



CTS HERITAGE

HERITAGE SCREENER

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|-----------------------|---|
| CTS Reference Number: | CTS22_038 |
| SAHRA Case No. | TBA |
| Client: | Savannah |
| Date: | November 2022 |
| Title: | Transalloys Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Facility, Emalahleni Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga province, South Africa. |
| Recommendation: | RECOMMENDATION On condition that the recommended buffer areas are implemented and that the PV development is limited to the appropriate development areas marked in green in Figure 5, no impacts to heritage resources are anticipated and as such, no further heritage assessment is recommended. |

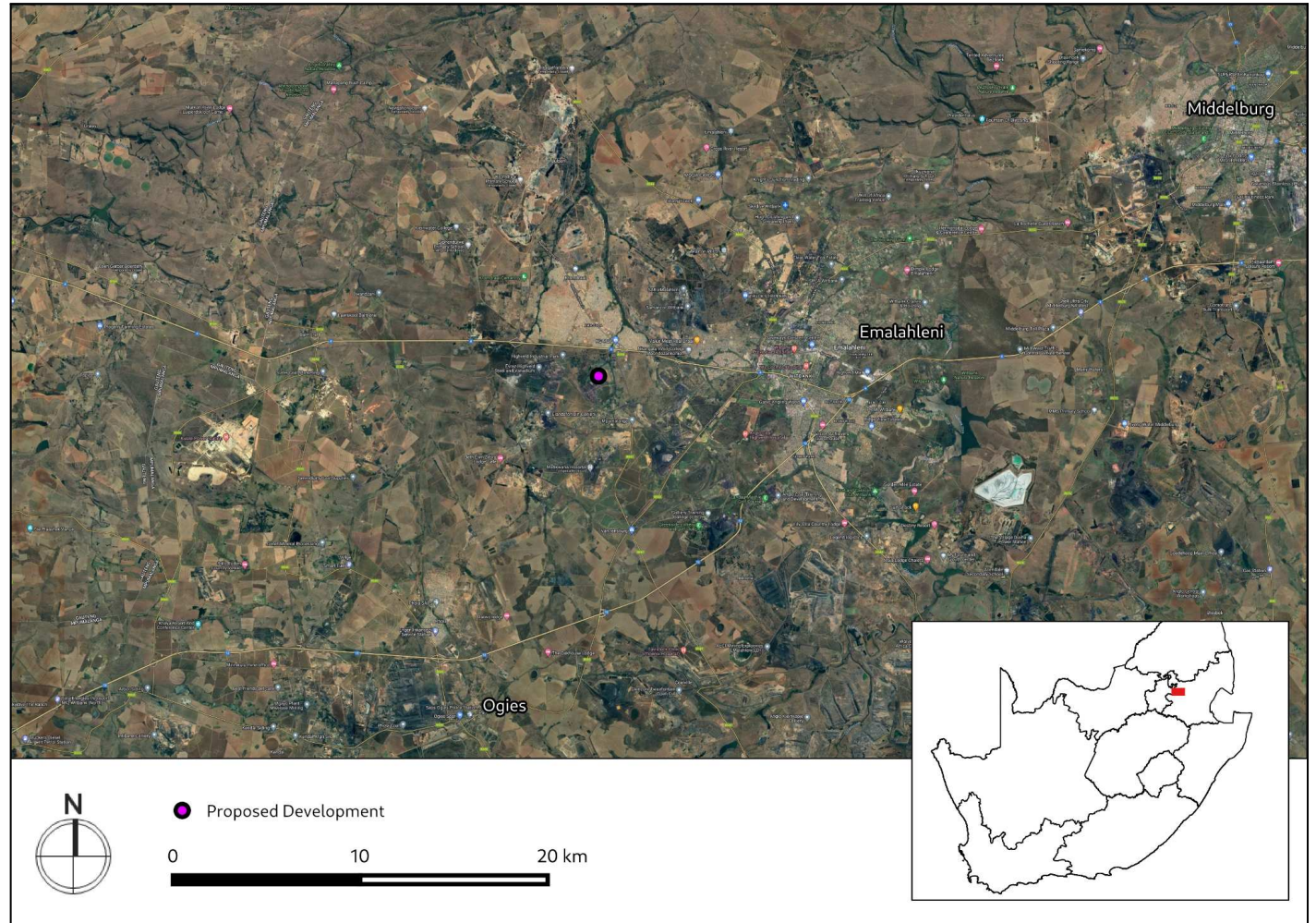


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Mpumalanga Province

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1. Proposed Development Summary

Transalloys (Pty) Ltd propose to develop the Transalloys Solar PV Facility and its associated electrical infrastructure adjacent to their smelter complex on Clewer Road 1034, Witbank in the Emalahleni Local Municipality. The project is located in the greater Nkangala District Municipality of Mpumalanga province approximately 34km west of Middleberg and 37km east of Bronkhorstspruit and within the REDZ9 in Emalahleni and the International Corridor.

A technically suitable project site of ~235ha has been identified by Transalloys (Pty) Ltd for the establishment of the PV facility. The proposed facility will have a contracted capacity of up to 50MW and will include the following infrastructure:

- Solar PV array comprising PV modules and mounting structures (monofacial or bifacial and a single axis tracking system)
- Inverters and transformers
- Cabling between the project components
- On-site facility substation and power lines between the solar PV facility and the plant.
- Site offices, Security office, operations and control, and maintenance and storage laydown areas
- Access roads, internal distribution roads

The PV facility is proposed in order to meet Transalloys' current electricity demands and future expansion requirements. The plant will be a captive generating plant whereby generated electricity will be fed directly into the smelter complex for direct consumption. The development of the power plant project would effectively mean that Transalloys would become independent of the Eskom electricity grid, thereby creating additional capacity within the Eskom grid for use by other electricity users.

2. Application References

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

3. Property Information

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Latitude / Longitude | 29.1277 E -25.8908 S |
| Erf number / Farm number | Schoon Gezicht 308 LS |
| Local Municipality | Emalahleni |
| District Municipality | Nkangala |
| Province | Mpumalanga |

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| Current Use | Mine |
|--------------------|------|

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Total Surface Area | 235ha |
| Depth of excavation (m) | TBA |
| Height of development (m) | TBA |

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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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)

