



CTS HERITAGE

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS21_008
SAHRIS Reference:	
Client:	Terramanzi
Date:	March 2021
Title:	Proposed amendment to the Existing Wind Energy Facility, Nobelsfontein in the Northern Cape

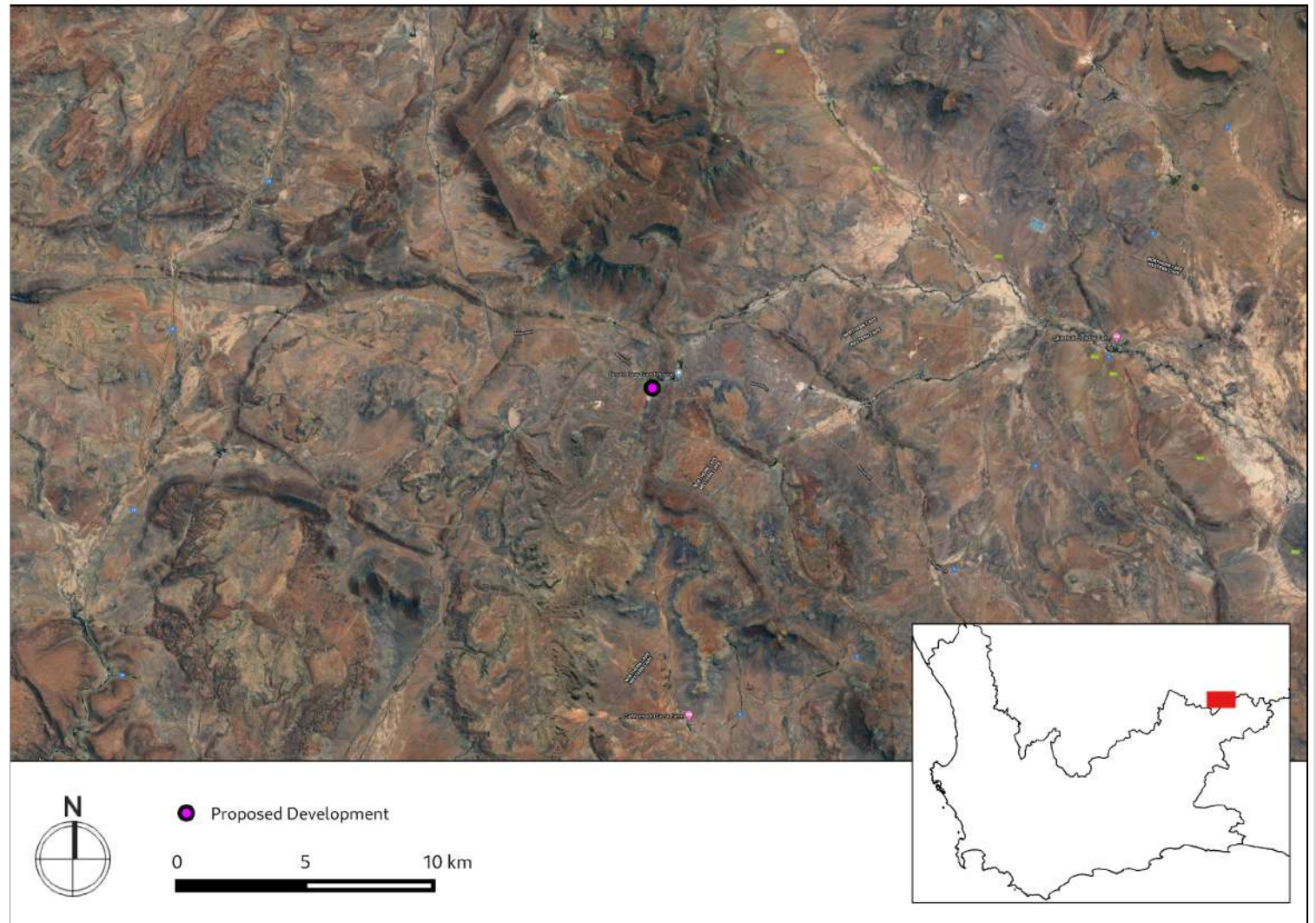


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Northern Cape

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1. Proposed Development Summary

This application is for the proposed amendment to the existing Noblesfontein WEF located on the Northern Cape side of the boundary with the Northern and Western Cape. The DFFE has advised that a Basic Assessment process must be followed for this proposed amendment. The Noblesfontein WEF is located in the Northern and Western Cape provinces of South Africa within the Ubuntu and Beaufort West local municipalities, approximately 25km from Victoria West, 25km South of Hutchinson and 7.5 km North of Three Sisters. However, the proposed amendments are located only within the Northern Cape. The wind energy facility is on the Noblesfontein farm, which consists of 11 000 hectares of Karoo veld. The Noblesfontein WEF is approved for 44 turbines (DEFF 12/12/20/1993/1) and currently only has 41 installed with an output of 2MW per turbine. The Client wishes to construct two more turbines with a technical specification upgrade of between 4MW and 5.6MW. These 2 turbines will be a larger version of the currently installed turbines and hence the requirement for a Basic Assessment Process. The location of these 2 additional turbines will form part of the authorized and approved Noblesfontein WEF Project footprint. This desktop assessment is intended to identify opportunities and heritage constraints within the broader development area to inform the proposed layout.

Detailed WTG dimensions for the 10MW facilities:

- Upgrading 2 WTGs from 3MW specifications (with a total output of 6MW) to 2 WTGs of between 4MW and 5.6MW specifications (with a total output up to 10MW)
- Each turbine will be a steel tower with a maximum height of up to 137.5m and will include a nacelle (gear box) with three rotor blades
- Each rotor blade will have a maximum length of up to 82m in length with a total rotor diameter of up to 165m
- The total swept rotor area is a maximum of 21382.5m²
- The total turbine height will be a maximum of up to 220m
- Maximum sound output will be up to 104.9dB

2. Application References

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

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	31°46'18.95"S 23° 9'29.16"E
Erf number / Farm number	Remainder of Farm Noblesfontein 227; Portion 3 of the Farm Noblesfontein 227; Portion 2 of the Farm Ezelsfontein 235; Portion 3 of the Farm Ezelsfontein 235;

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	Portion 4 of the Farm Ezelsfontein 235; Remaining extent of the Farm Annex Noblesfontein 234; Portion 1 of the Farm Annex Noblesfontein 234; and Portion 1 of the Farm Rietkloofplaaten 239.
Local Municipality	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality
District Municipality	Namakwa District Municipality
Previous Magisterial District	Sutherland
Province	Northern Cape
Current Use	Agriculture and WEF
Current Zoning	Agriculture
Total Extent	11000 ha

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	TBA
Depth of excavation (m)	TBA
Height of development (m)	220m

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-
x	a) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent
	b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof



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	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

TBA

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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

