



CTS HERITAGE

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS20_022 DRAFT
SAHRIS Reference:	15175
Client:	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
Date:	April 2020
Title:	Proposed Grid connection extension infrastructure for the Gunsfontein Wind Farm, Northern Cape.

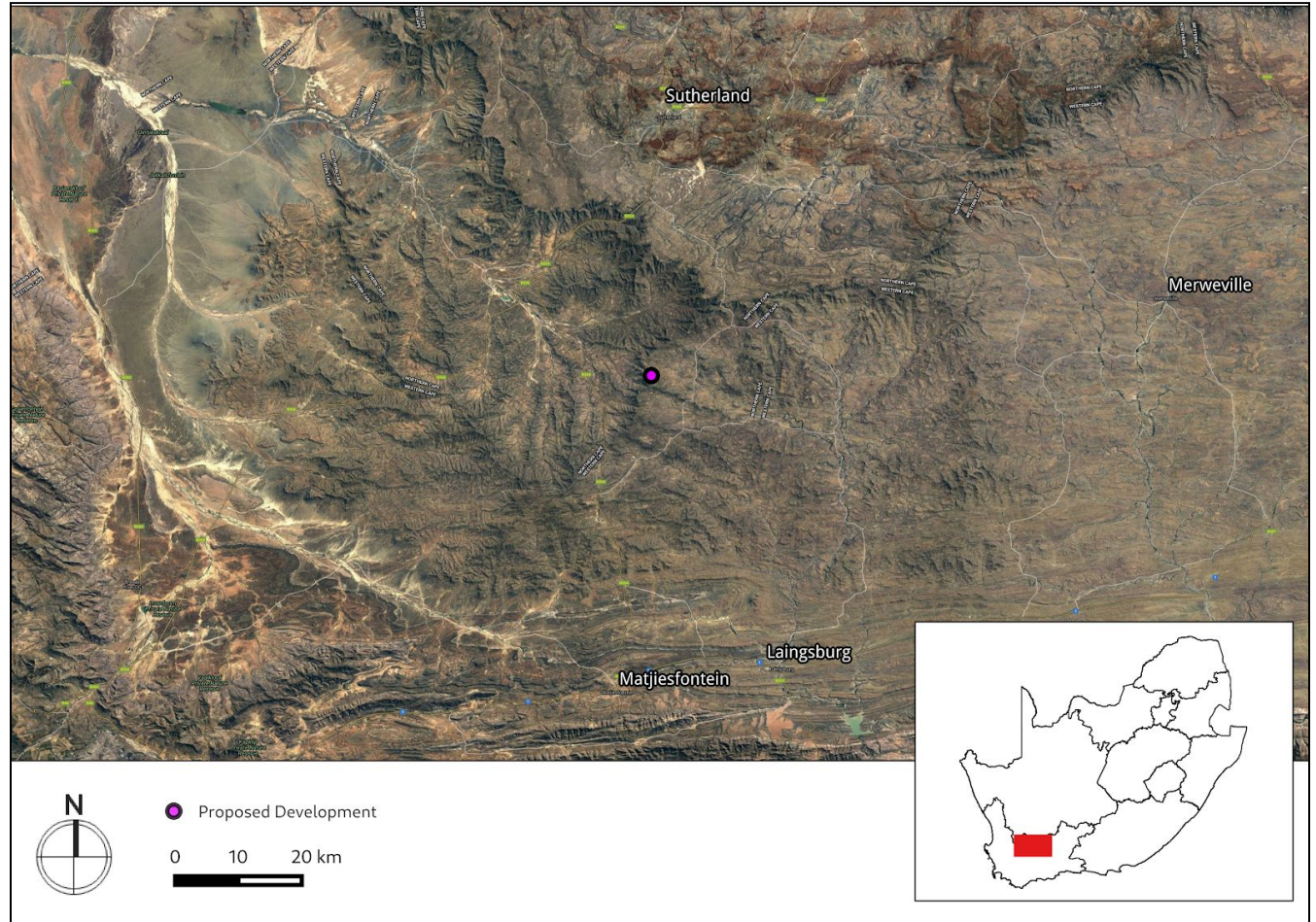


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Northern Cape

RECOMMENDATION

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.

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1. Proposed Development Summary

Gunstfontein Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd proposes the construction and operation of a grid connection solution, known as the “grid extension infrastructure” for the authorised Gunstfontein Wind Farm (DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/826), near Sutherland, Northern Cape Province. The grid connection solution will include the development of a double-circuit 132kV overhead power line (known as the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL extension double-circuit power line) to connect the Gunstfontein Wind Farm to the national grid, via the Hidden Valley substation. The proposed 132kV OHL extension will be an extension of the already authorised Gunstfontein Grid Connection (14/12/16/3/3/1/1619). Other associated infrastructure will also be required for the grid connection solution, such as access tracks/roads and laydown areas. A corridor 300m wide and approximately 7.5km long along with an assessment zone of 200m around the starting and terminating substation boundaries (collectively known as the grid corridor) is being assessed to allow for the optimisation of the grid (i.e. eventual micro siting) and associated infrastructure and to accommodate environmental sensitivities and other energy infrastructure currently under construction on the properties.

It must be noted that the assessed corridor route is located directly adjacent and parallel to the approved Soetwater power line routing (this powerline connects the Heuwels and Hidden Valley substations, and is currently under construction by Soetwater and Karusa Wind Farms respectively).

The proposed development consists of:

- » A double-circuit 132kV overhead power line (known as the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL extension double-circuit power line); and
- » Associated infrastructure:
 - o Laydown areas.
 - o Access and service tracks.

A corridor 300m wide and approximately 7.5km long as well as a 200m wide assessment zone around each of the two substations is being assessed to allow for the optimisation of the grid and associated infrastructure and to accommodate environmental sensitivities. The grid infrastructure (including the power line and associated infrastructure) will be developed within the assessed 300m wide corridor and a 200m assessment zone around each of the substations (known as the grid connection infrastructure).