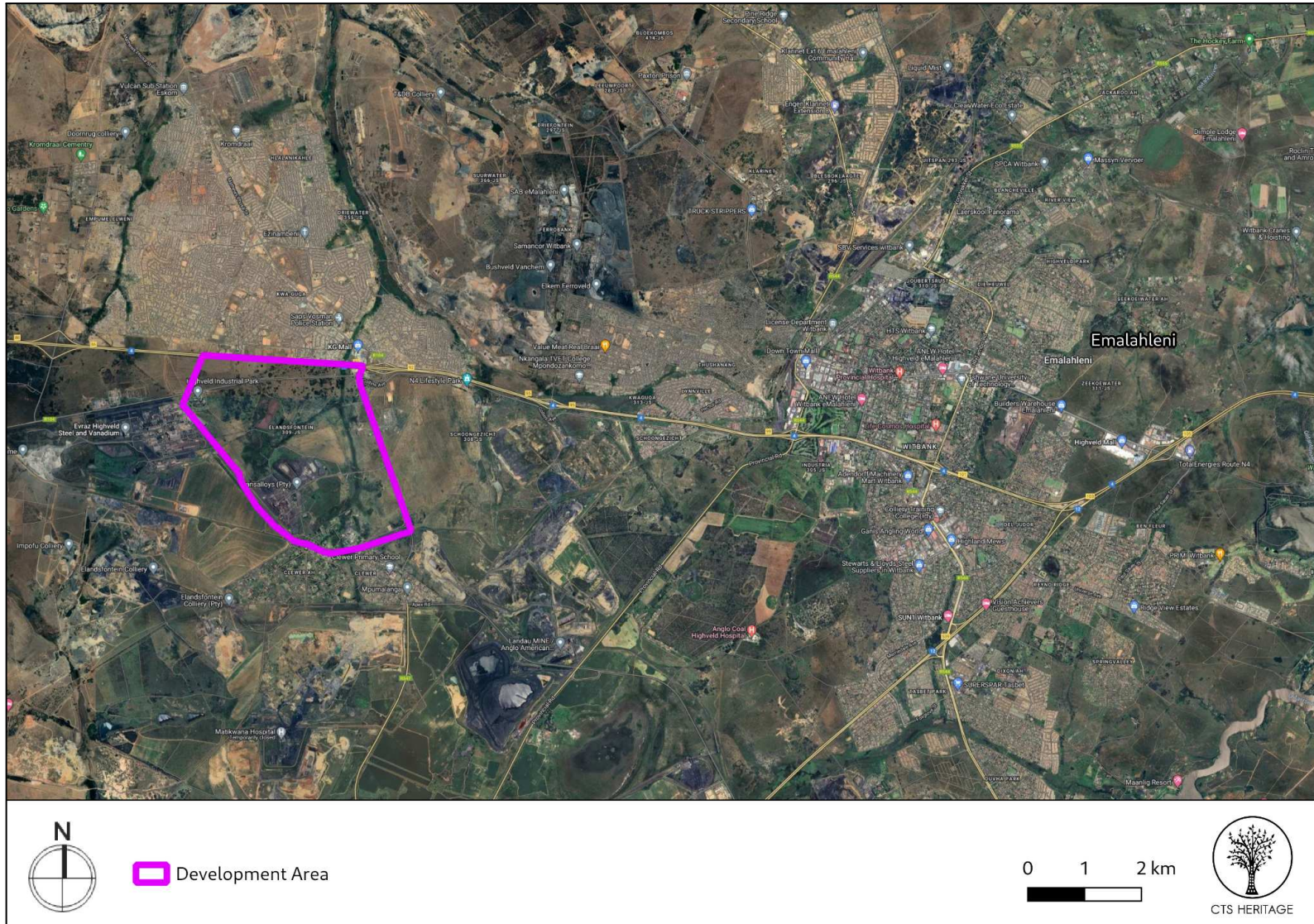


Figure 1b Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed study area

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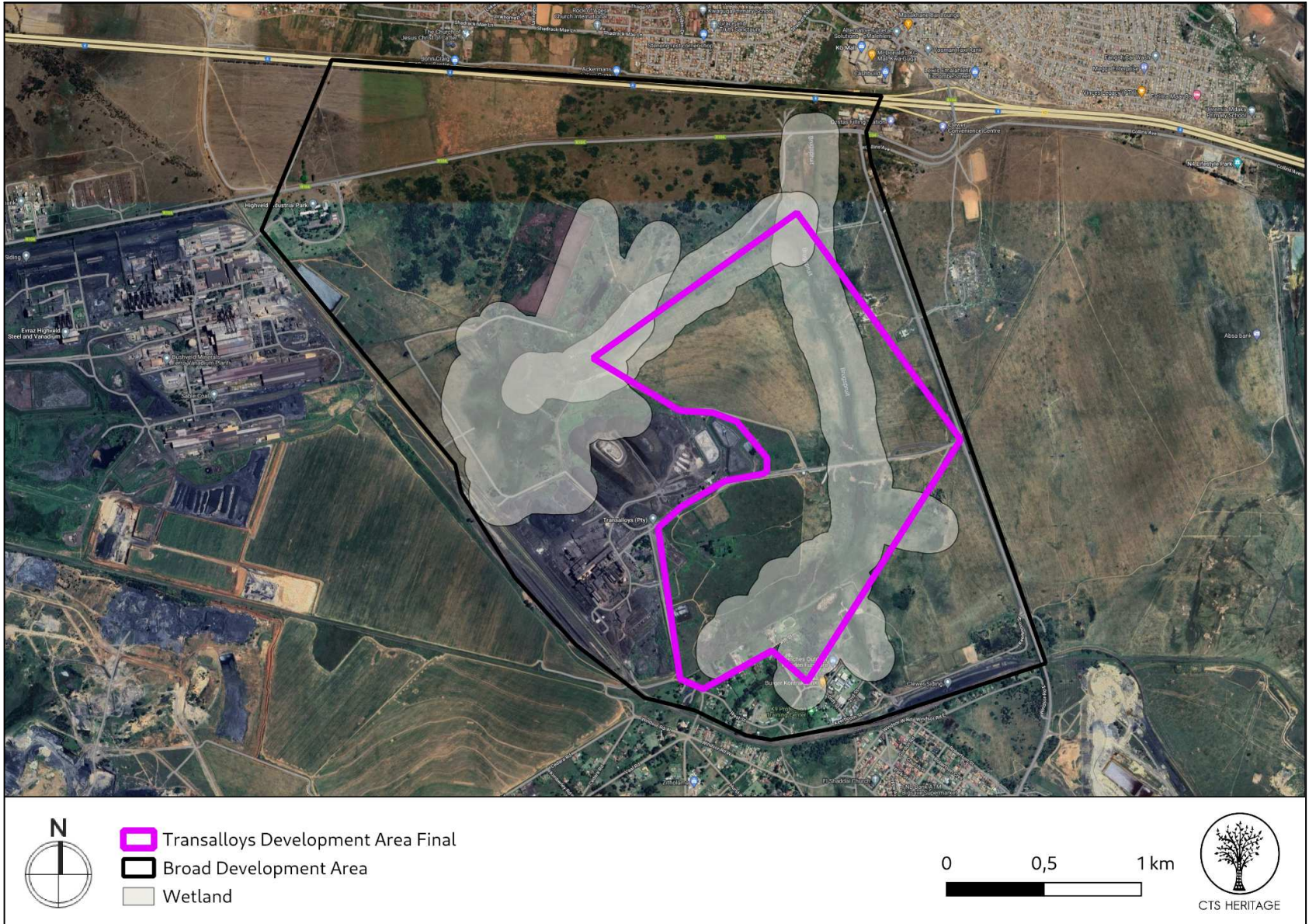


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed study area at closer range.



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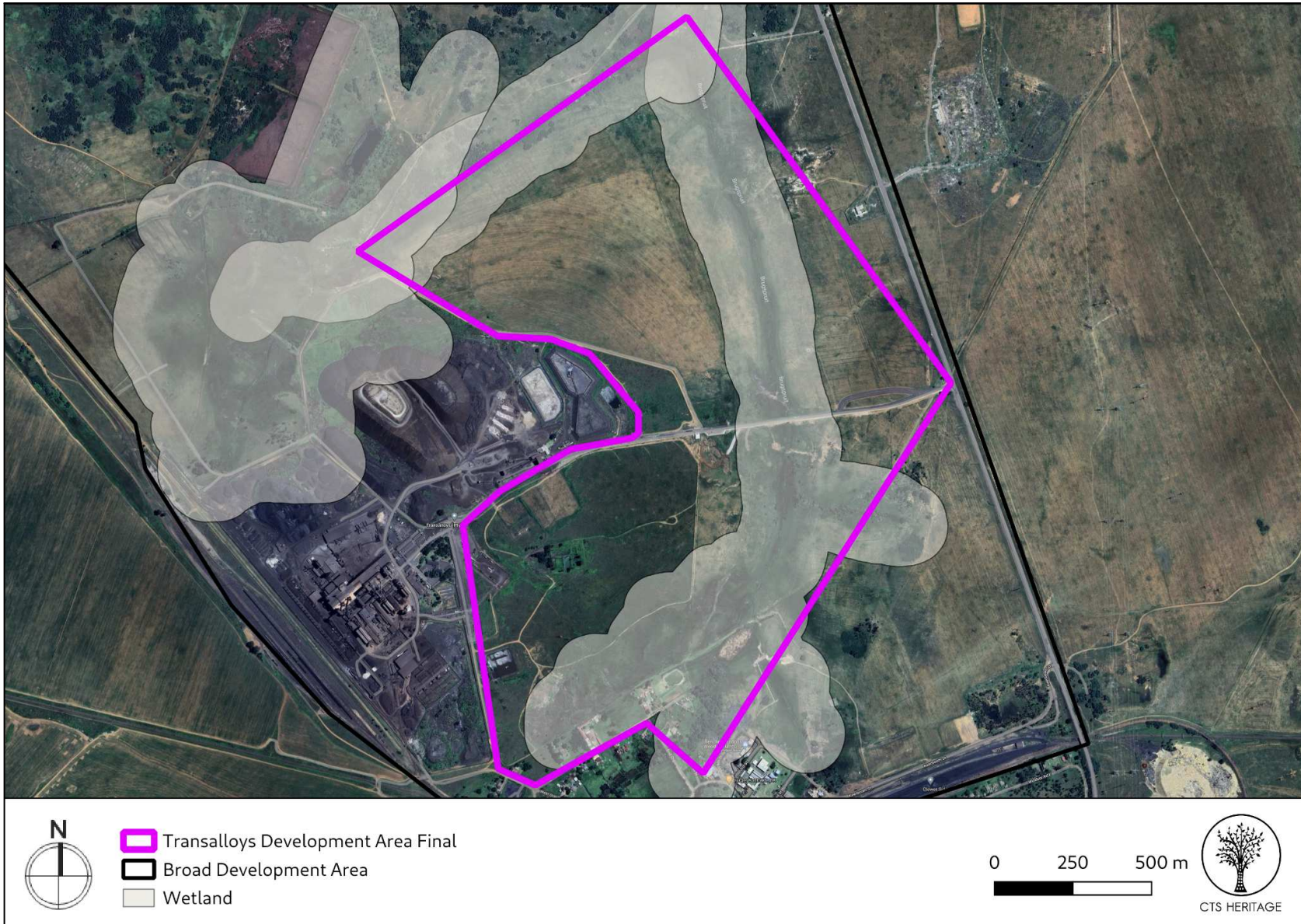
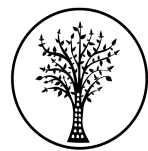


Figure 1d. Overview Map. Satellite image (2019) indicating the proposed study area at closer range.

