



APPLICATION FORM NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO SECTION 38 (1) AND SECTION 38 (8)

Heritage Western Cape Reference No:

*To be completed by
applicant*

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Completion of this form is required by Heritage Western Cape for the initiation of all impact assessment processes under Section 38 (1) & (8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA).

Whilst it is not a requirement, it may expedite processes and in particular avoid calls for additional information if certain of the information required in this form is provided by a heritage specialist/s with the necessary qualifications, skills and experience.

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA)

DEADP/ DMR Reference Number: **Pending**

X	This application is made in terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA and an application under NEMA has been made to the following authority: DEADP
☐	This development will not require a NEMA application.
NOTE:	Making an incorrect statement or providing incorrect information in this part of the form may result in all or part of the application having to be reconsidered by HWC in the future, or submission of a new application.

B. BASIC DETAILS

PROPERTY DETAILS:

Name of property: **Farm Uitnood**

Street address or location (eg: off R44): **6 kms south of Robertson and approximately 3 kms west of the road between Robertson and McGregor.**

Erf or farm number/s: Portion 38 of Farm 129	Coordinates: Lat: -33.853564 Lon: 19.873808 (A logical centre point. Format based on WGS84.)
Town or District: Cape Winelands	Municipality: Robertson
Extent of property: Approximately 389.95ha	Current use: Fallow agricultural land, degraded natural vegetation and extant natural vegetation.
Predominant land use/s of surrounding properties: Agricultural	

REGISTERED OWNER OF PROPERTY:

Name and Surname: Mr Mechau Viljoen		
Address PO Box 275, Robertson, 6705		
Telephone	Cell 082 898 8470	E-mail mechau@eilandia.co.za

APPLICANT/ AUTHORISED AGENT:

Name and Surname: Jenna Lavin		
Address: 34 Harries Street, Plumstead		
Telephone	Cell +27 (0)83 619 0854	E-mail jenna.lavin@ctsheritage.com

By the submission of this form and all material submitted in support of this notification (ie: 'the material'), all applicant parties acknowledge that they are aware that the material and/or parts thereof will be put to the following uses and consent to such use being made: filing as a public record; presentations to committees, etc; inclusion in databases; inclusion on and downloading from websites; distribution to committee members and other stakeholders and any other use required in terms of powers, functions, duties and responsibilities allocated to Heritage Western Cape under the terms of the National Heritage Resources Act. Should restrictions on such use apply or if it is not possible to copy or lift information from any part of the digital version of the material, the material will be returned unprocessed.

I confirm that I enclose with this form two hardcopies of all material submitted together with a CD/ USB containing digital versions of all of the same.

Signature of Owner: _____

Date: **21/04/2021**

Signature of Applicant/ Authorised Agent: Same as Owner
(Applicants/ agents must attach copy of power of attorney to this form.)

Date:

C. DEVELOPMENT DETAILS:

Please indicate below which of the following Sections of the National Heritage Resources Act, or other legislation has triggered the need for notification of intent to develop.

☐	S38(1)(a) Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.	S38(1)(c) Any development or activity that will change the character of a site -	
☐	S38(1)(b) Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.		
☐	S38(1)(d) Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ² in extent.		
☒	Other triggers, eg: in terms of other legislation, (ie: National Environment Management Act, etc.) Please set out details: BA in terms of NEMA	☒	(i) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent;
		☐	(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof;
		☐	(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years.
		If you have checked any of the three boxes above, describe how the proposed development will change the character of the site: Change from natural veld to cultivated land	

If an impact assessment process has also been / will be initiated in terms of other legislation please provide the following information:

Authority / government department (ie: consenting authority) to which information has been /will be submitted for final decision: **DEADP**

Present phase at which the process with that authority stands:

Provide a full description of the nature and extent of the proposed development or activity including its potential impacts:

PROPOSED CLEARANCE OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION ON PORTION 38 OF THE FARM UITNOOD NO. 129, ROBERTSON REGISTRATION DIVISION. The proposal is to clear areas of indigenous vegetation to establish areas for irrigation (i.e. for vineyards or other suitable crops).

D. ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act sets out the following categories of heritage resource as forming part of the national estate. Please indicate the known presence of any of these by checking the box alongside and then providing a description of each occurrence, including nature, location, size, type

Failure to provide sufficient detail or to anticipate the likely presence of heritage resources on the site may lead to a request for more detailed specialist information.

(The assistance of relevant heritage professionals is particularly relevant in completing this section.)

Provide a short history of the site and its environs (Include sources where available): **See attached Heritage Screening Assessment**

Please indicate which heritage resources exist on the site and in its environs, describe them and indicate the nature of any impact upon them: **See attached Heritage Screening Assessment**

☐	Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource:
☐	Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource:
☐	Historical settlements and townscapes Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource:
☐	Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource: See attached screening assessment

☐	Geological resources of scientific or cultural importance Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource:
X	Archaeological resources (Including archaeological sites and material, rock art, battlefields & wrecks): Description of resource: See attached screening assessment Description of impact on heritage resource: See attached screening assessment
X	Palaeontological resources (ie: fossils): Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource: See attached screening assessment
☐	Graves and burial grounds (eg: ancestral graves, graves of victims of conflict, historical graves & cemeteries): Description of Resource: Description of Impact on Heritage Resource:
☐	Other human remains: Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource:
☐	Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa: Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource:
☐	Other heritage resources: Description of resource: Description of impact on heritage resource:

Describe elements in the environs of the site that could be deemed to be heritage resources:

The farm known as Uitnood is located about 6 kms south of Robertson and about 3 kms west of the road between Robertson and McGregor. Access to the property is via the Koringrivier turnoff, on a gravel road. Robertson was founded in 1853 and despite much development, maintains glimpses of its Victorian heritage along the Main Road, with more intact fabric along small roads. The area proposed for development is currently wilderness, however it is located immediately adjacent to existing cultivated areas and as such, the proposed expansion of cultivation activities is unlikely to negatively impact on the cultural landscape of the area.

Prior to colonial settlement, the Breede River Valley would have been home to Stone Age peoples as evidenced by Early, Middle and Later Stone Age (ESA, MSA and LSA) artefacts found in the area and later, Khoe herders and San hunter-gatherers. Prior to 1700, the area was teeming with big game and as such, the Dutch East India Company (DEIC) profited from the issuing of hunting licenses for this area, including elephants for their tusks. By 1709, the DEIC granted grazing rights in the Breede Valley to European farmers, and by 1714, the first quitrent farms were released. Following increased colonial settlement, Worcester was established on 28 February 1820. The Breede River area has been extensively farmed since the 1700's, initially with cattle and later orchards and vineyards so that by 1865, viticulture yields were matching those of Stellenbosch and Paarl. The expansion of the existing dam is in keeping with the agricultural nature of the cultural landscape in this part of the Breede Valley and as such, no negative impacts to the cultural landscape are anticipated.

According to Hart (2003), it is expected that ESA material might have been present on the boulder-strewn flood plain of the Hex and Breede Rivers however this has not been confirmed through observations. Hart (2003) also pointed out that there is the possibility of human burials in alluvial areas where there's enough soil depth to dig a grave. Similarly it is expected that any archaeological findings observed within the footprint of the proposed dam expansion are likely to be low density ESA, MSA or LSA artefacts with limited contexts. In a recent heritage assessment completed for vegetation clearance at a property located approximately 30km along the Breede River, a number of observations of MSA scatters were noted in open patches of vegetation across the landscape. In 2011, Kaplan conducted an archaeological assessment on the property proposed for development (SAHRIS NID 329570, Map 2b). Kaplan (2011) noted "More than 80 archaeological occurrences (numbering nearly 100 implements) were documented during the study... Most of the tools were found in areas that have previously been physically disturbed or modified (for eg, roads, scraped areas, Telkom servitude), or the result of natural processes, such as sheet wash, erosion and formation of dongas. Most of the tools appear to occur below the sandy overburden, on hard compact gravels, as there is very little surface stone over the undisturbed portions of the property. More than 99% of the implements found comprise Middle Stone Age flakes tools, a few flake blades, chunks and several round cores." According to Kaplan (2011); "Later Stone Age remains are virtually nonexistent in the lands so far investigated. It is also likely that more recent Khoekhoen Herder encampments that were once visible in the area have now been ploughed over and obliterated by agricultural activities and the emergence and dominance of early settler farming communities." As far as can be ascertained from Kaplan's report (2011), none of the archaeological resources were determined to be conservation-worthy. It is anticipated that a similar distribution of artefacts will occur on this property and as such, it is unlikely that the proposed clearance of vegetation will negatively impact significant archaeological heritage.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map (Figure 4), the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of low and very high palaeontological sensitivity. The sediments of very high palaeontological sensitivity are from the Bokkeveld Group and include the Waboomberg

Formation, Hexrivier Formation and the Boplaas Formation. According to the SAHRIS Fossil Heritage Browser, sediments of the Bokkeveld Group are known for conserving rich trace fossil assemblages, also shelly invertebrates (trilobites, brachiopods, echinoderms, molluscs etc) and microfossils in the lower Bokkeveld and recording important fish / vascular plant/ trace fossil biotas in the upper Bokkeveld. These sediments provide a record of early marine, coastal and estuarine / fluvial life on the margins of Gondwana. While the sediments underlying the proposed cultivation area are sensitive for impacts to palaeontological heritage, the nature of the proposed vegetation clearing is such that it is unlikely that significant palaeontological resources will be impacted on condition that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented.

