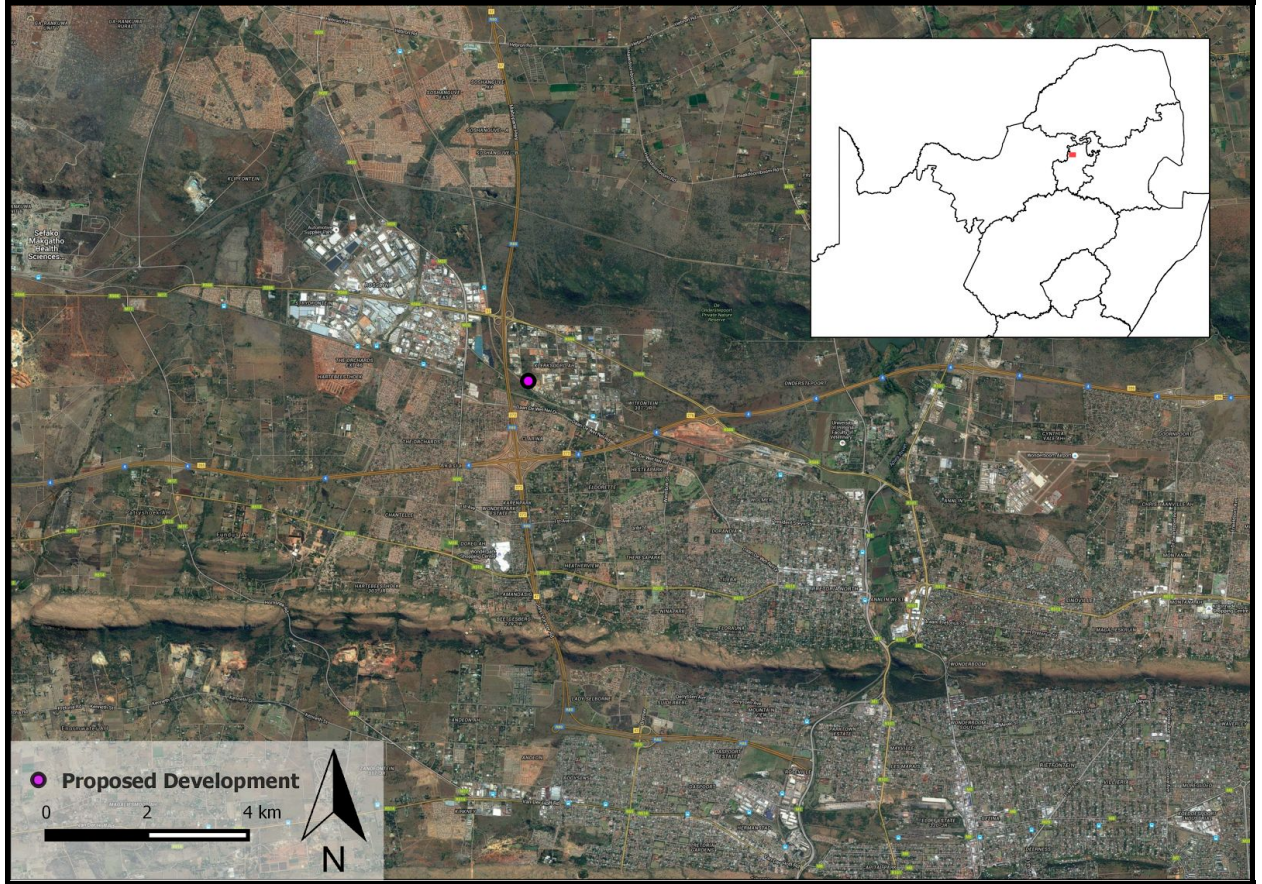




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HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS16_037
Client:	Envirolution
Date:	20 July 2016
Title:	Heritage Screener for a proposed Waste Tyre Facility in Pretoria North
 <p>Figure 1a. Satellite image of the proposed development area in Gauteng Province.</p>	
Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists: (Type 1)	(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.



1. Scope of work

Assessment of heritage resources located within 5km of a proposed waste tyre facility in Pretoria North.