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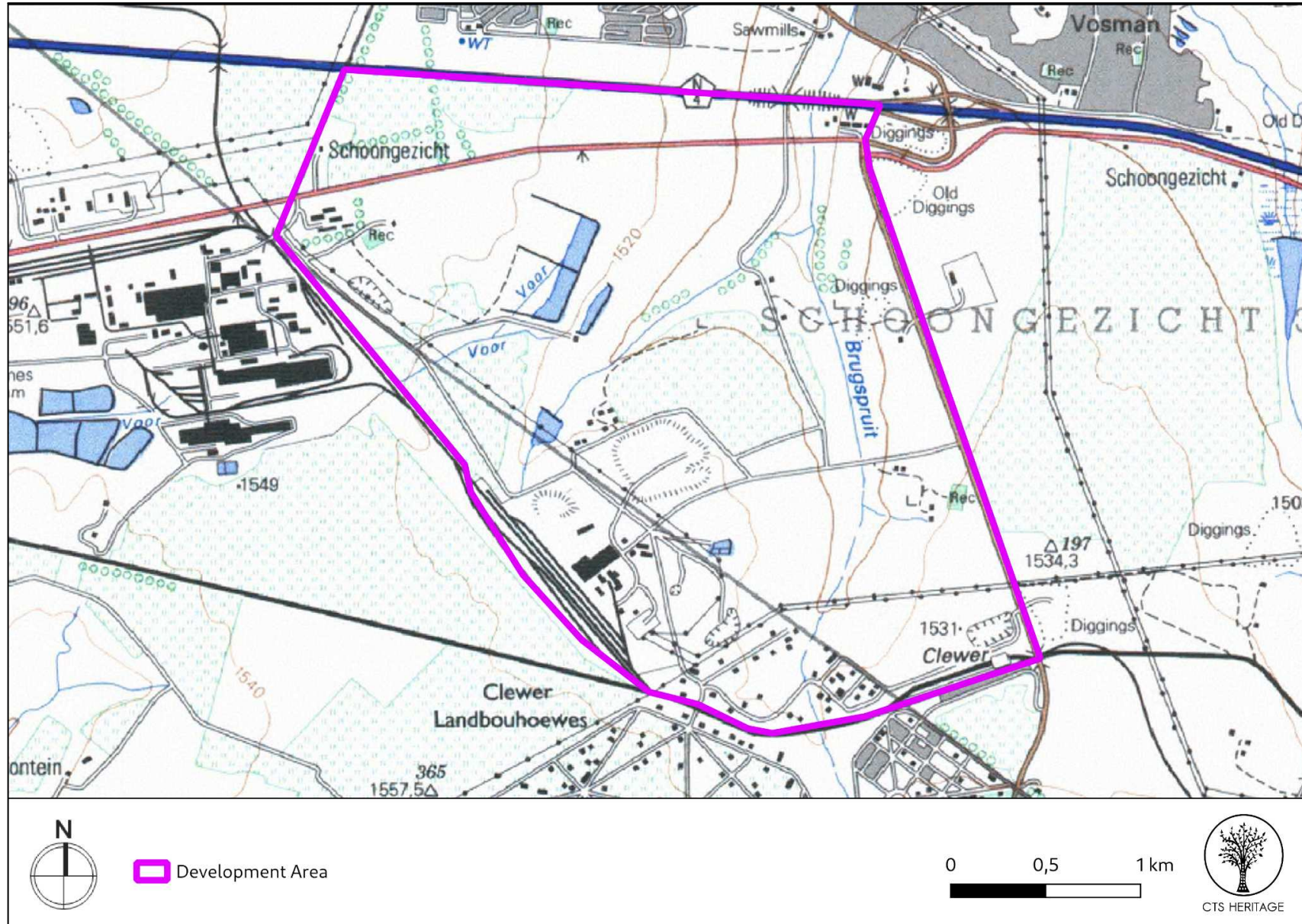


Figure 1e. Overview Map. 1:50 000 Topo Map indicating the proposed study area at closer range.

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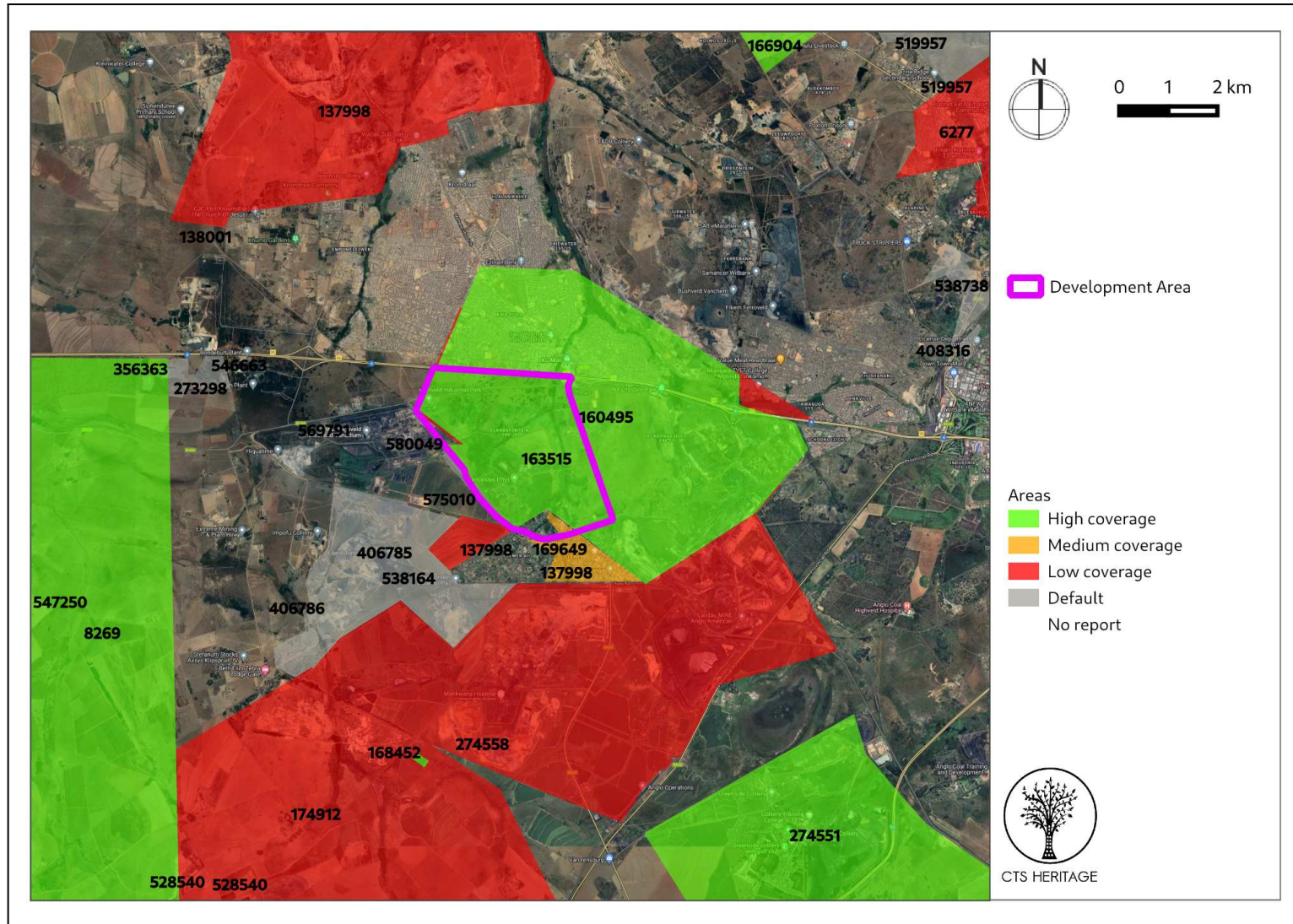


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed study area within 10km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.

