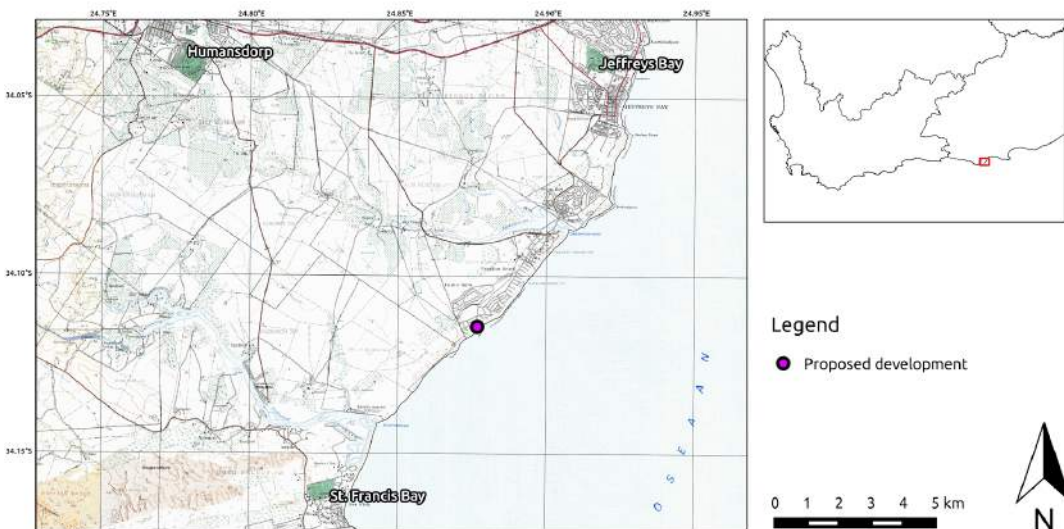


HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS15_004	 <p>Figure 1a. Topographic image with proposed development and study area location indicated.</p>
Client:	CEN Integrated Environmental Management	
Date:	24 July 2015	
Proposed development:	Residential	
Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists: (TYPE 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.	



1. Proposed Development Summary

A new residence is proposed for development in Paradise Beach near Jeffrey's Bay, Eastern Cape Province.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA)
Name of decision making authority(s)	Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (DEDEA)

3. Property Information

Farm Name and Number	NA
Local Municipality	Kouga Municipality
District Municipality	Sarah Baartman Municipality
Previous Magisterial District	Humansdorp
Province	Eastern Cape
Current Use	Residential (Vacant)
Current Zoning	Residential
Extent of property	1025.3 m ²

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Surface area to be affected/destroyed	1025.3 m ²
Depth of excavation (m)	Unknown



Height of development (m)	Unknown
Expected years of operation before decommission	NA

5. Category of Development

Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act	X
Triggers: Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act	NA
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

