Tower which is part of the infrastructure at the Jabulani Reservoir.

Jabulani Reservoir and Jabulani Tower are supplied from the 700mm diameter RW963 Rand Water connection.

Jabulani Ring Main

The network analysis for Jabulani Reservoir and Tower water districts indicates that a ring main is required to supply water to the higher portions of Jabulani from the Jabulani Tower. The planned route of this ring main is shown in drawing 1479.00.ZB.05.U003 (Appendix E).

This has been identified in Johannesburg Water's network analysis as a high priority project. According to the report a 250mm diameter pipe with estimated length of 1875m is required at a cost of approximately R2.2 million. The proposed Jabulani developments have higher unit densities than assumed in the Johannesburg Water Network Analysis. In order to meet the demand from the proposed development the ring main would have to be 315mm in diameter along the same route.

Jabulani Hostels

The current water supply to Jabulani hostels is from Jabulani reservoir. The supply pressure at the hostels has been observed to be low. This observation is confirmed in the Johannesburg Water network model which indicates that pressures are marginal. Static pressure requirements at the hostels will also have to be taken into consideration for the planned three and four storey housing units. The current supply is deemed insufficient to provide an acceptable level of service to the redeveloped Jabulani Hostels.

In order to provide the required level of service, it is proposed that the Jabulani Hostels be incorporated into the Jabulani Tower water supply zone. Connection to the Jabulani Tower supply will require the planned ring main supply pipeline (mentioned above) to be constructed. A short link pipeline can then constructed to provide the required supply at suitable operating pressure to Jabulani Hostels (see drawing



1479.00.ZB.05.U003 - Appendix E).

Funding to provide the required water supply infrastructure to supply Jabulani Hostels will be sought through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant programme.

Jabulani CBD

In order to connect Jabulani CBD to the bulk supply from the Jabulani Tower, connections to the planned ring main is required.

The development plan for Jabulani CBD involves the phased development of the various parcels included. The initial phase involves development of parcels B and C (see Cadastral Layout Appendix C). In order to supply water to this initial phase it is proposed that a section of the planned ring main long enough to supply parcels B and C be constructed (see drawing 1479.00.ZB.05.U003 – Appendix E).

The remainder of the ring main construction would then have to be completed to coincide with the development of other land portions along its route.

Existing water reticulation lines currently cross portions of the development area at various locations. Parcel A and K layouts will be planned in order to avoid pipeline routes where possible. It may be necessary to reroute portions of these existing lines in order to tie into the planned development layouts.

The proposed water supply connection points and the areas they supply, are shown in drawings (Appendix E).

5.3 Proposed Design Standards

The design of water supply services will be carried out according to the requirements outlined in Johannesburg Water's *Guideline and Standards for Design and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Services*.

For draw-offs directly from the reticulation a peak factor of 4 will be used to determine the instantaneous peak flows (i.e. peak hour demands) anticipated.

City of Johannesburg by-laws relating to fire flow conditions will be adhered to. For residential (low risk) areas a fire flow of 38 Vs (2,300 Vmin) is adopted while for industrial (moderate risk) areas a fire flow of 95 Vs (5,750 Vmin) will be utilized. A



minimum hydrant delivery flow of 15 l/s (900 l/min) and 19 l/s (1,150 l/min) will be utilized for each respective risk category.

The level of service for this development will be the high service level (level 3) of Johannesburg Water's Service delivery options. This service consists of a metered house connection to each residential 1 and 3 units or site and is classified as service level 4 in the 'Guidelines for the Provision of Engineering Services and Amenities in Township Development' (Red Book).

Water Demand

The design of the internal reticulation required for the development will accommodate the ultimate demands anticipated. The total average annual daily demand (AADD) and design peak flows for the Jabulani Hostels and the Parcels of Jabulani CBD are summarized in Table 5.1 below.

The calculations are based on the maximum projected total units that can be developed with each occupied by 5 persons on average and each occupant consuming 150 \emph{V} d as specified in "The Red Book".