Description of impacts on heritage resources in the environs of the site:

Based on the information available and above, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact archaeological heritage and palaeontological heritage. As such, it is recommended that no further specialist heritage assessments are required on condition that the HWC Chance Finds Procedure is implemented.

Summary of anticipated impacts on heritage resources:

Based on the information available and above, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact archaeological heritage and palaeontological heritage. As such, it is recommended that no further specialist heritage assessments are required on condition that the HWC Chance Finds Procedure is implemented.

E. ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL (This form will not be processed unless the following are included):

Attach to this form a minimum A4 sized locality plan showing the boundaries of the area affected by the proposed development, its environs, property boundaries and a scale. The plan must be of a scale and size that is appropriate to creating a clear understanding of the development.

Attach also other relevant graphic material such as maps, site plans, satellite photographs and photographs of the site and the heritage resources on it and in its environs. These are essential to the processing of this notification.

Please provide all graphic material on paper of appropriate size and on CD/ USB in JPEG format. It is essential that graphic material be annotated via titles on the photographs, map names and numbers, names of files and/or provision of a numbered list describing what is visible in each image.

F. RECOMMENDATION

In your opinion do you believe that a heritage impact assessment is required?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Recommendation made by: **Jenna Lavin**

Name **Jenna Lavin**

Capacity **Heritage Practitioner**

PLEASE NOTE: No Heritage Impact Assessment should be submitted with this form or conducted until Heritage Western Cape has expressed its opinion on the need for such and the nature thereof.

G. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED AND STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA)

If it is recommended that an HIA is required, please complete this section of the form.

DETAILS OF STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE INTENDED HIA

In addition to the requirements set out in Section 38(3) of the NHRA, indicate envisaged studies:

☐	Heritage resource-related guidelines and policies.
☐	Local authority planning and other laws and policies.
☐	Details of parties, communities, etc. to be consulted.
☐	Specialist studies, eg: archaeology, palaeontology, architecture, townscape, visual impact, etc. Provide details:
☐	Other. Provide details:

PLEASE NOTE: Any further studies which Heritage Western Cape may resolve should be submitted must be in the form of a single, consolidated report with a single set of recommendations. Specialist studies must be incorporated in full, either as chapters of the report, or as annexures thereto.

HERITAGE SCREENER

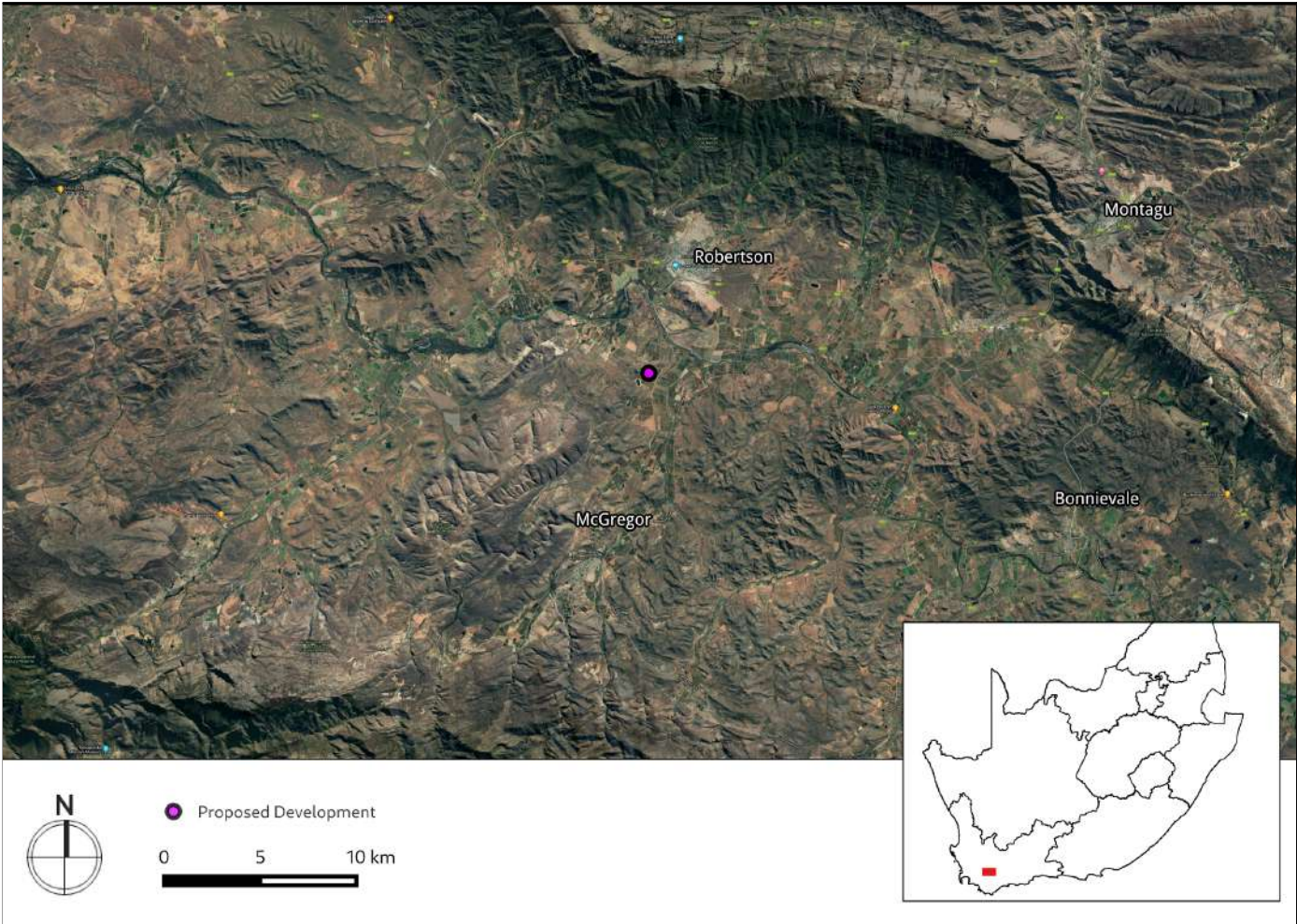
CTS Reference Number:	CTS20_152	
HWC Ref:		
Client:	Cornerstone Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd	
Date:	December 2020	
Title:	PROPOSED CLEARANCE OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION ON PORTION 38 OF THE FARM UITNOOD NO. 129, ROBERTSON REGISTRATION DIVISION	
Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists	RECOMMENDATION: Based on the information available and above, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact archaeological heritage and palaeontological heritage. As such, it is recommended that no further specialist heritage assessments are required on condition that the HWC Chance Finds Procedure is implemented.	

Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province



1. Development Summary

PROPOSED CLEARANCE OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION ON PORTION 38 OF THE FARM UITNOOD NO. 129, ROBERTSON REGISTRATION DIVISION. The proposal is to clear areas of indigenous vegetation to establish areas for irrigation (i.e. for vineyards or other suitable crops).

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	HWC
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEADP

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	Lat: -33.853564 Lon: 19.873808
Erf number / Farm number	Portion 38 of Farm 129
Local Municipality	Robertson
District Municipality	Cape Winelands
Province	Western Cape
Current Use	Agriculture
Current Zoning	Agriculture
Total Extent of Property	389.95ha

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area of development	122ha
Depth of excavation (m)	Less than 500mm.
Height of development (m)	Vineyard height (1 – 1.5m)



5. Category of Development

x	Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act
	Triggers: Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act
	1. Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.
	2. Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.
	3. Any development or activity that will change the character of a site-
x	a) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent
	b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
	c) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years
	4. Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ²
	5. Other (state):

6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

There may be a store (skuur).

