

# HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS19_170
SAHRIS Ref:	15096
Client:	Terreco
Date:	April 2020
Title:	Proposed upgrade of existing infrastructure at Bambisana Hospital, Lusikisiki

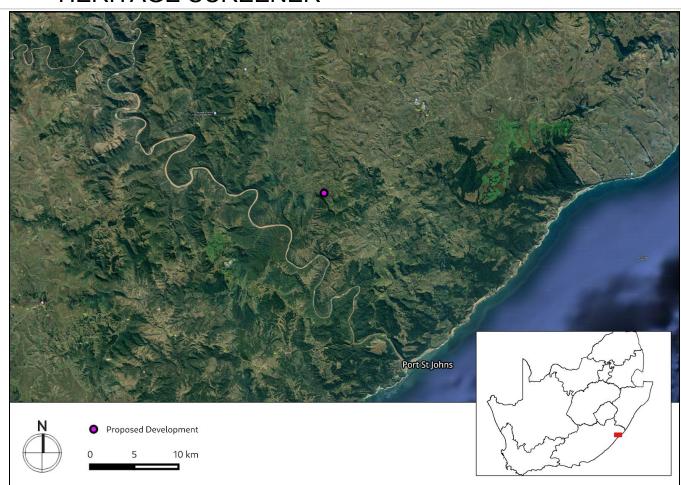


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Eastern Cape Province

# Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Based on the available information, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant heritage resources. As Such it is recommended that no further studies are required in terms of section 38 of the NHRA. Should any heritage resources such as archaeological material, unmarked burials or fossil material be unearthed during excavations, work must cease in this area and ECPHRA must be contacted regarding an appropriate way forward.



## 1. Proposed Development Summary

The Bambisana Hospital Upgrade will include the selective repurposing of existing infrastructure and the clinical core of the facility will be densified. Various structures within the hospital boundary will either be demolished, refurbished or repurposed. The proposed site falls within the boundaries of the existing Bambisana Hospital property.

# 2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	ECPHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	ECPHRA

## 3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	31°27'2.96"S 29°27'15.07"E	
Erf number / Farm number	e project site is on municipal/state-owned land that is zoned for the current use as a hospital facility	
Local Municipality	ort St Johns	
District Municipality	DR Tambo	
<b>Previous Magisterial District</b>	usikisiki	
Province	Eastern Cape	
Current Use	Hospital	
Current Zoning	Community	
Total Extent of Property	6.73ha	

## 4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area of development	6.73ha
Depth of excavation (m)	Max 4m
Height of development (m)	Max 4m



# **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 000m² 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 <sup>2</sup>			
	5. Other (state):			

# **6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development**

None



# **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.





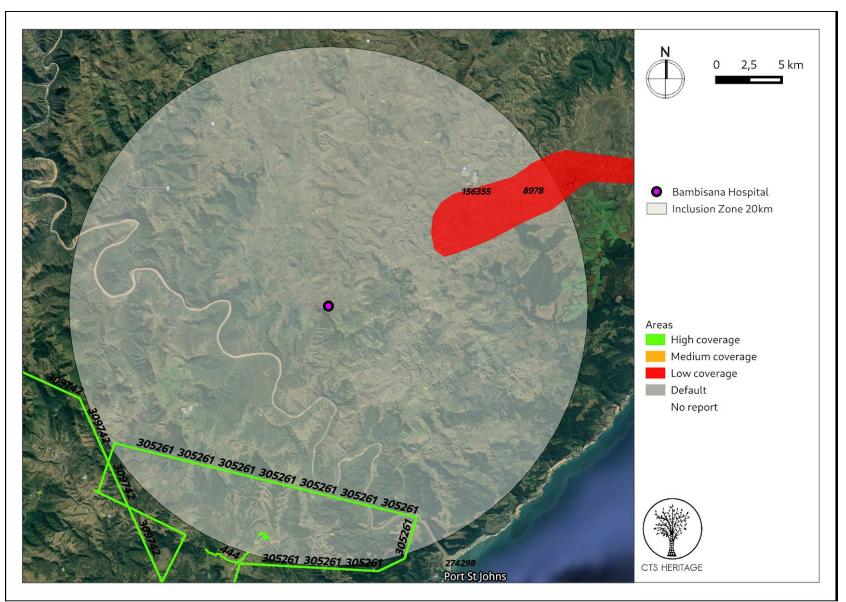
**Figure 1c. Overview Map**. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.