The grid connection infrastructure will be located within a grid connection corridor located directly parallel and approximately 15m west of the authorised Soetwater WEF power line routing. The height of the power line towers of the 132kV double-circuit power line will be up to 32m and the servitude width of the power line will be up to 40m. The entire extent of the corridor proposed for the development is located within the Komsberg Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ) and within the central corridor of the Strategic Transmission Corridors. Access to the grid connection corridor is possible via numerous existing smaller farm roads in close vicinity to the corridor, primarily off the Regional 354 (R354) tarred road running between Matjiesfontein and Sutherland towns. Apart from these existing roads, the authorised Gunstfontein 132kV powerline provides for an access/service track along its length that can also be used to access the corridor. In addition, existing access roads to the Heuwels and Hidden Valley substations (currently under construction) will be used to access the start- and end- point of the OHL extension. Formal roads will not be constructed underneath the power line for maintenance purposes, but rather access for maintenance purposes will be limited to jeep tracks running along the length of the line. Where possible, the existing service track for the Soetwater powerline will be utilised.

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2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	SAHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEA

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	32°46'56.70"S 20°38'22.79"E (estimated central point)
Erf number / Farm number	RE Portion 1 of the Farm Orange Fontein No. 203; RE of the Farm Annex Orange Fontein No. 185; RE of the Farm Leeuwe Hoek 183; and RE of the Farm De Hoop No. 202
Local Municipality	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality
District Municipality	Namakwa District Municipality
Previous Magisterial District	Sutherland
Province	Northern Cape
Current Use	Agriculture
Current Zoning	Agriculture

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Length of OHL	7.5km long
Depth of excavation (m)	Approximately 2m-3m
Height of development (m)	Up to 32m maximum

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

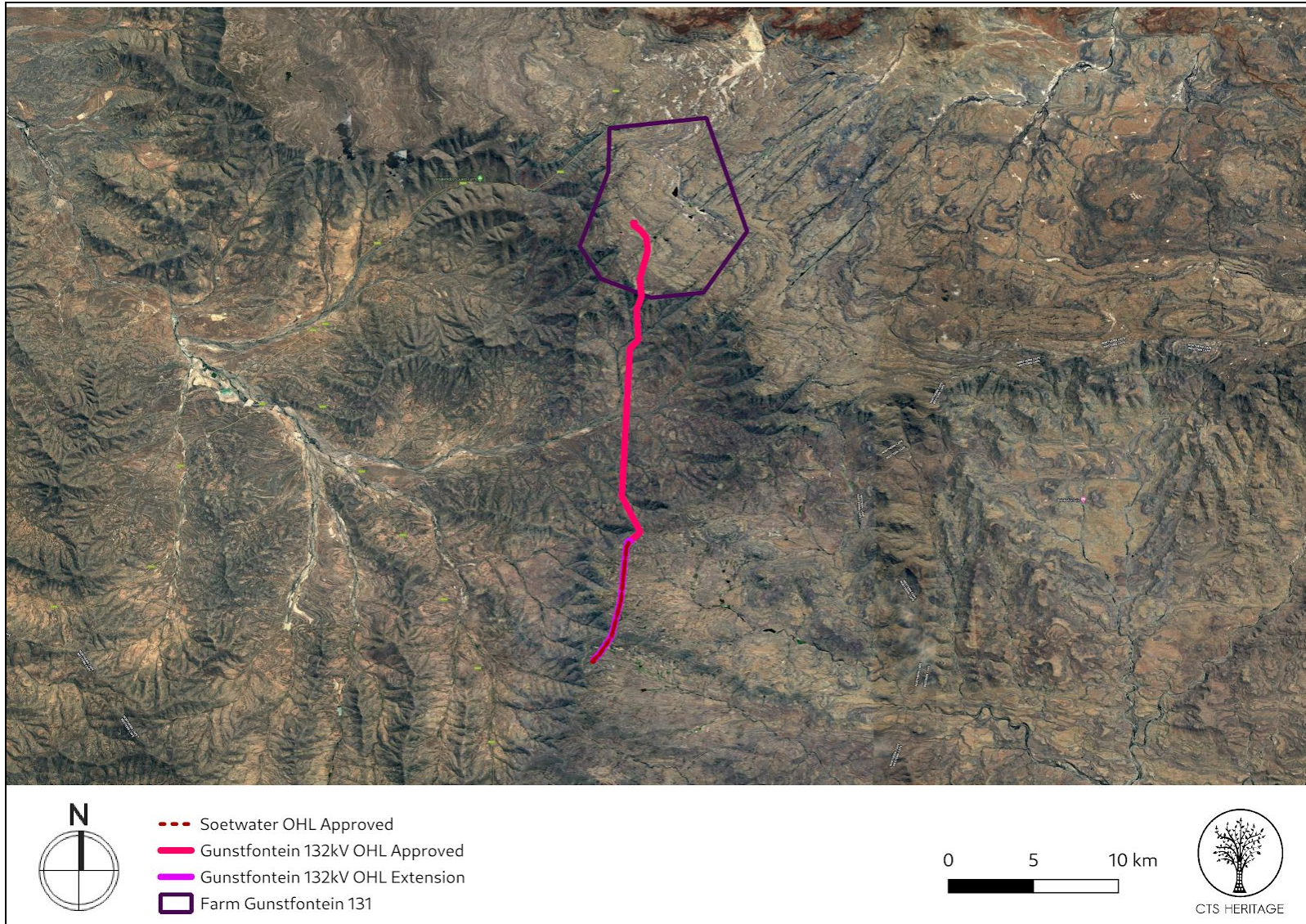


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area relative to previously approved developments