7. Mapping (please see Appendix 3 and 4 for a full description of our methodology and map legends)

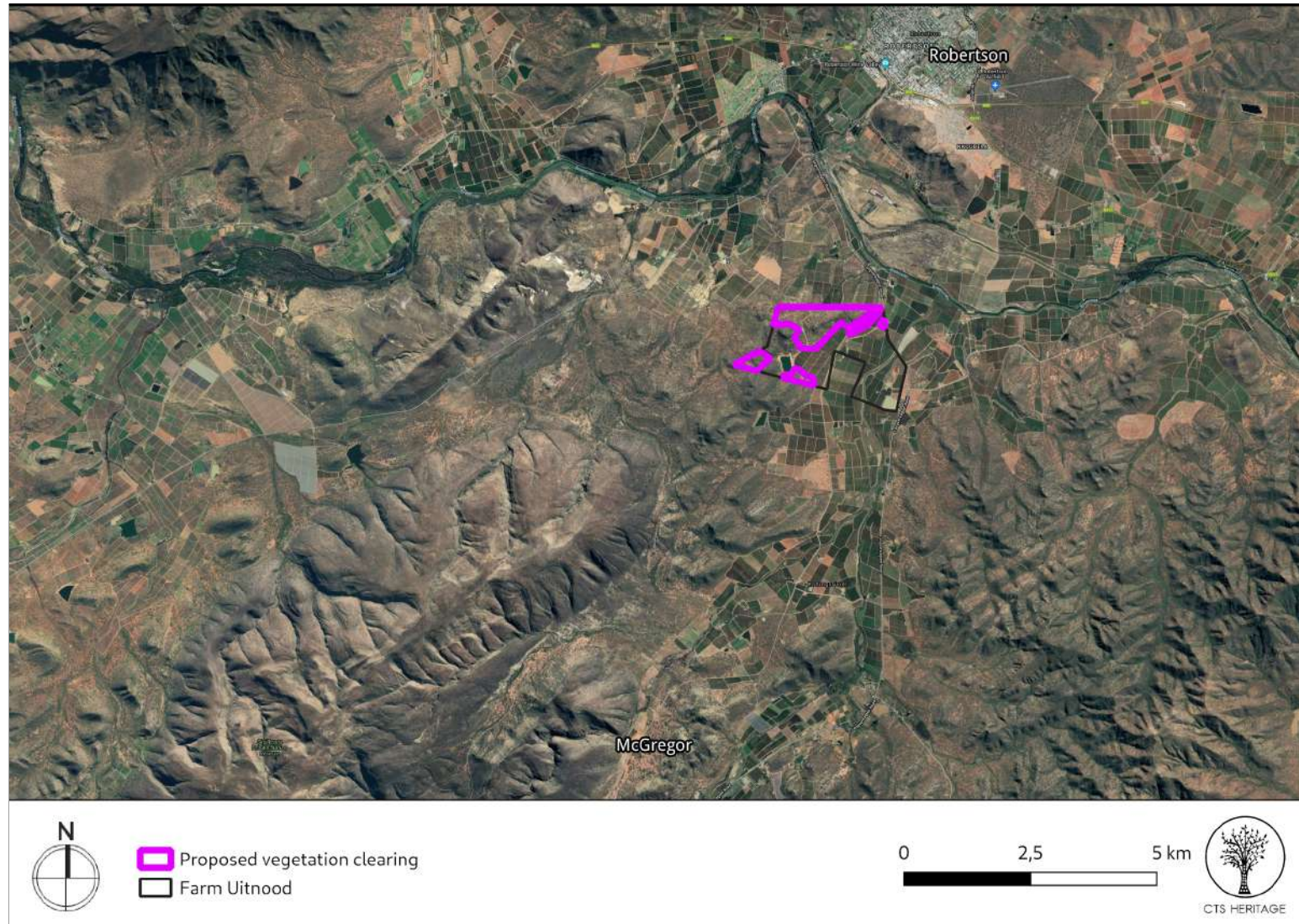


Figure 1b Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.

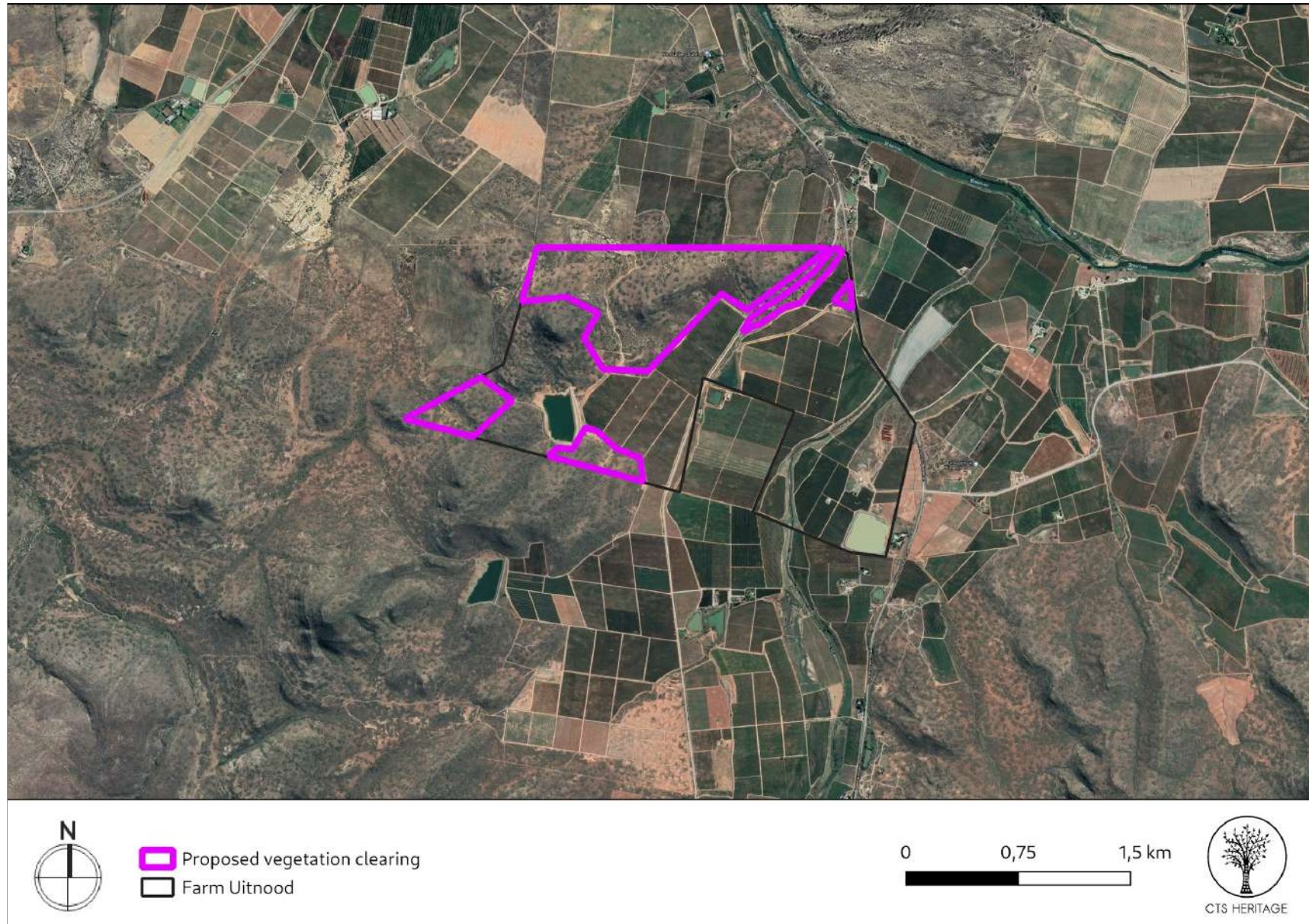


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.