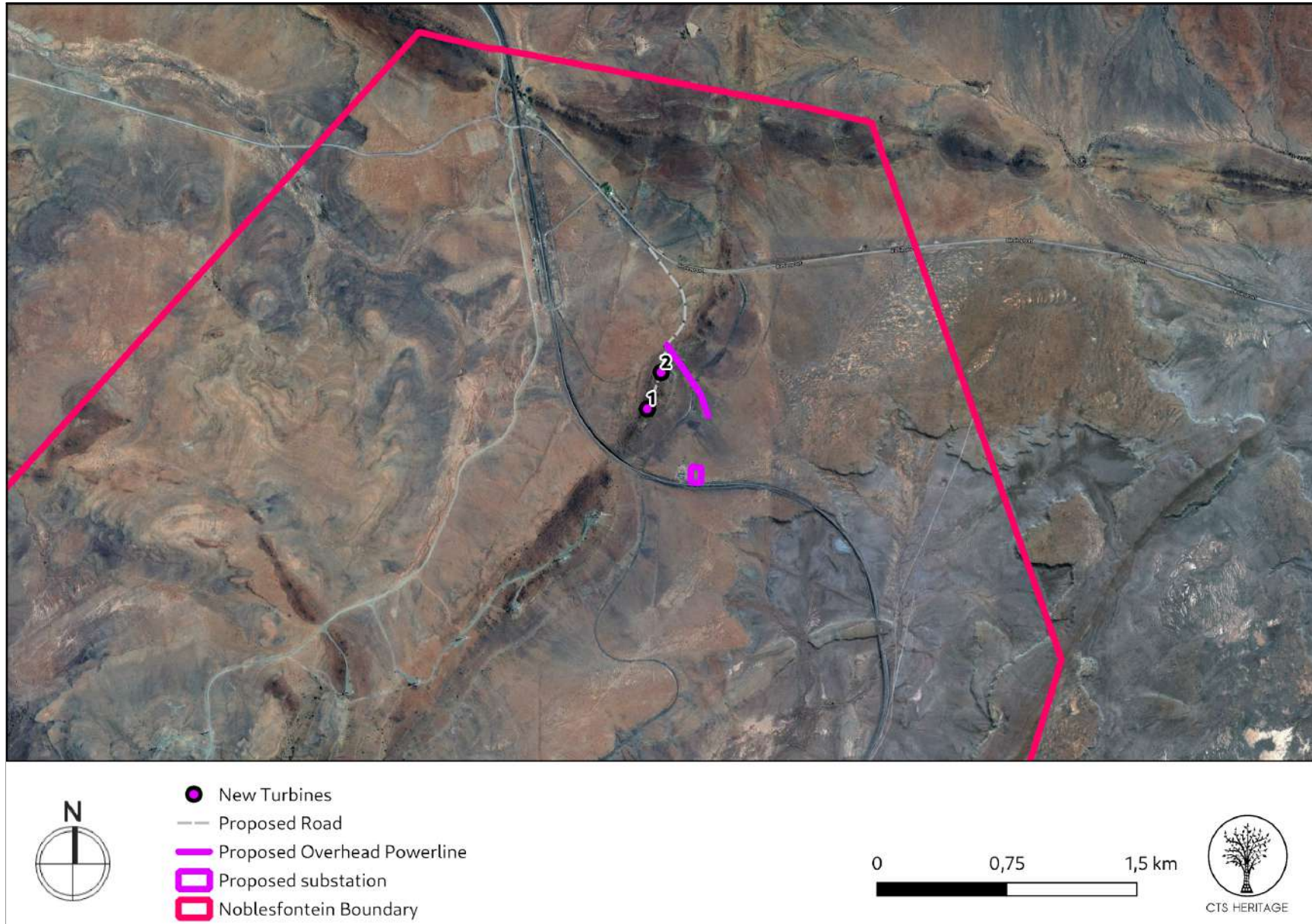


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area

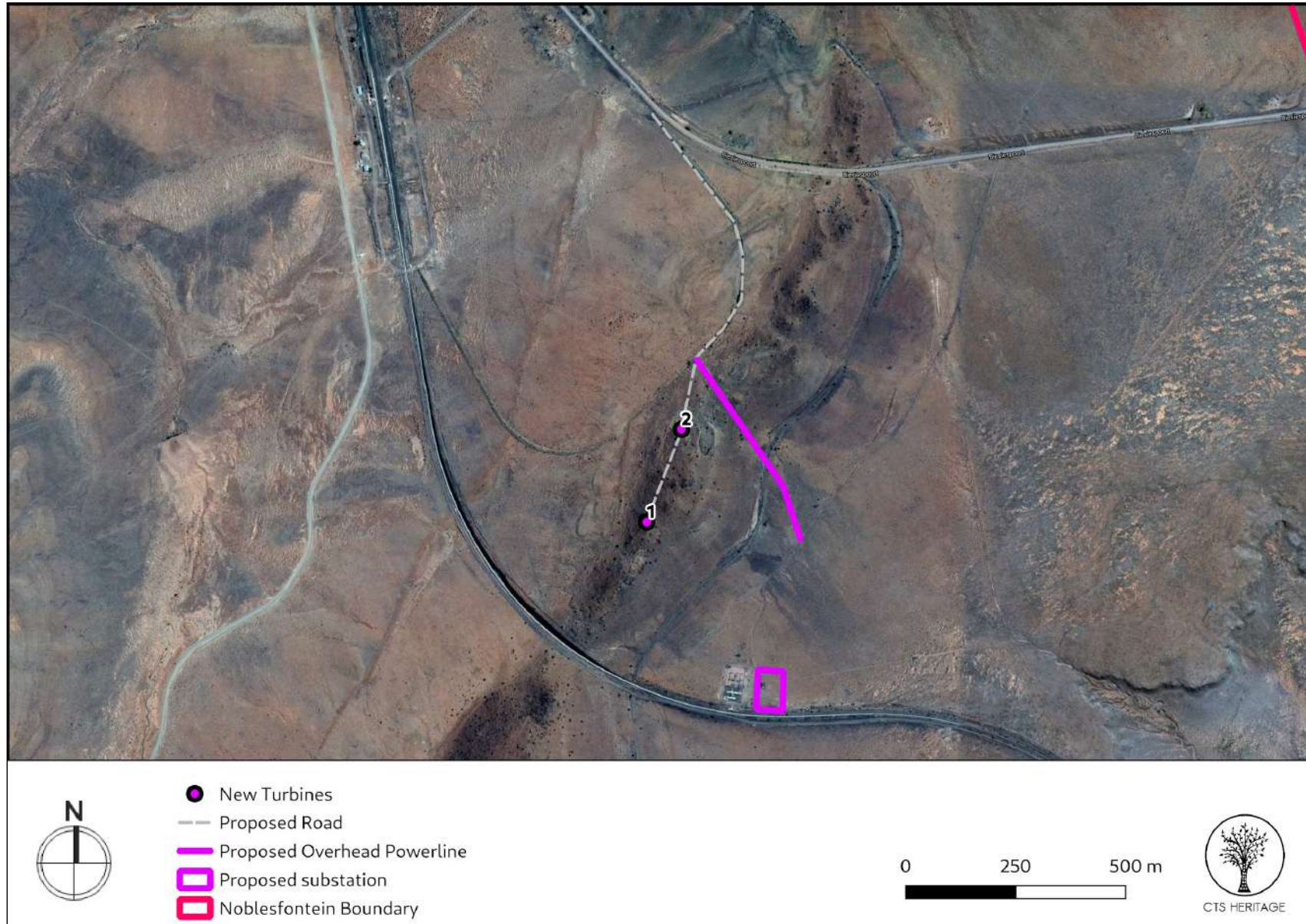


Figure 1d. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area

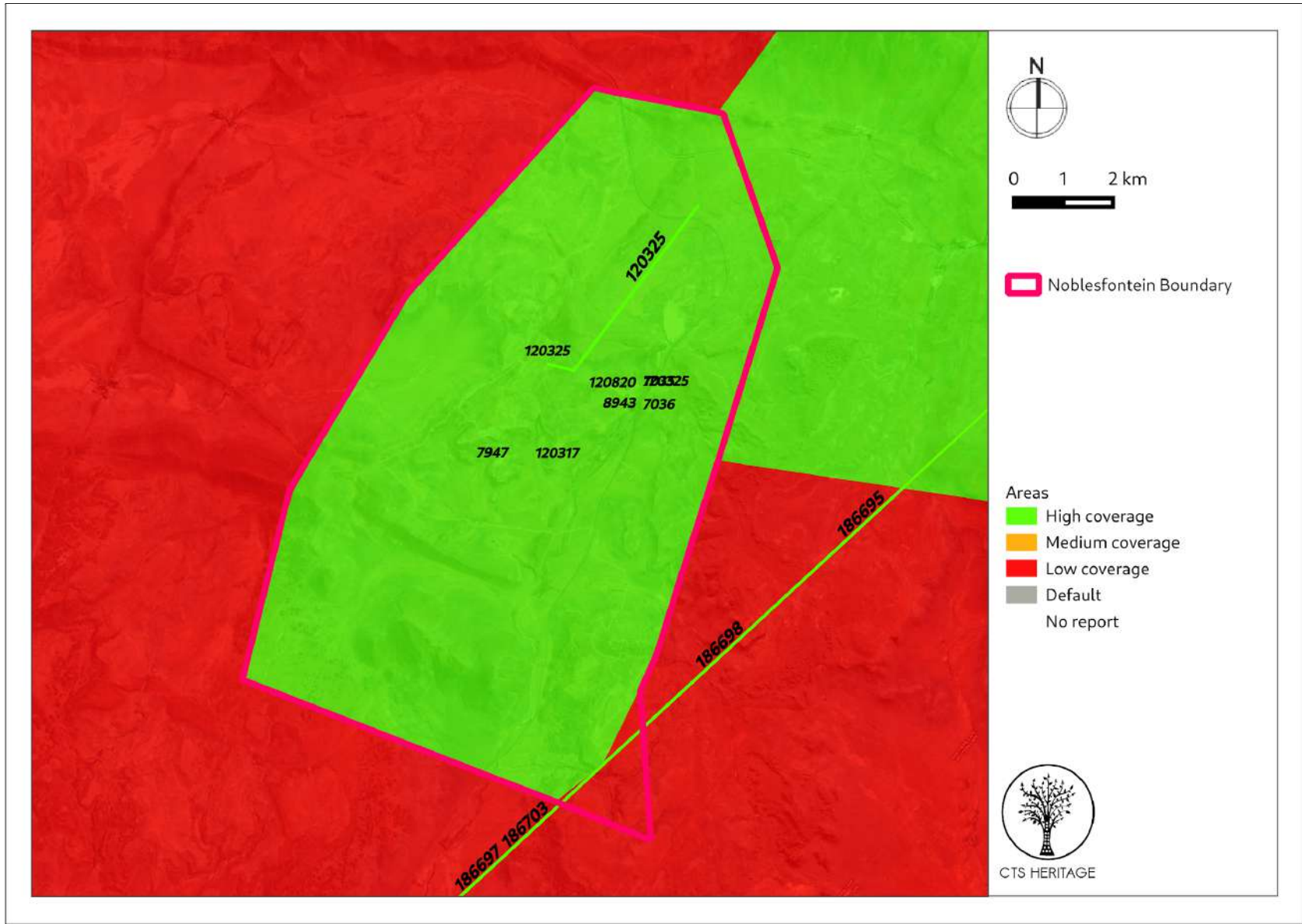


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments covering the proposed development area with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.