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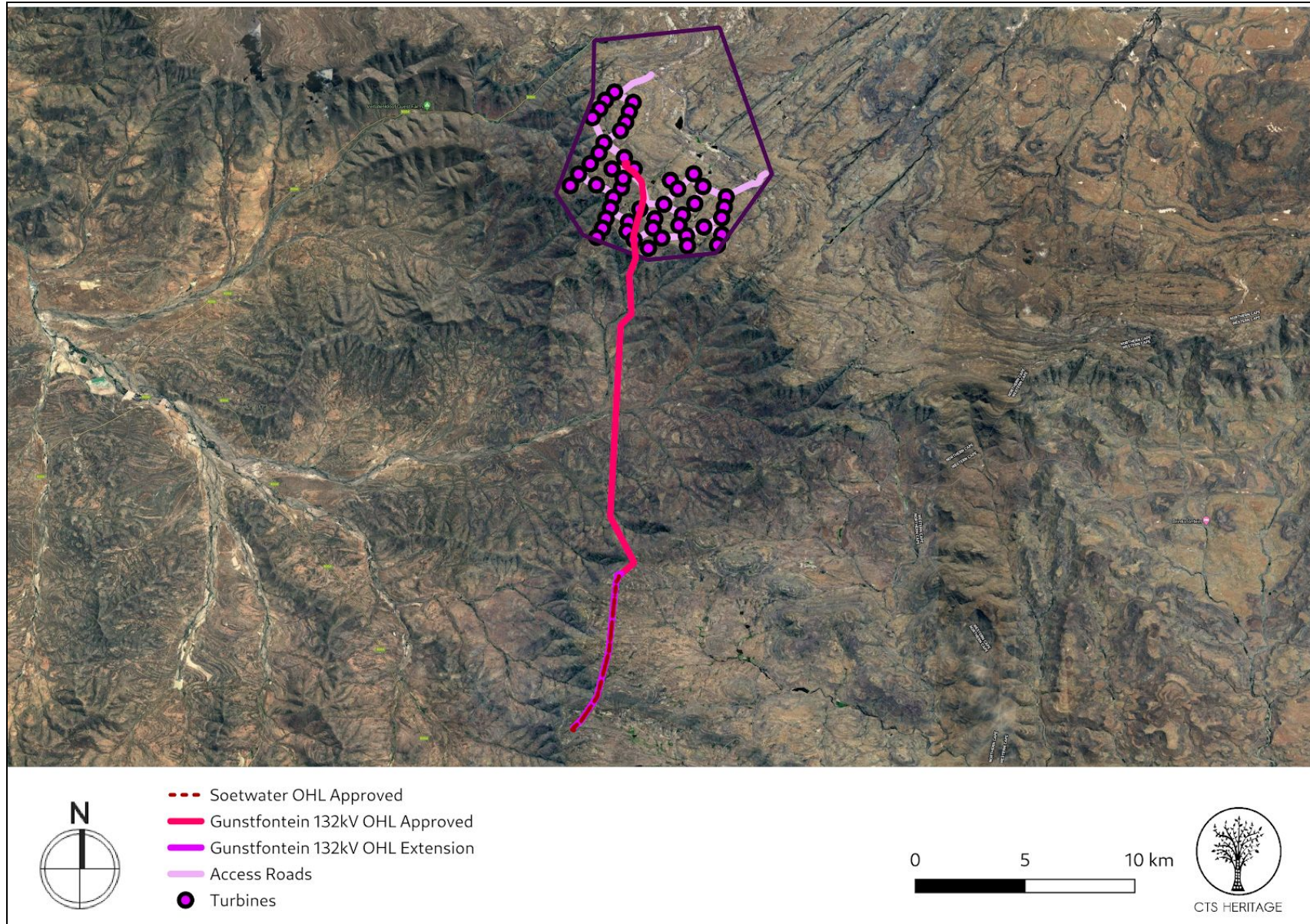


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area relative to previously approved developments

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Figure 1d. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area for the 132kV OHL extension

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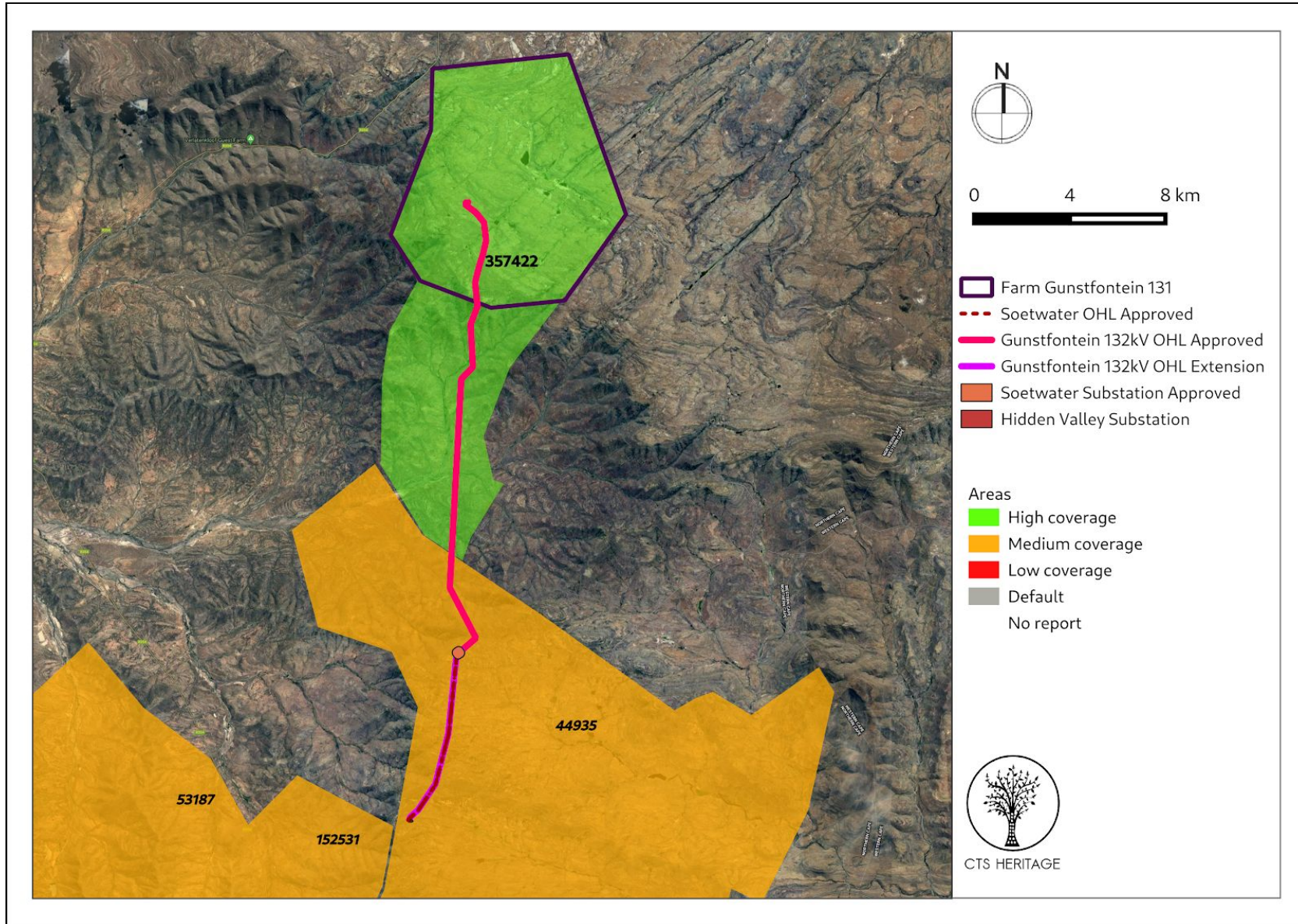


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments covering the proposed development area with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.