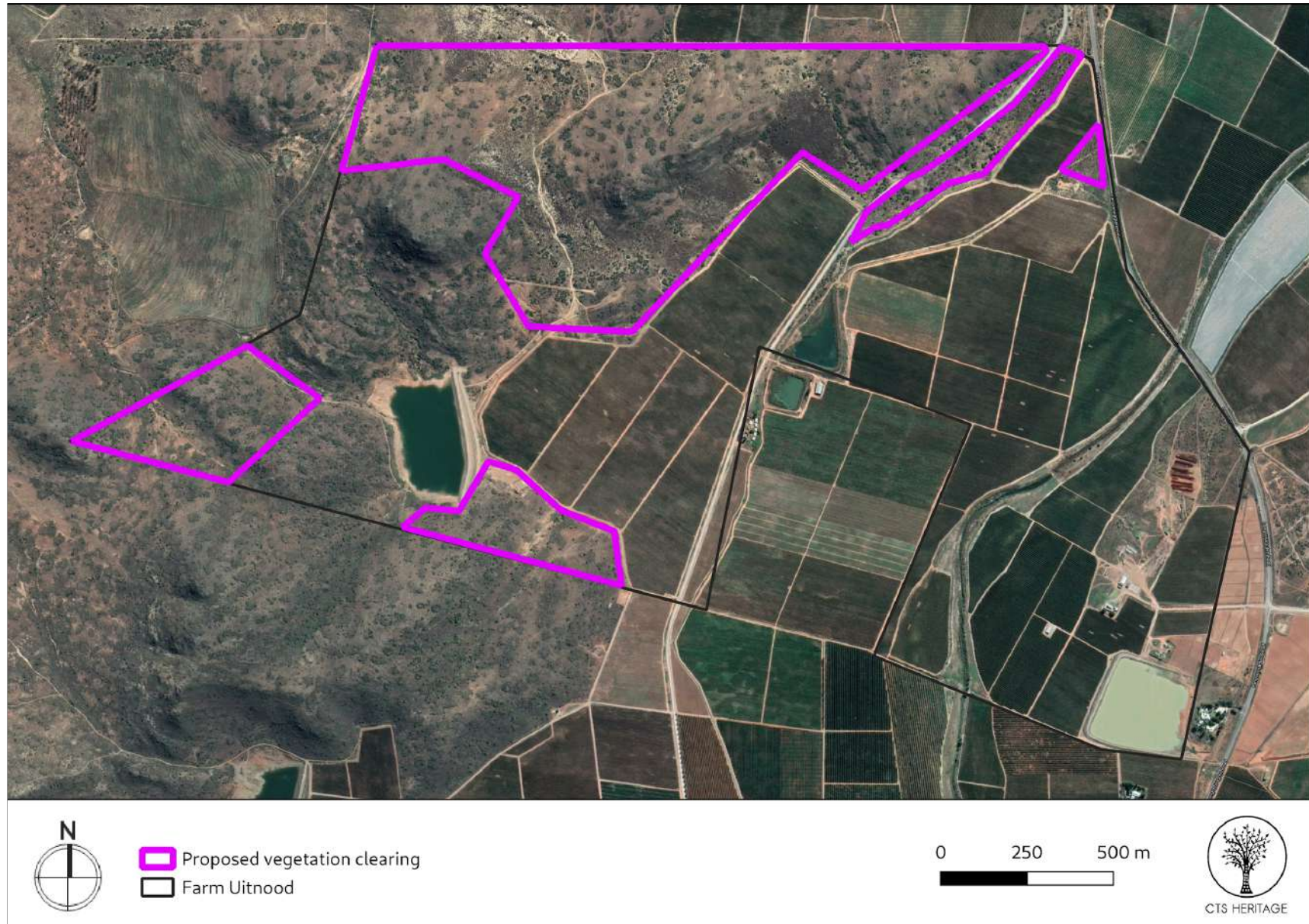


Figure 1d. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.

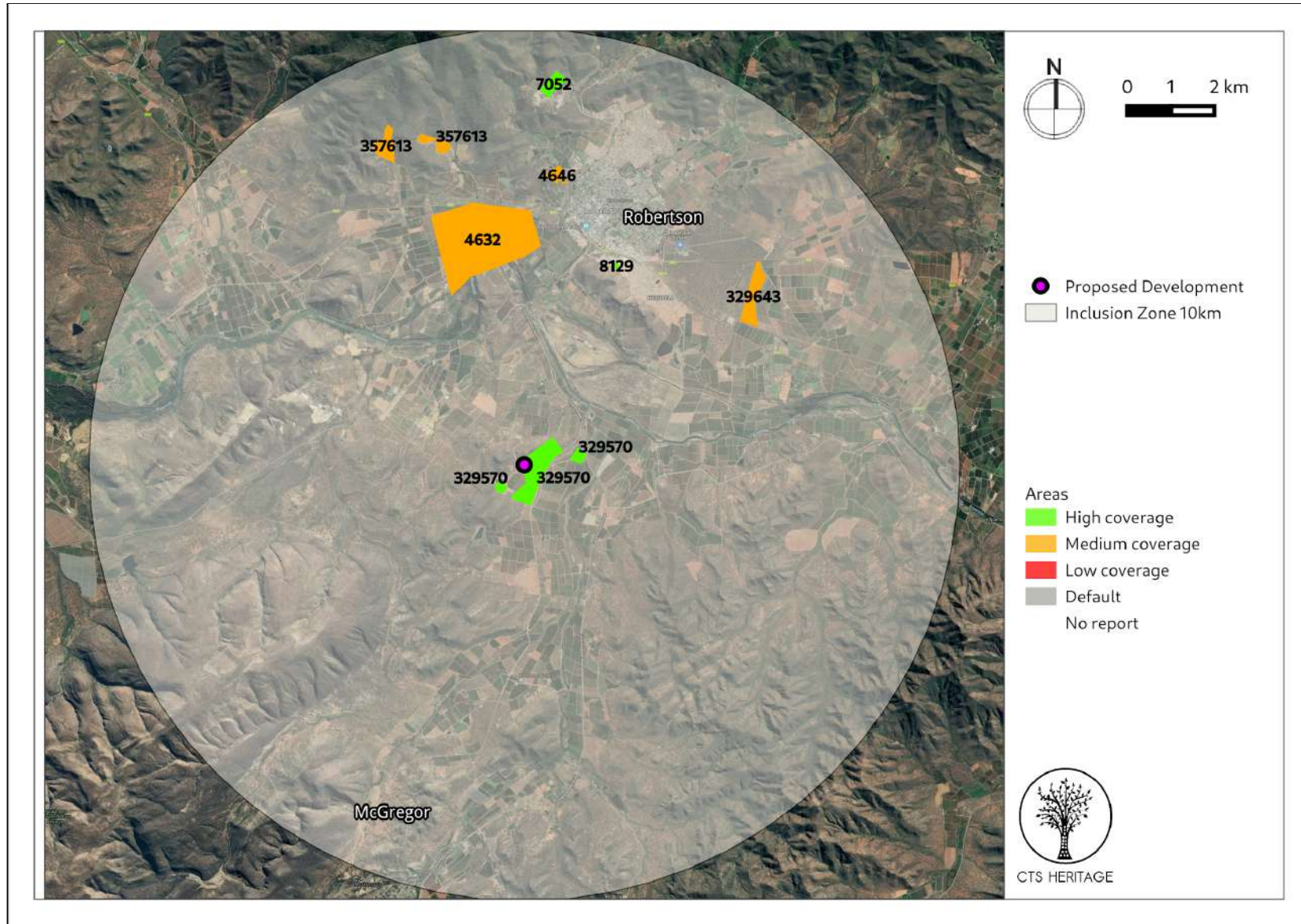


Figure 2a. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 10km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.