2. Heritage Authority

Name of relevant heritage authority	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
Decision making authority	Gauteng Department of Agricultural and Rural Development (GDARD)

3. Property Information

Farm Name	Farm Witfontein 301
Local Municipality	City of Tshwane
District Municipality	City of Tshwane
Previous Magisterial District	Wonderboom
Province	Gauteng
Current Use	"Ross Truck and Car"
Current Zoning	Industrial

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Surface area to be affected/destroyed	10 000m ²
Depth of excavation (m)	< 0.5m
Height of development (m)	+/-3m



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5. Category of Development

Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act	X
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-	
a) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent	X
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):	

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6. Mapping - Please see Appendices 3 and 4 for legend keys and methodology.

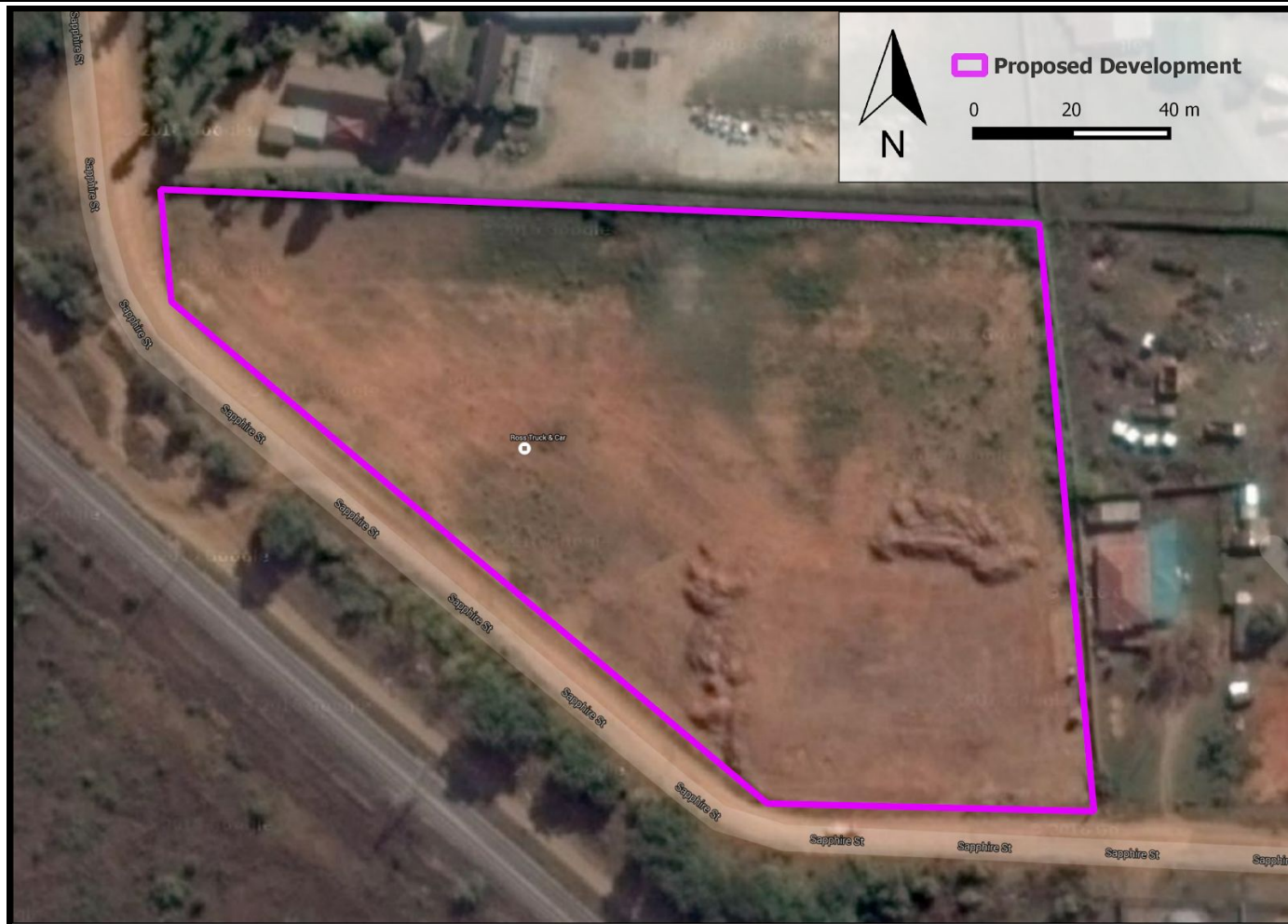


Figure 1b. Overview Map.



