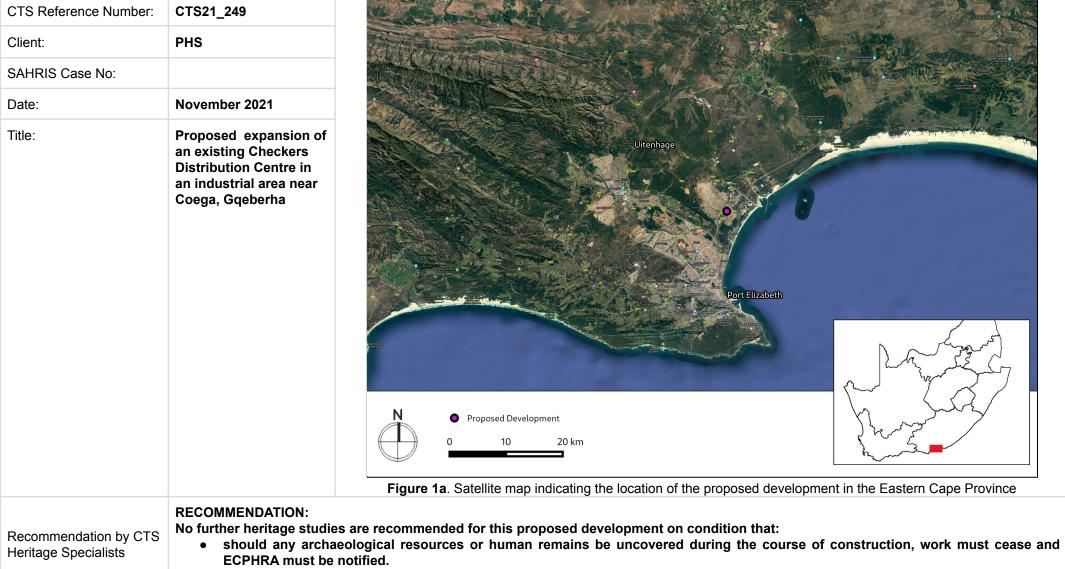


HERITAGE SCREENER



• the attached Chance Finds Procedure be adopted and implemented throughout the construction phase of the development.



1. Proposed Development Summary

Proposed expansion of existing Shoprite Checkers distribution centre located Erf 8741, Wells Estate, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	ECPHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEDEAT (Eastern Cape)

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	33°49'2.01"S 25°37'11.93"E			
Erf number / Farm number	Erf 8741, Wells Estate, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape.			
Local Municipality	elson Mandela Bay			
Province	Eastern Cape			
Current Use	Existing Distribution centre located on the property.			
Current Zoning Industrial				

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area of development	35.16ha
Depth of excavation (m)	Foundation at maximum depth of 4m in some areas. Diesel Tanks Installation at 5m depth.
Height of development (m)	Approximately 13m

5. Category of Development

X	Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act
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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
b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
c) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years
4. Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ²
5. Other (state):

6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

Installation of underground diesel storage tanks.



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

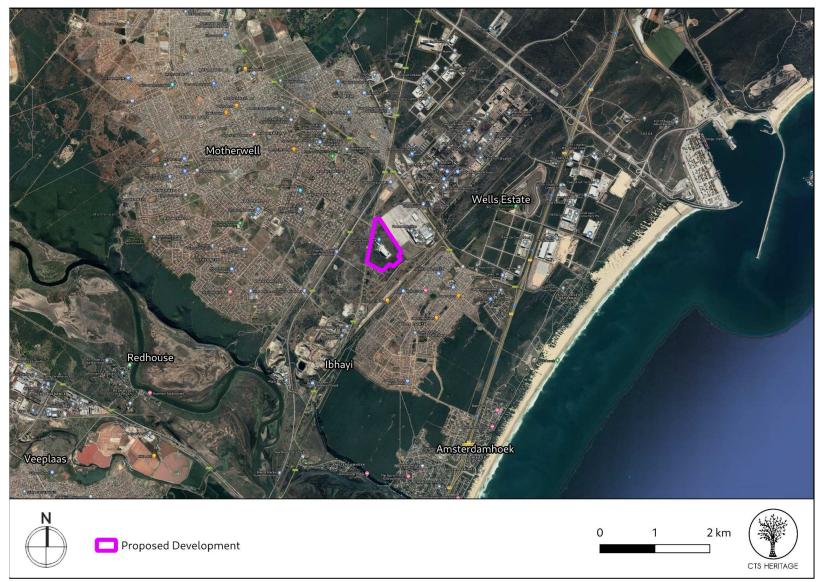


Figure 1b Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.