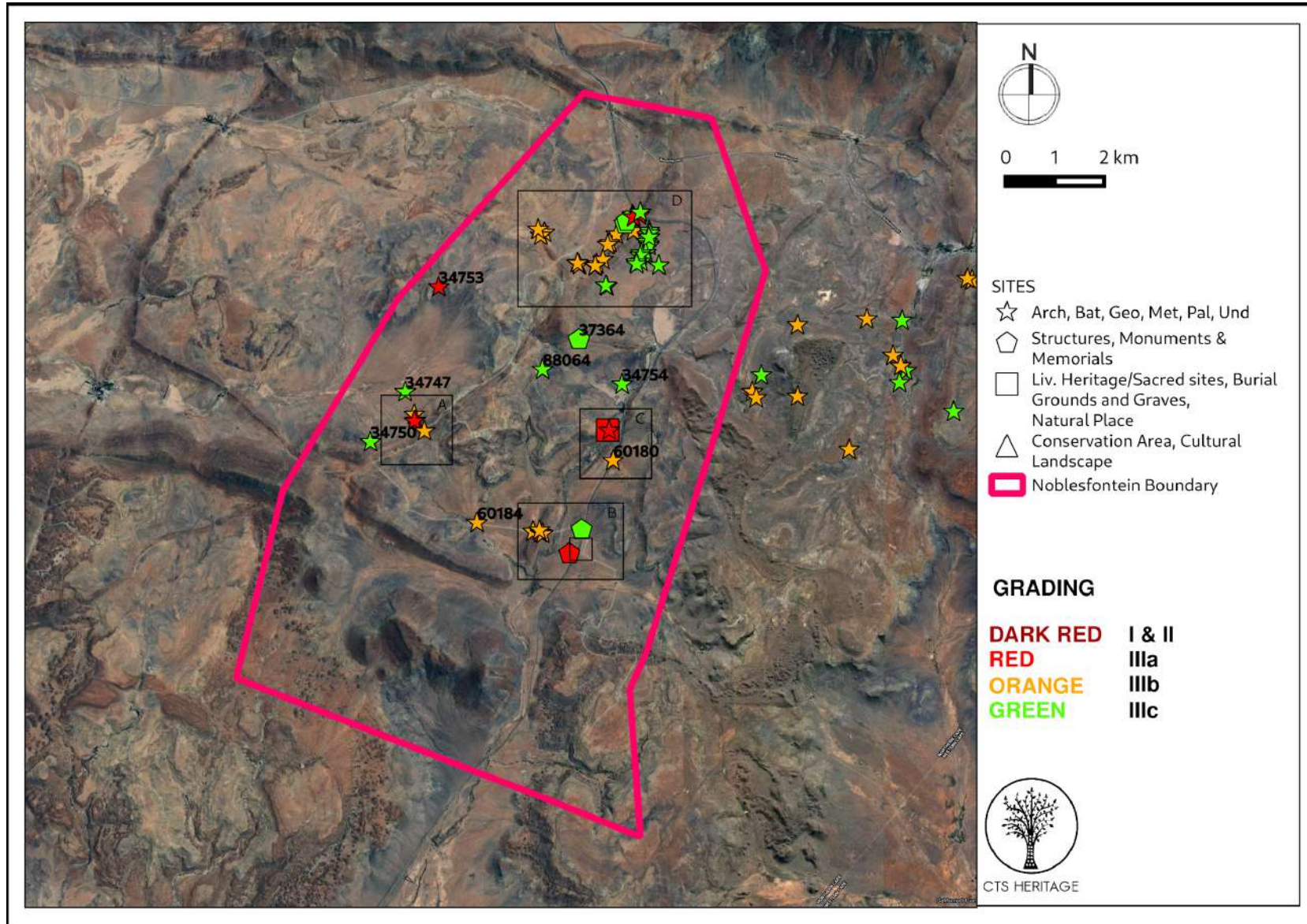


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified within the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated in the insets below. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.