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





**Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map.** Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 20km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



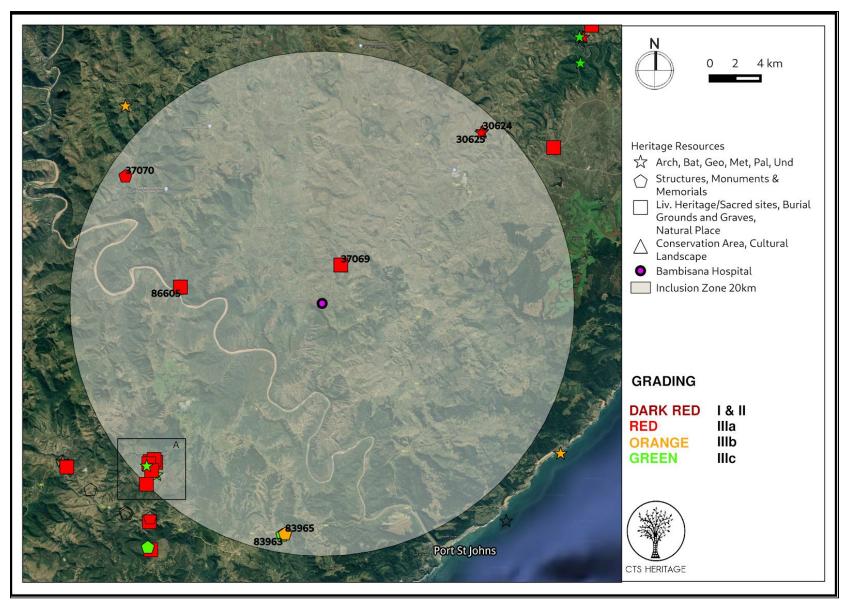


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



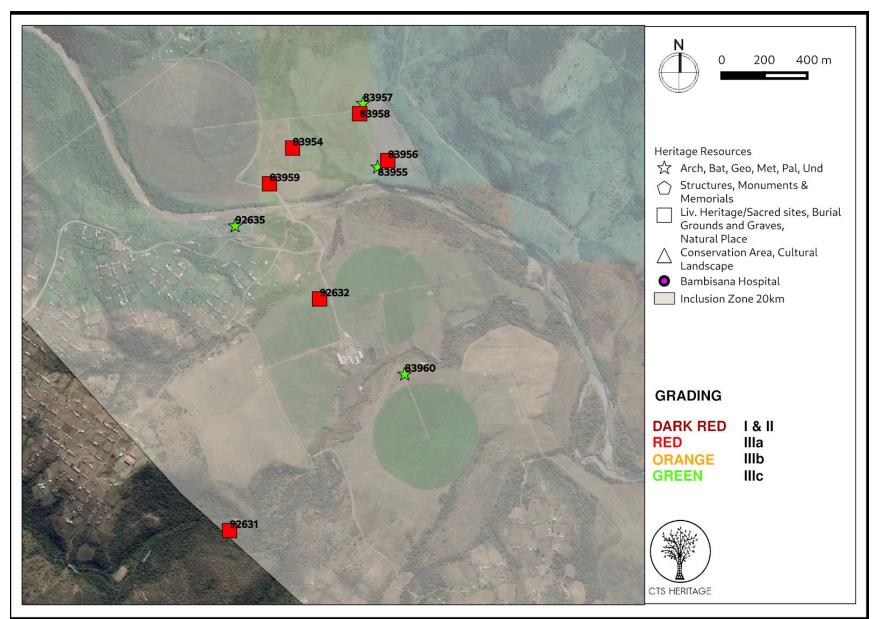


Figure 3b. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset A



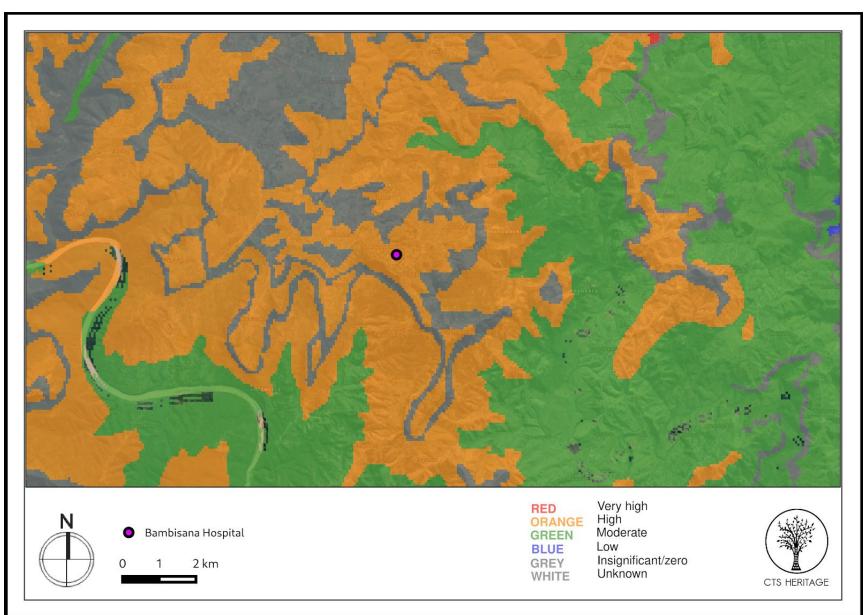