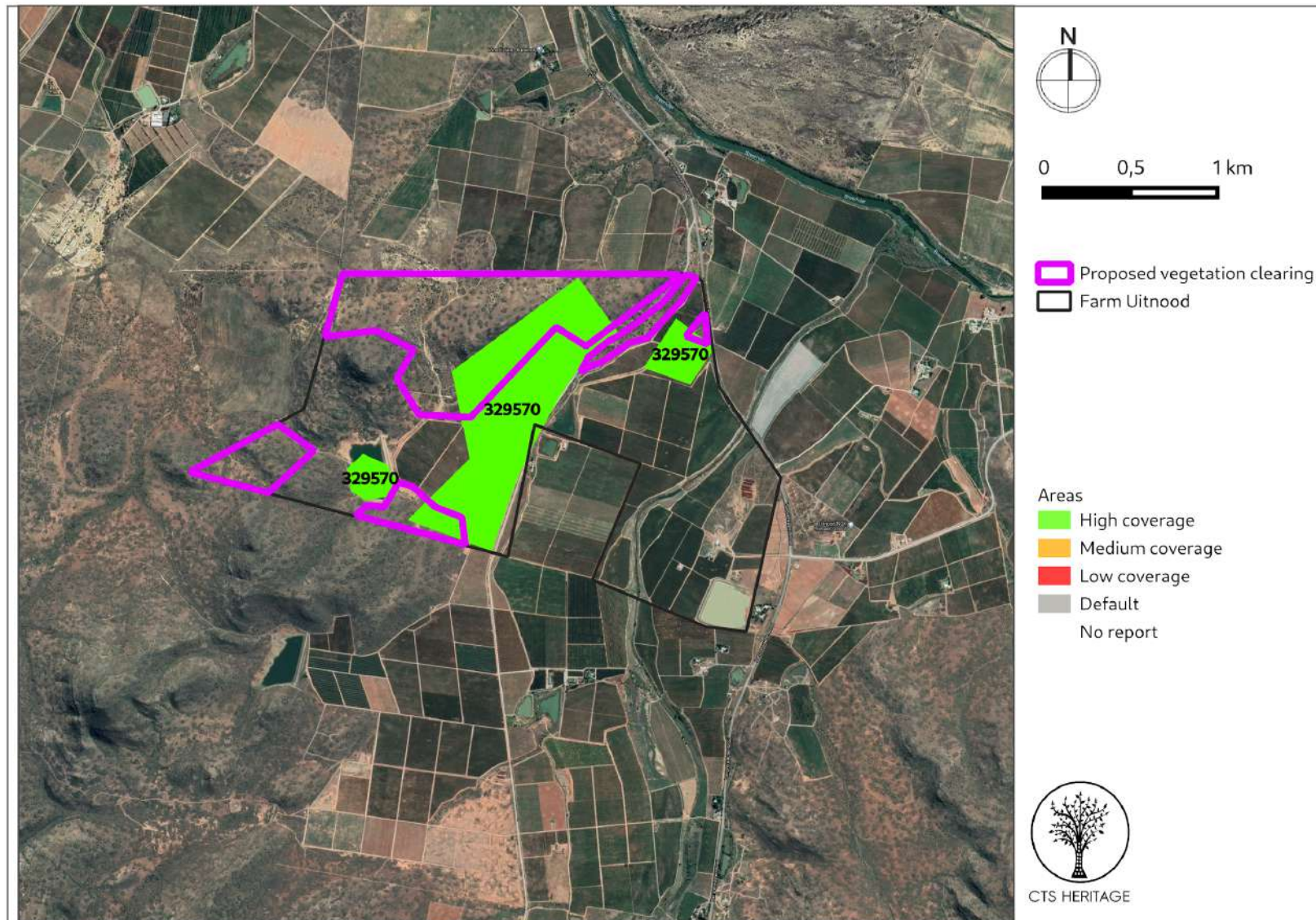


Figure 2b. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments within the proposed development area

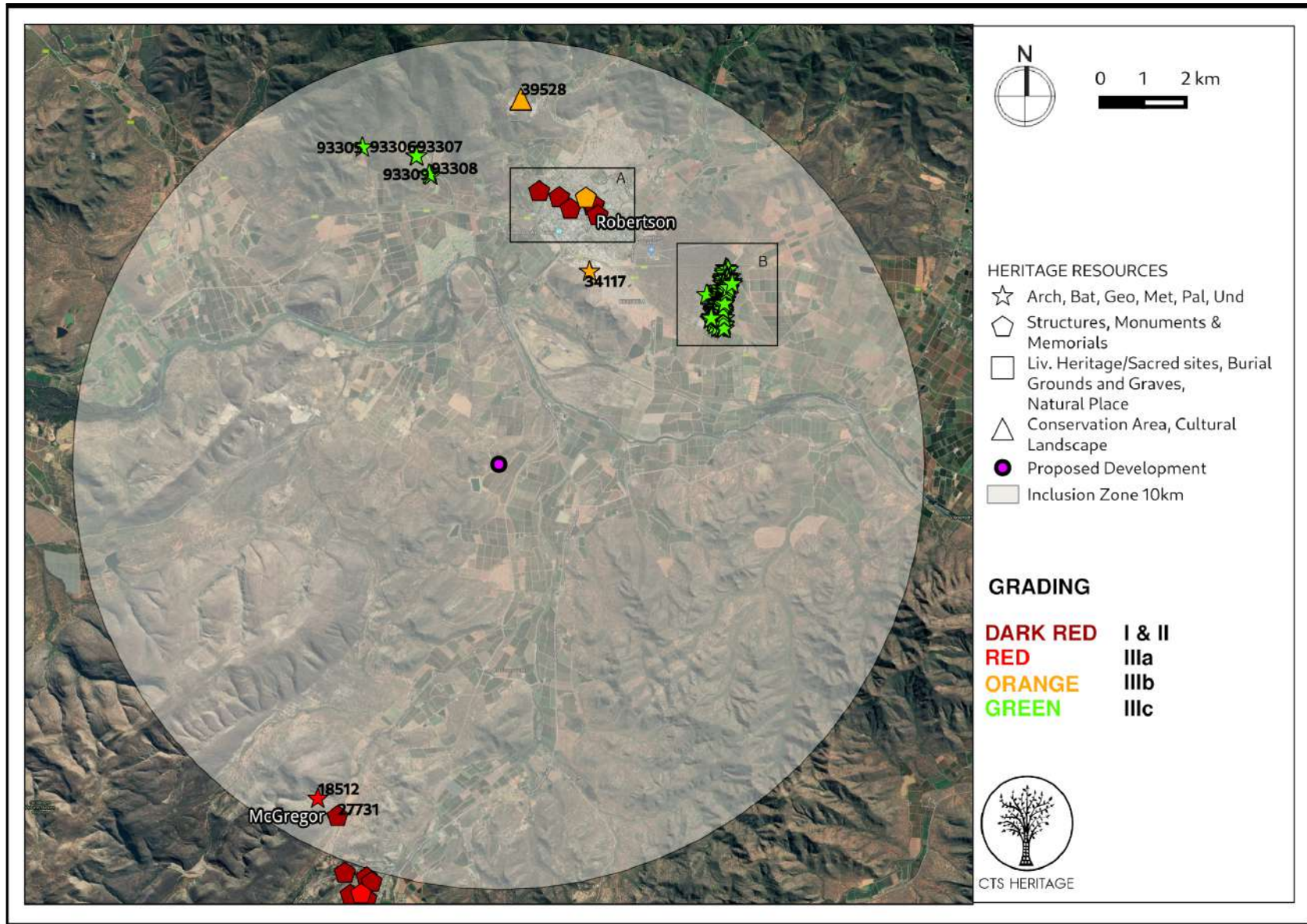


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.