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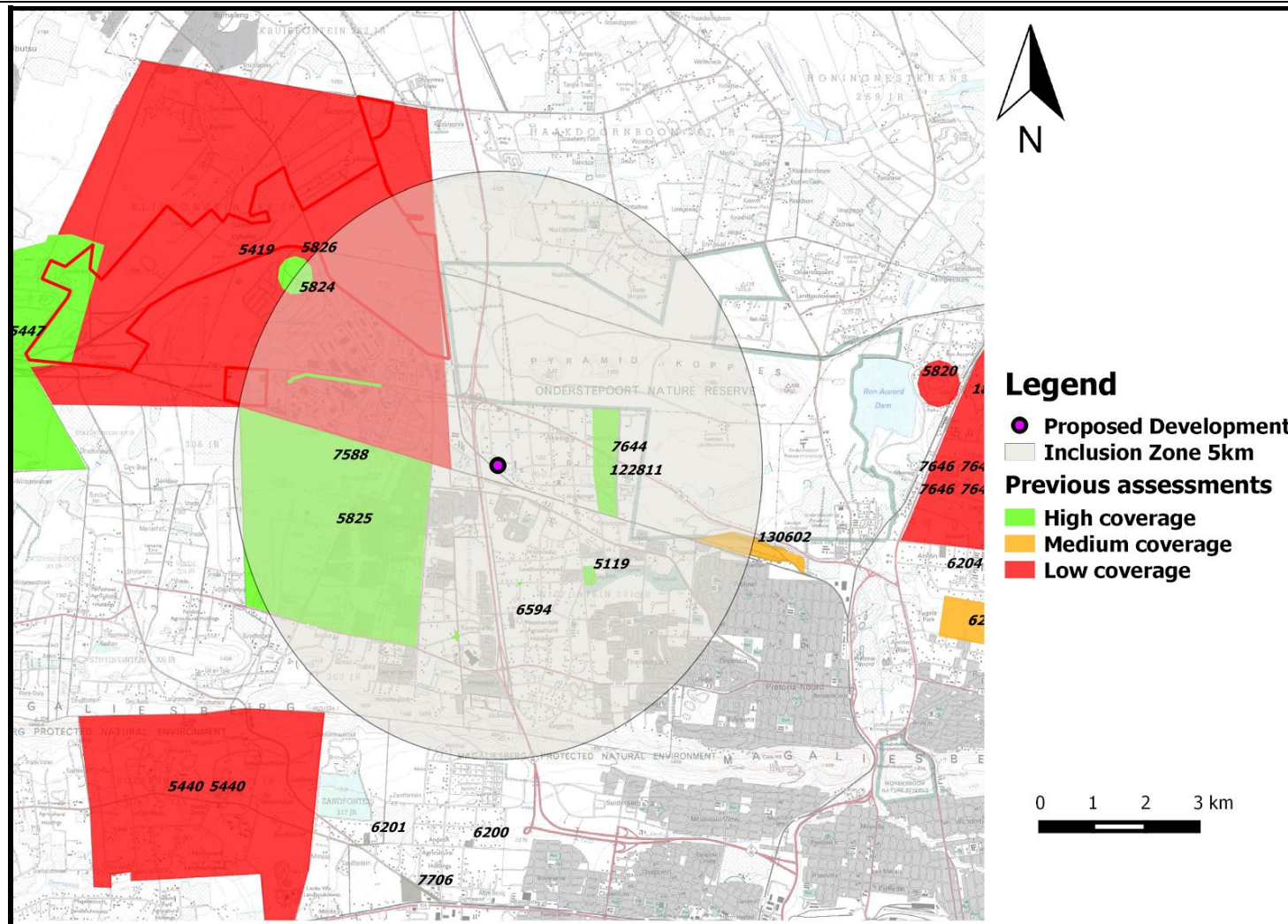


Figure 2. HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments on SAHRIS conducted within 5km of the proposed linear development with SAHRIS NID labels indicated.