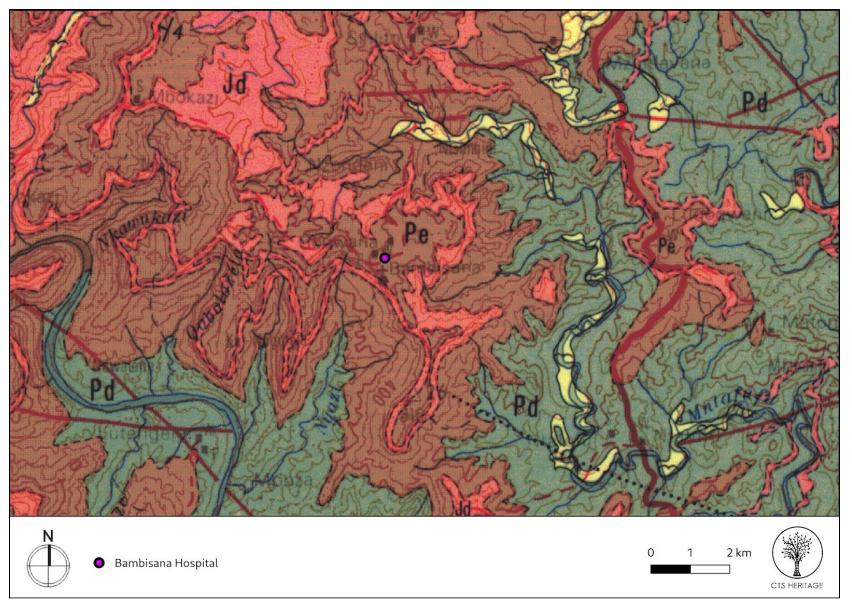


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating Zero and Very High fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.





**Figure 5. Geology Map.** Indicating the underlying geology across the study area through overlaying the geology maps from the CGS series 3128 Umtata (Jd: Jurassic Dolerite, Pe: Ecca Group sediments (Dark grey shale, sandstone, mudstone); Pd: Dwyka Formation of the Ecca Group (Tillite))