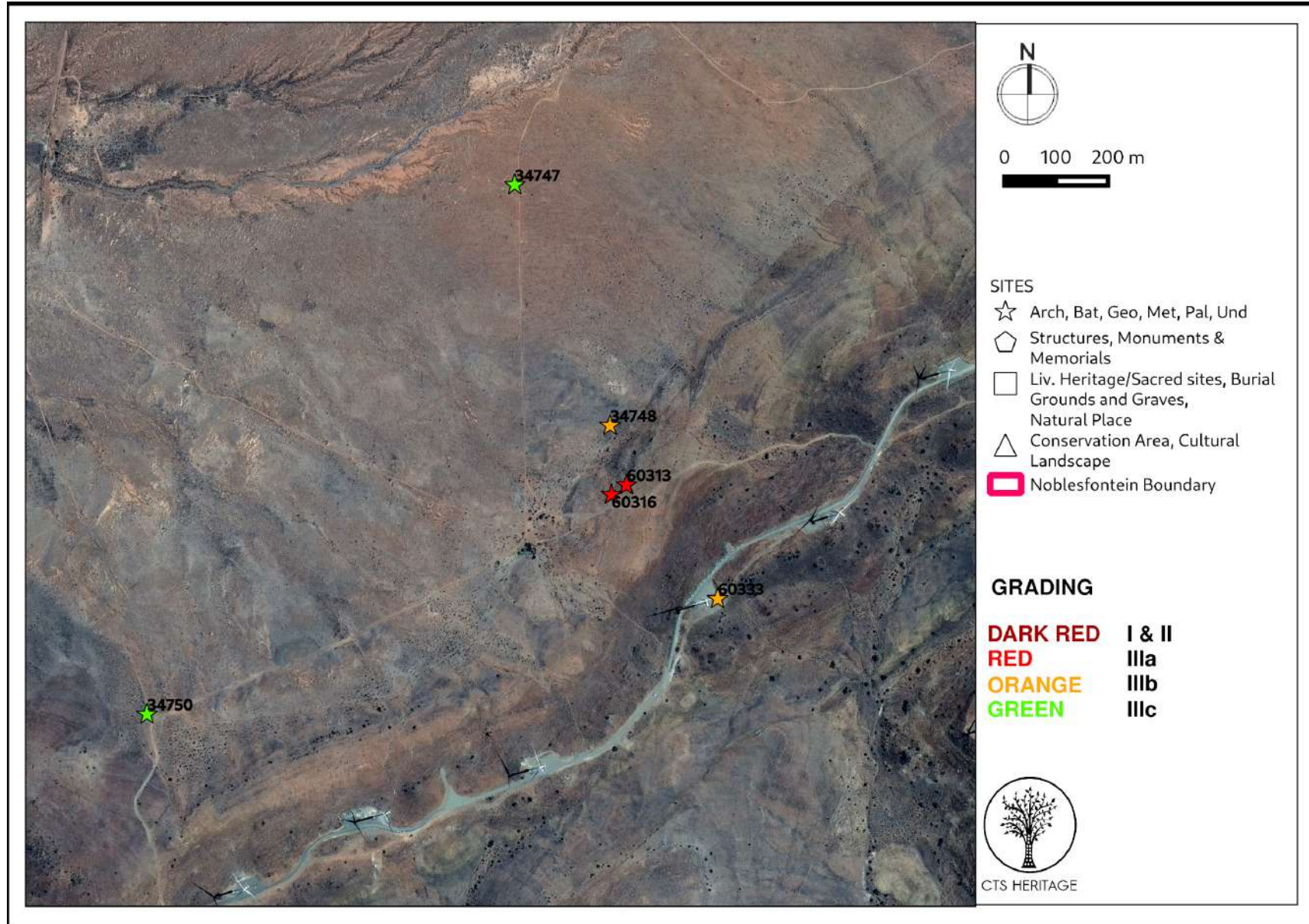


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset A

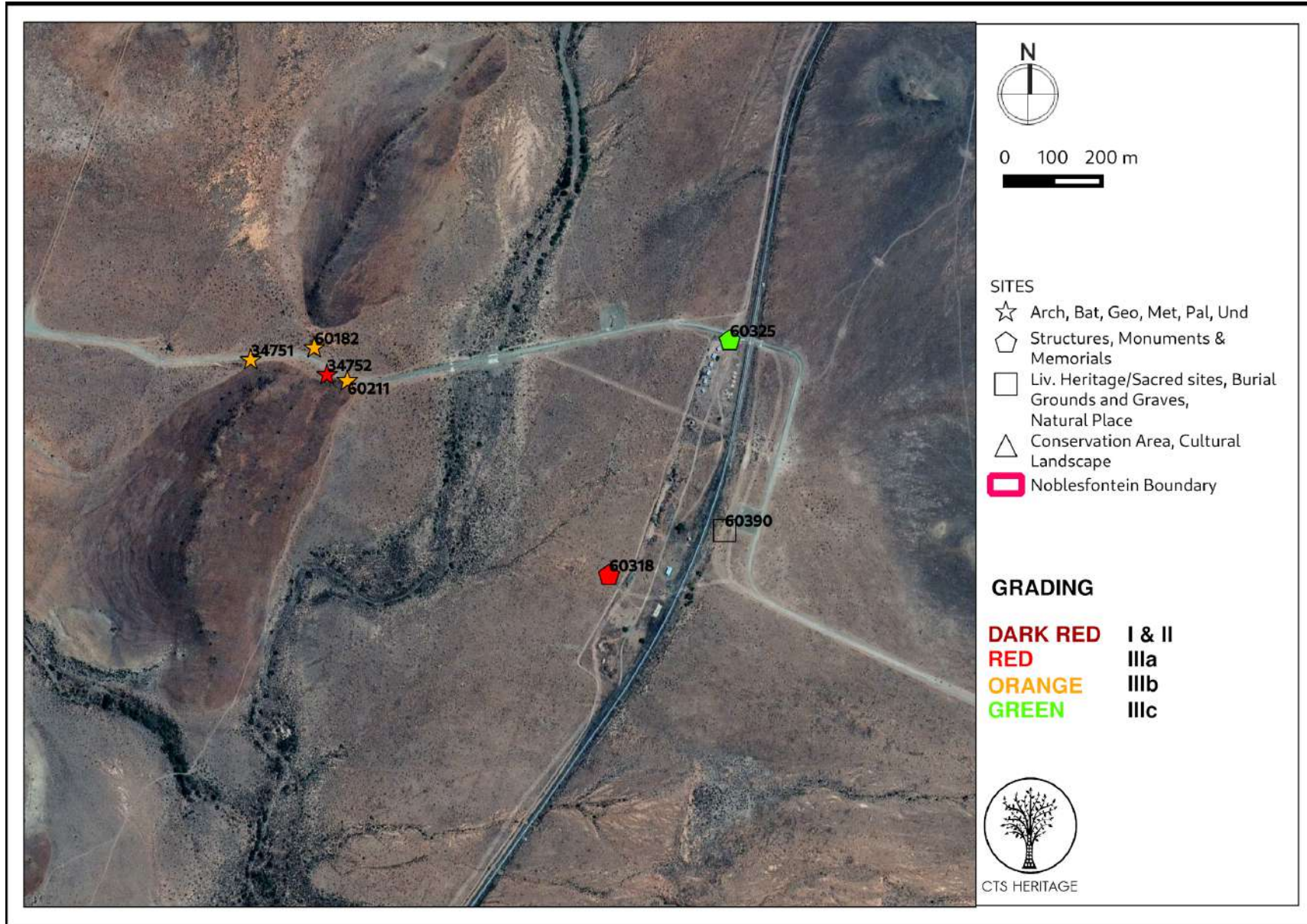


Figure 3b. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset B

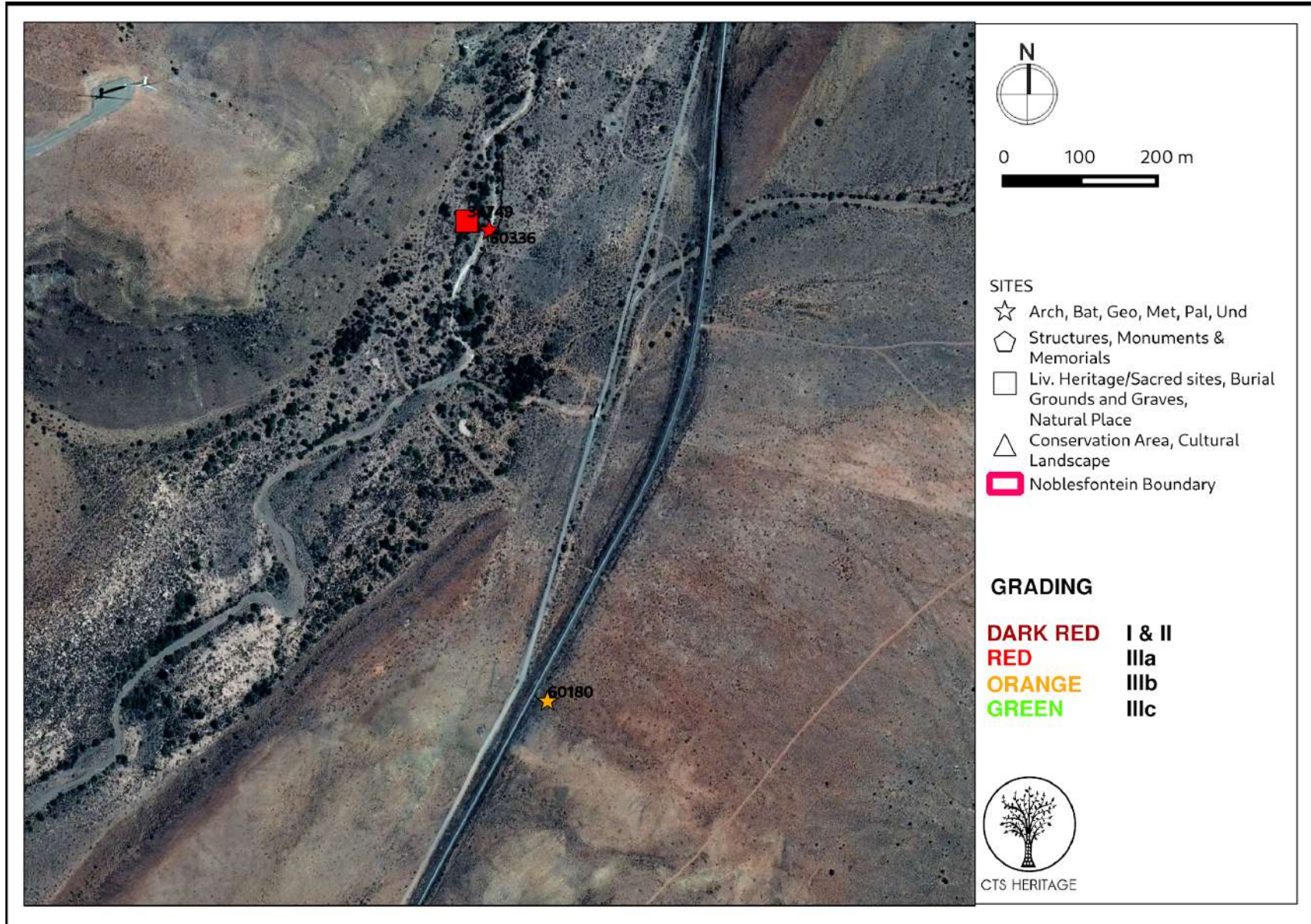


Figure 3c. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset C

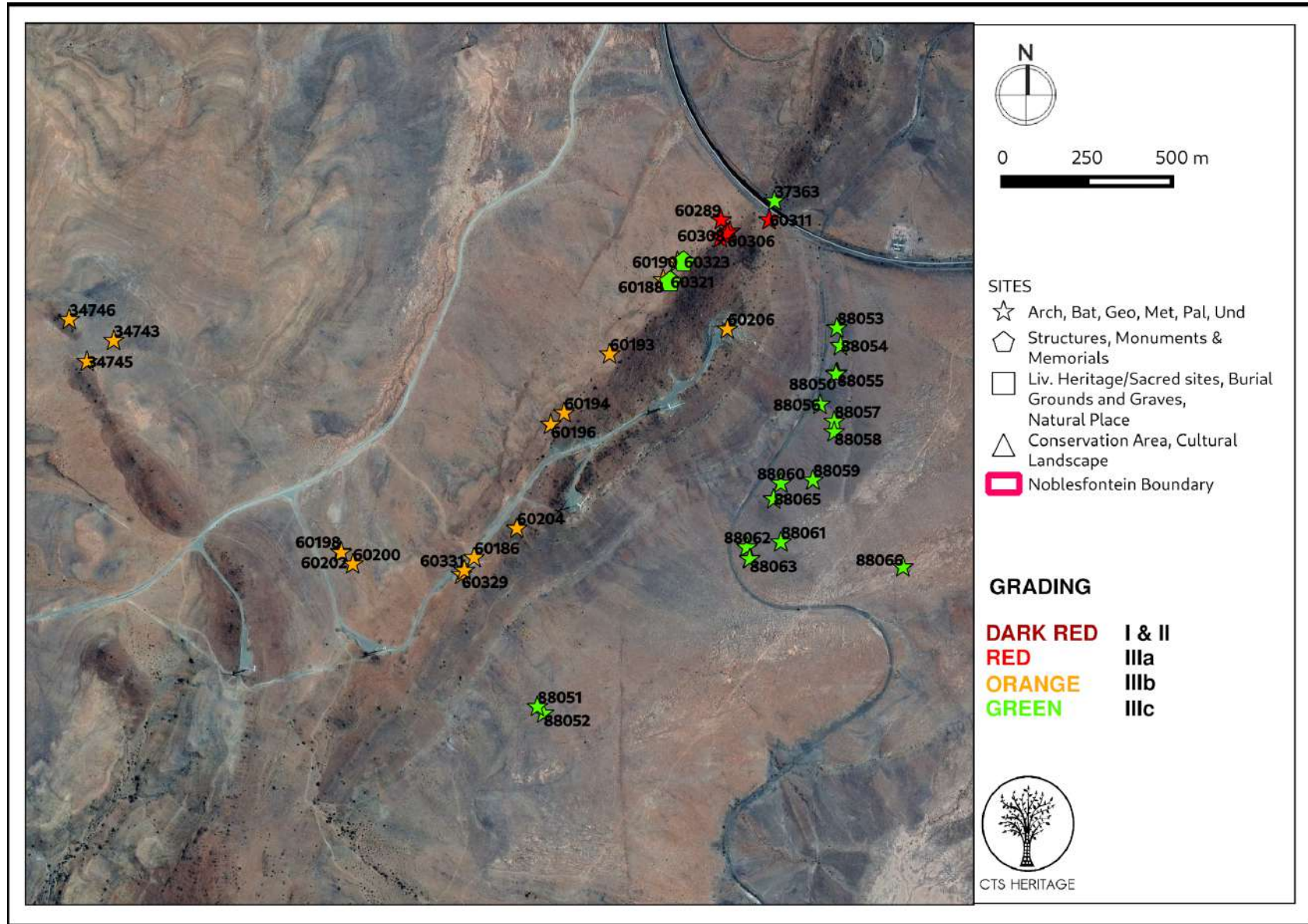


Figure 3d. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources Inset D



