



iLifa leMveli leNtshona Koloni
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape

NOTIFICATION
OF
INTENT
TO
DEVELOP

Completion of this form is required by Heritage Western Cape for the initiation of all impact assessment processes under Section 38(1) & (8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA).

Whilst it is not a requirement, it may expedite processes and in particular avoid calls for additional information if certain of the information required in this form is provided by a heritage specialist/s with the necessary qualifications, skills and experience.

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA)

HWC Case Number: 17083108	DEADP Reference Number: 16/6/A7/4/3128/17 - Section 30A Directive in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)
---------------------------	--

NOTE: A DEADP (W Cape Dept. Environment Affairs & Development Planning) reference number must be included in all NHRA Section 38(8) processes where DEADP is the decision making authority under NEMA. The effect of this requirement is that the NEMA process must be initiated with DEADP prior to the NHRA process with HWC.

If a DEADP reference number is not entered above please check one of the following boxes:

This application is made in terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA and an application under NEMA has been made to the following authority:

This development will not require a NEMA application.

NOTE: Making an incorrect statement or providing incorrect information in this part of the form may result in all or part of the application having to be reconsidered by HWC in the future, or submission of a new application.

B. BASIC DETAILS

PROPERTY DETAILS:

Name of property: Strandfontein Pavilion	
Street address or location (eg: off R44): Strandfontein Road, south of Baden Powell Drive Strandfontein Cape Town	
Erf or farm number/s: re-1212, 1215 Strandfontein Cape Town	Coordinates: 34 degrees 05.209'S 18 degrees 33.729' E (A logical centre point. Format based on WGS84.)
Town or District: Cape Town	Responsible Municipality: City of Cape Town
Extent of property: Over 5000 square meters	Current use: Recreational facility providing picnic areas, swimming tidal pool (under 60 years), service facilities, Pelican Heights residential suburb is located approximately 850m north of the Strandfontein Pavilion building.
Predominant land use/s of surrounding properties: Indigenous vegetation surrounding the facility, road infrastructure	

REGISTERED OWNER OF PROPERTY:

Name City of Cape Town (Mr. Peter Flower)		
Address Civic Centre – Tower Block, 9th Floor, 12 Hertzog Boulevard, Cape Town		
Telephone 021 400 4859	Cell N/A	E-mail Peter.Flower@capetown.gov.za
<p>By the submission of this form and all material submitted in support of this notification (ie: 'the material'), all applicant parties acknowledge that they are aware that the material and/or parts thereof will be put to the following uses and consent to such use being made: filing as a public record; presentations to committees, etc; inclusion in databases; inclusion on and downloading from websites; distribution to committee members and other stakeholders and any other use required in terms of powers, functions, duties and responsibilities allocated to Heritage Western Cape under the terms of the National Heritage Resources Act. Should restrictions on such use apply or if it is not possible to copy or lift information from any part of the digital version of the material, the material will be returned unprocessed.</p>		
<p>I confirm that I enclose with this form four hardcopies of all material submitted together with a CD ROM containing digital versions of all of the same.</p>		



Signature of owner or authorised agent
(Agents must attach copy of power of attorney to this form.)

Date 17 11 2017

DEVELOPMENT DETAILS:

<p>Please indicate below which of the following Sections of the National Heritage Resources Act, or other legislation has triggered the need for notification of intent to develop.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S38(1)(a) Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.</p>	<p>S38(1)(c) Any development or activity that will change the character of a site -</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> S38(1)(b) Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> S38(1)(d) Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent.</p>	
<p>Other triggers, eg: in terms of other legislation, (ie: National Environment Management Act, etc.) Please set out details:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Activity Numbers that are triggered by the proposal are listed below (refer Annexure 2: DEA&DP letter dated 30 May 2017 for full details of each triggered activity).</p> <p>DEA&DP have issued a Section 30A letter to the CCT as a result of the CCT request for the competent authority (DEA&DP) to issue</p>	<p>If you have checked any of the three boxes above, describe how the proposed development will change the character of the site:</p> <p>The existing site will be altered by the construction of a desalination plant, a proposed temporary structure for approximately two years on the site of the Strandfontein Pavilion.</p> <p>The proposal to construct temporary desalination</p>

the Directive in terms of NEMA Section 30A(2) to address the current emergency situation related to the water supply crisis being experienced in the CCT.

Section 30A (1) allows for verbal and written directives to be issued by a competent authority to the person responsible to undertake listed or specified activities without obtaining the prerequisite environmental authorisation in order to prevent or contain an emergency situation or to prevent, contain or mitigate the effects of an emergency situation.

On 1 March 2017 the Mayor of the CCT declared the CCT a local disaster area under Section 55 of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2001). On 24 May 2015, the Premier of the Western Cape declared the Western Cape a Provincial State of Disaster under section 41 (1) of the Disaster management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).