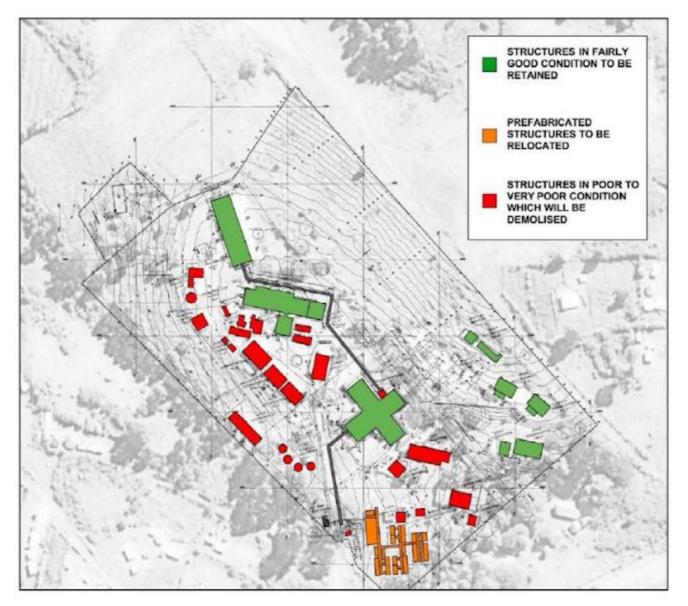


Figure 6a. Site Map. Indicating existing site layout



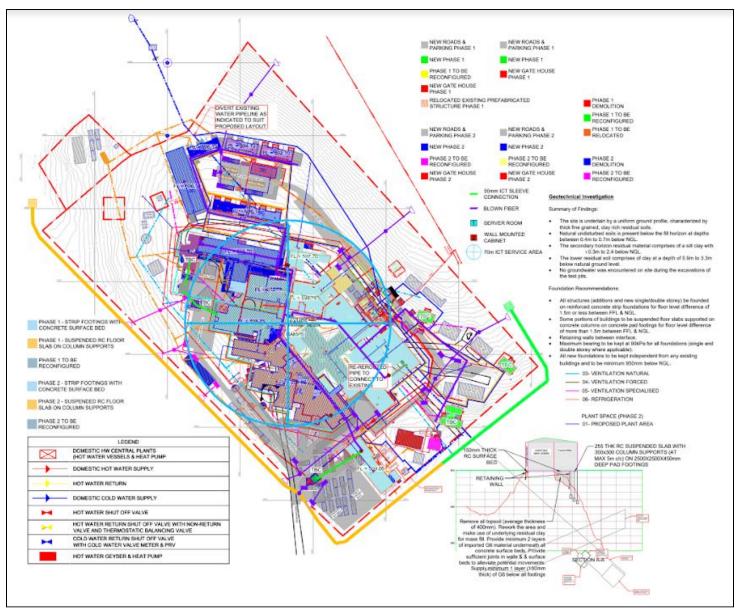


Figure 6b. Site Map. Indicating proposed site layout





Figure 7. Site Image. Bambisana Hospital Image from https://www.cpchildren.org/eastern-cape/114-bambisana-hospital



## 8. Heritage statement and character of the area

Bambisana Hospital is a provincial hospital situated in Goqwana Location, Lusikisiki. According to Fourie (2011, SAHRIS NID 45004), "between 500 to 1200 years ago the movement of Bantu speaking people from the Great lakes area of Central Africa reached the Eastern Cape Region of South Africa (Huffman, 2007). The Xhosa speaking people that settled on the south eastern coast of Southern Africa consist of 12 tribes of which the amaPondo is one. The amaPondo migrated across the Mtamvuna River in the late 1700's due to population pressure from the Zulu clan expansion from the north, and settled in the area between the Mtamvuna and Mzimvubu Rivers... Lusikisiki was established as a military outpost around 1894 when Pondoland was annexed by the Cape Colony. The years after annexation were of relative calm to the mid-1900's with the rise of the AmaPondo against the Bantu Administration activities of the Apartheid government around 1955. This upheaval culminated in the Pondo Revolt and the Ngquca Hill killings on 6 June 1960." The Bambisana Hospital is located within the larger area that has historically been occupied by the amaPondo.

The existing infrastructure at the Bambisana Hospital requires upgrading. The proposed upgrades will involve the demolition of some of the structures on the property as well as the construction of new facilities (Figures 6a and 6b). However, as the property is currently a functioning hospital, it is argued that the proposed development does not constitute a change of character. In addition, from the available information, it has been established that the Bambisana Hospital was constructed in 1962. Furthermore, from available images it is clear that none of the existing structures within the hospital complex are conservation-worthy in terms of heritage significance (Figure 7).