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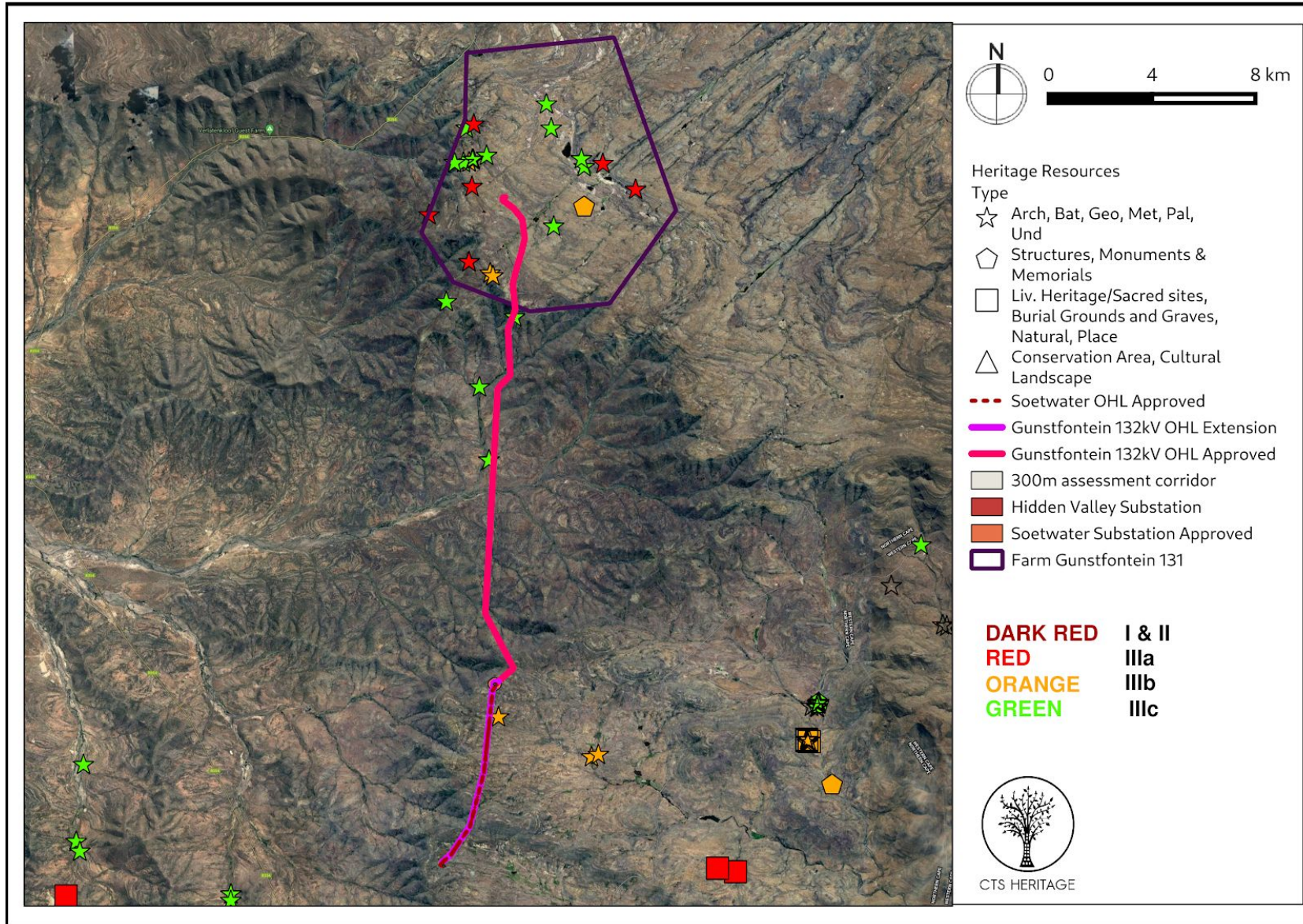


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified within the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated in the insets below. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.

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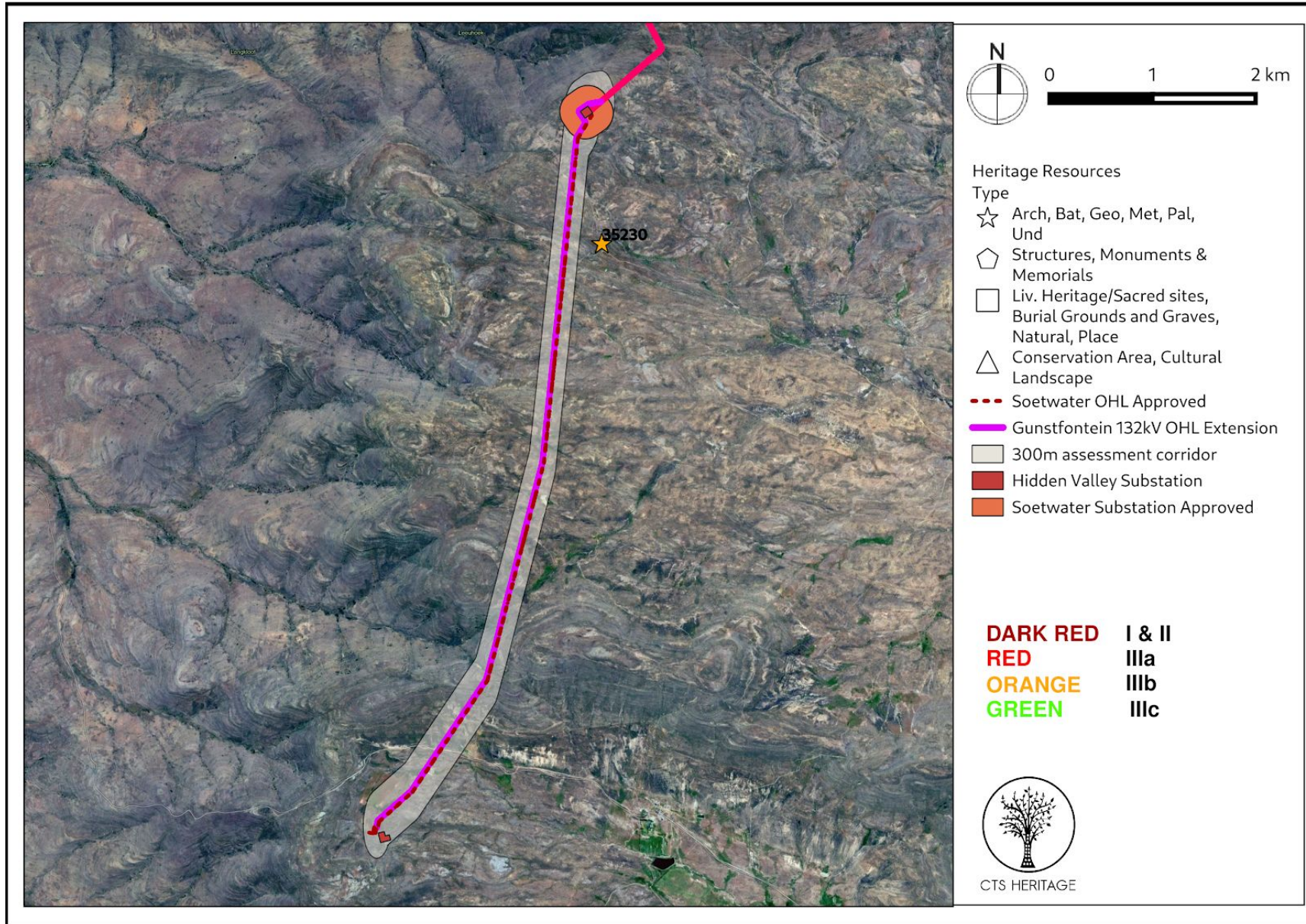