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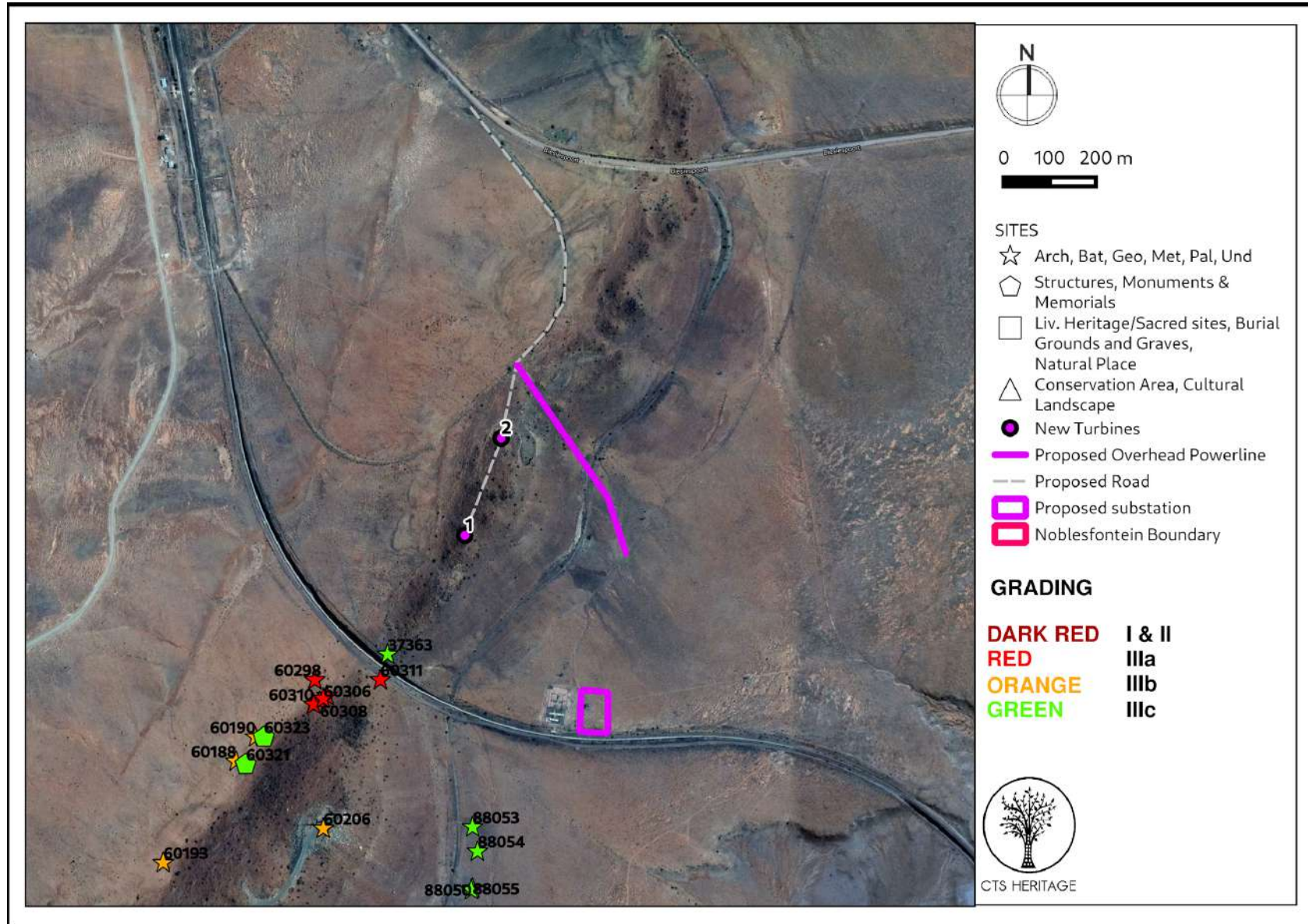


Figure 3e. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources located in proximity to the proposed new turbines, road and OHL

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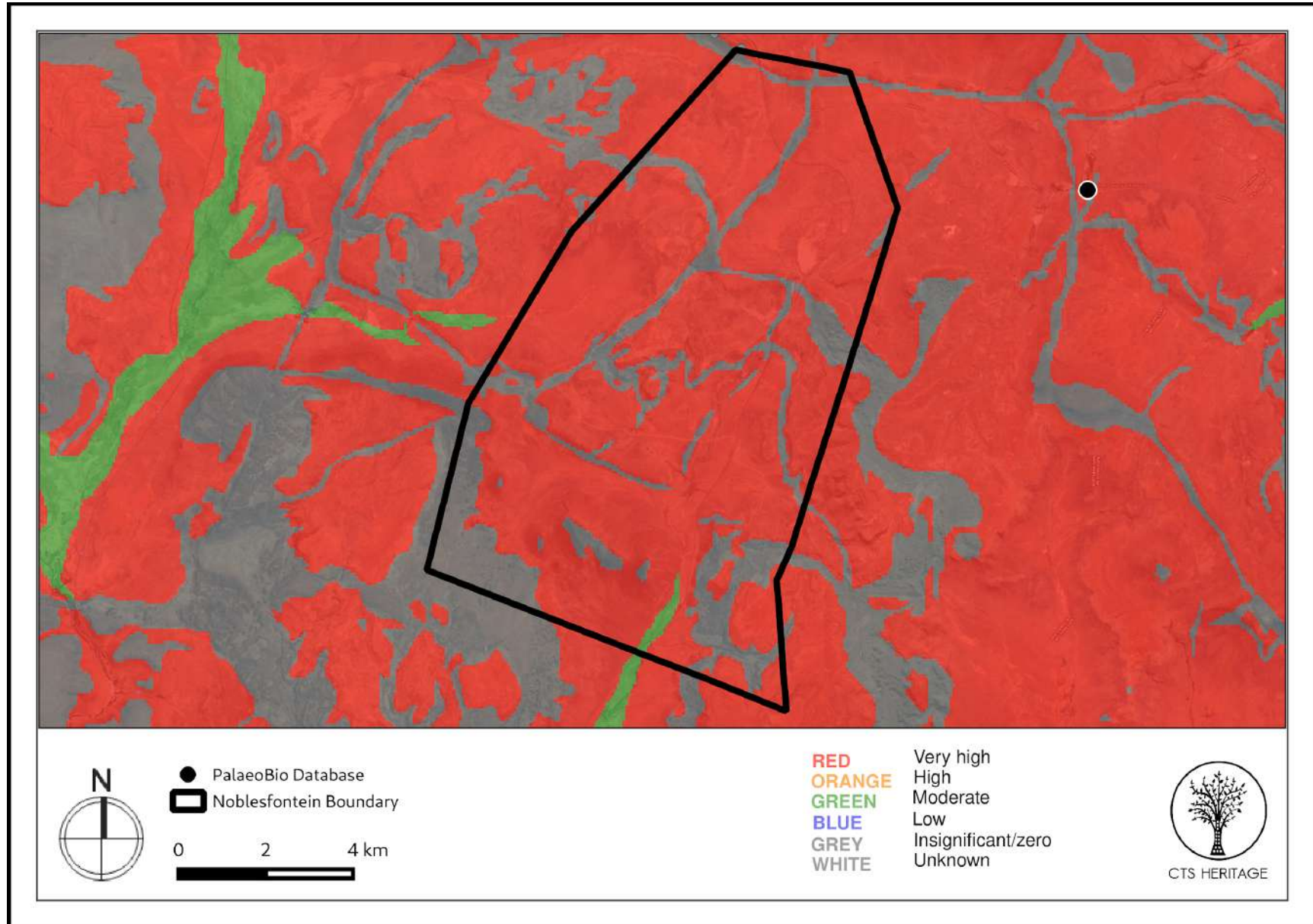


Figure 4a. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.