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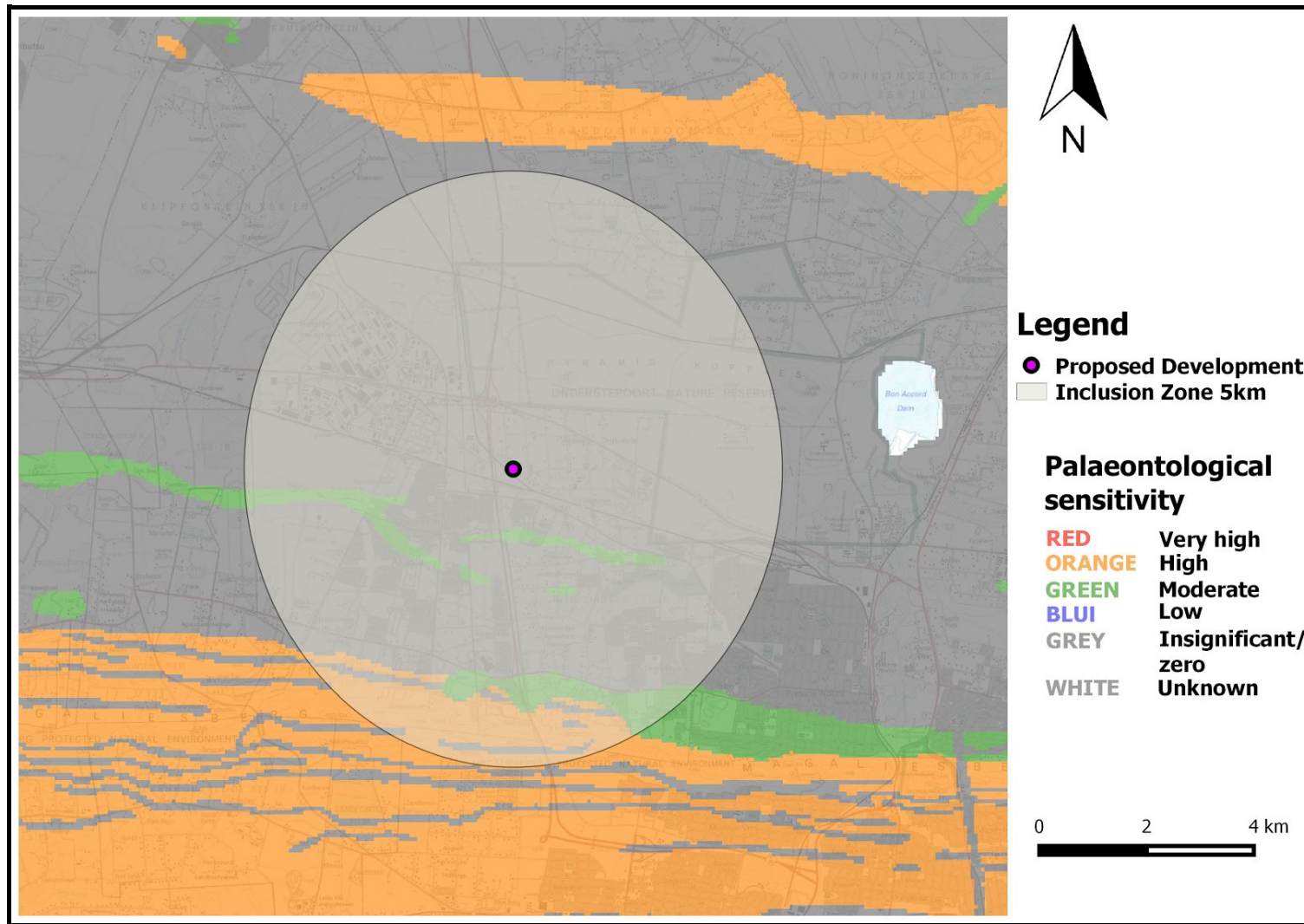
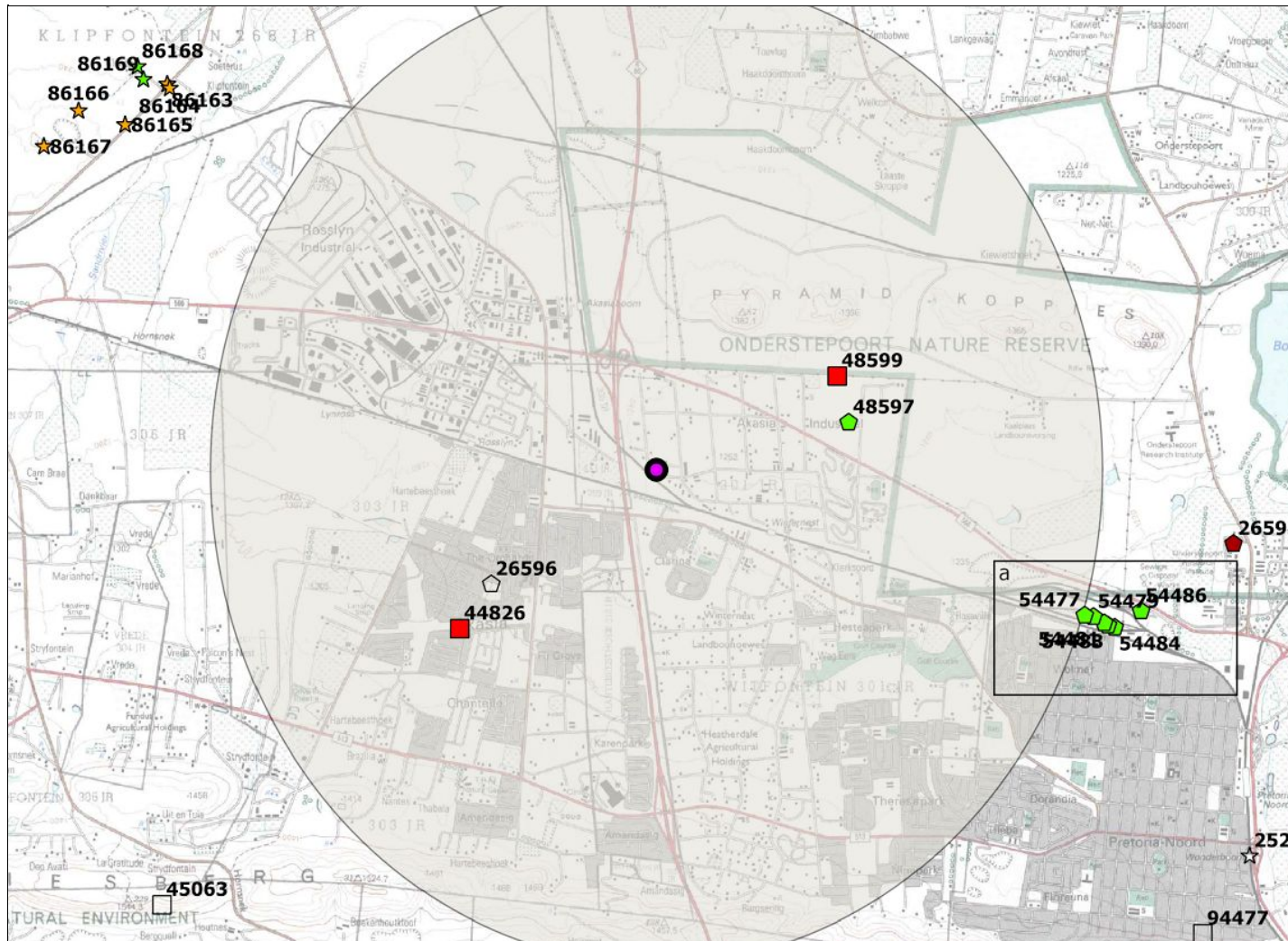