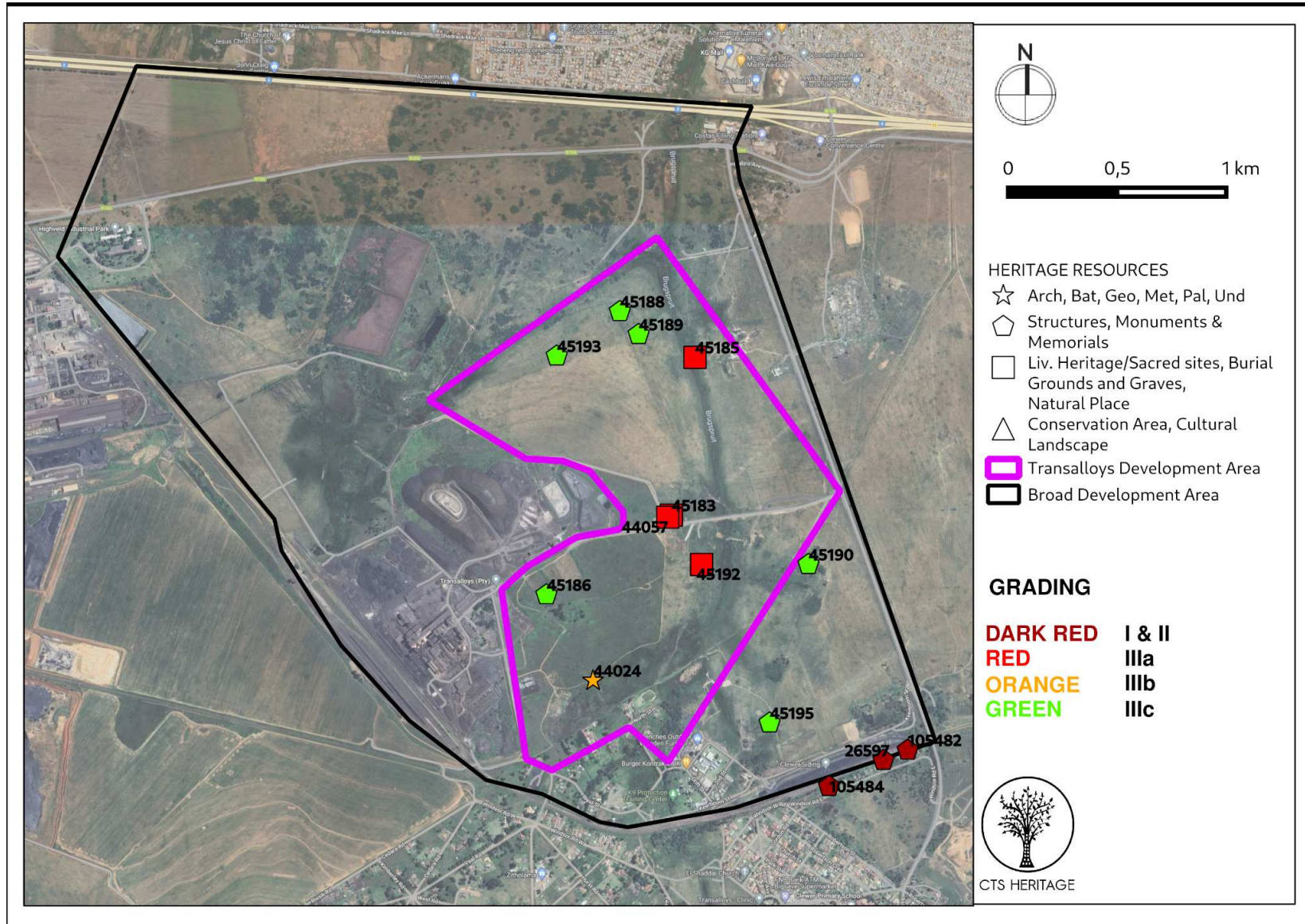


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for a full description of heritage resource types.



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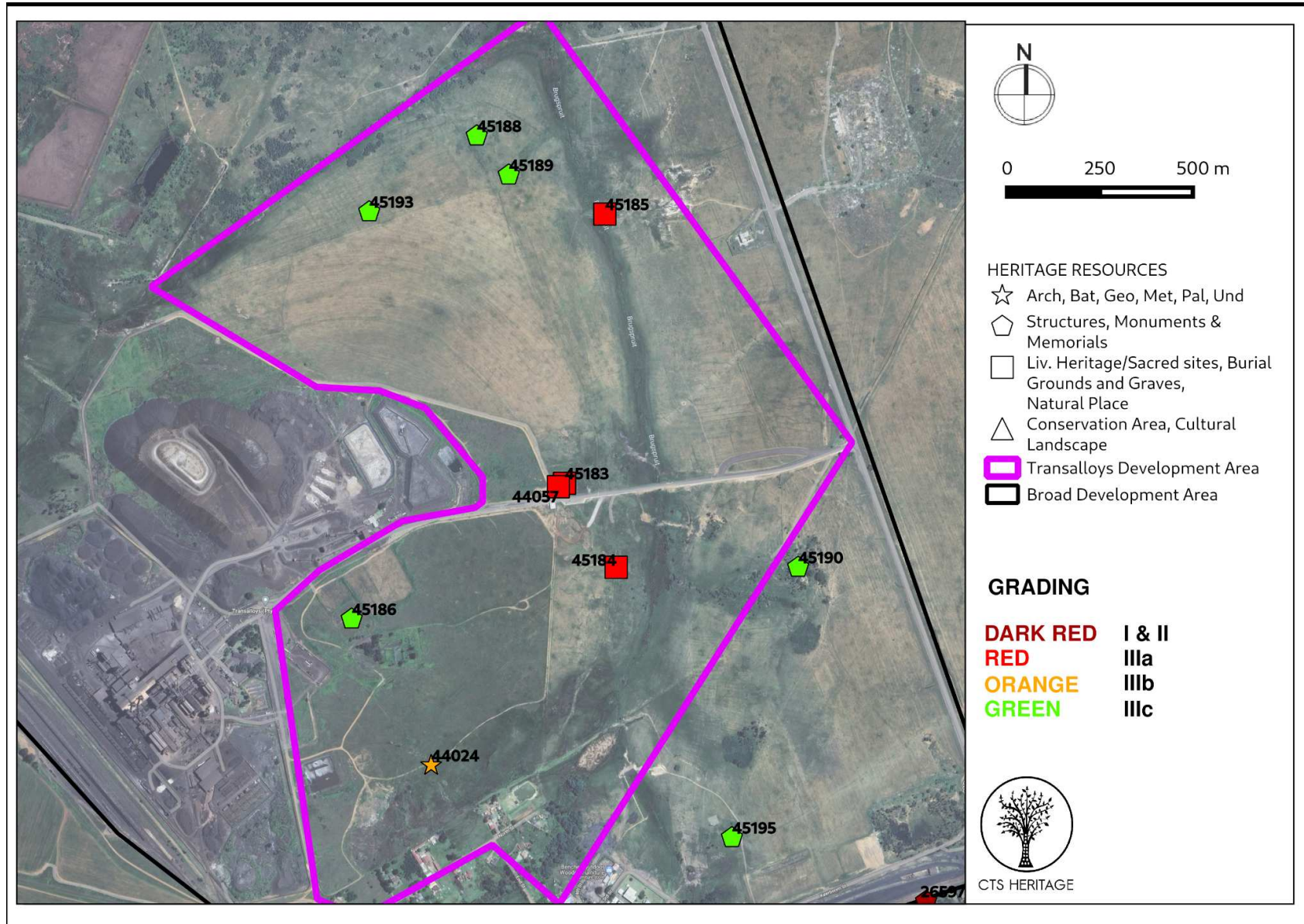
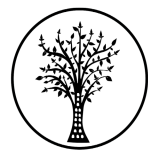