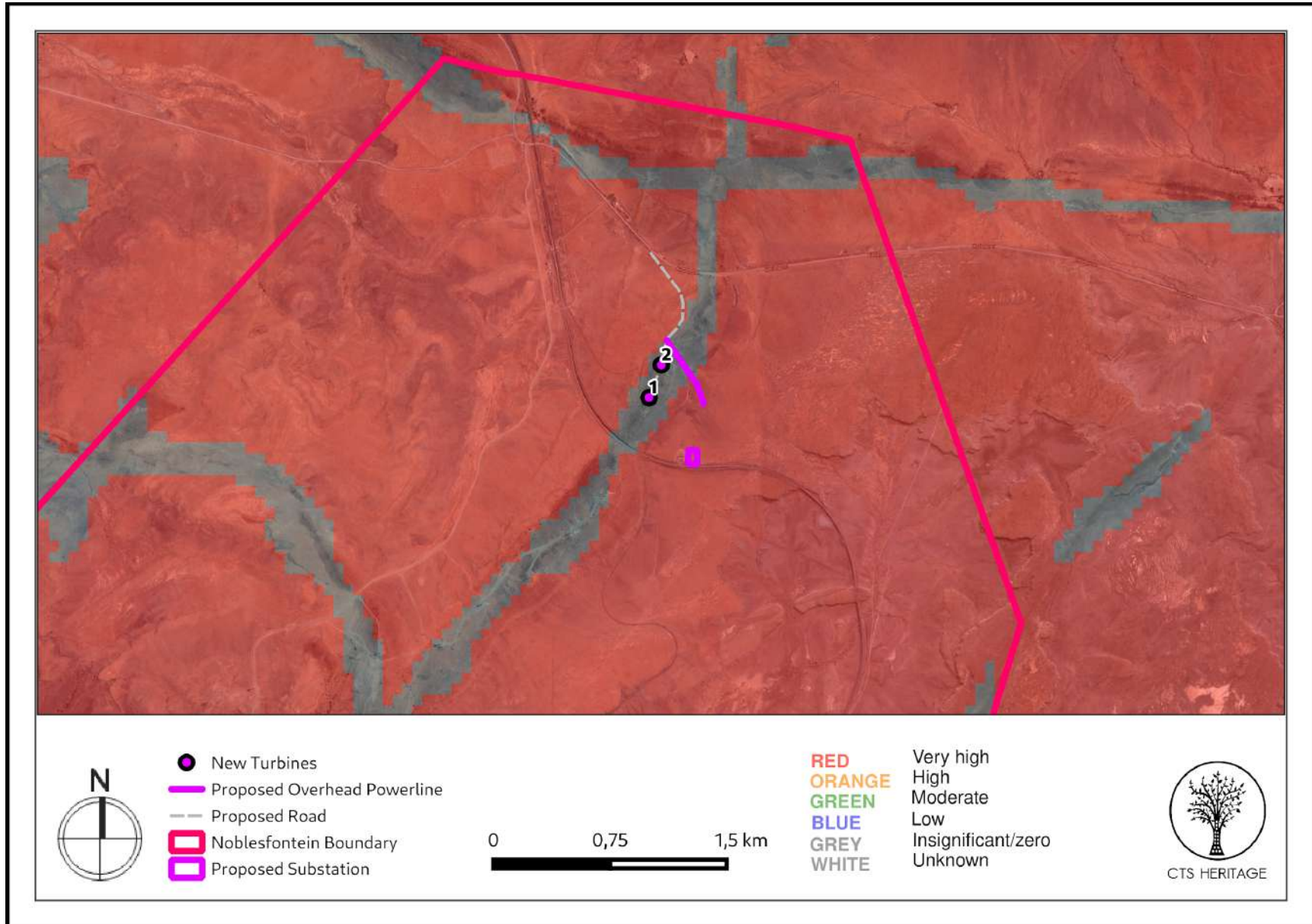


Figure 4b. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.

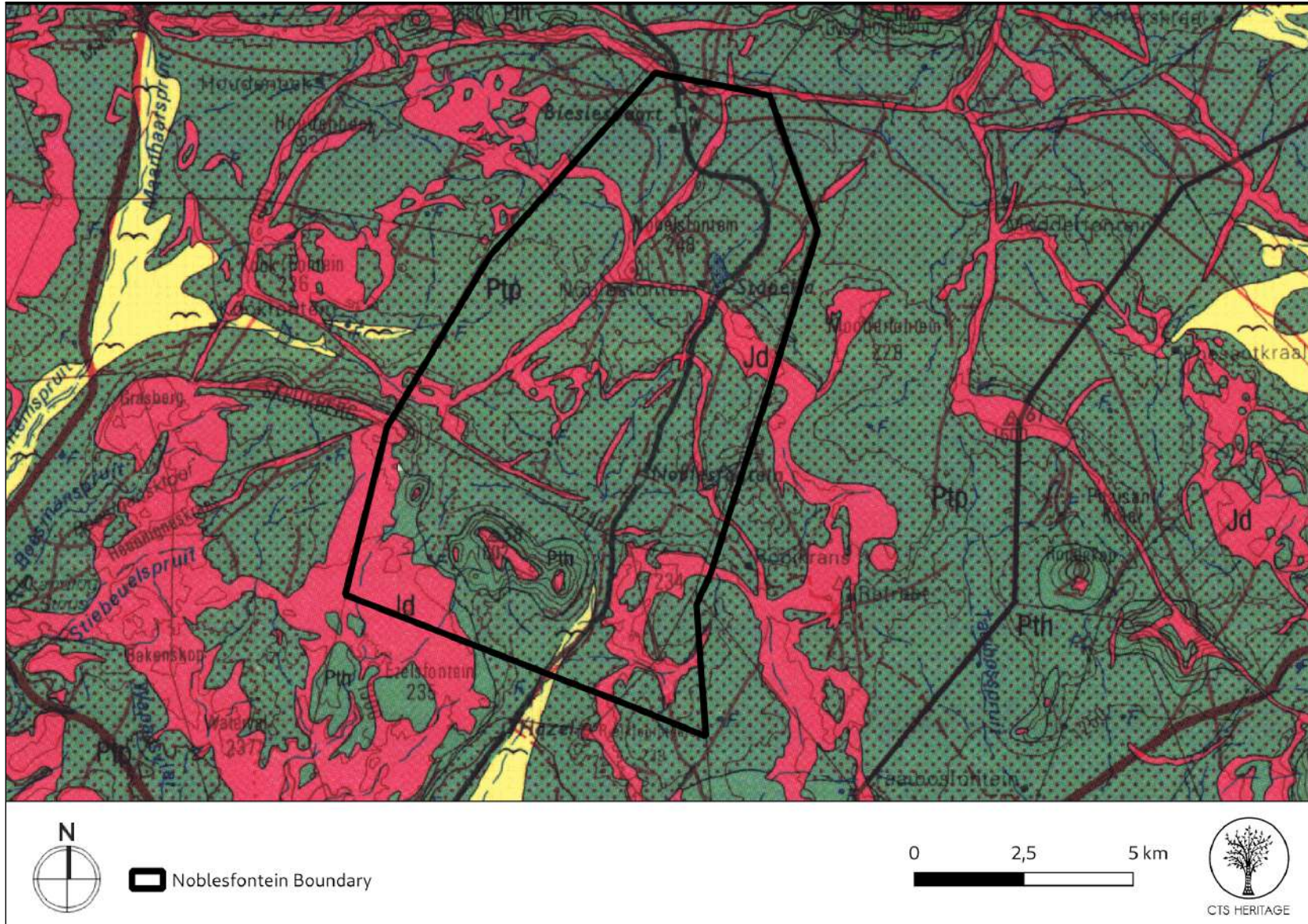


Figure 5a. Geology Map. Extract from the CGS 3122 Victoria West Map indicating that the development area is underlain by sediments of the Karoo Supergroup assigned to the Beaufort group, within the Poortjie Member of the Teekloof Formation of the Adelaide Subgroup and Jurassic Dolerite