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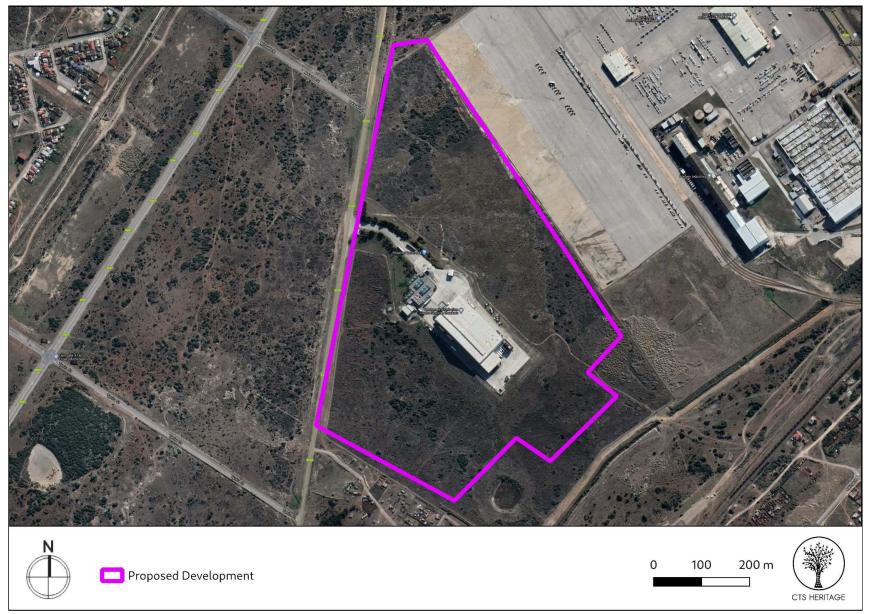


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2020) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.



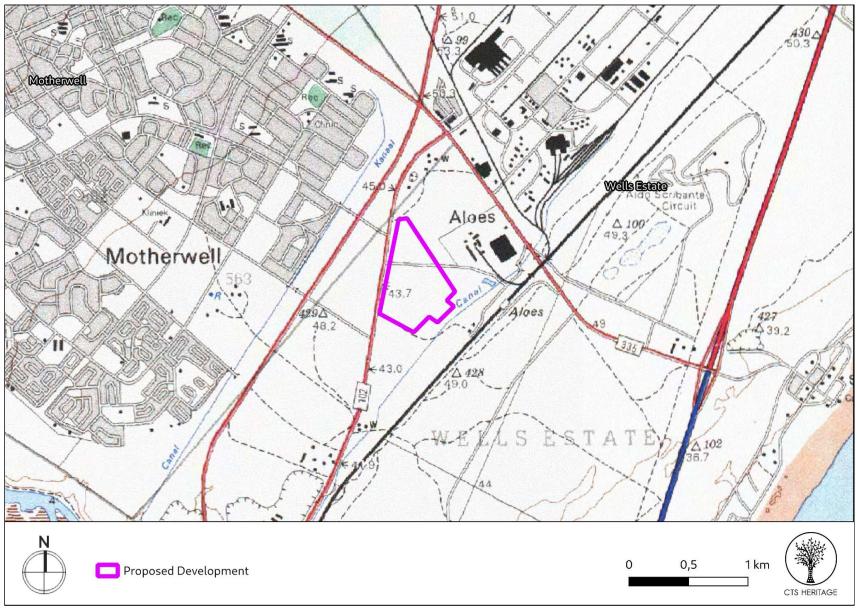


Figure 1d. Overview Map. Extract from the 1:50 000 Topo Map indicating the proposed development area at closer range.