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area

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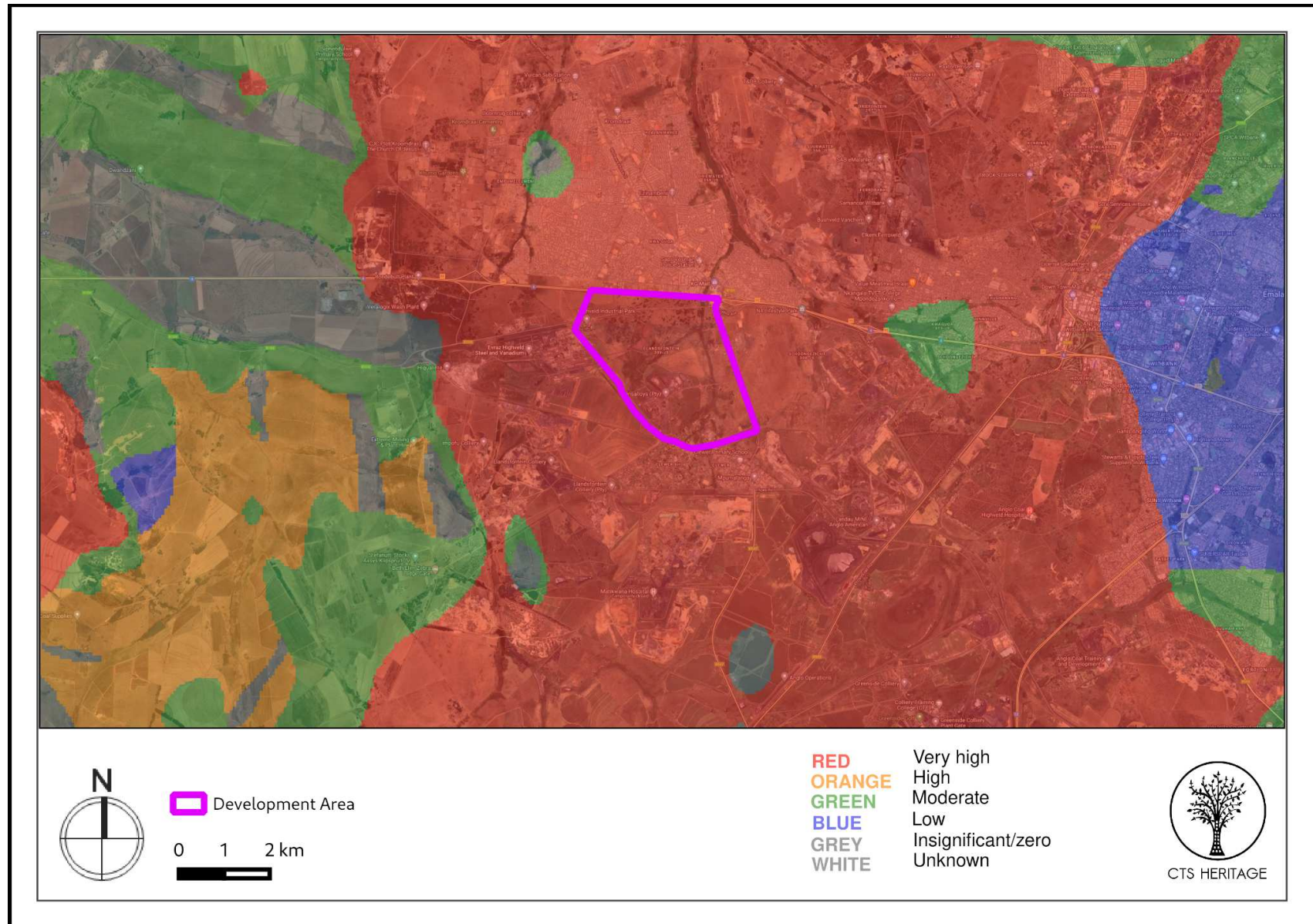
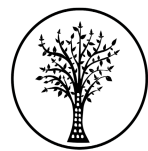


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating varied fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.

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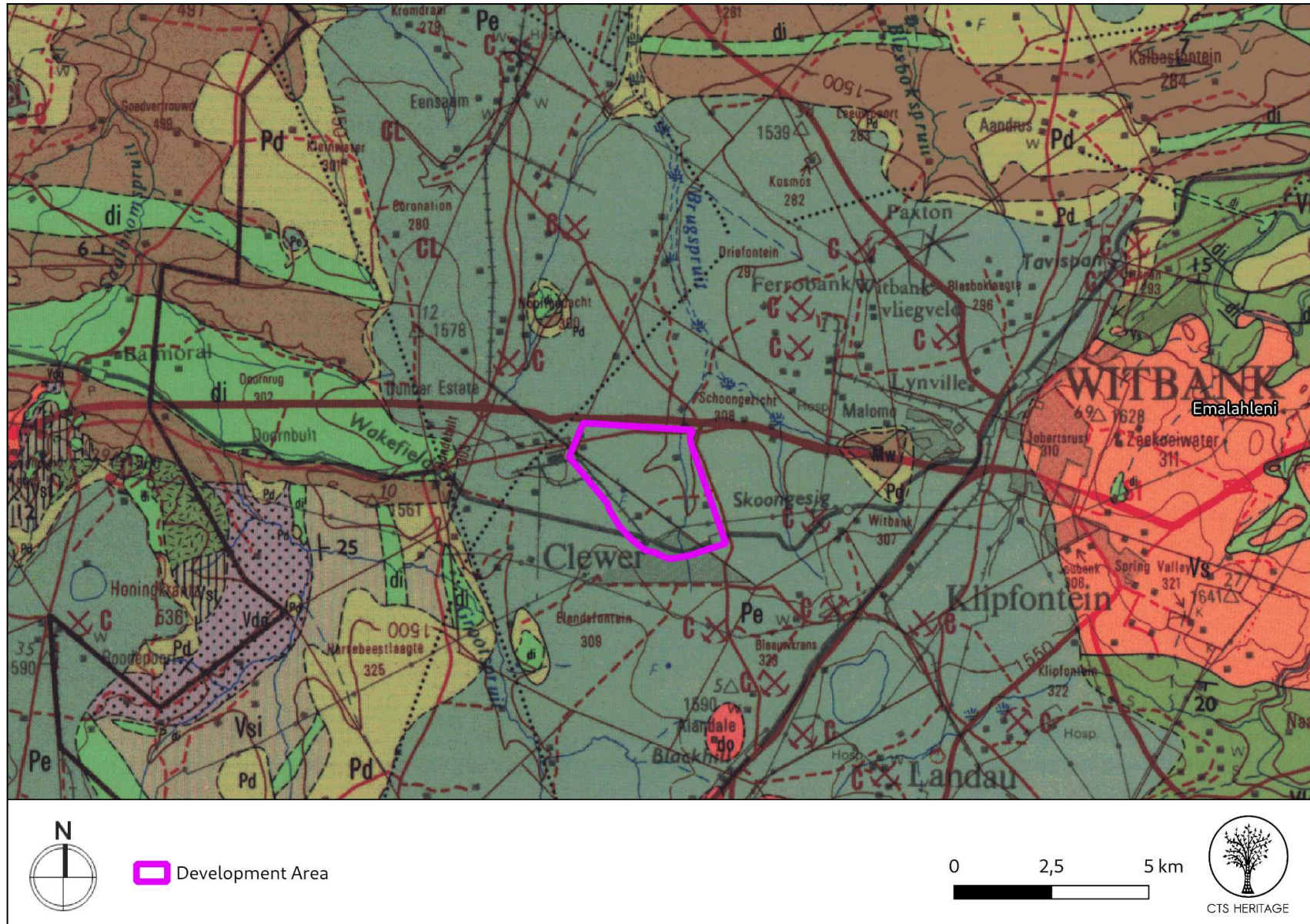


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Extracted from the CGS Map 2528 Pretoria Map indicating that the development area is underlain by sediments of the Eccca Formation (Pe)