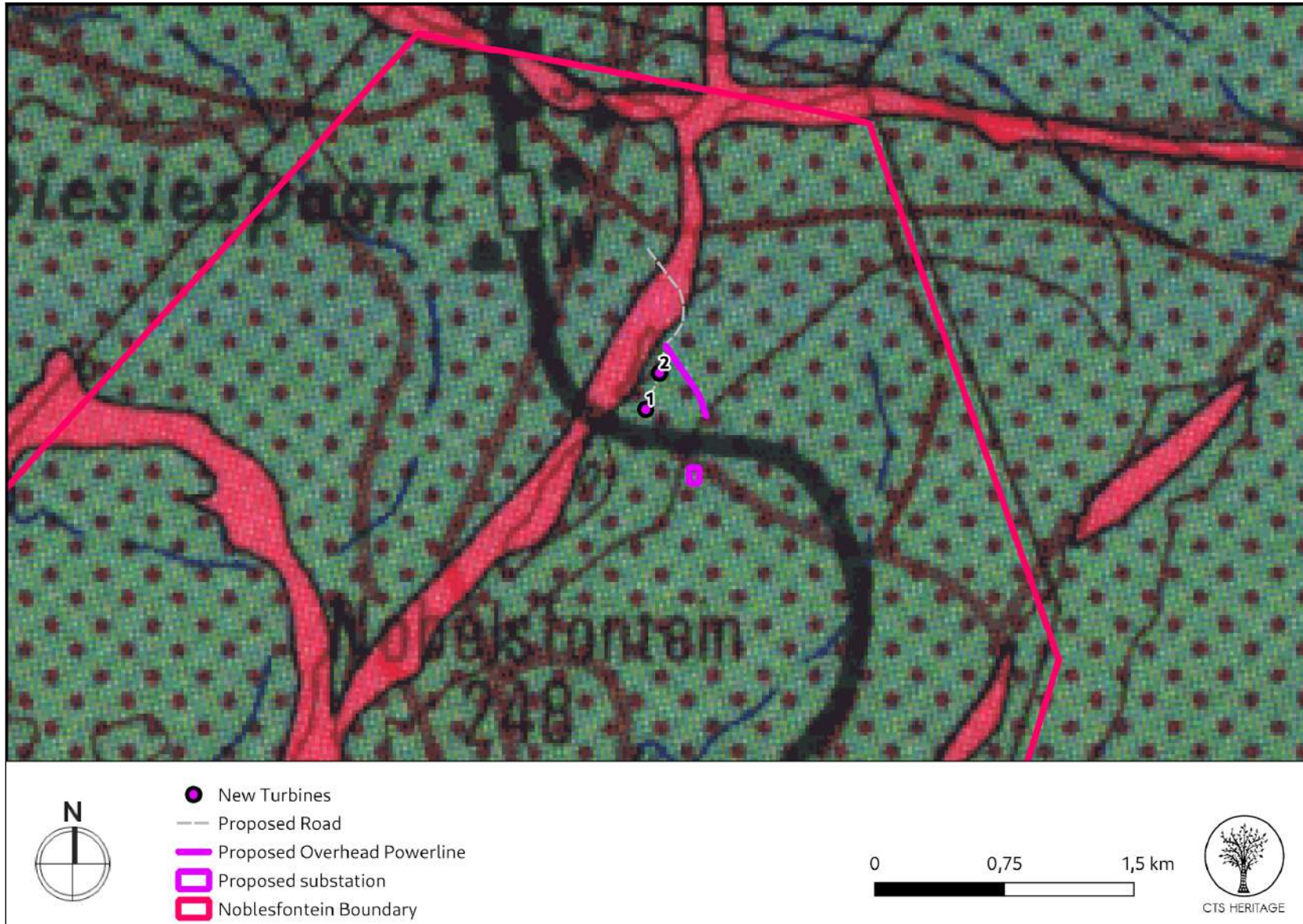


Figure 5b. Geology Map. Extract from the CGS 3122 Victoria West Map indicating that the development area is underlain by sediments of the Karoo Supergroup assigned to the Beaufort group, within the Poortjie Member of the Teekloof Formation of the Adelaide Subgroup and Jurassic Dolerite



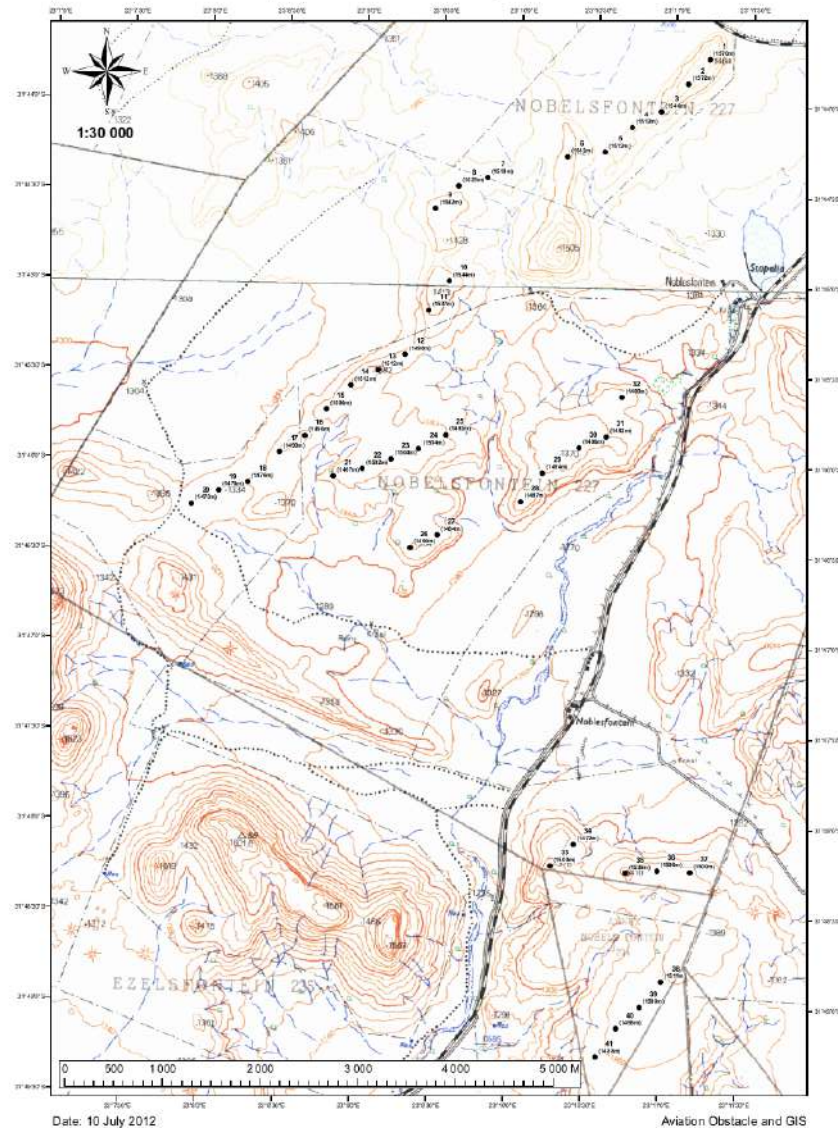
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Nobelstfontein Wind Farm Final Turbine Layout

Folder: 2011_10_Oct

Projection: UTM84-34S
(Scale correct when printed to actual size on A3)

Data: 18 June 2012



Date: 10 July 2012

Aviation Obstacle and GIS

Figure 6. Original Turbine Layout. Approved in the EA

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8. Heritage Assessment

This application is for a small amendment to the already authorised Noblesfontein WEF. The approved Noblesfontein WEF is located approximately 35km south southeast of Victoria West in the Central Karoo region of the Northern Cape. Victoria West was established by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1843 along the banks of the Brakrivier watercourse. In 1859, the town became a municipality. According to the Desktop Assessment completed by Booth et al. (2010, SAHRIS ID 7036), the records of early colonial travellers through the area and from Victoria West note interactions with San people who inhabited the area up until the late 19th century. In the mid-1920's, archaeologists identified a stone tool technological industry from the area and along the Vaal River known as the Victoria West Industry. Further evidence of San persistence in this landscape comes from the Later Stone Age archaeology and the rock engravings found throughout the Karoo, and on this farm.

In March 2011, Binneman et al. (SAHRIS ID 7035) completed an archaeological impact assessment that includes the area assessed in this report. Binneman et al. (2011) describe the farm as consisting of "flat, open floodplains, ridges, rocky outcrops and hillocks or koppies. The area is covered in typical Karoo vegetation and dense grass... The farm also consists of natural springs and dams. Disturbances owing to the construction of farm roads, fences, powerlines, telephone lines, windmills and dams, as well as domestic stock grazing and other farming activities occur throughout the area." Binneman et al (2011) identified surface scatters of Middle Stone Age (MSA) artefacts throughout the farm, primarily located in flat floodplain areas. These scatters of MSA had no other associated archaeological material (SAHRIS ID 34747, 34750). These MSA finds occur in a disturbed context and are likely associated with water runoff and erosion. Binneman et al. (2011) also identified the shard remains of a single broken Khoe pot, as well as limited occurrences of Later Stone Age artefacts on the Noblesfontein property (Figure 3a and Appendix 1). Additionally, Binneman et al. (2011) identified a number of rock art sites as well as boulders with rock engravings (SAHRIS ID 34746, 34751, 34752 and 35743). There are likely more examples of rock art and rock engravings on the Noblesfontein property that have not been located in the assessments completed to date. These kinds of resources, the rock art and rock engravings, are rare and generally have high heritage significance. Binneman et al. (2011) also identified three stone structures of unknown origin (SAHRIS ID 34748). Lastly, Binneman et al. (2011) located human remains eroding out of a donga on the farm (SAHRIS ID 34749). From the description provided, it seems that these remains are relatively modern. In their comments, SAHRA has indicated the actions required for the human remains that are older than 60 years that are exposed.