Projected Water Demand Table 5.1:

| | | Unit Water Demand kt/unit/day | Water Demand | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Portion | Quantity Units | | AADD ke/day | SDD. ℓ/sec | Inst. Peak Flow ℓ/sec | |
| Parcel A Parcel B Parcel C Parcel D Parcel K Hostels | 512.000 712.000 949.000 272.000 1594.000 2764.000 | 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 | 409.6 569.6 759.2 217.6 1275.2 2211.2 | 7.111 9.889 13.181 3.778 22.139 38.389 | 18.963 26.370 35.148 10.074 59.037 102.370 | |
| Total | | | 5442 | 94 | 251.96 | |

Plus 15% loss Largest Fire Flow **Total Water Plus Fire flow**

37.79 ℓ/sec 38.33 ℓ/sec 328.09 ℓ/sec



6 SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

6.1 Available Information

Reference has been made to the following during the investigation of the capacity of sewer infrastructure required for the proposed development.

- Master plan of the sewer system of Bushkoppies Phase 1 Southern sub basin
 CES, August 2006.
- Master plan for the sewer system in the Olifantsvlei Sewer Basin CES, December 2007.
- Master plan for the sewer system in the South western Outfall GLS. July 2009.

6.2 Bulk Services and Supply Capacity

The development site spans three Johannesburg Water Sewer Basins. Jabulani Hostels drains into the Bushkoppies Phase 1 Southern Basin, Jabulani Parcels B+C drains into the South Western Outfall Basin and the remainder of Jabulani CBD drains into the Olifantsvlei Sewer Basin,

Jabulani Hostels

Jabulani Hostels is in the Dube Sub-basin of the Bushkoppies Phase 1 Southern Sewer Basin. This sub-basin drains through the Dube Link outfall into Klipspruit Outfall to the Bushkoppies/ Olifantsvlei Diversion structure. Here the flow is split between diversion to Bushkoppies WWTW (via the Bushkoppies Phase 1 Tunnel) and Olifantsvlei WWTW (via the Olifantsvlei Outfall). According the information available in the report all the flow is currently being treated at the Bushkoppies WWTW.

To connect Jabulani Hostels to Dube outfall a 200mm diameter collector sewer line running through the hostels development is proposed. This will direct sewer flow north to a connection point with the Dube Link Outfall (see drawing no. 1479.00.ZB.06.U003 - Appendix F).

According to the Master Plan of the Bushkoppies Phase 1 Southern Sub-basin the following upgrades are required downstream of connection for Jabulani Hostels.



Table 6.1: Dube Link Upgrades Required

| ltem | Pipe Length m | Existing Pipe Dia | New Pipe Dia |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| B5 | 206 | 150 | 200 |
| B6.1 | 110 | 300 | 375 |
| B6.2 | 23 | 300 | 375 |
| B6.3 | 30 | 300 | 375 |
| В9 | 448 | 1200 | 1500 |

Jabulani CBD

Parcels B and C are in the Naledi Sub-basin of the South Western Outfall Basin. This flow drains via the South Western Outfall Sewer (SWOS) and is treated at the Olifantsvlei WWTW. In order to connect Parcels B and C to the Naledi Sub-basin a pipe upgrade of an existing 750m long, 150mm diameter is required. This line needs to be replaced with a 200mm diameter link sewer. Due to topographical constraints and the small size of the downstream pipe portions of the line will have to be laid at less than the minimum slopes indicated in the Johannesburg Standards. This link sewer will connect the Parcel B and C internal sewer network to the collector sewer line at the corner of Koma Street and Rangwana Street.

Parcels A and D are lower than the available existing connection points west of the railway line. In order to provide sewer services to these areas a sewer line will have to be constructed across the railway line to connect to existing services within the Olifantsvlei Sewer Basin.

The remainder of Jabulani CBD in is the Moroka-Jabavu Sub-basin of the Olifantsvlei Sewer Basin. This area drains through the Moroka-Jabavu Link Outfall into the Olifantsvlei Tunnel. Treatment is at the Olifantsveli WWTW. Two alternative connections to bulk sewer have been investigated.