NA



7. Mapping

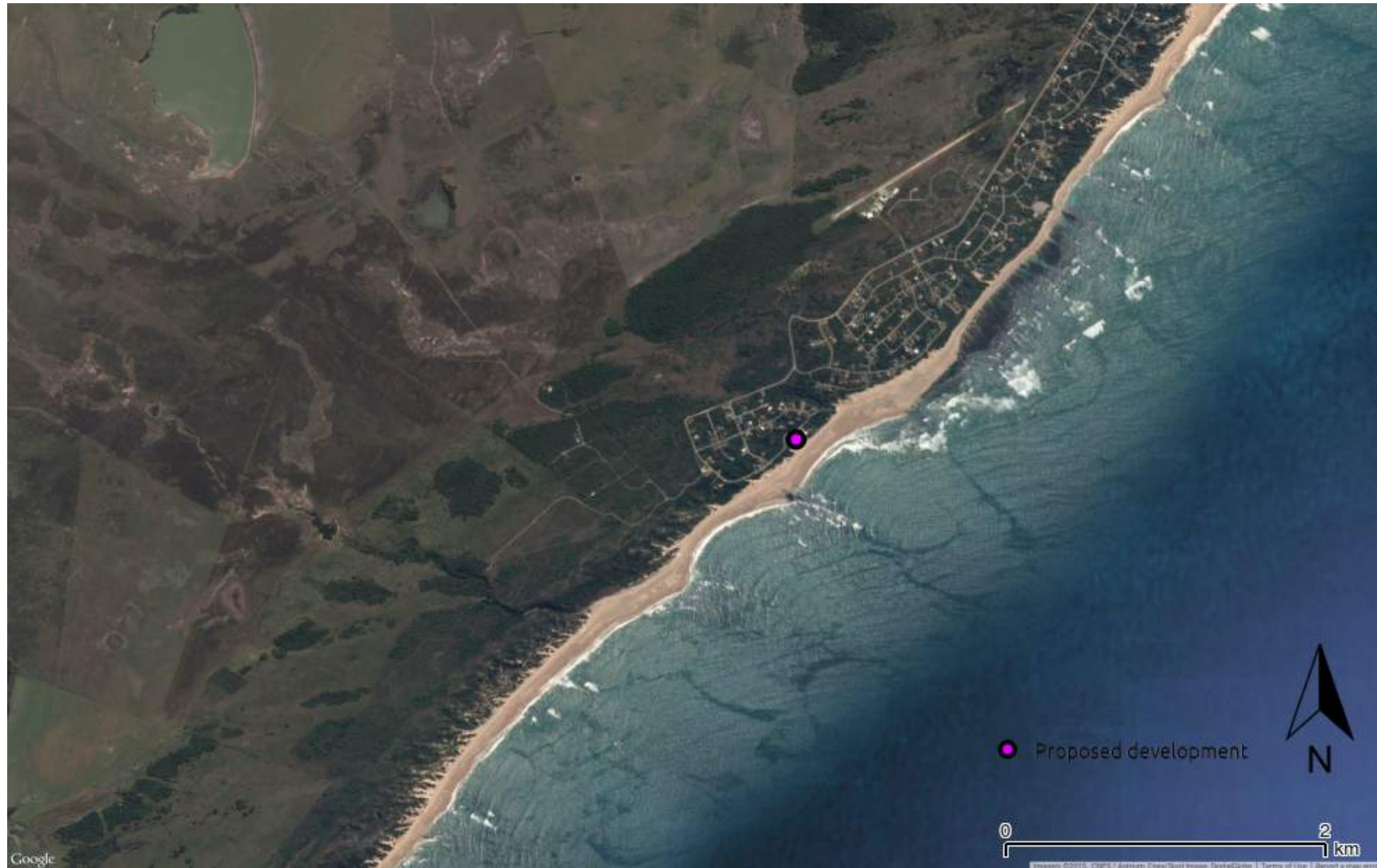


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image with proposed development indicated.