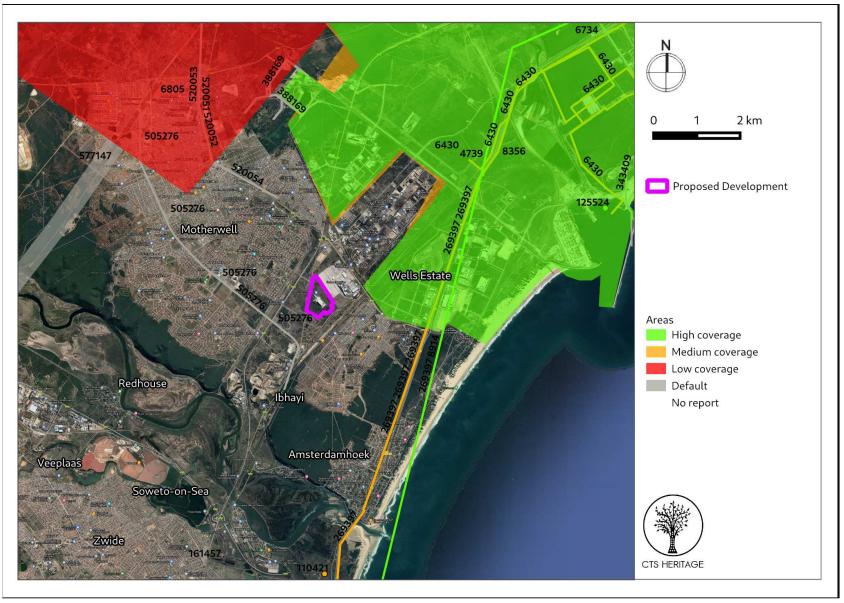


Figure 2a. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 5km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.



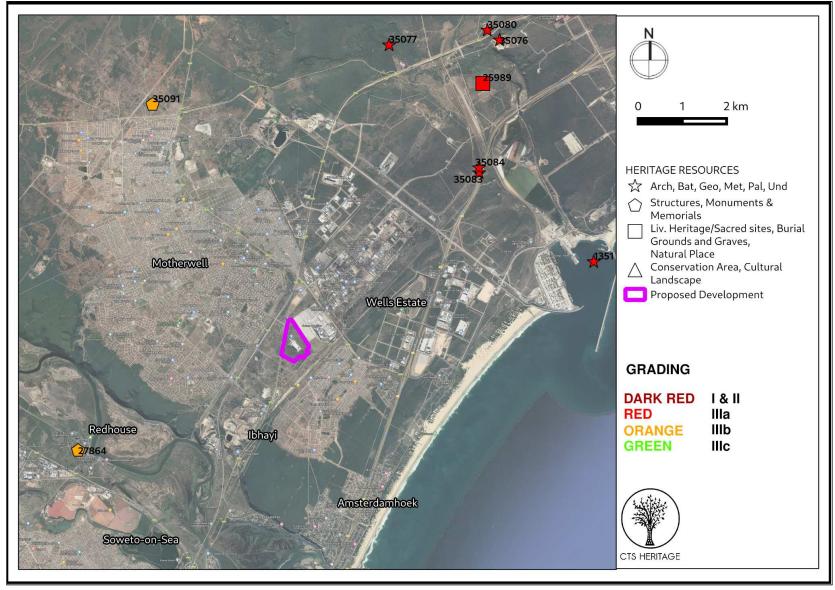


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.