Figure 3. Palaeo Map. Palaeosensitivity of the study area. See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



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N

Legend

- Proposed Development
- InclusionZone

Heritage resources

Type

- ☆ Arch, Bat, Geo, Met, Pal, Und
- ◻ Structures, Monuments & Memorials
- ◻ Liv. Heritage/Sacred sites, Burial Grounds and Graves, Natural, Place
- △ Conservation Area, Cultural Landscape

Grading

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| DARK RED | I & II |
| RED | IIIa |
| ORANGE | IIIb |
| GREEN | IIIc |

Figure 4. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage resources previously identified in and near the study area with SAHRIS NID labels indicated.. See Figure 4a for inset.



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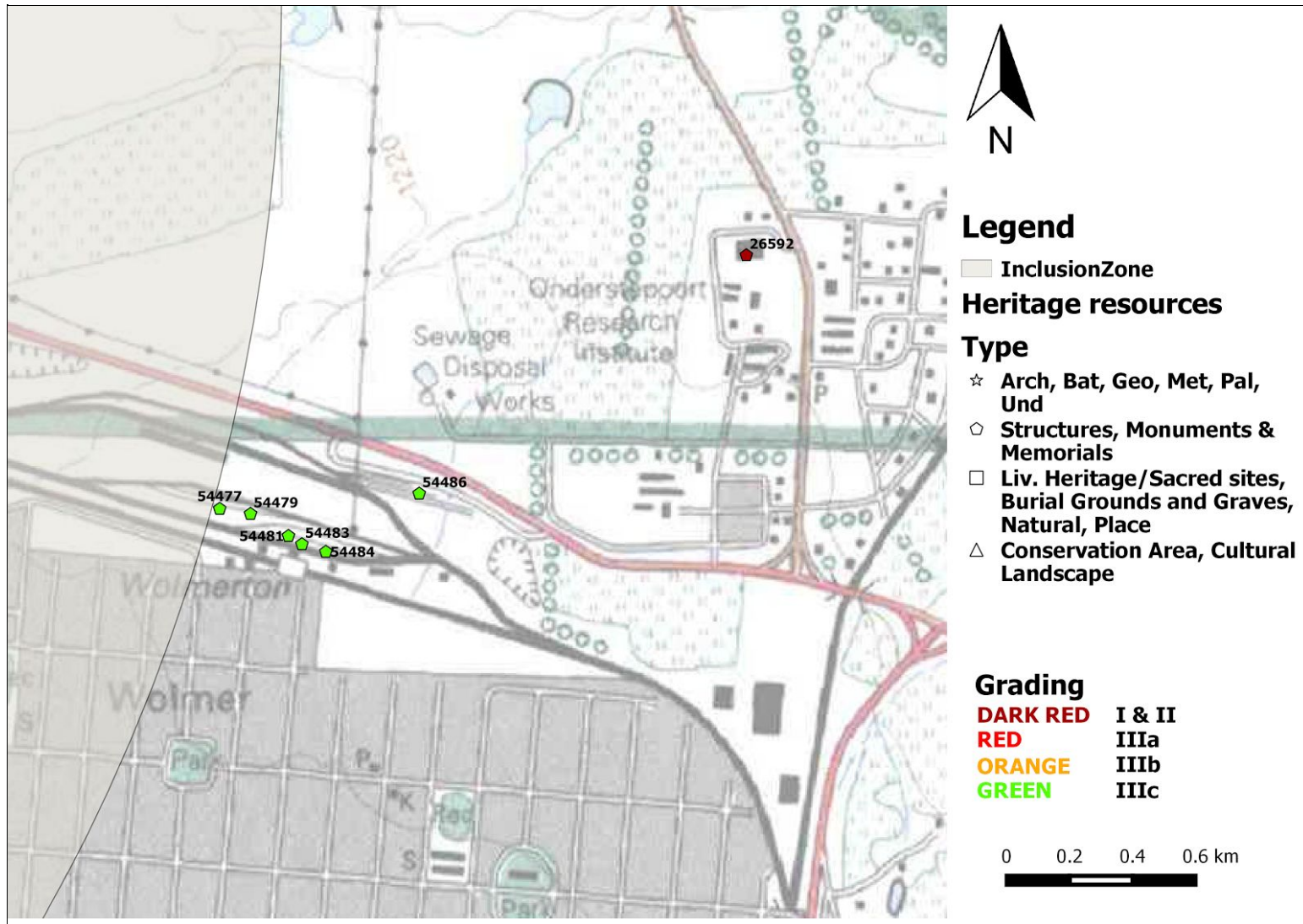