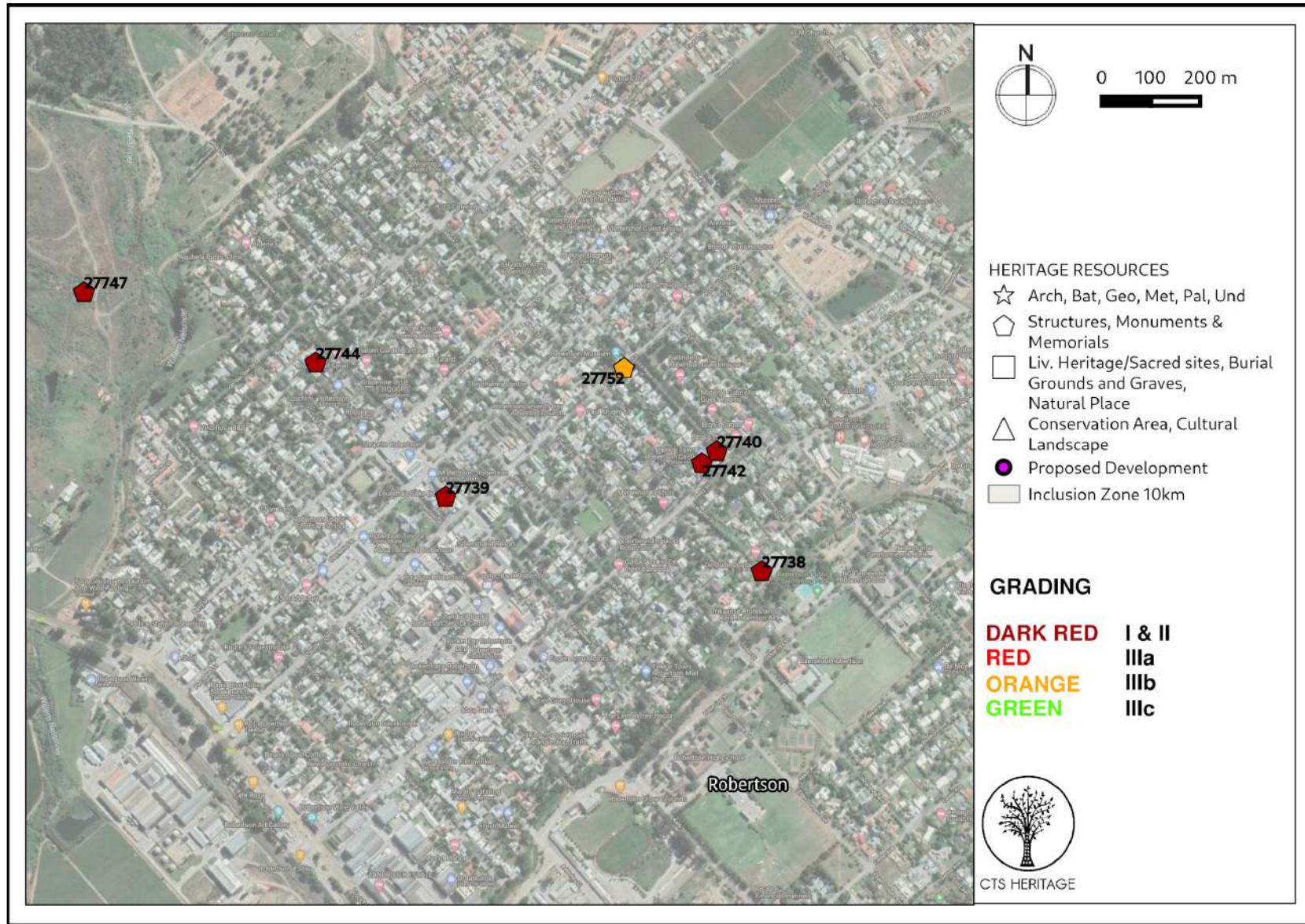


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset A

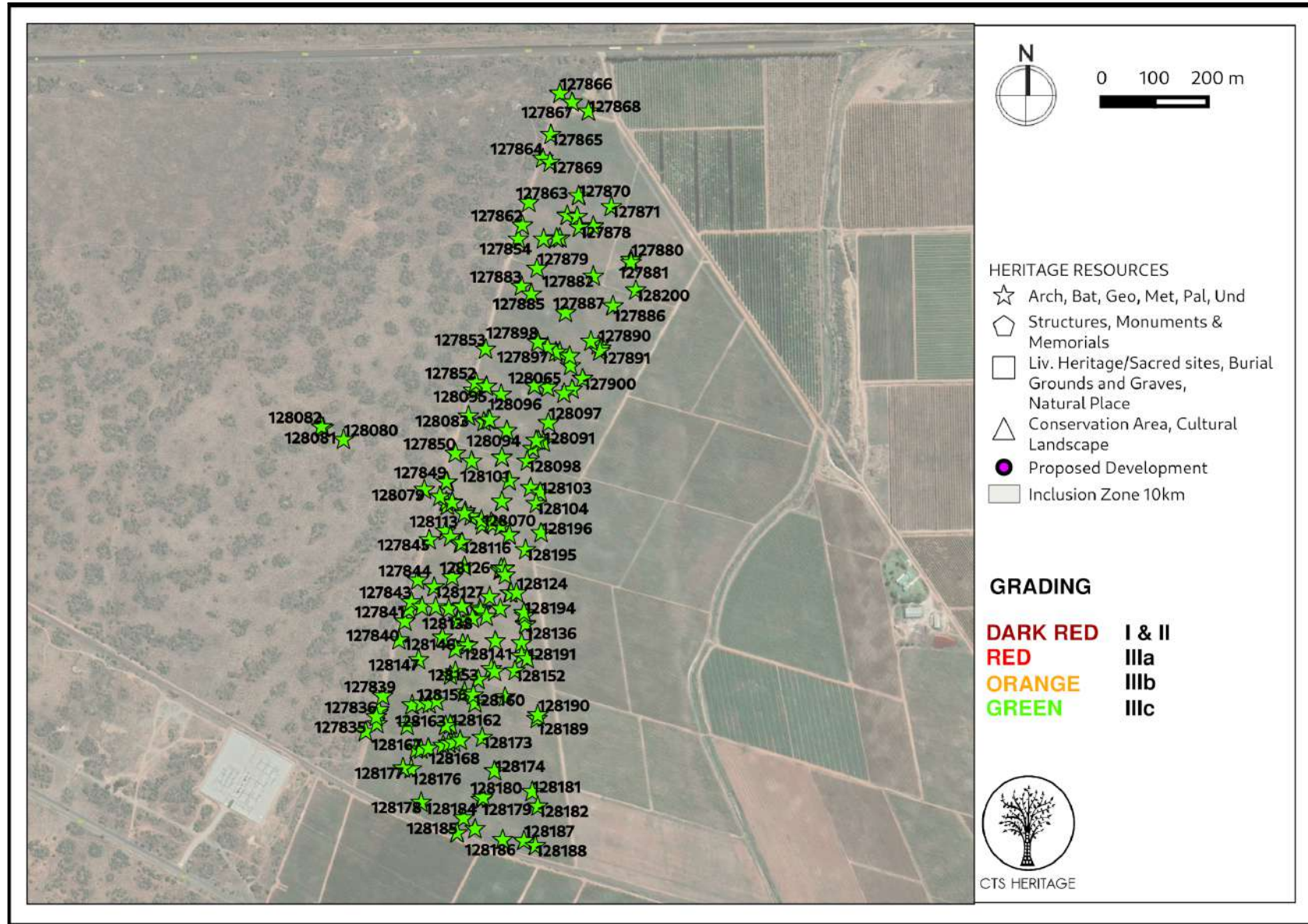


Figure 3b. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset B

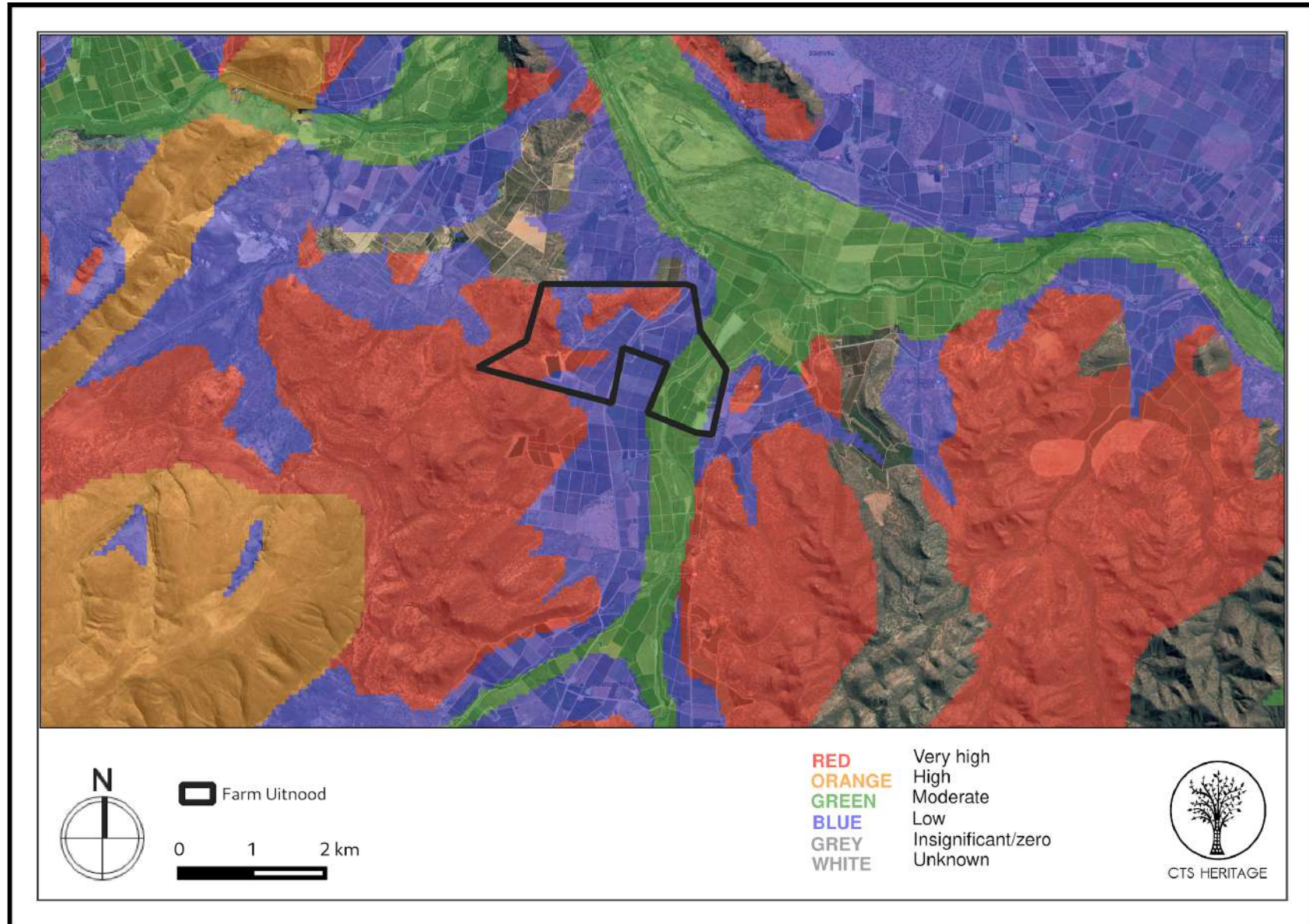


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating very high and low fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.

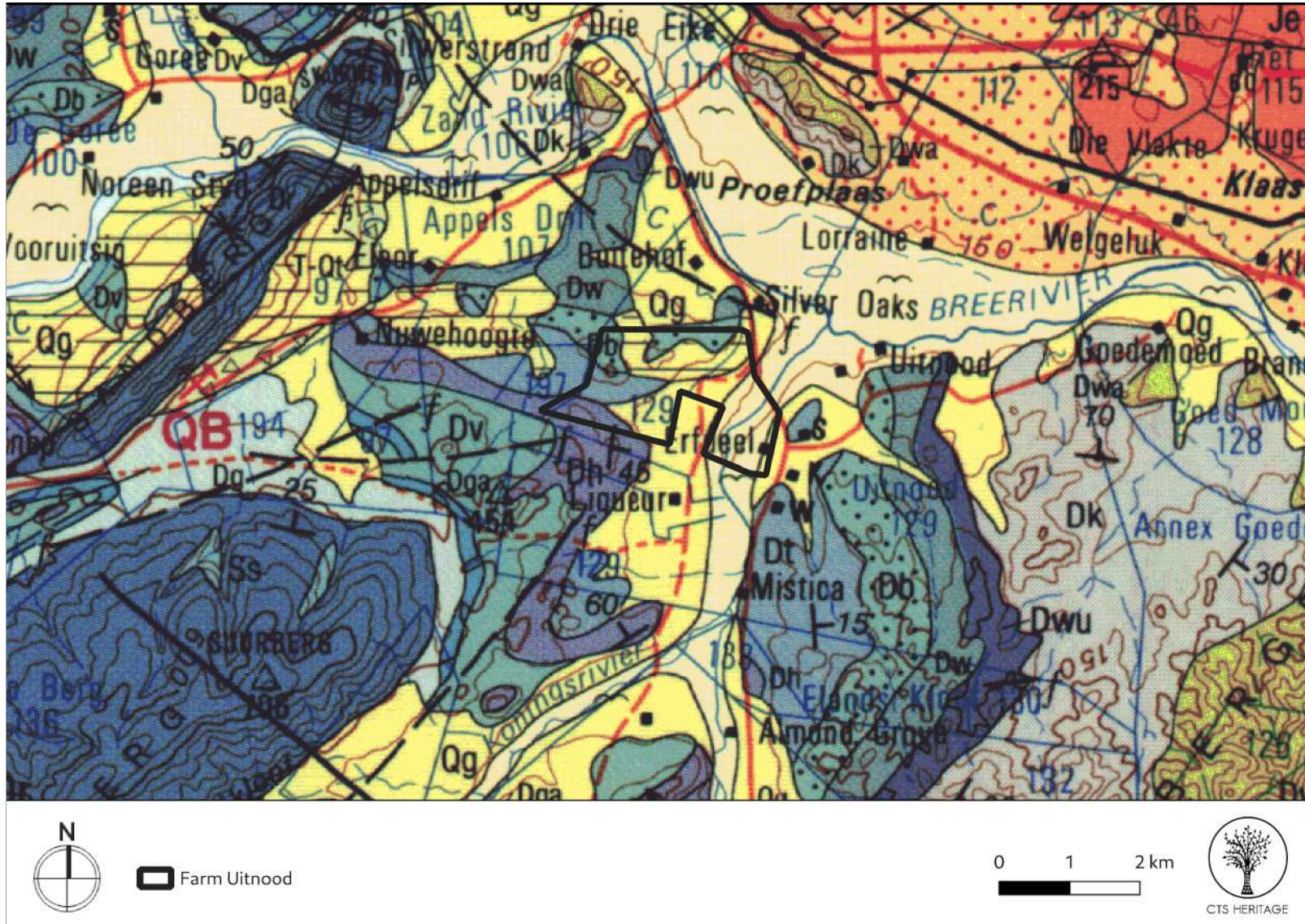


Figure 5. Geology Map. Extracted CGS Map 3319 for Worcesterville indicating that the assessment area is underlain by sediments of the Bokkeveld Group including the Dw: Waboomberg Formation of the Bidouw Subgroup, Db: Boplaas Formation and Dh: Hex River Formation, both of the Ceres Subgroup, Qg: Quaternary Sands and Quaternary deposits associated with the river



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

The farm known as Uitnood is located approximately 6 kms south of Robertson and about 3 kms west of the road between Robertson and McGregor. Access to the property is via the Koringrivier turnoff, on a gravel road. Robertson was founded in 1853 and despite much development, maintains glimpses of its Victorian heritage along the Main Road, with more intact fabric along small roads. The area proposed for development is currently wilderness, however it is located immediately adjacent to existing cultivated areas and as such, the proposed expansion of cultivation activities is unlikely to negatively impact on the cultural landscape of the area.

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According to Hart (2003), it is expected that ESA material might have been present on the boulder-strewn flood plain of the Hex and Breede Rivers however this has not been confirmed through observations. Hart (2003) also pointed out that there is the possibility of human burials in alluvial areas where there's enough soil depth to dig a grave. Similarly it is expected that any archaeological findings observed within the footprint of the proposed dam expansion are likely to be low density ESA, MSA or LSA artefacts with limited contexts. In a recent heritage assessment completed for vegetation clearance at a property located approximately 30km along the Breede River, a number of observations of MSA scatters were noted in open patches of vegetation across the landscape. In 2011, Kaplan conducted an archaeological assessment on the property proposed for development (SAHRIS NID 329570, Map 2b). Kaplan (2011) noted "More than 80 archaeological occurrences (numbering nearly 100 implements) were documented during the study... Most of the tools were found in areas that