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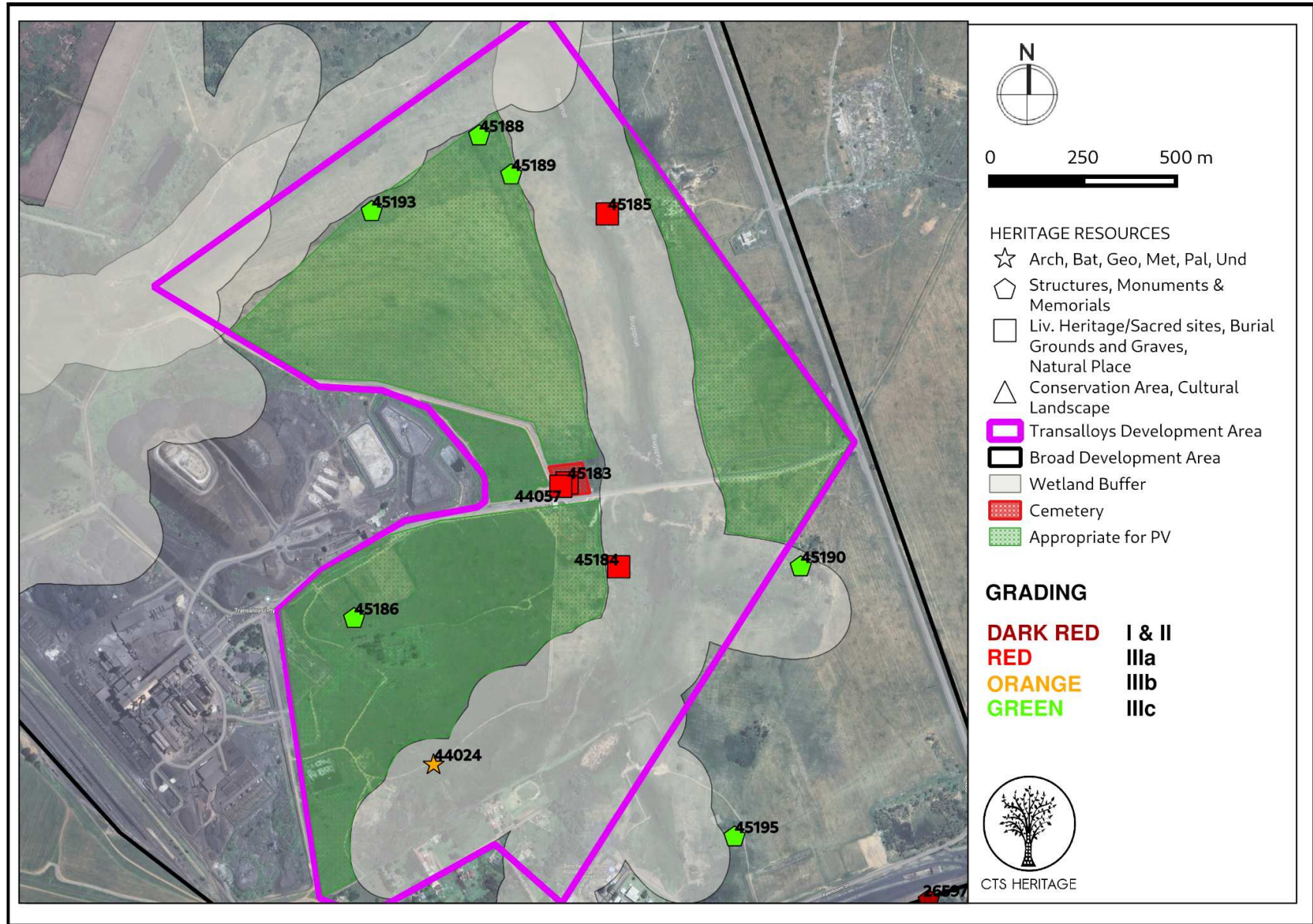


Figure 5. Site sensitivities Map.

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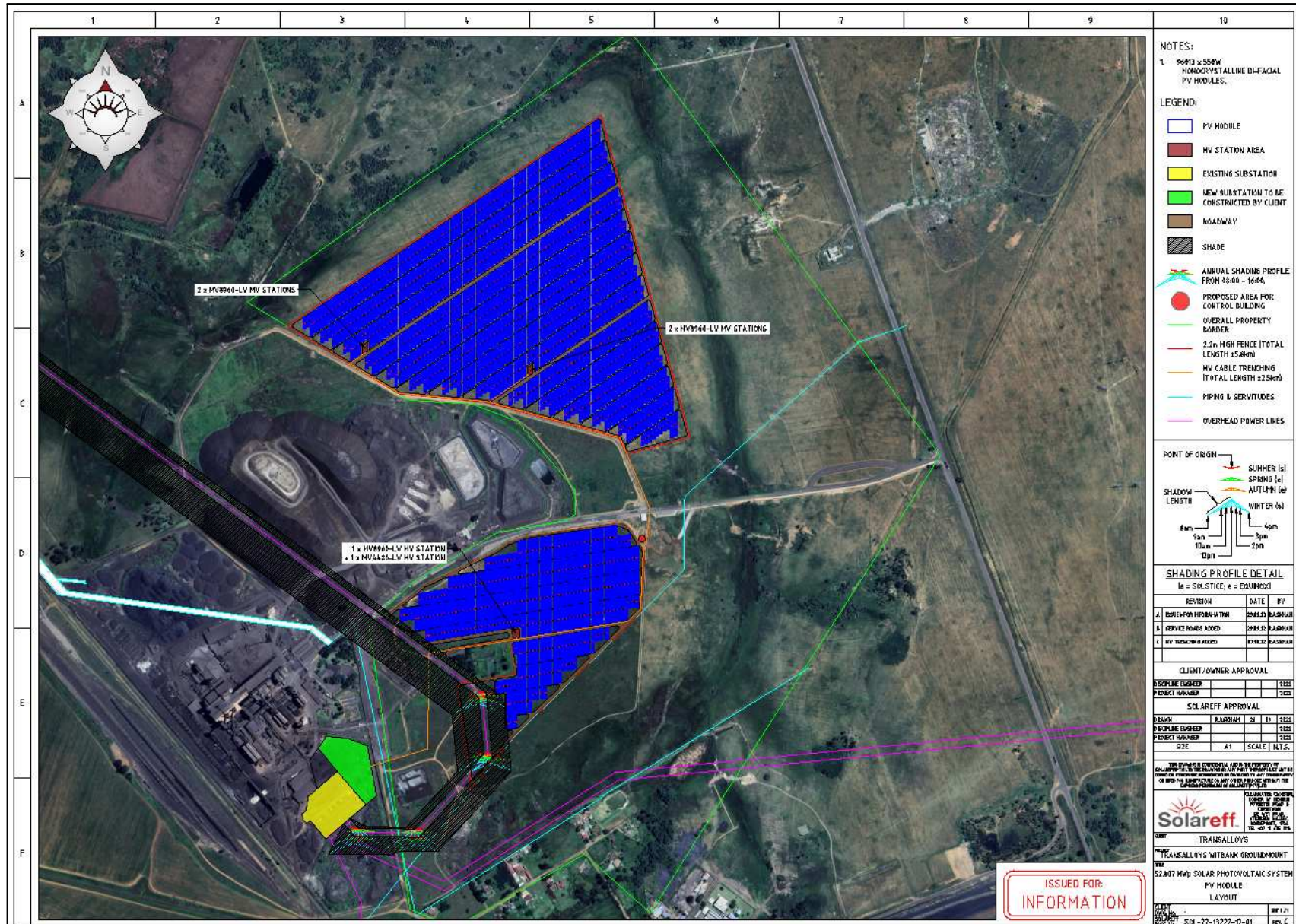
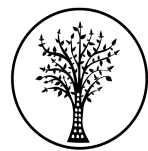