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map showing heritage resources near the proposed extension power line project.

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Figure 3b. Heritage Resources Map showing heritage resources near the proposed extension power line project.

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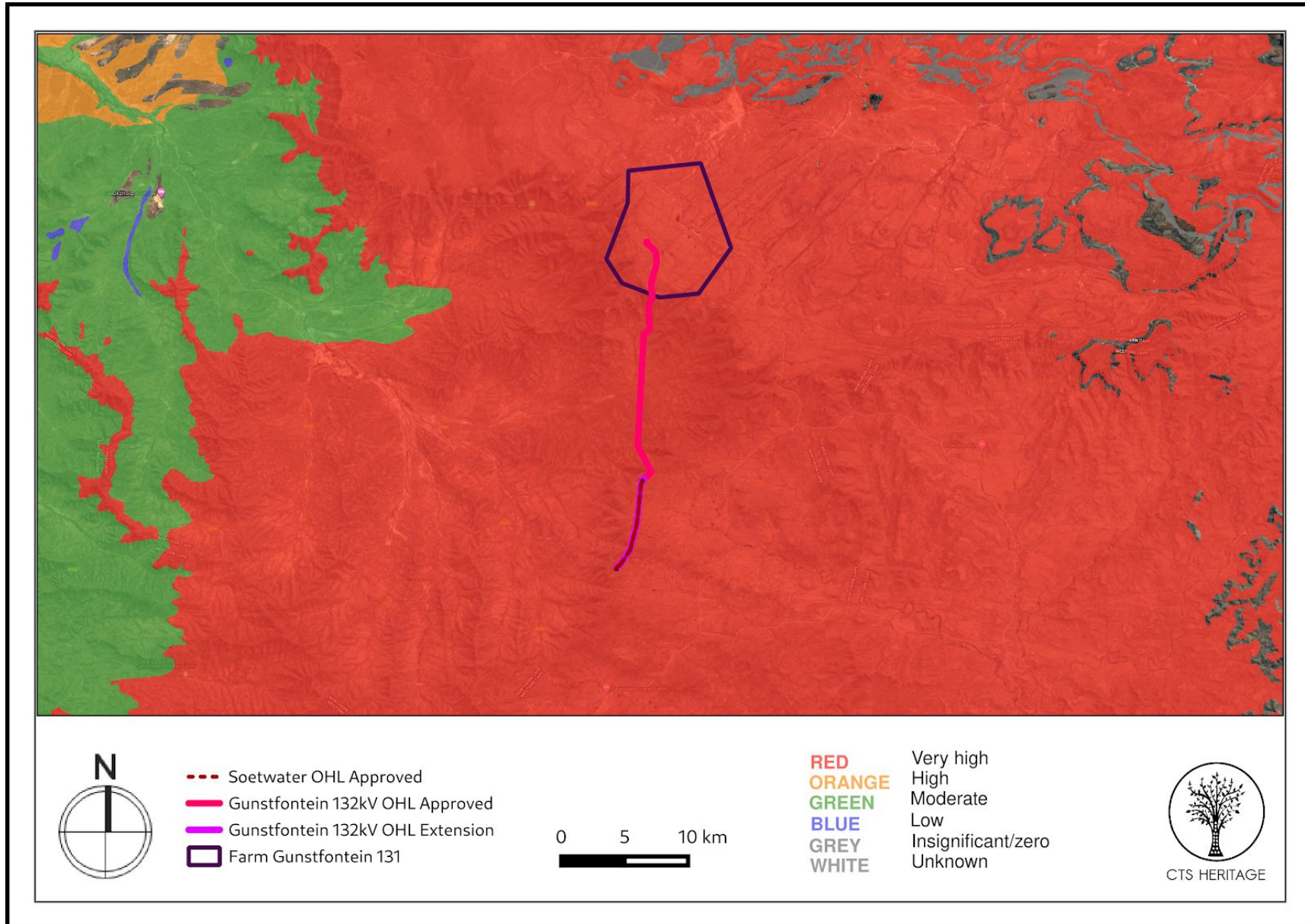


Figure 4a. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.