have previously been physically disturbed or modified (for eg, roads, scraped areas, Telkom servitude), or the result of natural processes, such as sheet wash, erosion and formation of dongas. Most of the tools appear to occur below the sandy overburden, on hard compact gravels, as there is very little surface stone over the undisturbed portions of the property. More than 99% of the implements found comprise Middle Stone Age flakes tools, a few flake blades, chunks and several round cores." According to Kaplan (2011); "Later Stone Age remains are virtually nonexistent in the lands so far investigated. It is also likely that more recent Khoekhoen Herder encampments that were once visible in the area have now been ploughed over and obliterated by agricultural activities and the emergence and dominance of early settler farming communities." As far as can be ascertained from Kaplan's report (2011), none of the archaeological resources were determined to be conservation-worthy. It is anticipated that a similar distribution of artefacts will occur on this property and as such, it is unlikely that the proposed clearance of vegetation will negatively impact significant archaeological heritage.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map (Figure 4), the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of low and very high palaeontological sensitivity. The sediments of very high palaeontological sensitivity are from the Bokkeveld Group and include the Waboomberg Formation, Hexrivier Formation and the Boplaas Formation. According to the SAHRIS Fossil Heritage Browser, sediments of the Bokkeveld Group are known for conserving rich trace fossil assemblages, also shelly invertebrates (trilobites, brachiopods, echinoderms, molluscs *etc*) and microfossils in the lower Bokkeveld and recording important fish / vascular plant/ trace fossil biotas in the upper Bokkeveld. These sediments provide a record of early marine, coastal and estuarine / fluvial life on the margins of Gondwana. While the sediments underlying the proposed cultivation area are sensitive for impacts to palaeontological heritage, the nature of the proposed vegetation clearing is such that it is unlikely that significant palaeontological resources will be impacted on condition that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the information available and above, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact archaeological heritage and palaeontological heritage. As such, it is recommended that no further specialist heritage assessments are required on condition that the HWC Chance Finds Procedure is implemented.