Option 1

Connection to the Moroka-Jabavu sewer network can be obtained at the collector sewer line which terminates just north of Inhlazane Train Station.

The available capacity along the route of this collector sewer is not sufficient to accommodate the projected sewer flows from all the planned developments in the Jabulani CBD area (see drawing no. 1479.00.ZB.06.U003 - Appendix F).



Option 2

It is therefore proposed that the flow from Parcel K of Jabulani CBD be directed to the Dube Link outfall via the collector sewer line proposed for the Jabulani Hostels development (see drawing no. 1479.00.ZB.06.U004 - Appendix F).

Neither of the two options would require additional bulk pipelines to be constructed.

Treatment capacity is supplied by the Bushkoppies and Olifantsvlei WWTWs which currently have treatment capacities of 200Ml and 220Ml respectively. According to the SWOS Master plan the Olifantsvlei WWTW has spare capacity of 45Ml. Sewer flows from all parts of Jabulani Hostels and CBD can be directed to the Olifantsvlei WWTW. Flows that form part of the Bushkoppies Phase 1 Southern Sub-basin will have to be diverted to the Olifantsvlei Outfall via the Bushkoppies/ Olifantsvlei Diversion structure at the top of the Bushkoppies Phase 1 tunnel.

6.3 Proposed Design Standards

The design of sanitation services will be carried out according to the requirements outlined in Johannesburg Water's Guideline and Standards for Design and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Services.

6.4 Sewer Flows

The design of the internal reticulation required for the development will accommodate the effluent flows anticipated. The total dry weather flow (DWF) and peak wet weather flows (PWWF) for the Jabulani Hostels and the Parcels of Jabulani CBD are summarized in Table 6.2 below.



Table 6.2: Projected Sewer Flows

| Density | Quantity Units | Unit Sewage Discharge k€/unit/day | Sewerage | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | DWF kl/d | PDWF I/s | PWWF I/s |
| Parcel A Parcel B Parcel C Parcel D Parcel K Hostels | 512.00 712.00 949.00 272.00 1 594.00 2 764.00 | 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 | 307.2 427.2 569.4 163.2 956.4 1658.4 | 8.9 12.4 16.5 4.7 27.7 48.0 | 10.2 14.2 18.9 5.4 31.8 55.2 |
| Total | | | 4081.80 | 118.11 | 135.82 |

ℓ/sec

Percentage Infiltration

Peak Flow Factor

15% 2.5

7 Summary of Bulk Services Requirements

Based on the information available from the relevant Johannesburg Water reports the following bulk services are required in order to supply services to Jabulani Hostels and Jabulani CBD:

Stormwater Alternative 1 (pipe + channel combination):

Pipeline

994m

1500mm Diameter Concrete

Channel

766m

Earth-lined Channel

Attenuation Ponds

Stormwater Alternative 2 (all piped):

Pipeline

1760m

1.70ha

1500mm Diameter Concrete

Attenuation Ponds

1.70ha

Water:

Pipeline

1880m

315mm Diameter uPVC

Sewer:

Link Pipeline

750m

200mm Diameter uPVC



Table 7.1: Bulk Infrastructure Costs

| | | | COM 21 (1922) 5 72 |
|------------------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| Bulk Service | | Cost | |
| Stormwater | | | |
| Alternative 1: | Attenuation Ponds | R 2 | 796 000.00 |
| | Pipeline | R 6 | 583 000.00 |
| | Channel | R 1 | 138 000.00 |
| | Total | R 10 | 517 000.00 |
| | | | 5.57 |
| Alternative 2: | Attenuation Ponds | | 796 000.00 |
| | Pipeline | | 084 000.00 |
| | Total | R 13 | 880 000.00 |
| | | | |
| Water: | 935m i | _ | |
| Parcel B + C | Pipeline | R | 760 000.00 |
| Parcel A + K | Pipeline | R | 848 000.00 |
| Remainder of CBD | Pipeline | | 524 000.00 |
| i | Total | R 3 | 3 132 000.00 |
| | | | 1 |
| Sewer: | Pipeline | R | 633 000.00 |
| | Total | R | 663 000.00 |