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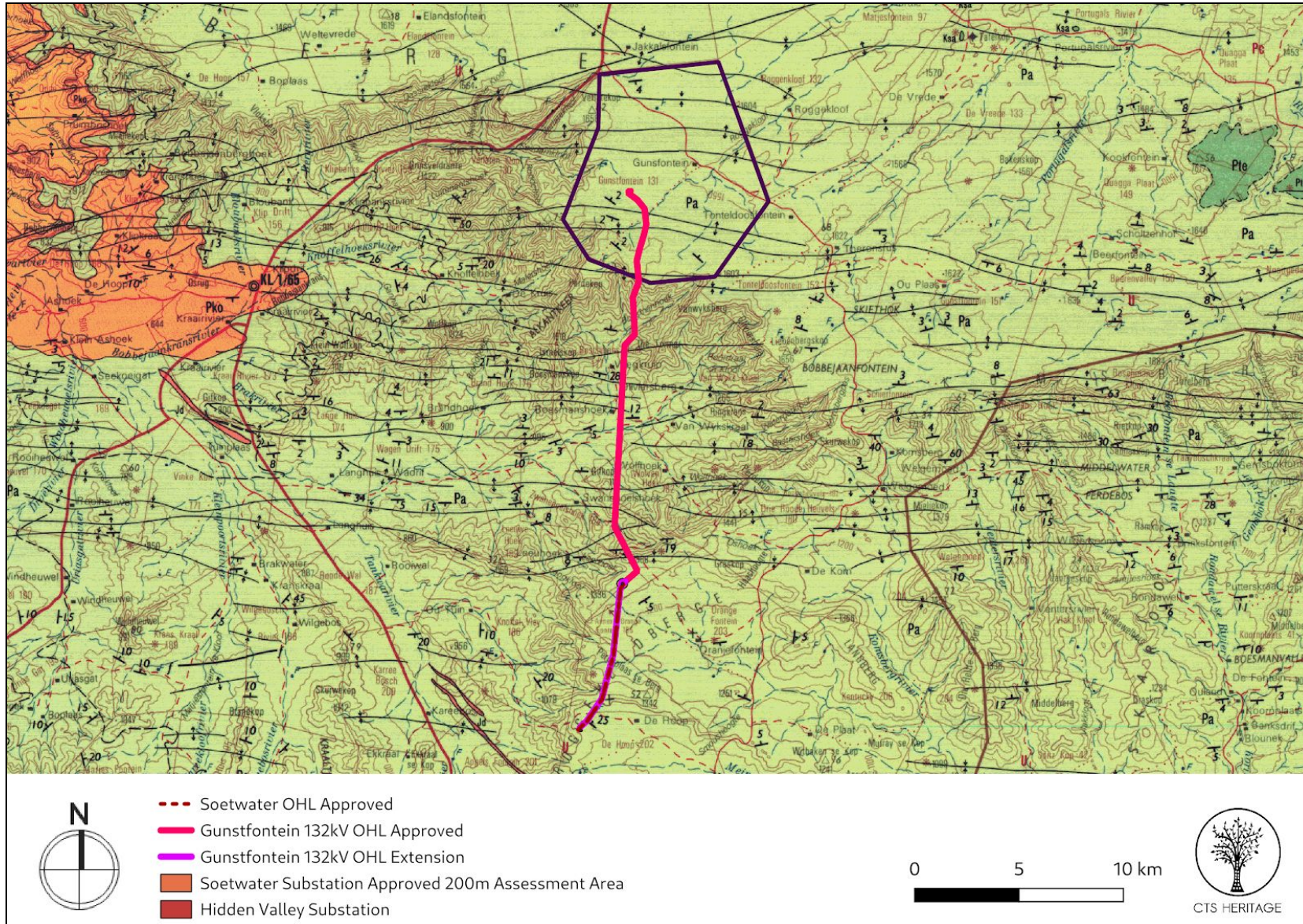


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Extract from the CGS 3220 Sutherland Map indicating that the development area is underlain by sediments of the Karoo Supergroup assigned to the Beaufort group, within the Abrahamskraal Formation of the Adelaide Subgroup (Pa).

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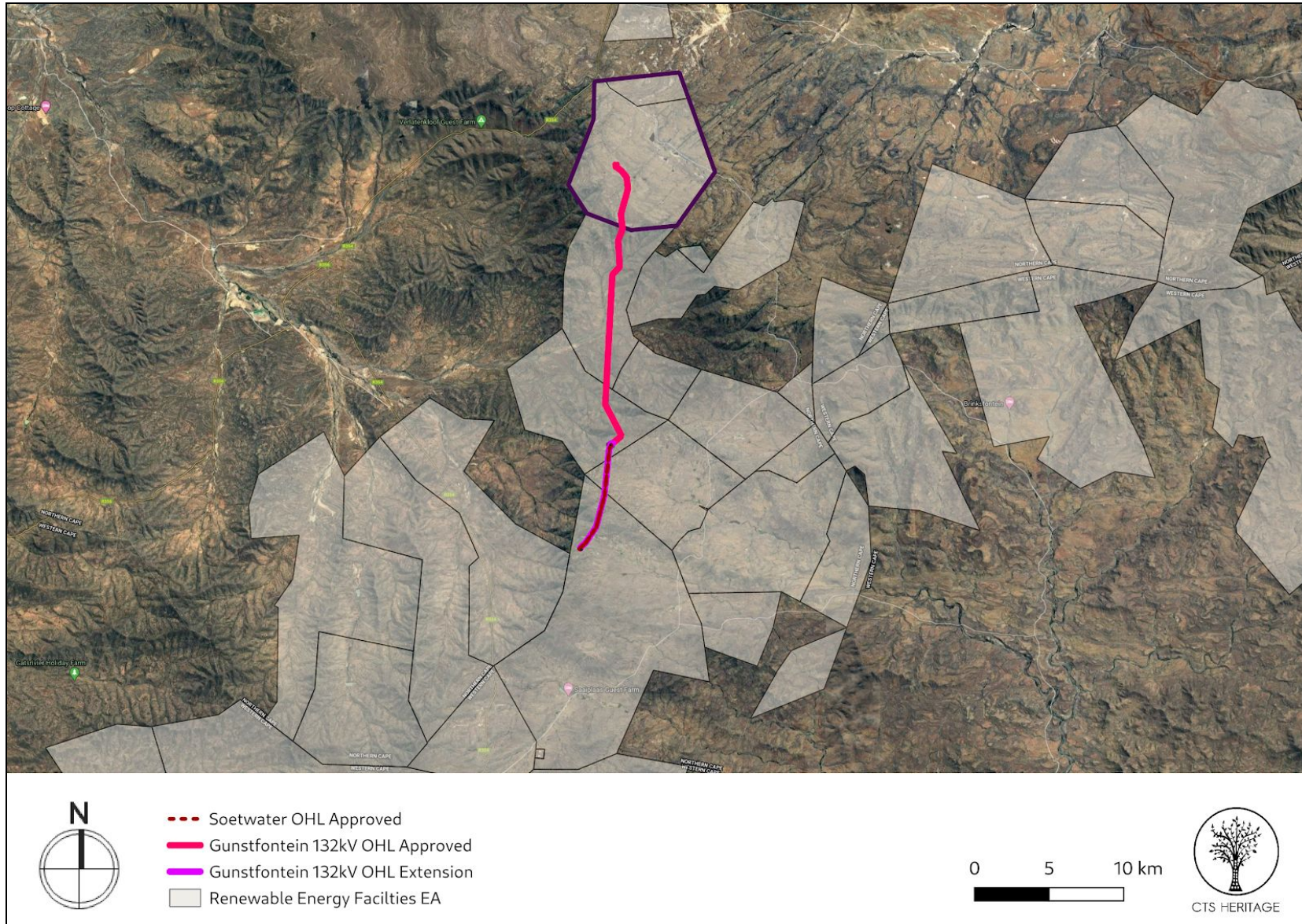


Figure 5. Cumulative Impact Map. Indicating other Renewable Energy Facilities that have been granted Environmental Authorisation (EA). Each project will have associated OHL infrastructure.