CTS HERITAGE

APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 10km Inclusion Zone from SAHRIS

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
27752	9/2/080/0005	Old Wesleyan Church, Paul Kruger Street, Robertson	Building	Grade IIIb
27743	9/2/080/0013	Druid's Lodge, Paul Kruger Street, Robertson	Building	Grade II
27744	9/2/080/0014	63 Van Reenen Street, Robertson	Building	Grade II
27742	9/2/080/0015	Old Library, Robertson	Building	Grade II
27739	9/2/080/0016	58 Van Reenen Street, Robertson	Building	Grade II
27740	9/2/080/0017	Wolfkloof, Robertson District	Building	Grade II
27738	9/2/080/0034	Rhebokskraal, Robertson District	Building	Grade II
27731	9/2/080/0039	Dutch Reformed Church, Erf 48, Church Street, McGregor	Building	Grade II
27747	Kruit Huis	Powder Magazine, Robertson	Building	Grade II
39528	KEUR01	Keurkloof 01	Conservation Area	Grade IIIb
34117	UITSP1	UITSPAN 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
18512	KRE1	Kings River Estate 1	Rock Art	Grade IIIa
19700	ROBUITS1	Robertson Uitspan 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
93305	ZAND01	ZANDRIVIER DAM 01	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
93306	ZAND02	ZANDRIVIER DAM 02	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
93307	ZAND03	ZANDRIVIER DAM 03	Artefacts	Grade IIIc

CTS Heritage

34 Harries Street, Plumstead

Tel: +27 (0)87 073 5739 Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



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93308	ZAND04	ZANDRIVIER DAM 04	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
93309	ZAND05	ZANDRIVIER DAM 05	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127835	KLB 026	Klipbos 026	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127837	KLB 028	Klipbos 028	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127838	KLB 029	Klipbos 029	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127839	KLB 030	Klipbos 030	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127840	KLB 031	Klipbos 031	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127841	KLB 032	Klipbos 032	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127842	KLB 033	Klipbos 033	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127843	KLB 034	Klipbos 034	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127844	KLB 035	Klipbos 035	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127868	KLB 052	Klipbos 052	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
128079	KLB 092	Klipbos 092	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127836	KLB 027	Klipbos 027	Artefacts	Grade IIIc

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34 Harries Street, Plumstead

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APPENDIX 2

Reference List from SAHRIS

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
4632	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/12/2001	Heritage Impact Assessment, Proposed Development, Silwerstrand Golf & Country Estate, Robertson
4646	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/10/2006	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Development Erf 3 Robertson Western Cape Province
7052	AIA Phase 1	Hilary Deacon	06/03/2007	Archaeological Impact Assessment: Keurkloof (Prima Klipbrekers) Quarry, Robertson
8129	AIA Phase 1	Jayson Orton	17/09/2009	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW UITSPAN SUBSTATION, ERF 2 ROBERTSON, ROBERTSON MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT, WESTERN CAPE
357613	HIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/05/2011	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE ZANDRIVIER DAM AND PIPELINE AND CLEARING OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURE ROBERTSON
357613	HIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/05/2011	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE ZANDRIVIER DAM AND PIPELINE AND CLEARING OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURE ROBERTSON
329570	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/02/2011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN OFF-CHANNEL STORAGE DAM ON PORTION 18 OF THE FARM UITNOORD NO. 129 ROBERTSON.
329643	HIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/11/2011	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND ON PORTION 16 OF FARM 112 (KLIPBOS) ROBERTSON

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APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (National)
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
DEDECT	Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
DEDTEA	Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources (National)
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LEDET	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

RED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW:	HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN:	MODERATE - desktop study is required
BLUE/PURPLE:	LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required
GREY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR:	UNKNOWN - these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study.

CTS Heritage

34 Harries Street, Plumstead

Tel: +27 (0)87 073 5739 Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



APPENDIX 4 - Methodology

The Heritage Screener summarises the heritage impact assessments and studies previously undertaken within the area of the proposed development and its surroundings. Heritage resources identified in these reports are assessed by our team during the screening process.

The heritage resources will be described both in terms of **type**:

- Group 1: Archaeological, Underwater, Palaeontological and Geological sites, Meteorites, and Battlefields
- Group 2: Structures, Monuments and Memorials
- Group 3: Burial Grounds and Graves, Living Heritage, Sacred and Natural sites
- Group 4: Cultural Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Scenic routes

and **significance** (Grade I, II, IIIa, b or c, ungraded), as determined by the author of the original heritage impact assessment report or by formal grading and/or protection by the heritage authorities.

Sites identified and mapped during research projects will also be considered.

DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE INCLUSION ZONE TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

The extent of the inclusion zone to be considered for the Heritage Screener will be determined by CTS based on:

- the size of the development,
- the number and outcome of previous surveys existing in the area
- the potential cumulative impact of the application.

The inclusion zone will be considered as the region within a maximum distance of 50 km from the boundary of the proposed development.

DETERMINATION OF THE PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The possible impact of the proposed development on palaeontological resources is gauged by:

- reviewing the fossil sensitivity maps available on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS)
- considering the nature of the proposed development
- when available, taking information provided by the applicant related to the geological background of the area into account

DETERMINATION OF THE COVERAGE RATING ASCRIBED TO A REPORT POLYGON

Each report assessed for the compilation of the Heritage Screener is colour-coded according to the level of coverage accomplished. The extent of the surveyed coverage is labeled in three categories, namely low, medium and high. In most instances the extent of the map corresponds to the extent of the development for which the specific report was undertaken.



Low coverage will be used for:

- desktop studies where no field assessment of the area was undertaken;
- reports where the sites are listed and described but no GPS coordinates were provided.
- older reports with GPS coordinates with low accuracy ratings;
- reports where the entire property was mapped, but only a small/limited area was surveyed.
- uploads on the National Inventory which are not properly mapped.

Medium coverage will be used for

- reports for which a field survey was undertaken but the area was not extensively covered. This may apply to instances where some impediments did not allow for full coverage such as thick vegetation, etc.
- reports for which the entire property was mapped, but only a specific area was surveyed thoroughly. This is differentiated from low ratings listed above when these surveys cover up to around 50% of the property.

High coverage will be used for

- reports where the area highlighted in the map was extensively surveyed as shown by the GPS track coordinates. This category will also apply to permit reports.

RECOMMENDATION GUIDE

The Heritage Screener includes a set of recommendations to the applicant based on whether an impact on heritage resources is anticipated. One of three possible recommendations is formulated:

(1) The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made when:

- enough work has been undertaken in the area
- it is the professional opinion of CTS that the area has already been assessed adequately from a heritage perspective for the type of development proposed

(2) The heritage resources and the area proposed for development are only partially recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area have not adequately captured the heritage resources and/or there are sites which require mitigation or management plans. Further specific heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made in instances in which there are already some studies undertaken in the area and/or in the adjacent area for the proposed development. Further studies in a limited HIA may include:

- improvement on some components of the heritage assessments already undertaken, for instance with a renewed field survey and/or with a specific specialist for the type of heritage resources expected in the area
- compilation of a report for a component of a heritage impact assessment not already undertaken in the area



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- undertaking mitigation measures requested in previous assessments/records of decision.

(3) The heritage resources within the area proposed for the development have not been adequately surveyed yet - Few or no surveys have been undertaken in the area proposed for development. A full Heritage Impact Assessment with a detailed field component is recommended for the proposed development.

Note:

The responsibility for generating a response detailing the requirements for the development lies with the heritage authority. However, since the methodology utilised for the compilation of the Heritage Screeners is thorough and consistent, contradictory outcomes to the recommendations made by CTS should rarely occur. Should a discrepancy arise, CTS will immediately take up the matter with the heritage authority to clarify the dispute.

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