Subsequent assessments by Booth (2012, SAHRIS ID 120317 and 120820) identified additional occurrences of MSA artefact scatters associated with rocky outcrops and koppies in addition to some ostrich egg shell pieces associated with LSA artefact scatters, an additional stone wall complex consisting of eight additional structures and a further informal burial ground. Booth (2012) also identified some additional historic artefacts dated to the early 20th century. All of the heritage resources identified within this property are mapped in Figure 3 and listed in Appendix 1. According to Binneman et al (2011), "It is highly likely that the surface scatters of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts encountered occur in a disturbed context owing to water runoff, wash and erosion along the floodplains as well as being washed down the slopes of rocky outcrops and ridges". Similarly the occurrence of Later Stone Age stone artefacts may have been disturbed by erosion as well as natural and animal disturbances. Documented areas containing rock engravings on boulders should be avoided and further investigation into the areas containing boulders surrounding the points of the proposed turbines should be investigated for further possible occurrences of rock engravings. The stone wall structures must be avoided during the construction phase of the proposed development." Although it is unclear if Binneman (2011) assessed the area proposed for the new infrastructure, no known heritage resources are located near the proposed development. Furthermore, most of the proposed road is located along an existing road alignment. The proposed new turbines and the remaining section of the road are located on top of a small dolerite koppie. As such, due to the high archaeological significance of the resources known from this farm, there is a possibility that the development of the two new turbines, proposed road and overhead line will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage in the form of rock art or engravings associated with the dolerite outcrop.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the area under assessment is underlain by sediments of zero and very high palaeontological sensitivity. The palaeontologically sensitive sediments underlying the development area include sediments of the Karoo Supergroup assigned to the Beaufort group, within the Poortjie Member of the Teekloof Formation



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of the Adelaide Subgroup (Council of GeoScience Map 3122, Victoria West). Rossouw (2011) conducted a desktop Palaeontological Assessment for an area that includes the area assessed in this report (SAHRIS ID 8943). According to Rossouw, the Teekloof Formation bedrock sediments located in this area have high palaeontological significance for the potential to impact on terrestrial tetrapods. Plants, silicified wood and trace fossils. Rossouw (2011) further notes that Quaternary alluvial deposits in the area, especially near water courses and drainage lines, are of medium palaeontological sensitivity and have the potential to yield microfossils and fossil mammal remains as well as Early Stone Age artefacts.

Furthermore according to the PalaeoBio Database (a non-governmental, non-profit public resource for palaeontological data), a palaeontological collection called the Modderfontein Fossil Collection is known from the neighbouring farm (Figure 4a). Reference to this collection is made by Broom (1903) and it is likely that this collection is housed with the Karoo Vertebrate Palaeontology collection at the University of the Witwatersrand, however this will require confirmation. The Modderfontein Fossil Collection speaks to the high palaeontological sensitivity of this farm. The specific area proposed for the new turbines, however, is located on a small dolerite koppie with zero palaeontological sensitivity and as such, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact significant palaeontological heritage. It is important to note that Rossouw (2011) recommends that a palaeontological field assessment be undertaken to mitigate impacts to palaeontological heritage. Rossouw's recommendation (2011) remains applicable as no palaeontological field assessment of the area has yet been undertaken.

RECOMMENDATION

It is possible that the proposed development of two turbines and associated road and OHL will negatively impact significant archaeological heritage and as such, it is recommended that the area proposed for development as part of this amendment application is assessed for significant archaeological heritage such as rock art and rock engravings associated with the dolerite outcrop prior to construction activities. It is further recommended that the attached Palaeontological Chance Finds Procedure be implemented for the duration of construction activities.

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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the development area

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
60316	TURB027	Turbine Placements 027	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60313	TURB026	Turbine Placements 026	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60311	TURB025	Turbine Placements 025	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60310	TURB024	Turbine Placements 024	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
88067	NOBE018	Noblesfontein 018	Stone walling	Grade IIIc
60308	TURB023	Turbine Placements 023	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60206	TURB014	Turbine Placements 014	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
60302	TURB021	Turbine Placements 021	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60298	TURB020	Turbine Placements 020	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60289	TURB019	Turbine Placements 019	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60318	TURB028	Turbine Placements 028	Structures	Grade IIIa
60306	TURB022	Turbine Placements 022	Stone walling	Grade IIIa
60336	TURB035	Turbine Placements 035	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
60333	TURB034	Turbine Placements 034	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
60329	TURB032	Turbine Placements 032	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
60325	TURB031	Turbine Placements 031	Transport infrastructure	Grade IIIc
60323	TURB030	Turbine Placements 030	Structures	Grade IIIc
60321	TURB029	Turbine Placements 029	Structures	Grade IIIc
60211	TURB016	Turbine Placements 016	Rock Art	Grade IIIb
88050	NOBE001	Noblesfontein 001	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60202	TURB012	Turbine Placements 012	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88059	NOBE010	Noblesfontein 010	Artefacts	Grade IIIc

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60200	TURB011	Turbine Placements 011	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88058	NOBE009	Noblesfontein 009	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60198	TURB010	Turbine Placements 010	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88057	NOBE008	Noblesfontein 008	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60204	TURB013	Turbine Placements 013	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88065	NOBE016	Noblesfontein 016	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
88061	NOBE012	Noblesfontein 012	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60184	TURB003	Turbine Placements 003	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88060	NOBE011	Noblesfontein 011	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60182	TURB002	Turbine Placements 002	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88051	NOBE002	Noblesfontein 002	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60180	TURB001	Turbine Placements 001	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88052	NOBE003	Noblesfontein 003	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60188	TURB005	Turbine Placements 005	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
60186	TURB004	Turbine Placements 004	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
34749	NOB45	Nobelsfontein 45	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
37364	NOBEL019	Nobelsfontein 019	Structures	Grade IIIc
37363	NOBEL018	Nobelsfontein 018	Stone walling	Grade IIIc
37360	NOBEL017	Nobelsfontein 017	Stone walling	Grade IIIc
34754	NOB50	Nobelsfontein 50	Rock Art	Grade IIIc
60196	TURB009	Turbine Placements 009	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88056	NOBE007	Noblesfontein 007	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60194	TURB008	Turbine Placements 008	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
88055	NOBE006	Noblesfontein 006	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60193	TURB007	Turbine Placements 007	Artefacts	Grade IIIb

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88054	NOBE005	Noblesfontein 005	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
88053	NOBE004	Noblesfontein 004	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60190	TURB006	Turbine Placements 006	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
34743	NOB40	Nobelsfontein 40	Rock Art	Grade IIIb
88068	NOBE019	Noblesfontein 019	Structures	Grade IIIc
88066	NOBE017	Noblesfontein 017	Stone walling	Grade IIIc
88064	NOBE015	Noblesfontein 015	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
88063	NOBE014	Noblesfontein 014	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
88062	NOBE013	Noblesfontein 013	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
60390	TURB037	Turbine Placements 037	Burial Grounds & Graves	
60331	TURB033	Turbine Placements 033	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
34753	NOB49	Nobelsfontein 49	Rock Art	Grade IIIa
34752	NOB48	Nobelsfontein 48	Rock Art, Artefacts	Grade IIIa
34751	NOB47	Nobelsfontein 47	Rock Art	Grade IIIb
34750	NOB46	Nobelsfontein 46	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
34748	NOB44	Nobelsfontein 44	Stone walling	Grade IIIb
34747	NOB43	Nobelsfontein 43	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
34746	NOB42	Nobelsfontein 42	Rock Art	Grade IIIb
34745	NOB41	Nobelsfontein 41	Artefacts	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
7035	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman, Celeste Booth, Natasha Higgitt	05/03/2011	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed Karoo Renewable Energy Facility on a site south of Victoria West, Northern and Western Cape Province on the farms Phaisantkraal 1, Modderfontein 228, Nobelsfontein 227, Annex Nobelsfontein
7036	AIA Desktop	Celeste Booth, Natasha Higgitt	19/11/2010	An Archaeological Desktop Study for the proposed Karoo Renewable Energy Facility on a site south of Victoria West, Northern and Western Cape
7947	AIA Desktop	Frans Prins	05/02/2011	DRAFT Technical Report in support of the EMP for the South Western Karoo Basin Gas Exploration Application Project: CULTURAL HERITAGE: CENTRAL PRECINCT
8943	PIA Phase 1	Lloyd Rossouw	24/03/2011	Palaeontological desktop assessment of a commercial renewable energy facility site located approximately 34km south of Victoria West in the Western Cape Province (and Northern Cape)
120317	HIA Phase 1	Celeste Booth, Sholeen Shanker	01/12/2012	An archaeological ground-truthing walk-through for the proposed substation and associated overhead power line for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility situated on a site south of Victoria West on the Farm Nobelsfontein 227, Northern Cape Province
120325	HIA Phase 1	Celeste Booth, Sholeen Shanker	01/12/2012	An archaeological ground-truthing walk-through for the proposed substation and associated overhead power line for the Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility situated on a site south of Victoria West on the Farm Nobelsfontein 227, Northern Cape Province
120820	HIA Phase 1	Celeste Booth	01/12/2012	An Archaeological Ground-Truthing Walk-Through For The Nobelsfontein Wind Energy Facility Situated On A Site South Of Victoria West On The Farms Nobelsfontein 227, Annex Nobelsfontein 234, Ezelsfontein 235, And Rietkloofplaaten 239, Northern Cape Province

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Sites from PalaeoBiology Database in Figure 4a

Collection No.	Collection	Period	Formation	Reference
179590	Modderfontein Farm	Wuchiapingian between 259.1 and 254.14Ma	Unknown, likely Teekloof	Broom, R. 1903. On the Classification of the Theriodonts and their Allies. Report of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science 1, 286-295

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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)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (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.

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.**