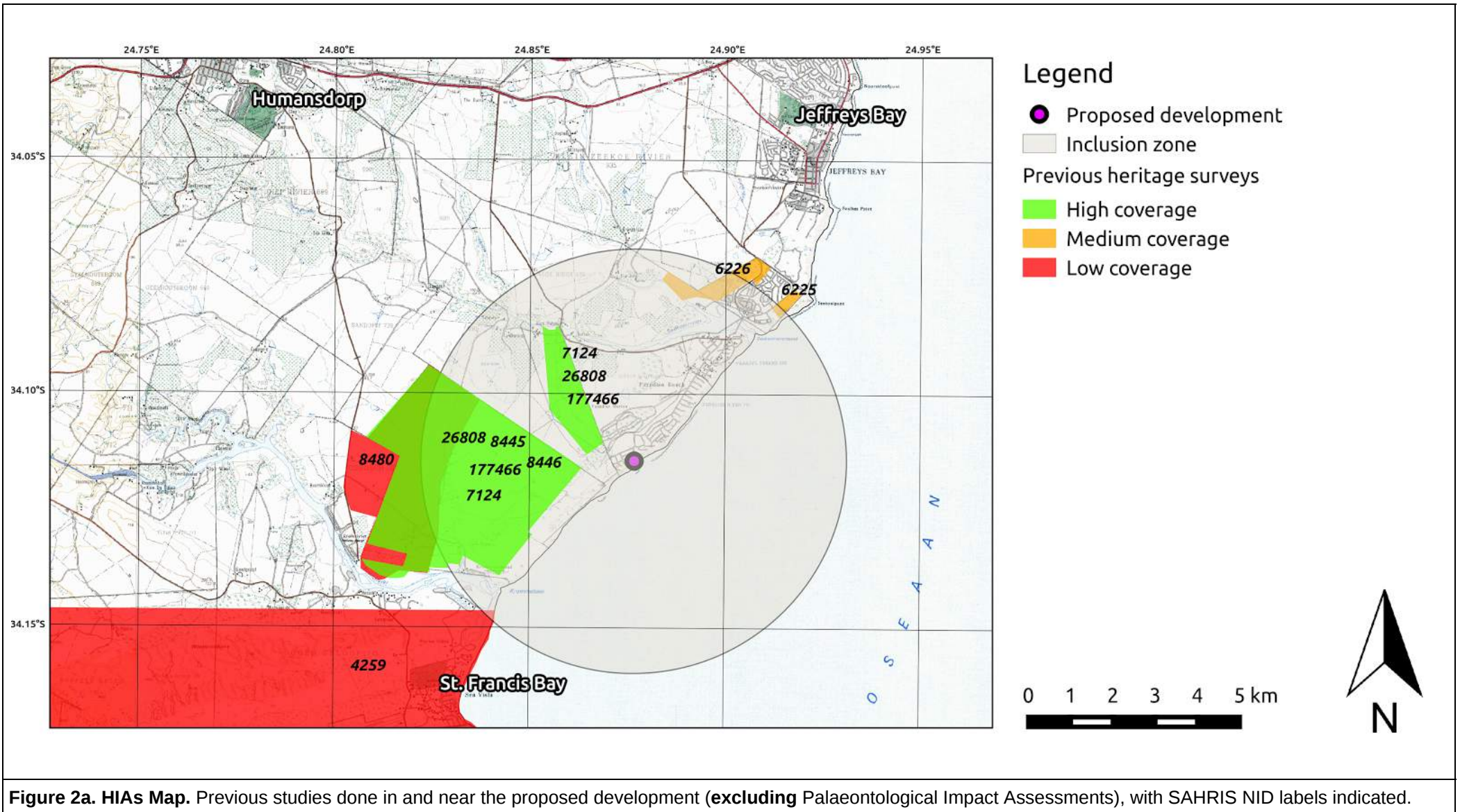