Figure 4a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage resources previously identified near the study area with SAHRIS NID labels indicated.

7. Heritage statement and character of the area

The proposed development is a waste tyre facility in Pretoria North.

Only one palaeontological assessment was conducted in the area by Prof. Bruce Rubidge in 2008 for a stormwater upgrade in Belairs Drive.

The SAHRA palaeosensitivity map indicates that the area to be impacted by the proposed development is underlain by stratigraphy that has low to insignificant sensitivity for potential impacts to palaeontological resources as the entire area is underlain by rocks of the Pyramid Gabbro-Nortite Suite. The Magaliesberg range is situated approximately 5km to the south of the proposed development. The Magaliesberg Formation has moderate to high significance for its microbial mat structures (desiccated mats sometimes resemble trace fossils), however the proposed development will not impact on this formation.

There are 4 sites recorded within the inclusion zone for this proposed development, all of which are structures on the heritage register or old National Monuments, or burials. The proposed development will not impact any of these heritage resources. It should be noted that unmarked burials do occur in the vicinity of the proposed development, however it is unlikely that unmarked burials will occur within the proposed development footprint.

The proposed development is located within a highly transformed area and it is therefore unlikely that significant heritage resources will be directly impacted by the proposed development.

It is therefore our recommendation that **no further heritage studies are required in terms of section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)..**

(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



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APPENDIX 1 - Site Lists

NID	Site no	Full site name	Site type	Grading	Protection
26596	9/2/287/0001	Wood and Iron House, Akasia, Wonderboom District	Building		Provisional Protection
26592	9/2/287/0005	Veterinary Research Institute, Onderstepoort, Wonderboom District	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
54483	WOLM04	Wolmerton 04	Structures	Grade IIIc	
48597	KLERK01	Klerksoord 01	Structures	Grade IIIc	
48599	KLERK02	Klerksoord 02	Burial Grounds; Graves	Grade IIIa	
54477	WOLM01	Wolmerton 01	Structures	Grade IIIc	
54479	WOLM02	Wolmerton 02	Structures	Grade IIIc	
54481	WOLM03	Wolmerton 03	Structures	Grade IIIc	
54484	WOLM05	Wolmerton 05	Structures	Grade IIIc	
54486	WOLM06	Wolmerton 06	Structures	Grade IIIc	
44826	HTBSHK01	Hartebeesthoek 01	Burial Grounds; Graves	Grade IIIa	