Figure 6a. Final Layout

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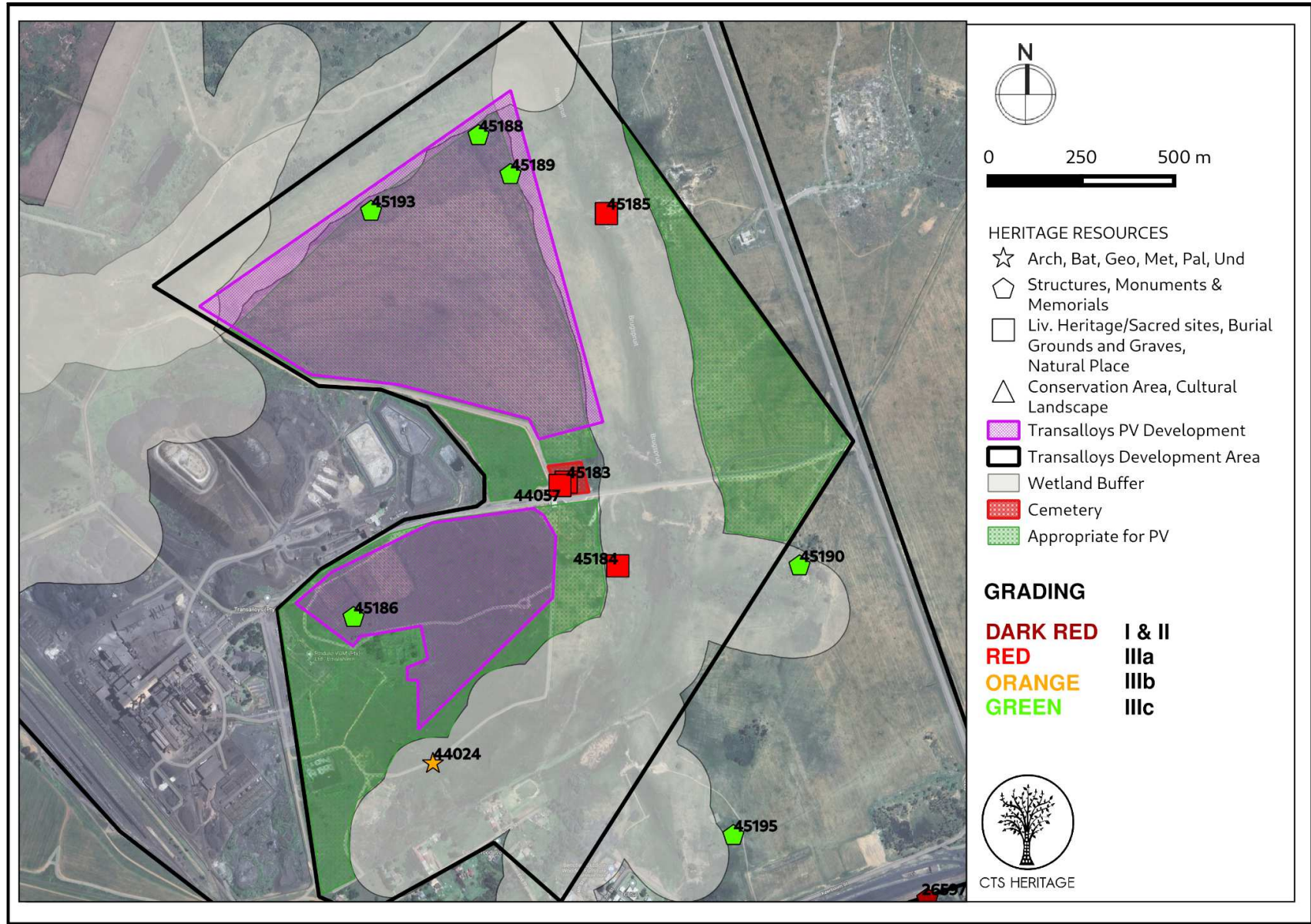
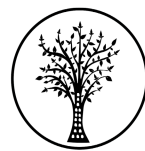


Figure 6b. Site sensitivities Map and Final Layout

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8. Heritage statement and character of the area

The area proposed for development has been previously surveyed for impacts to heritage resources by both Pelsler (2014, SAHRIS NID 160495) and Van der Walt (2019, SAHRIS NID 524807) and as such, we have a good idea of the heritage sensitivity of the area proposed for development. According to Van der Walt (2019), the development area is very flat and has been extensively altered by large-scale industrial and mining activities. A more detailed history of the area proposed for development has been compiled by Van der Walt (2019) and is not repeated here.

Pelsler's (2014) assessment identified a number of heritage resources within and in proximity to the area proposed for development including "the remains of a very large graveyard containing at least 90 graves (Figure 11). Different types of grave dressing and headstones are found, being cement borders with headstones, heaps of soil, stone packed with or without headstones, granite borders and headstones and heaps of brick. A few are even fenced in. Surnames identified include Gasibone, Mdlalose, Masilela, Blom and Mokoena. Only eight of the graves have dates of death indicated, with the oldest being 1947 and the youngest 1960." According to Van der Walt (2019), it is noted that the graveyard is separately fenced off. This site is marked as SAHRIS Site 44057 and 45183. Pelsler (2014) recommended no impact to this site and this recommendation is reiterated in this assessment. Furthermore, it is recommended that due to the ongoing social significance of this site, that visitation access is ensured in the proposed development. Pelsler (2014) further recommended that a management plan be developed for this site's ongoing management. This recommendation is also reiterated in this report.

In his assessment of the site (2019), Van der Walt determined that the overall area has limited heritage sensitivity. Van der Walt (2019) noted that the development area has been impacted by agricultural activities and recent mining operations. Van der Walt (2019) identified the demolished remains of three structures within the development area. These structures were determined to be Not Conservation-Worthy in Van der Walt's report (2019), described simply as cement and bricks, and are marked as Sites 45186, 45188, 45189 and 45193 in Figure 3A. No recommendations are made in this regard as these sites have no heritage value. All represent piles of cement slabs and concrete. Van der Walt (2019) notes that sites such as these may contain graves however this is unlikely in this instance.

Two sites that have social significance as initiation sites were identified in Van der Walt (2019). These are marked as Sites 45192 and 45185 in Figure 3A above as the general locations of these initiation sites. Initiation site 1 (Site 45192) is located on the western bank of the "Brugspruit" within a cluster of wattle trees. No features occur in this area but according to Mr Knoetze the site is visited approximately every 3 years by Ndebel and Sotho participants. Initiation site 2 (Site 45183) is located at a low water bridge over the "Brugspruit". According to Mr. Knoetze the site is visited yearly by Pedi participants. At the time of the survey no one was attending an initiation school at any of the two sites. However, it is important that the ongoing cultural practices that take place at these sites are retained and provided for in the proposed development. These sites are included within the wetland buffer areas provided.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of very high palaeontological sensitivity. According to the CGS Map for Pretoria, the underlying geology of the development area consists of sediments of the Ecca Formation. In 2014, a desktop palaeontology assessment of the area was completed by Durand (2014). Durand (2014) notes that "The region is known for its fossiliferous mudstones and sandstones and it is highly probable that fossils will be encountered during construction if the excavations expose the bedrock. The potentially fossiliferous unit in the study area which may be impacted during construction consists of weathered sandstone." Durand (2014) also notes that Glossopteris leaves are abundant in Ecca Group sediments in Gauteng, Free State, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal and could be considered to be amongst the most common fossils in South Africa. Most of the geology in the study site is presently covered by alluvium and the bedrock will only be exposed during excavations. There are large and well described collections of fossil material from this region at the Council for Geoscience and at the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontology at the University of the Witwatersrand. SAHRIS Site 44024 is marked on Figure 3 and 3A and represents a Glossopteris leaf imprint in fine sandstone found ex situ. Despite the grainy nature of the sandstone, the venation pattern of the leaf is visible." This site falls within the wetland buffer area provided. As such, no further recommendations are made in terms of impacts to palaeontological heritage resources.

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All of the known heritage resources identified through previous assessments and their recommended buffer areas as well as the wetland buffer areas have been mapped in order to identify areas that are appropriate for the PV development from a heritage perspective (Figure 5). The final layout of the proposed PV area has been mapped relative to these known heritage resources. Sites 45186, 45188, 45189 and 45193 fall within the PV areas. All of these “sites” represent piles of modern debris, likely mining related, that are not conservation-worthy. Van der Walt (2019) notes that sites such as these may contain graves however this is unlikely in this instance.

Based on the heritage information available, there is no objection to the proposed PV development as per the Final Layout provided on heritage grounds as all known significant heritage resources are avoided by the proposed development and the recommended buffers are respected.

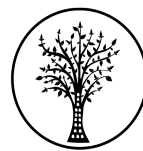
RECOMMENDATION

On condition that the recommended buffer areas are implemented and that the PV development is limited to the appropriate development areas marked in green in Figure 5, no impacts to heritage resources are anticipated and as such, no further heritage assessment is recommended.