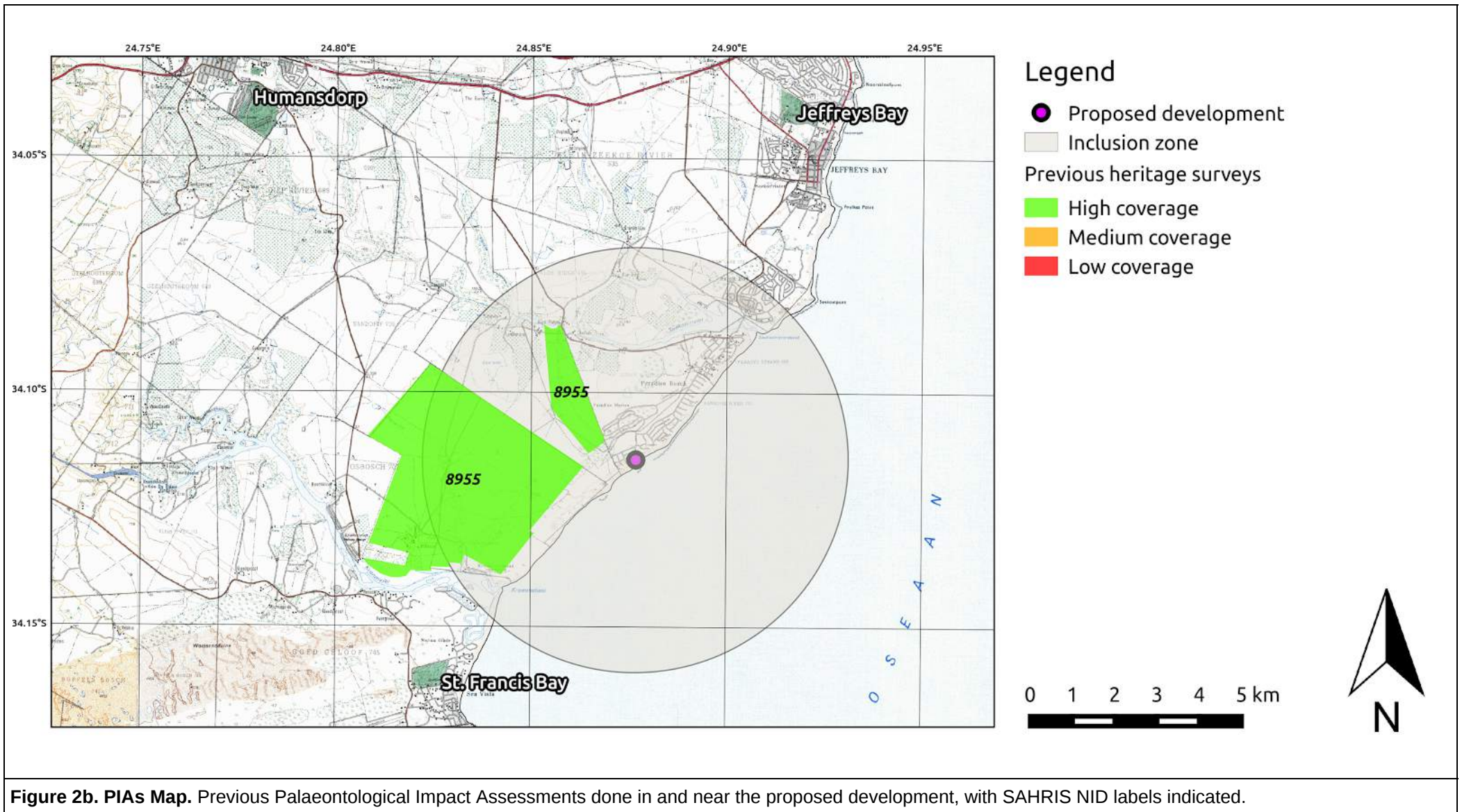