The total cost of bulk works based on the proposals contained in this reports:

R14 282 000

- Alternative 1 used for stormwater

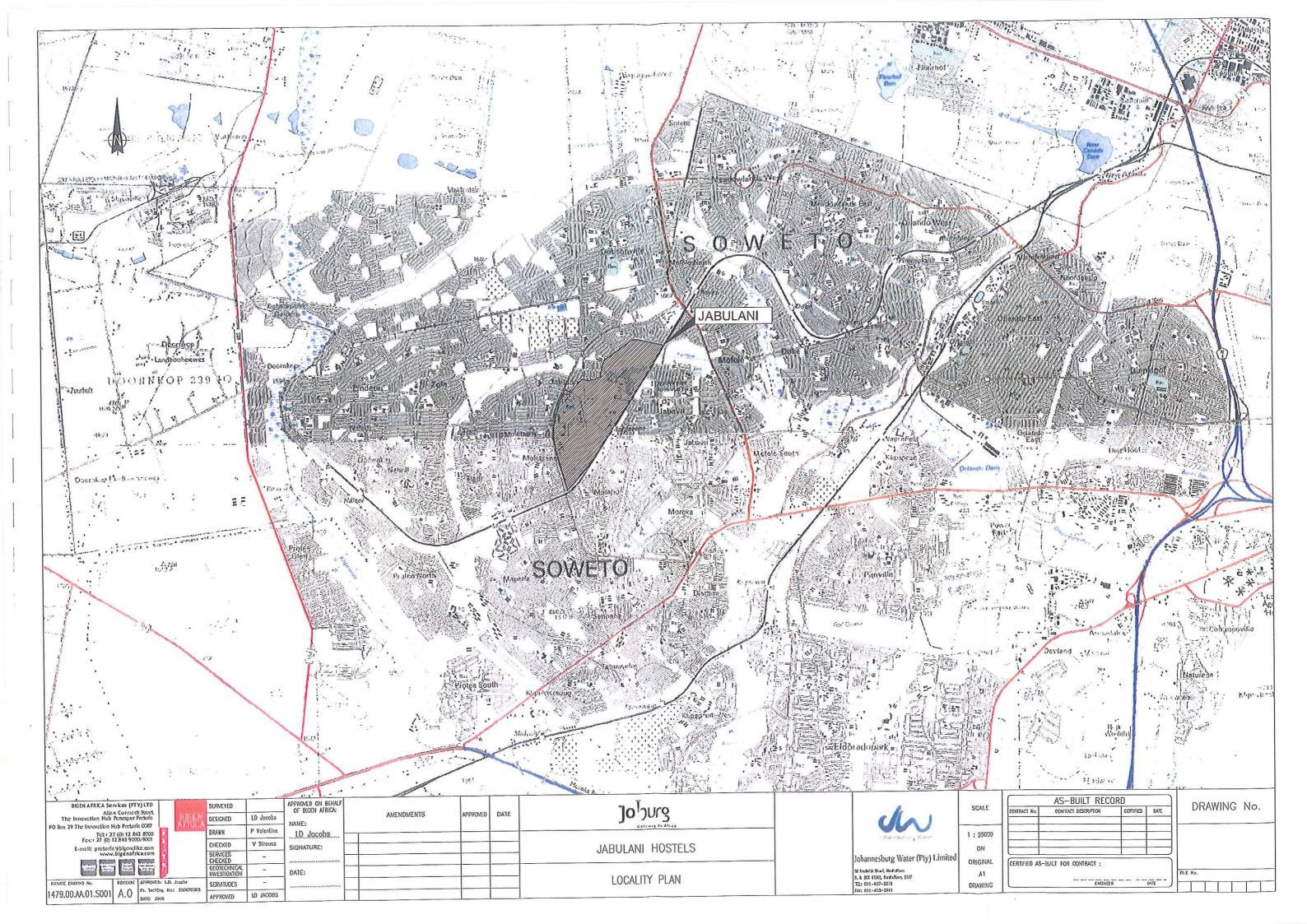
R17 645 000

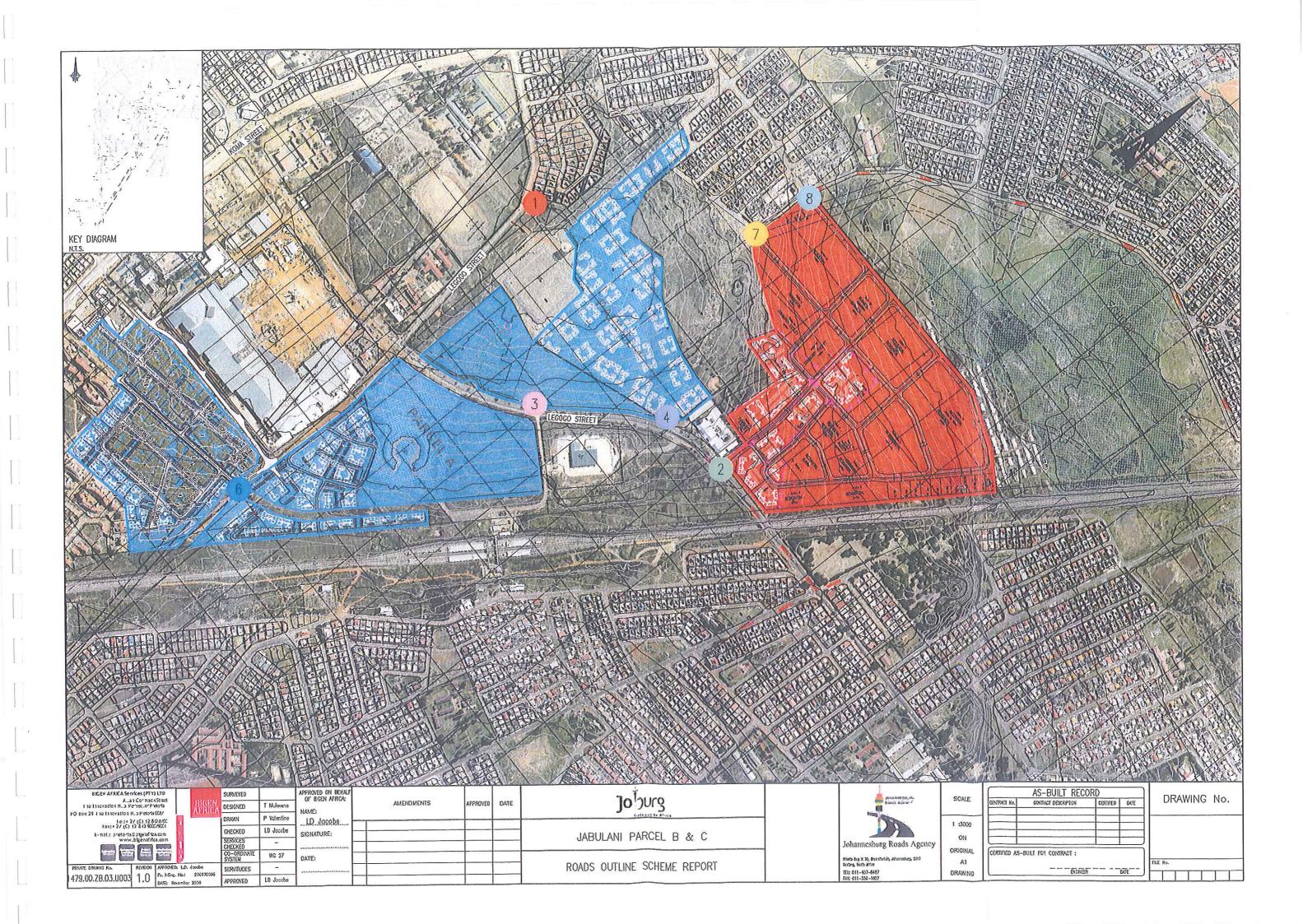
- Alternative 2 used for stormwater.