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8. Heritage Assessment

Background

The Gunstfontein WEF was granted Environmental Authorisation on 25 July 2016 (SAHRIS NID: 8383). As part of a separate process, a 132kV overhead power line (OHL) was granted environmental authorisation to connect the WEF to the national grid via the Heuwels (Soetwater) substation. The application that forms part of this assessment is for an extension of the already approved Gunstfontein 132kV OHL. The proposed extension will run parallel to and approximately 15m west of the authorised Soetwater WEF power line routing. The proposed development consists of:

- » A double-circuit 132kV overhead power line (known as the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL extension double-circuit power line); and
- » Associated infrastructure including laydown areas and access and service tracks where necessary

A corridor 300m wide and approximately 7.5km long as well as a 200m wide assessment zone around each of the two substations is being assessed to allow for the optimisation of the grid and associated infrastructure and to accommodate environmental sensitivities. The grid infrastructure (including the power line and associated infrastructure) will be developed within the assessed 300m wide corridor and a 200m assessment zone around each of the substations (known as the grid connection infrastructure). This report uses existing information to assess the likelihood of impact of the proposed development to significant heritage resources. The substations do not form part of the application, but a 200m corridor around them have been assessed as part of this application.

Archaeology and Built Environment Heritage

The area proposed for development, including the existing Soetwater OHL, has been previously assessed for impacts to heritage resources (Case 218) including an Archaeological Field Assessment (Booth, 2012, SAHRIS ID 44935) and SAHRA's requested walk down of both the Soetwater and Karusa WEFs (Booth, 2015, SAHRIS ID 353706, 353709). In Booth's (2012) assessment, she identified no archaeological heritage remains within the areas proposed for the Soetwater turbines. Booth (2012) did identify a historical farm complex and associated infrastructure and a family graveyard. In addition, Booth (2012) identified a dry packed stone wall structure located along the farm road on Portion 1 of Farm Orange Fontein 203. Also on this farm were noted the ruins of clay packed stone wall cottage and a dry packed stone wall kraal. These resources have been mapped in Figures 3a and b. The known archaeological site that is located in closest proximity to the proposed OHL (SAHRIS Site ID 35230) is described as a "dry stone packed walling dwelling documented next to the farm gravel road leading to the current wind mast. Most of the structure is still intact although some areas of the wall have already collapsed and is currently overgrown by bushes. The roof or cover that may have been attached is not evident. A few fragments of broken glass and ceramic sherds were scattered south of the feature. The dwelling may have been occupied by a shepherd as it is situated near a reservoir water point." This site is located approximately 300m from the proposed powerline route and falls outside of the 300m wide assessment corridor (Figure 3c). No additional heritage resources were identified in the walk down assessment conducted by Booth in 2015.

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Furthermore, the development of the approved and existing Soetwater OHL and substation was subject to a specialist archaeological assessment (Booth, 2015 SAHRIS Case 8657 and 8658 Report ID 341109). In her assessment, Booth (2015) concluded that no archaeological or heritage resources were identified within the proposed powerline route for the Soetwater OHL and substation. Based on the information available for the area proposed for development, it is very unlikely that the proposed extension of the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL will negatively impact on significant archaeological or built environment heritage resources.

Palaeontology

The area proposed for development of the 132kV OHL is underlain by sediments that have very high palaeontological sensitivity according to the SAHRIS Fossil Sensitivity Map (Figure 4). The geology map of the area (Council of GeoScience Map 3220 Sutherland, Figure 5) indicates that the area is underlain by sediments of the Karoo Supergroup assigned to the Beaufort group, within the Abrahamskraal Formation of the Adelaide Subgroup. This was confirmed by Rossouw (2012, SAHRIS ID 44936) in the Desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment conducted for the proposed Hidden Valley WEF which includes the area proposed for development.

Subsequently, Almond (2015, SAHRIS ID 353707) conducted a palaeontological field assessment for the Soetwater WEF which covers the area proposed for the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL. Almond (2015) determined that scientifically important fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, petrified wood) are very scarce within the development site. This is the same area within which the proposed extension to the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL electrical connection infrastructure is proposed. According to Almonds 2016 assessment of the Soetwater OHL (SAHRIS ID 354172), the impact significance of the construction phase of the proposed electrical connection infrastructure - including switching station complex, 132 kV overhead power line, Soetwater Substation complex and ancillary developments - is assessed as LOW as far as palaeontological heritage is concerned. This conclusion is also applicable to the likely impacts of the proposed extension to the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL which will run parallel to and approximately 15m west of the authorised Soetwater WEF power line routing assessed by Almond (2016). Therefore, based on the information available for the area proposed for development, it is very unlikely that the proposed extension of the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL will negatively impact on significant palaeontological heritage resources.

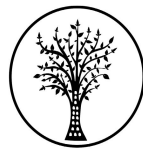
Conclusion

Based on the existing heritage information available for the proposed OHL route in addition to the fieldwork conducted by Booth (2012, 2015) and Almond (2015, 2016), it is unlikely that the proposed extension to the Gunstfontein 132kV OHL will negatively impact on significant heritage resources. There is no heritage objection to the proposed development. Furthermore, due to the number of Renewable Energy Facility projects in the immediate vicinity of this development that have already been granted Environmental Authorisation (EA,

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Figure 5), and due to the existing Soetwater OHL along the same alignment, it is likely that this project will have low levels of cumulative impact significance for Heritage (archaeology, palaeontology and cultural landscape). That being said, due to the general heritage sensitivity of the broader context, it is recommended that:

- If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work in the vicinity must cease immediately and be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.
- A person must be trained as a site monitor to report any archaeological sites found during the development. Construction managers/foremen and/or the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
- Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert SAHRA, i.e. The South African Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible (Contact details: Mr P. Hine P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town 8000. Tel: 021 462 4502. Email: phine@sahra.org.za) so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.