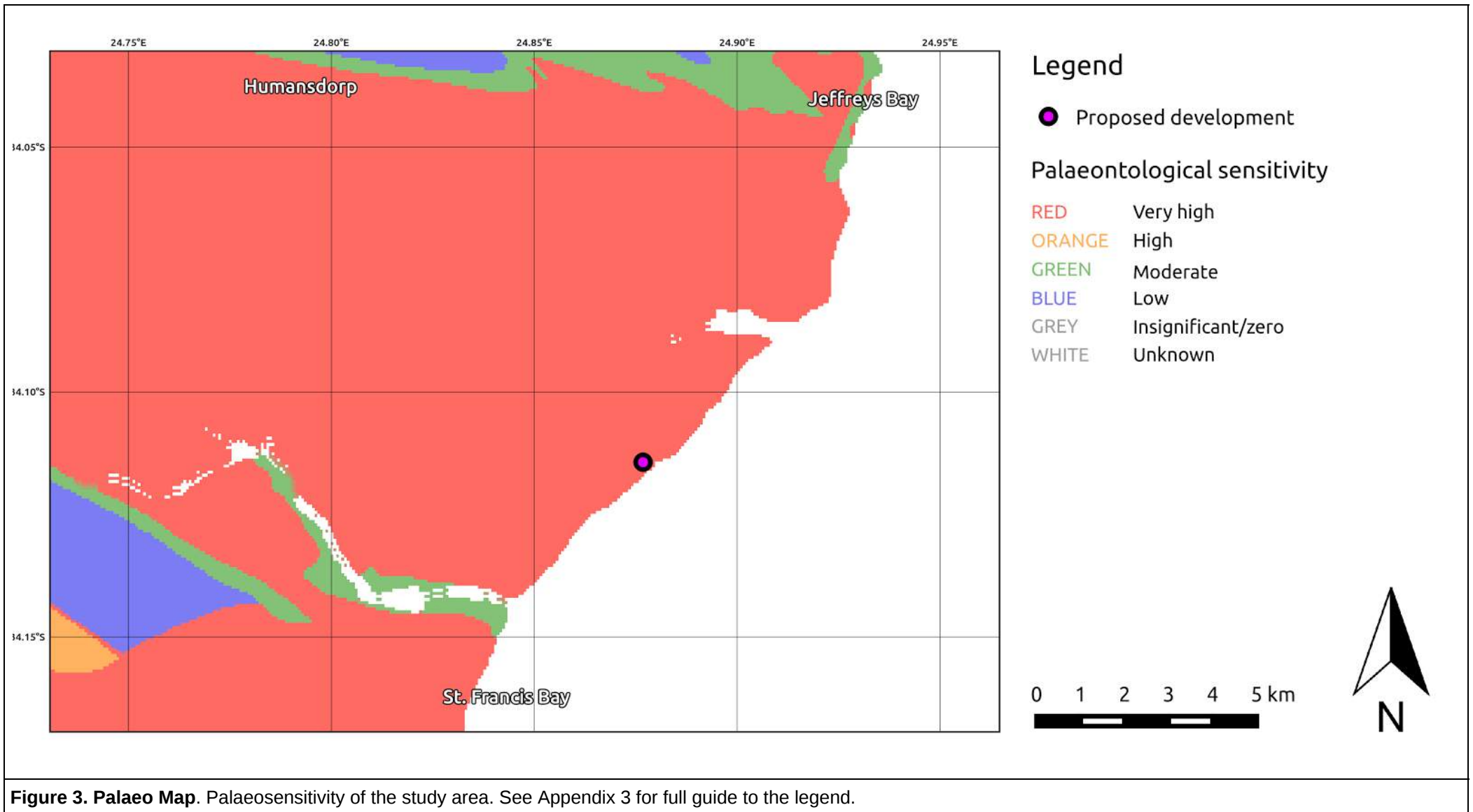