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



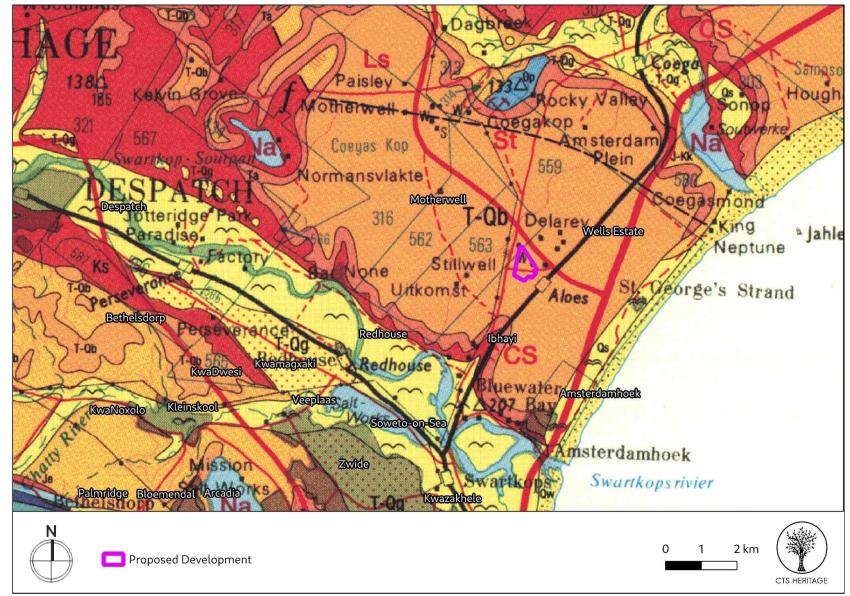


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Extracted from the CGS Map 3324 for Port Elizabeth indicating that the area proposed for development is underlain by T-Qb: Bluewater Bay Quaternary Sediments consisting of alluvial sheet gravel and sand





Figure 5a. Google Street View. Image facing east overlooking development area





Figure 5b. Google Street View. Image facing east overlooking development area



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This application is for the proposed expansion of existing Shoprite Checkers distribution centre located in the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) located north of Gqueberha (previously known as Port Elizabeth) within the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area. The name "Coega" comes from a Nguni word, *Khoekhoen*, which means "ground water". The Xhosa language name for Coega, *Ngqura*, is used for the adjacent Port of Ngqura. The site proposed for development is located outside of the historic centre of Port Elizabeth. Port Elizabeth was established as a part of the Cape Colony in the 1820s to settle British immigrants. As indicated in Figure 1c, there is one existing structure on the property. This is a modern industrial structure and has no heritage significance.

Hunters and gatherers ancestral to the San first settled the area around Gqueberha at least 10,000 years ago. Around 2,000 years ago, they were gradually displaced or assimilated by agriculturalist populations ancestral to the Xhosa people, who migrated into the region from the north. While archaeological resources associated with coastal settlement along this coastline may exist, as yet no archaeological resources have been identified in proximity to the proposed development area. According to Binneman (2010, SAHRIS ID 6430), "The oldest evidence for prehistoric people living in the wider region comes from the river gravels which line the Coega River valley/estuary. Large stone tools, called handaxes and cleavers, dating from the Earlier Stone Age, approximately a 1,5 million years to 250 000 years ago, were found mixed with river gravels. There were no other cultural material or food remains, i.e., bones of animals preserved. These stone tools were in secondary context (disturbed or transported from their original place of manufacture) and provided limited information. The oldest evidence for prehistoric groups living along the Coega River coast is a few weathered Middle Stone Age stone tools. These stone tools, points and blades, were manufactured between 30 000 and 250 000 years ago (late Pleistocene). No other cultural or food remains (shellfish, marine fauna or terrestrial fauna) were preserved. Fossil bone (bone hardened by ground water and minerals) was found in limestone or calcrete deposits some 5 kilometres inland from the Coega estuary associated with Middle Stone Age stone tools. The majority of the archaeological remains found during the surveys were accumulations or heaps of shell (shell middens) and stone tools. These remains date from the past 10 000 years (Holocene). These accumulations of shell, called shell middens, are often concentrated 4 opposite or near rock outcrops where an abundant and a wide range of shellfish species are to be found in the intertidal zone. Binneman (2010) conducted an archaeological survey for the nearby Coega IDZ areas. According to Map 3 in his report, Zones 2 and 3 are located in close proximity to this development area (approximately 1km away). In Zone 2 and 3, Binneman (2010) noted "Occasional guartzite Middle Stone Age stone tools similar to those in Zone 1 were found where pebble/cobble gravels were exposed, but were not recorded. It is possible that similar archaeological heritage will be present within the area proposed for development, however, these resources are not considered to be conservation-worthy.

Based on the extensively disturbed nature of the area proposed for development (Figures 5a and 5b), as well as the already constructed structure on the property (Figure 1c), it is very unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant, *in situ* archaeological resources. In addition, there are clearly no structures of any kind located within the proposed development area which may have heritage significance. As such, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessments are required. However, should any archaeological resources or human remains be uncovered during the course of construction, work must cease and ECPHRA must be notified.