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9. Scoping Assessment Impact Table

Impact

- Impact to archaeological and built environment resources
- Impact to palaeontological resources
- Impact to Cultural Landscape
- Cumulative Impact

Desktop Sensitivity Analysis of the Site

- Impact to significant archaeological resources such as Stone Age artefact scatters, remnants of Iron Age settlements, burial grounds and graves, historical artefacts, historical structures and rock art engravings through destruction during the development phase and disturbance during the operational phase is possible.
- Impacts to palaeontological resources are unlikely.
- There is the potential for the cumulative impact of proposed solar energy facilities to negatively impact the cultural landscape due to a change in the landscape character from rural and mining to semi-industrial, however, due to the density of mining activities in the area, the impact on the experience of the cultural landscape is not foreseen to be significant.

| Issue | Nature of Impact | Extent of Impact | No-Go Areas |
|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| Impact to significant heritage resources through destruction during the development phase and disturbance during the operational phase. | Destruction of significant heritage resources | Local scale with broader impacts to scientific knowledge | None known at present |

Gaps in knowledge & recommendations for further study

The heritage resources in the area proposed for development have been sufficiently recorded

On condition that the recommended buffer areas are implemented and that the PV development is limited to the appropriate development areas marked in green in Figure 5, no impacts to heritage resources are anticipated and as such, no further heritage assessment is recommended.

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APPENDIX 1: List of heritage resources in proximity to the development area

| Site ID | Site no | Full Site Name | Site Type | Grading |
|--------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 26597 | 9/2/284/0001 | NZASM Station, Clewer, Schoongezicht 308 JS, Witbank District | Building | Grade II |
| 45183 | TRANS001 | Transalloys 001 | Burial Grounds & Graves | Grade IIIa |
| 45184 | TRANS002 | Transalloys 002 | Living Heritage/Sacred sites | Grade IIIa |
| 45185 | TRANS003 | Transalloys 003 | Living Heritage/Sacred sites | Grade IIIa |
| 45186 | TRANS004 | Transalloys 004 | Structures | Grade IIIc |
| 45188 | TRANS006 | Transalloys 006 | Structures | Grade IIIc |
| 45189 | TRANS007 | Transalloys 006 | Structures | Grade IIIc |
| 45190 | TRANS008 | Transalloys 008 | Structures | Grade IIIc |
| 45192 | TRANS002 | Transalloys 002 | Living Heritage/Sacred sites | Grade IIIa |
| 45193 | TRANS005 | Transalloys 005 | Structures | Grade IIIc |
| 45195 | TRANS009 | Transalloys 009 | Structures | Grade IIIc |
| 44024 | CLE001 | Clewer 001 | Palaeontological | Grade IIIb |
| 44057 | EFT309JS01 | Elandsfontein 309 JS 01 | Burial Grounds & Graves | Grade IIIa |
| 105482 | NZASM_EL_137 | Cottage1 Clewer | Building | Grade II |
| 105484 | NZASM_EL_139 | Cottage 2 Clewer | Building | Grade II |

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APPENDIX 2: Reference List

| Nid | Report Type | Author/s | Date | Title |
|--------|---|-------------------------|------------|---|
| 137998 | Heritage Impact Assessment Specialist Reports | Shahzaadee Karodia Khan | | Notification of Intent to Develop: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for an Integrated Waste Management License at the Landau Colliery |
| 138001 | HIA Letter of Exemption | Shahzaadee Karodia Khan | 25/10/2013 | Letter of Request for Exemption from a HIA for the EIA required for an Integrated Waste Management Licence at the Landau Colliery |
| 145878 | Archaeological Specialist Reports | Jaco van der Walt | 01/11/2013 | Archaeological Scoping Report for the Proposed Establishment of the Transalloys Coal-Fired Power Plant near Witbank, Mpumalanga Province |
| 145884 | PIA Desktop | Barry Millstead | 01/11/2013 | Desktop Palaeontological Heritage Impact Assessment Report on the site of the Proposed Transalloys (Pty) Ltd's Power Station to be Location within Portions 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Farm Elandsfontein 309 JS and Portions 20, 24 and 38 of the Farm Schoongezicht 308 JS, Mpumalanga Province |
| 160495 | HIA Phase 1 | Anton Pelsler | 07/03/2014 | A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT TRANSALLOYS ON PORTIONS 34 AND 35 (PORTION OF PORTION 34) OF THE FARM ELANDSFONTEIN 309 JS AND PORTIONS 20 AND 24 OF THE FARM SCHOONGEZICHT 308 JS, CLOSE TO EMALAHLENI, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE |
| 163515 | PIA Desktop | JF Durand | 26/04/2014 | Palaeontology Scoping Report: PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF POLLUTION CONTROL DAMS AT TRANSALLOYS IN CLEWER NEAR EMALAHLENI (WITBANK), MPUMALANGA |
| 168452 | AIA Phase 1 | Jaco van der Walt | 29/06/2014 | Archaeological Impact Assessment For the proposed Clay and Coal Mining project on a Portion of Portion 2 of the Farm Weltevreden 324 JS, Magisterial District of Witbank |

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|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--|
| 169649 | PIA Desktop | JF Durand | 30/06/2014 | DESKTOP STUDY PALAEOLOGY: PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF POLLUTION CONTROL DAMS AT TRANSALLOYS IN CLEWER NEAR EMALAHLENI (WITBANK), MPUMALANGA |
| 169649 | PIA Desktop | JF Durand | 30/06/2014 | DESKTOP STUDY PALAEOLOGY: PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF POLLUTION CONTROL DAMS AT TRANSALLOYS IN CLEWER NEAR EMALAHLENI (WITBANK), MPUMALANGA |
| 174912 | Heritage Statement | Justin du Piesanie | 15/09/2014 | Notification of Intent to Develop for the Klipspruit Extension Weltevreden Project |
| 259292 | Archaeological Specialist Reports | Jaco van der Walt | 04/08/2014 | AIA for the Proposed Transalloys Coal-Fired Power Plant |
| 268555 | HIA Phase 1 | Justin du Piesanie, Johan Nel | 30/01/2015 | Environmental Authorisation for the KPSX Weltevreden Project: Heritage Impact Assessment |
| 273298 | AIA Phase 1 | Jaco van der Walt | 26/05/2015 | Archaeological Impact Assessment Doornrug |
| 274551 | HIA Phase 1 | | 11/01/2015 | A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR ANGLO OPERATIONS LIMITED GREENSIDE COLLIERY'S NEW DISCARD FACILITY NEAR EMAHLALENI ON THE EASTERN HIGHVELD IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE |
| 274553 | PIA Phase 1 | | 11/01/2015 | Greenside Colliery New Discard Facility eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province Farm: Portion 0, 2 and 3 Groenfontein 331JS. Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Phase 1 Field study |
| 274558 | HIA Phase 1 | | 15/05/2015 | A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED LANDAU COLLIERY NAVIGATION SECTION UMLALAZI SOUTH BLOCK EXTENSION PROJECT NEAR EMAHLALENI (WITBANK) ON THE EASTERN HIGHVELD IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE |
| 345587 | Palaeontological Specialist Reports | Dr Heidi Fourie | 16/11/2015 | Landau Colliery: Proposed Navigation West-South Block Extension Project Nkangala District Municipality, eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province |

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|--------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| 356304 | HIA Phase 1 | Anton van Vollenhoven | 29/05/2015 | A Report on a Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Klarinet Phase 2 Residential Development, close to eMalahleni, Mpumalanga Province. |
| 356306 | PIA Phase 1 | Dr. Heidi Fourie | 19/05/2015 | Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Phase 1 Field Study. Klarinet Phase 2, eMalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. Farm: Various Portions of Blesboklaagte 296 JS and Portion of Erf 5017 Klarinet X7. |
| 356363 | AIA Phase 1 | Jaco van der Walt | 21/01/2016 | Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed processing project on Portion 30 and Portion 42 of the Farm Doornrug 302 JS, Balmoral District, Mpumalanga Province. |
| 6277 | AIA Phase 1 | Thomas Huffman | 31/10/1999 | Archaeological Survey of Blesboklaagte, Witbank |
| 6516 | AIA Phase 1 | Udo Kusel | 24/11/2006 | Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment on Holding 23 of Dixon Agricultural Holding Witbank Mpumalanga |
| 8269 | AIA Phase 1 | McEdward Murimbika | 01/11/2008 | Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment specialist study report. Proposed construction of a new 132 KV deviation power line to link Wilge Substation to a new Bravo Substation in Emalahleni local Municipality, Nkangala District, Mpumalanga |

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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) |
| DEFF | Department of Environment, Forest and Fisheries (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 |

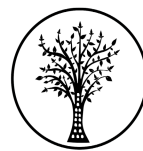
Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| | 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.

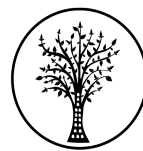
This recommendation is made in instances in which there are already some studies undertaken in the area and/or in the adjacent area for the proposed development. Further studies in a limited HIA may include:

- 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.

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