Figure 2a. HIAs Map. Previous studies done in and near the proposed development (**excluding** Palaeontological Impact Assessments), with SAHRIS NID labels indicated.





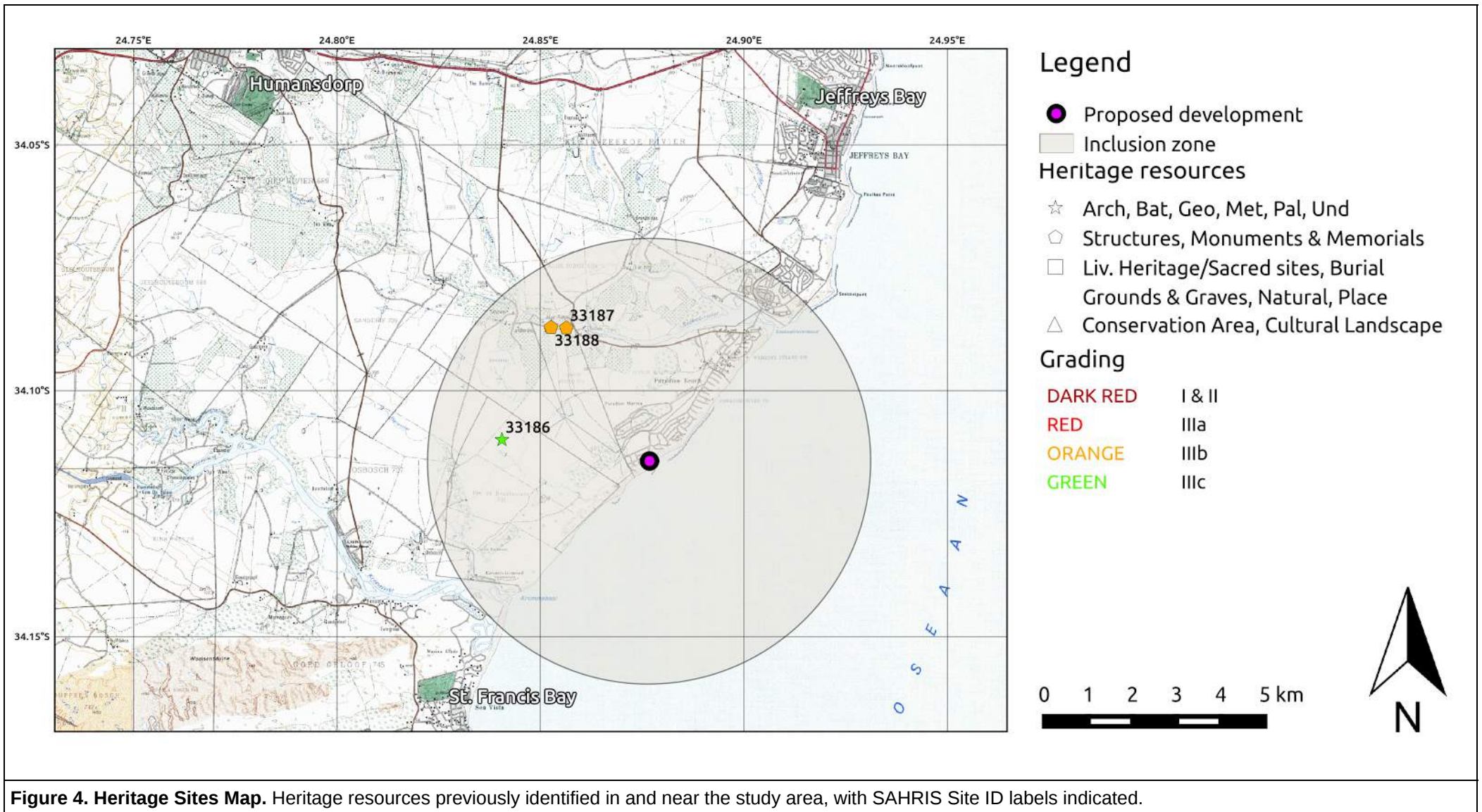




Figure 5a. Aerial view of the site in 2003



Figure 5b. Aerial view of the site in 2006



Figure 5c. Aerial view of the site in 2010

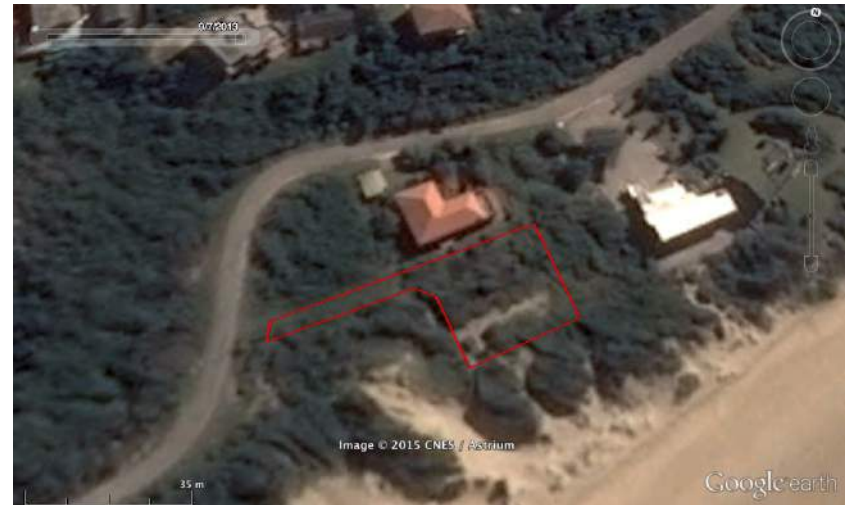


Figure 5d. Aerial view of the site in 2013



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

CEN Environmental is undertaking the environmental impact assessment process for a proposed residential development in Paradise Beach.

The bulk of the area within the inclusion zone of 5km surrounding the proposed area of development consists of several farms. Early to Later Stone Age stone tools in a secondary context have been identified during field surveys undertaken for previous heritage impact assessments (e.g. the Banna Ba Pichu WEF). It is expected that *in situ* Stone Age sites are located in the wider area around the development.