According to the SAHRA Palaeosensitivity map, the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of unknown palaeontological sensitivity. According to the extract from the CGS Map for Port Elizabeth 3324, the area proposed for development is underlain by Quarternary gritty sands of the "Bluewater Bay formation". According to Almond (2010, SAHRIS ID 109216), "Karstic (solution) weathering of the extensive Alexandria Formation limestone plateau has led to the formation of a distinctive reddish-brown pebbly deposit that was previously assigned to a separate stratigraphic unit (the so-called Bluewater Bay Formation, T-Qb). It infills numerous solution cavities in the upper surface of the Alexandria limestones and on the 1: 250 000 Port Elizabeth geological map it is indicated across large expanses of the IDZ. The only fossils recorded from this unit so far are sparse freshwater mussels and land snails. NESW trending zones of larger-scale (c. 100m) depressions known as dolines are clearly seen in aerial and satellite images as rounded grassy patches within darker thicket vegetation. These features are also formed by solution of the underlying limestone, are often infilled with clay-rich soils and may form pans after rain. New road construction in Coega Zone 6 has transected one of these deep doline infills which here comprises several meters of dark, mottled soil with oxidized traces of plant rootlets. Moist grassy pans might be expected to attract game, but no mammal bones or teeth were observed within the doline infill." Almond (2010)



concludes that "Despite its rich fossil record, the Alexandria Formation is usually only sparsely fossiliferous in the Coega area, especially in its upper parts which are frequently heavily calcretised. Most excavations here are unlikely to have serious consequences for fossil heritage." As such, It is very unlikely that significant palaeontological resources will be impacted by the proposed development. However, it is recommended that the attached Chance Finds Procedure be adopted and implemented throughout the construction phase of the development.

RECOMMENDATION:

No further heritage studies are recommended for this proposed development on condition that:

- should any archaeological resources or human remains be uncovered during the course of construction, work must cease and ECPHRA must be notified.
- the attached Chance Finds Procedure be adopted and implemented throughout the construction phase of the development.



APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 5km Inclusion Zone from SAHRIS

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
1919	SHIPWRECKID1712	Amsterdam	Shipwreck	
35077	COE008	Coega 008	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
35078	COE009	Coega 009	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
35079	COE010	Coega 010	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
35080	COE011	Coega 011	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
35081	COE012	Coega 12	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
35083	COE013	Coega 013	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
35084	COE014	Coega 14	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
35091	COE005	Coega 005	Building	Grade IIIb
25989	Coega burials	Coega Burials, Swartekoppen 302, Coega	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
1351	SHIPWRECKID1141	County of Pembroke	Shipwreck	Grade IIIa
35076	COE007	Coega 007	Palaeontological	Grade IIIa
27864	9/2/073/0052	Redhouse Village Hall, 31 Paterson Street, Redhouse, Port Elizabeth	Building	Grade IIIb



APPENDIX 2

Reference List from SAHRIS

	HIAs				
SAHRIS NIDs	Report Type	Author	Date	Title	
109216	PIA Phase 1	John E Almond	01/03/2010	PALAEONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF THE COEGA IDZ, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	
132671	HIA Phase 1	Jenny Bennie	01/05/2010	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT - (Historical component relating to the built environment and graves) Coega Industrial Development Zone near Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province	
4583	HIA Letter of Exemption	Johan Binneman	02/04/2007	Letter of Recommendation (With Conditions) for the Exemption of a Full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Extensions of the Container Berth and Construction of An Administration Craft Basin at the Port of Ngqura (Coega), Ea	
4739	AIA Phase 1	Lita Webley	01/05/2006	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Biomass Plant in Zone 3, Coega, Port Elizabeth	
6430	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	18/05/2010	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE GREATER COEGA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE (IDZ), NEAR PORT ELIZABETH, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	
6805	AIA Phase 1	Len van Schalkwyk, Elizabeth Wahl	01/09/2007	Heritage Impact Assessment of Gamma Grassridge Power Line Corridors and Substation, Eastern, Western and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa	
8356	AIA Phase 3	Ashed Ashwell	17/06/2010	Heritage Management Plan Coega IDZ Draft, Work in progress	
8387	HIA Phase 1	Lita Webley, Robert Gess	01/03/2007	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: Straits Chemicals Proposed Chlor-Alkali & Salt Plant, Coega, Eastern Cape	
8871	PIA Phase 1	Lita Webley, Robert Gess	01/03/2007	Palaeontological Heritage Report for proposed Chlor-Alkali and Salt Plant at Coega	
8875	PIA Phase 1	John E Almond	29/03/2010	Palaeontological Heritage Assessment of the Coega IDZ, Eastern Cape Province	



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		
ΡΙΑ	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.

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.