Very few heritage impact assessments have been completed within 20km of the proposed development area (Figure 2, Appendix 2) and as such, little is known about the archaeological sensitivity of the area in general. However, as the Bambisana Hospital complex has been previously extensively developed in the 1960's, it is very unlikely that the proposed upgrade to the hospital complex will negatively impact on significant archaeological resources.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the Bambisana Hospital Complexx is underlain by sediments of high palaeontological sensitivity (Figure 4). The sediments underlying the area proposed for development include Ecca Group sediments (Figure 5). According to a report drafted by Almond (2011 SAHRIS NID 45005) for a proposed development in Lusikisiki, "The Mid to Late Permian fossil heritage of the basinal, mudrock-dominated Ecca Group succession in the Port St Johns area is also very sparse and poorly-known... body fossils have not been recorded from the Ecca beds here but trace fossils ("fucoid-like impressions") are locally very abundant." Almond (2011) goes on to recommend that the "sparse fossil content" of the Ecca Group sediments in the study area contain "mainly low-diversity trace fossil assemblages within thinly laminated mudrocks" which have "often been compromised by deep chemical weathering and nearby dolerite intrusions. The Karoo Supergroup bedrocks in this area are mantled by deep soils that are themselves largely unfossiliferous." The observations made by Almond (2011) can also be applied to the sediments underlying the Bambisana Hospital and as such, the proposed development is unlikely to impact significant palaeontological heritage.

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Based on the available information, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant heritage resources. As Such it is recommended that no further studies are required in terms of section 38 of the NHRA. Should any heritage resources such as archaeological material, unmarked burials or fossil material be unearthed during excavations, work must cease in this area and ECPHRA must be contacted regarding an appropriate way forward.



## **APPENDIX 1**

# List of heritage resources within the 20km Inclusion Zone from SAHRIS

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
92635	MANG05	Mangethe 05	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
92632	MANG02	Mangethe 02	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
30625	UMLANDO-H54		Settlement	Grade IIIa
30624	UMLANDO-H53		Settlement	Grade IIIa
86605	BIZ001	Bizana 001	Living Heritage/Sacred sites	Grade IIIa
86604	BIZ002	Bizana 002	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
83958	UMLANDO-GAZ05	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 05	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
83957	UMLANDO-GAZ04	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 04	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
83956	UMLANDO-GAZ03	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 03	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
83955	UMLANDO-GAZ02	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 02	Stone walling	Grade IIIc
83965	UMLANDO-GAZ011	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 11	Structures	Grade IIIb
83963	UMLANDO-GAZ010	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 10	Building	Grade IIIc
83960	UMLANDO-GAZ07	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 07	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
83959	UMLANDO-GAZ06	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 06	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
92631	MANG01	Mangethe 01	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
83954	UMLANDO-GAZ01	UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT 01	Burial Grounds & Graves, Artefacts	Grade IIIa
37069	N2009	N2 Wild Coast 009	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
37070	N2008	N2 Wild Coast 008	Building	Grade IIIa



## **APPENDIX 2**

## **Reference List from SAHRIS**

	Heritage Impact Assessments			
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
165606	HIA Phase 1	Jenny Bennie	01/04/2014	Heritage Impact Assessment Mngazi River Bridge: SANRAL proposal for new access roads, bridge and stormwater channels
45005	PIA Phase 1	John E Almond	01/11/2011	Recommended exemption from further palaeontological studies: Proposed new police station between Lusikisiki and Flagstaff, O.R. Tambo District Municipality, Eastern Cape
45004	AIA Phase 1	Wouter Fourie	02/12/2011	Proposed construction of a new police station in Lusikisiki, Ingquza Local Municipality, O.R. Tambo District Municipality, Eastern Cape
444	HIA Phase 1	Frans Prins	01/05/2012	CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED THOMBO COMMUNITY ACCESS ROADS IN THE PORT ST JOHNS MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE
305261	HIA Phase 1	Gavin Anderson	01/04/2010	HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED UMGAZI CITRUS PROJECT
156355	HIA Letter of Exemption	Makhosazana Mngomezulu	12/02/2014	APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION ON THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FURTHER EDUCATION TRAINING (FET) COLLEGES IN NGQUNGQUSHE, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.
8978	PIA Phase 1	Billy De Klerk	01/01/2002	N2 Wild Coast Toll Road Project, Potential Impacts on Palaeontological Sites



# **APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides**

# **Key/Guide to Acronyms**

Archaeological Impact Assessment
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
Department of Environmental Affairs (National)
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
Department of Mineral Resources (National)
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
Heritage Impact Assessment
Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
Palaeontological Impact Assessment
South African Heritage Resources Agency
South African Heritage Resources Information System
Visual Impact Assessment

# Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

RED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required	
ORANGE/YE	LLOW: HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely	
GREEN:	EN: MODERATE - desktop study is required	
BLUE/PURPI	LE: LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required	
GREY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required	
WHITE/CLEA	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.

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
  - 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.

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.