Disturbance:

Historical Google Earth aerial images from 2003 to 2013 (Figures 5a-d) focusing on the proposed development area show that the level of vegetation cover has changed between 2003 and 2010. Vegetation cover increased from 2010 onwards. There is a track leading in from the western end of the property which is disturbed and the remainder of the site is currently under thick vegetation cover. The likelihood of identifying archaeological material *in situ* on the surface during a field survey is therefore very low.

Palaeontology:

According to the palaeo-sensitivity map on SAHRIS, the area has a 'very high' fossil sensitivity. However, there are Palaeontological Impact Assessments by Billy de Klerk for the Kouga Wind Farm project in 2010 within the inclusion zone and within the same formation as the proposed development. De Klerk found that the likelihood of identifying fossils in this formation is **low** and did not recommend any further studies despite the fact that some of the turbines would be located on aeolian sediments of the Nanaga Formations of Plio-Pleistocene origin. Moreover, John Almond, after his field assessment of the Coega Industrial Development Zone, stated that *no further palaeontological mitigation is necessary in cases of stratigraphic units with a low palaeontological sensitivity* such as the Nanaga Formation (Almond, March 2010). We have therefore concluded that a PIA is unnecessary for this proposed development.

Scale:

Given the small size of the proposed development and the current summary of the heritage resources likely to be encountered in the area, it is recommended that no monitoring be required during excavation. However if archaeological (e.g. shell middens, stone artefacts, etc.) or palaeontological (fossils) material is identified during excavation and development the heritage authority (ECPHRA) must be contacted immediately. If this occurs consultation with the relevant community and stakeholders may be required. The developer should also be informed of the possibility, albeit rare, of possible human remains buried in the dune system.



APPENDIX 1 - Site List

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
33186	KEC1.3	Kouga Eastern Cluster 1.3	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
33187	KEC1.4	Kouga Eastern Cluster 1.4	Building	Grade IIIb
33188	KEC1.5	Kouga 5 - Eastern Cluster 1.5	Building	Grade IIIb



APPENDIX 2 - Reference List

NID	Author/s	Date	Report Type	Title
8480	Lita Webley	14/09/2006	HIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment, Portion 2 Of The Farm Osbosch 707, St Francis Bay
6226	Johan Binneman	01/08/2008	AIA Phase 1	A Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Of The Proposed Establishment Of An Eco-residential Development On Portion 1, 4a, 4b, 5 And Remainder Of The Farm Swan Lake No. 755, Aston Bay, Kouga Municipality, Eastern Cape Province
6225	Johan Binneman	01/08/2008	AIA Phase 1	A Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Of The Proposed Establishment Of Eco-residential Units On Portion 2 Of Farm Swan Lake No. 755, Aston Bay, Kouga Municipality, Eastern Cape Province
4259	Lita Webley	18/12/2006	AIA Phase 1	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Along The St Francis Bay Beach
7124	Karen Van Ryneveld	20/09/2010	AIA Phase 1	Establishment Of A Commercial Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa
8445	Karen Van Ryneveld	31/12/2010	HIA Phase 1	Establishment Of A Commercial Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa 1
8446	Karen Van Ryneveld	31/12/2010	HIA Phase 1	Establishment Of A Commercial Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa
177466	Karen Van Ryneveld	01/10/2014	AIA Phase 2	Phase 2a Archaeological Monitoring (final Report) - The Kouga Wind Farm (red Cap Kouga Wind Farm, Central Cluster), Oyster Bay, Eastern Cape, South Africa
8955	Billy De Klerk	17/12/2010	PIA Phase 1	Palaeontological Heritage Impact Assessment Of The Proposed Wind Farms In The Coastal Region Of The Kouga Local Municipality Near The Villages Of Oyster Bay And St Francis Bay.
8875	John Almond	01/03/2010	PIA Phase 1	Palaeontological Heritage Assessment Of The Coega IDZ, Eastern Cape Province
26808	Karen Van Ryneveld	03/06/2012	AIA Phase 2	Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment Micro-siting & Phase 2 Archaeological Test Pitting Turbine Line 33-36, Red Cap Kouga Wind Farm, Central Cluster, Oyster Bay, Eastern Cape, South Africa



APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Kwa-Zulu Natal)
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
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
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.