Appendix A

Locality Plan

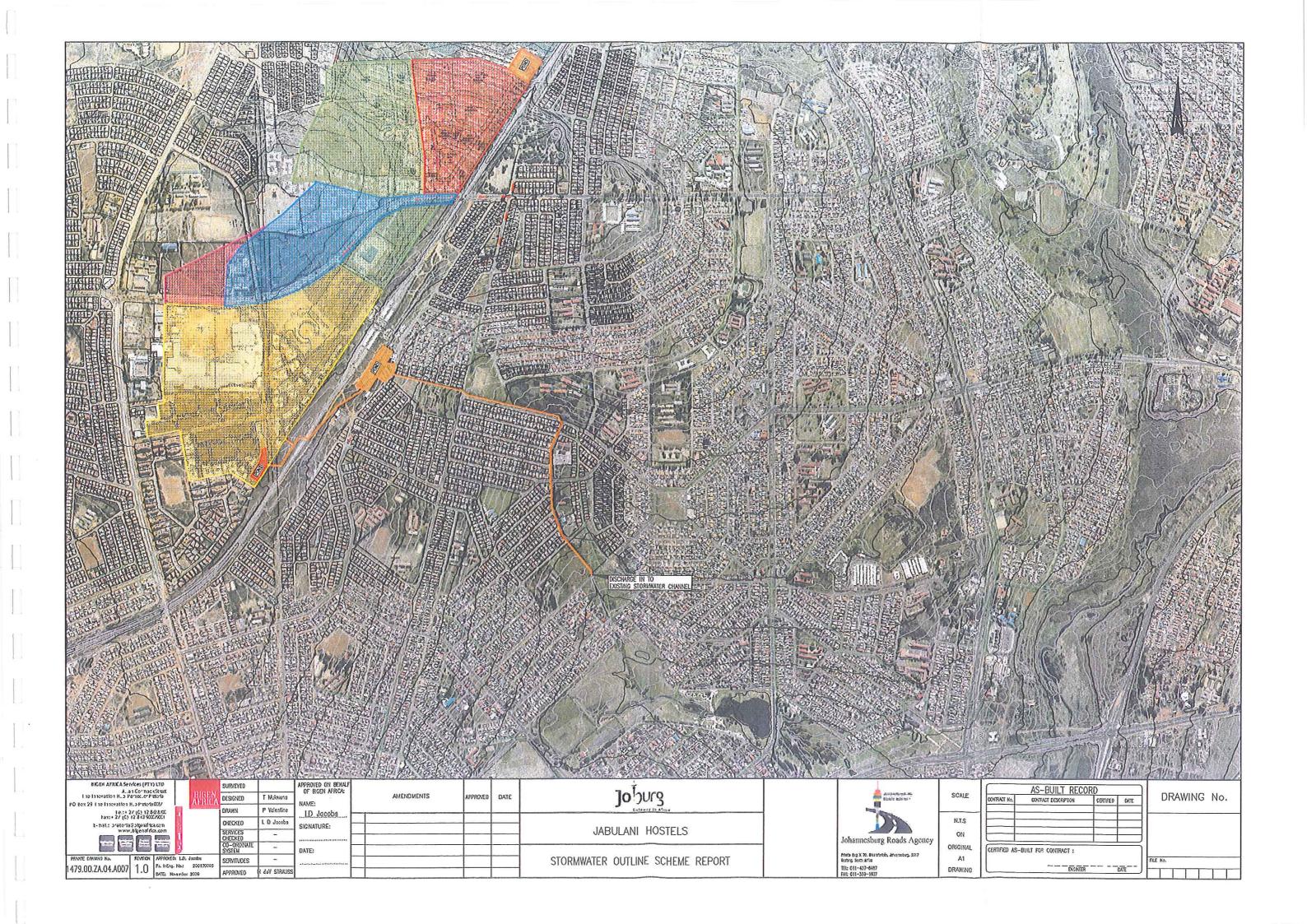






Appendix D

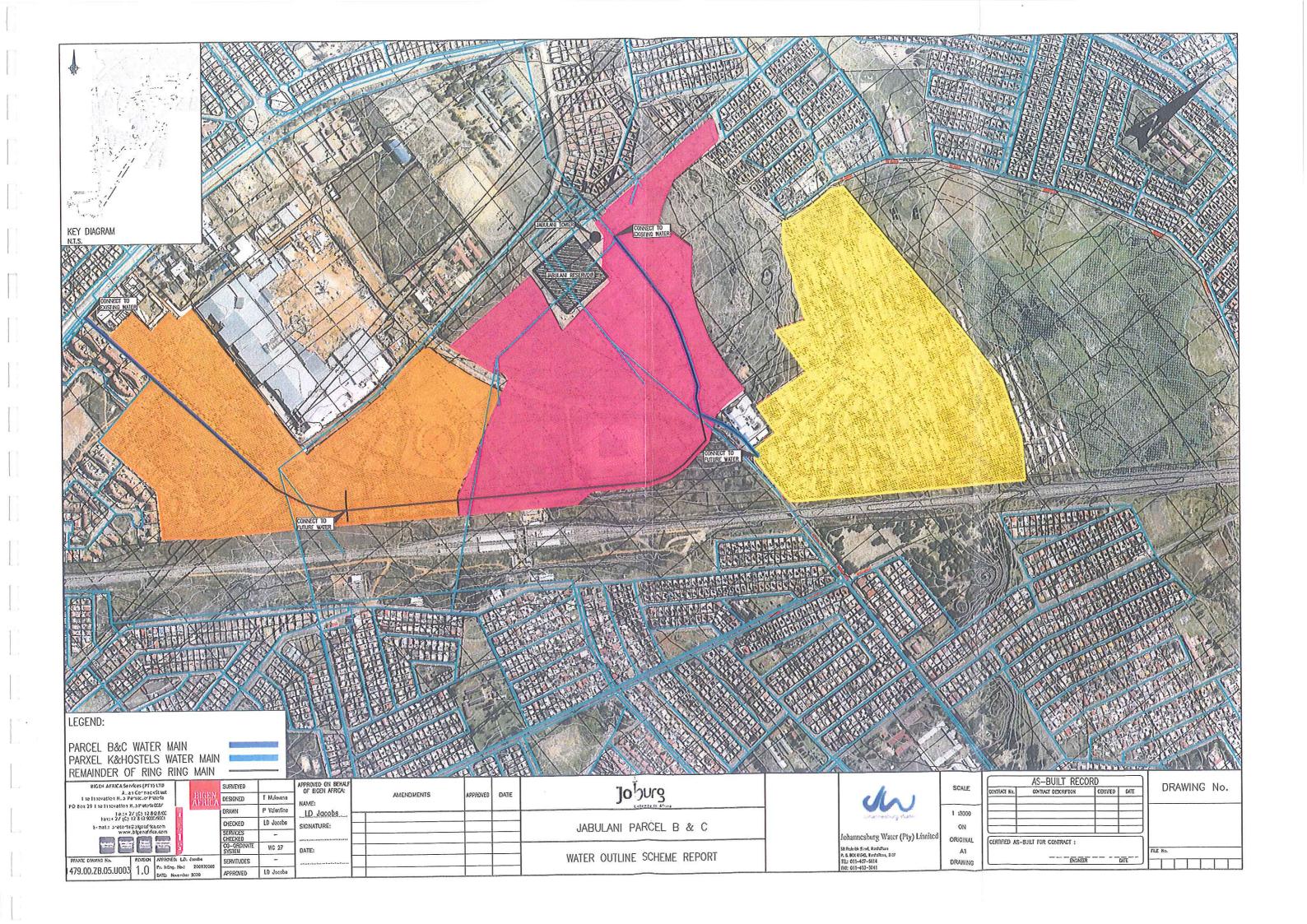
Bulk Stormwater Layout Plan





Appendix E

Bulk Water Layout Plans





Appendix F

Bulk Sewer Layout Plans