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APPENDIX 2 - Reference List

Nid	Type of report	Author	Date	Title
5119	AIA	Anton van Vollenhoven, Anton Pelser	01/06/2008	A Report on a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Nungu Akasia Witfontein Project on Portion 95 (a Portion of Portion 12) of the Farm Witfontein 301 JR, Gauteng Province
5419	AIA	Anton van Vollenhoven	01/05/1992	PWV7 Route: Basiese Beplanning: Argeologiese Verslag
5825	AIA	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	01/06/2002	Identification of Graves on the Farm Hartebeesthoek 301 JR, Akasia Municipal Area, Wonderboom District, Gauteng Province
6594	AIA	Jaco van der Walt	08/02/2008	Archaeological Impact Assessment Eldorette Extension 47 on Portion 1 of Holding 57 Heatherdale AH, Pretoria, Gauteng Province
7588	AIA	Francois P Coetzee	01/03/2006	Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Residential Development: Orchards Extension 25, Rosslyn, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng
7644	AIA	Francois P Coetzee	01/03/2006	Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Industrial Development: Platinum Park, Klerksoord, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng
122811	HIA	Francois P Coetzee	01/03/2008	Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Industrial Development: Platinum Park, Klerksoord, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng
130602	HIA	Nkosinathi Godfrey Tomose	09/07/2013	A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Wolmerton PRASA Depot Upgrade as part of PRASA Railway Modernization Project
92783	AIA	Jaco van der Walt	22/10/2012	Heritage Scoping Report for the Prospecting Right Application on the Farm Klipfontein 268 JR Platinum Group Metals (RSA) (Pty) Ltd in the Gauteng Province
92783	AIA	Jaco van der Walt	22/10/2012	Heritage Scoping Report for the Prospecting Right Application on the Farm Klipfontein 268 JR Platinum Group Metals (RSA) (Pty) Ltd in the Gauteng Province
163201	HIA	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	31/03/2014	PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF A STORMWATER OUTLET IN THE KAALPLAAS SPRUIT, MARTINUS RASS AVENUE, ROSSLYN, TSHWANE.









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APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEDET	Department: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agricultural and Rural Development
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIHRA	Limpopo Heritage Resources Authority
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.



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.

Grading of heritage sites which form part of the national estate is defined in s. 7 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) as:

*(a) **Grade I:** Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance; Examples of these sites are Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape, The Parliament of South Africa, Sarah Baartman Burial Site, Robert Sobukwe's grave, Lake Fundudzi, Voortrekker Monument, Union Buildings.*

*(b) **Grade II:** Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; they are normally declared Provincial Heritage Sites under s. 27 of the NHRA after the competent Provincial Heritage Resources Authority has established their significance. Many of the current Provincial Heritage Sites were declared National Monument under the previous heritage legislation and their status was changed to Provincial Heritage Sites when the National Heritage Resources Act was proclaimed in 1999. Amongst these sites, Mapoch's Caves in Limpopo, Umhlatuzana Rock Shelter in KwaZulu Natal, Van der Stel's Copper Mine in the Northern Cape, the old Cemetery in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape and Baboon Point, in the Western Cape.*

*(c) **Grade III:** Other heritage resources worthy of conservation, and which prescribes heritage resources assessment criteria, consistent with the criteria set out in section 3(3), which must be used by a heritage resources authority or a local authority to assess the intrinsic, comparative and contextual significance of a heritage resource and the relative benefits and costs of its protection, so that the appropriate level of grading of the resource and the consequent responsibility for its management may be allocated (...).*

The following sub-categories are currently in use for Grade III::

Grade IIIa sites are sites of such a high local significance that should be protected and retained. These sites should be included in the heritage register of each province as defined in s. 30 of the NHRA and should not be impacted upon. In the instance of buildings, any alteration must be regulated. Because of their nature, all human remains are considered of high significance. While relocation of graves is common practice, this should always be considered as the last option. Examples of these sites are all graves and burial grounds which have not been graded I or II, Peers Cave in Western Cape,



Grade IIIb sites are resources of medium local significance. They should preferably be retained where possible, but where not possible the site must be fully investigated and/or mitigated. After mitigation they may be impacted upon.

Grade IIIc sites are of low local significance. These resources must be satisfactorily studied before destruction. In many instances the recording and description of the site undertaken at the heritage impact assessment level is sufficient and further recording or mitigation may not be required. These sites include for instance small knapping sites which have been sufficiently recorded at the archaeological impact assessment level, palaeontological fossils of low significance which do not require recovery. In the case of the built environment, IIIc structures will only require protection and regulation if the significance of the environs in which they are located is sufficient to warrant protective measures.

The heritage specialist in the field should suggest a grading for the site, but it will then need to be ratified and accepted by the competent heritage authority.

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



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(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.

The compilation of the Heritage Screener will not include any field assessment. The Heritage Screener will be submitted to the applicant within 24 hours from receipt of full payment. **If the 24-hour deadline is not met by CTS, the applicant will be refunded in full.**

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