APPENDIX 4 - Methodology

The Heritage Screener summarises the heritage impact assessments and studies previously undertaken within the area of the proposed development and its surroundings. Heritage resources identified in these reports are assessed by our team during the screening process.

The heritage resources will be described both in terms of **type**:

- Group 1: Archaeological, Underwater, Palaeontological and Geological sites, Meteorites, and Battlefields
- Group 2: Structures, Monuments and Memorials
- Group 3: Burial Grounds and Graves, Living Heritage, Sacred and Natural sites
- Group 4: Cultural Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Scenic routes

and **significance** (Grade I, II, IIIa, b or c, ungraded), as determined by the author of the original heritage impact assessment report or by formal grading and/or protection by the heritage authorities.

Sites identified and mapped during research projects will also be considered.

DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE INCLUSION ZONE TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

The extent of the inclusion zone to be considered for the Heritage Screener will be determined by CTS based on:

- the size of the development,
- the number and outcome of previous surveys existing in the area
- the potential cumulative impact of the application.

The inclusion zone will be considered as the region within a maximum distance of 50 km from the boundary of the proposed development.

DETERMINATION OF THE PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The possible impact of the proposed development on palaeontological resources is gauged by:

- reviewing the fossil sensitivity maps available on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS)
- considering the nature of the proposed development
- when available, taking information provided by the applicant related to the geological background of the area into account



DETERMINATION OF THE COVERAGE RATING ASCRIBED TO A REPORT POLYGON

Each report assessed for the compilation of the Heritage Screener is colour-coded according to the level of coverage accomplished. The extent of the surveyed coverage is labeled in three categories, namely low, medium and high. In most instances the extent of the map corresponds to the extent of the development for which the specific report was undertaken.

Low coverage will be used for:

- desktop studies where no field assessment of the area was undertaken;
- reports where the sites are listed and described but no GPS coordinates were provided.
- older reports with GPS coordinates with low accuracy ratings;
- reports where the entire property was mapped, but only a small/limited area was surveyed.
- uploads on the National Inventory which are not properly mapped.

Medium coverage will be used for

- reports for which a field survey was undertaken but the area was not extensively covered. This may apply to instances where some impediments did not allow for full coverage such as thick vegetation, etc.
- reports for which the entire property was mapped, but only a specific area was surveyed thoroughly. This is differentiated from low ratings listed above when these surveys cover up to around 50% of the property.

High coverage will be used for

- reports where the area highlighted in the map was extensively surveyed as shown by the GPS track coordinates. This category will also apply to permit reports.

RECOMMENDATION GUIDE

The Heritage Screener includes a set of recommendations to the applicant based on whether an impact on heritage resources is anticipated. One of three possible recommendations is formulated:

(1) The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.



This recommendation is made when:

- enough work has been undertaken in the area
- it is the professional opinion of CTS that the area has already been assessed adequately from a heritage perspective for the type of development proposed

(2) The heritage resources and the area proposed for development are only partially recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area have not adequately captured the heritage resources and/or there are sites which require mitigation or management plans. Further specific heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

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

- improvement on some components of the heritage assessments already undertaken, for instance with a renewed field survey and/or with a specific specialist for the type of heritage resources expected in the area
- compilation of a report for a component of a heritage impact assessment not already undertaken in the area
- undertaking mitigation measures requested in previous assessments/records of decision.

(3) The heritage resources within the area proposed for the development have not been adequately surveyed yet - Few or no surveys have been undertaken in the area proposed for development. A full Heritage Impact Assessment with a detailed field component is recommended for the proposed development.

Note:

The responsibility for generating a response detailing the requirements for the development lies with the heritage authority. However, since the methodology utilised for the compilation of the Heritage Screeners is thorough and consistent, contradictory outcomes to the recommendations made by CTS should rarely occur. Should a discrepancy arise, CTS will immediately take up the matter with the heritage authority to clarify the dispute.

The compilation of the Heritage Screener will not include any field assessment. The Heritage Screener will be submitted to the applicant within 24 hours from receipt of full payment. **If the 24-hour deadline is not met by CTS, the applicant will be refunded in full.**