RECOMMENDATION

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.

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Table 2: Impact Assessment Table

NATURE: Significant archaeological, built environment and palaeontological heritage resources may be impacted by the construction phase of the proposed development			
		Archaeology	Palaeontology
MAGNITUDE	L (1)	One archaeological site was identified in proximity to the proposed OHL extension, however this site is located outside of the 300m assessment corridor and as such, the likelihood of impact is low.	L (1) Almond (2016) conducted a desktop palaeontological assessment for the proposed OHL alignment and concluded that “the impact significance of the construction phase of the proposed electrical connection infrastructure - including switching station complex, 132 kV overhead power line, Soetwater Substation complex and ancillary developments - is assessed as LOW as far as palaeontological heritage is concerned”
DURATION	H (5)	Where manifest, the impact will be permanent.	H (5) Where manifest, the impact will be permanent.
EXTENT	L (1)	Localised within the site boundary	L (1) Localised within the site boundary.
PROBABILITY	L (1)	Probability is low	L (1) It is possible that fossils Abrahamskraal formation would be impacted
SIGNIFICANCE	L	$(1+5+1) \times 1 = 7$	L $(1+5+1) \times 1 = 7$
STATUS		Neutral	Neutral
REVERSIBILITY	L	Any impacts to heritage resources that do occur are irreversible	L Any impacts to heritage resources that do occur are irreversible
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES?	L	Possible	L Possible
CAN IMPACTS BE MITIGATED		Yes	Yes
MITIGATION:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person must be trained as a site monitor to report any archaeological sites found during the development. Construction managers/foremen and/or the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites. Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to SAHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Phone: +27 (0)21 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za). 			
RESIDUAL RISK:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert SAHRA, i.e. The South African Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible (Contact details: Mr P. Hine P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town 8000. Tel: 021 462 4502. Email: cscheermeyer@sahra.org.za) so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent’s expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist. 			



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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the development area

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
35234	HDV009	Hidden Valley 09	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
35233	HDV008	Hidden Valley 08	Stone walling	Grade IIIb
35281	HDV009	Hidden Valley 009	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
35235	HDV010	Hidden Valley 010	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
35175	ROG020	Roggeveld 020	Stone walling	Grade IIIc
35174	ROG019	Roggeveld 019	Stone walling	Grade IIIc
35232	HDV007	Hidden Valley 07	Stone walling	Grade IIIb
35230	HDV005	Hidden Valley 05	Stone walling	Grade IIIb

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APPENDIX 2

Reference List with relevant AIAs and PIAs

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
53187	HIA Phase 1	Timothy Hart, Lita Webley	01/03/2011	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED WIND ENERGY FACILITY
44935	AIA Phase 1	Celeste Booth	01/02/2012	A Phase 1 AIA for the proposed Hidden Valley Wind Energy Facility, near Sutherland, Northern Cape Province
44936	PIA Phase 1	Lloyd Rossouw	01/03/2012	Palaeontological desktop assessment of the proposed Hidden Valley Wind Energy Facility near Sutherland, Northern Cape Province
183350	HIA Phase 1	Natalie Kendrick	27/10/2014	Heritage Impact Assessment for the Karreebosch Wind Farm (Phase 2 Roggeveld Wind Farm)
152531	HIA Phase 1	Timothy Hart, Lita Webley	20/12/2013	Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Phase 1 Roggeveld Wind Farm
357422	AIA	Jaco van der Walt	21/12/2015	Archaeological Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Gunstfontein WEF near Sutherland, Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality, NC Province
357423	PIA	John Almond	21/12/2015	Palaeontological Heritage Assessment: Combined Desktop and Field Based Report for the Proposed Gunstfontein WEF near Sutherland, Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality, NC Province
341109	AIA	Celeste Booth	03/08/2015	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Soetwater Substation, 132kV Overhead Powerline and Ancillaries Soetwater Wind Energy Facility, Near Sutherland, Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
354172	PIA	John Almond	08/01/2016	Recommended Exemption from further Palaeontological studies: Proposed Construction of the Eskom Soetwater Switching Station Complex, 132kV Double Circuit Overhead Power Line, Soetwater Facility Substation Complex and Ancillary Developments near Sutherland, NC Province
353706	AIA	Celeste Booth	03/08/2015	An Archaeological Walk-Through For The Proposed Soetwater Wind Energy Facility Situated On The Farms: The Remainder Of And Portion 1, 2 And 4 Of Farm Orange Fontein 203 And Annex Orange Fontein 185, Farm Leeuwe Hoek 183 And Farm Zwanepoelshoek 184, Near Sutherland, Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
353707	PIA	John Almond	12/10/2015	Palaeontological Heritage Assessment: Combined Desktop & Field-Based Study: Authorised Soetwater Wind Farm Near Sutherland, Northern Cape Province

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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.

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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 PALAEOLOGICAL 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

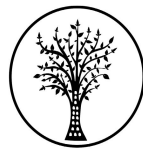
DETERMINATION OF THE COVERAGE RATING ASCRIBED TO A REPORT POLYGON

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.

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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.

APPENDIX 5 -Summary of Specialist Expertise

Jenna Lavin, an archaeologist with an MSc in Archaeology and Palaeoenvironments, and currently completing an MPhil in Conservation Management, heads up the heritage division of the organisation, and has a wealth of experience in the heritage management sector. Jenna's previous position as the Assistant Director for Policy, Research and Planning at Heritage Western Cape has provided her with an in-depth understanding of national and international heritage legislation. Her 8 years of experience at various heritage authorities in South Africa means that she has dealt extensively with permitting, policy formulation, compliance and heritage management at national and provincial level and has also been heavily involved in rolling out training on SAHRIS to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities and local authorities.

Jenna is on the Executive Committee of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP), and is also an active member of the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as well as the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM). In addition, Jenna has been a member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) since 2009. Recently, Jenna has been responsible for conducting training in how to write Wikipedia articles for the Africa Centre's WikiAfrica project.

Since 2016, Jenna has drafted over 50 Heritage Impact Assessments throughout South Africa.

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