The Directive in terms of Section 30A issued by the DEA&DP allows CCT to carry out listed activities in terms of NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') regulations, 2017 (as amended) related to the implementation of interventions to address the current water supply shortage emergency situation in the CCT.

The Section 30A Directive shall remain in effect from date of issue (30 May 2017) for the duration that the CCT is declared a disaster area as defined under Section 1 of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) and until such time that the CCT can demonstrate the ability to provide adequate water supply to all the areas which fall within its jurisdiction.

The listed activities in terms of NEMA EIA regulations, 2017 (as amended) relevant to the potential measures or interventions that may be implemented are listed below:

Listing Notice 1 of GN No. R327 (GN No. R983, as amended on 7 April 2017):

Activity Number: 2, Activity Number: 9,
Activity Number: 10, Activity Number: 12,
Activity Number: 13, Activity Number: 14,

facilities is as a result of the current drought in Cape Town and the Western Cape Province, due to the low rainfall received during 2016 and 2017.

The site, which is predominately vegetated with grass will be altered by the construction of the desalination plant. This plant is a proposed temporary structure for approximately two years. The site will therefore be temporarily transformed with infrastructure in the form of the plant infrastructure and above ground pipelines. The intake pipelines will be positioned to the northern boundary of the tidal pool and not affect the functioning of the tidal pool. An alternative intake pipeline position is indicated from the Tidal pool (refer Annexure 7). If this option is affected, the tidal pool area will be reduced.

Activity Number: 15, Activity Number: 16,
Activity Number: 17, Activity Number: 19,
Activity Number: 19A, Activity Number: 24,
Activity Number: 25, Activity Number: 27,
Activity Number: 28, Activity Number: 31,
Activity Number: 34, Activity Number: 37,
Activity Number: 45, Activity Number: 46,
Activity Number: 47, Activity Number: 48,
Activity Number: 50, Activity Number: 51,
Activity Number: 52, Activity Number: 53,
Activity Number: 54, Activity Number: 55,
Activity Number: 56, Activity Number: 57,
Activity Number: 63, Activity Number: 65,
Activity Number: 66
Activity Number: 67.

Listing Notice 2 of GN No. R325 (GN No.
R984, as amended on 7 April 2017):

Activity Number: 2, Activity Number: 6,
Activity Number: 9, Activity Number: 11,
Activity Number: 14, Activity Number: 15,
Activity Number: 16, Activity Number: 24,
Activity Number: 25, Activity Number: 26.

Listing Notice 3 of GN No. R324 (GN No.
R984, as amended on 7 April 2017):

Activity Number 2, Activity Number 3,
Activity Number 4, Activity Number 10,
Activity Number 12, Activity Number 14,
Activity Number 15, Activity Number 16,
Activity Number 18, Activity Number 22,
Activity Number 23, Activity Number 26.

If an impact assessment process has also been / will be initiated in terms of other legislation please provide the following information:

Authority / government department (ie: consenting authority) to which information has been /will be submitted for final decision:

An impact assessment is not required by Western Cape Provincial Government (WCPG) Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) letter dated 30.05.2017 (refer Annexure 2).

DEA&DP require the monthly submission from CCT on the status of the water supply emergency situation within CCT and the progress being made on the implementation of emergency measures or interventions to address the water supply emergency situation to the following State entities: DEA&DP, Department of Water and Sanitation, HWC, Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts.

DEA&DP pre-implementation requirements are (to also be submitted to Department of Water and Sanitation, HWC, Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts).

- Final supply Emergency Intervention Plan;
- Generic Environmental Management Programme;
- Method Statements for each of the measures or interventions to be implemented, as part of the Water Supply Emergency Plan.

DEA&DP requirements from CCT during implementation (to also be submitted to Department of Water and Sanitation, HWC, Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts):

- Audit reports

Post- implementation requirement:

- Final audit report

(Refer Annexure 2 for detail on all DEA&DP submission requirements).

Present phase at which the process with that authority stands: Pre submission phase

Provide a full description of the nature and extent of the proposed development or activity including its potential impacts (eg: changes in land use, envisaged timeframes, provision of additional bulk services, excavations, landscaping, total floor area, height of development, etc. etc.):

Refer to Annexure 7 for Site Layout and drawings of desalination plant and the relevant studies that informed the application.

The Strandfontein facility is assessed for social significance Grade III as it is a public recreational facility.

In the site context, the indigenous vegetation is recommended for Grade IIIA, due to the rare and high significance of vegetation.

There are no assessed potential negative impacts to the site and context, due to the the following assessment:

- The implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) requirements will prevent/mitigate potential negative impacts during the construction and operational phases.
- The reduction of the tidal pool area for the public is assessed as not a impact, as approximately 60% of the pool area will be unaffected and will always remain in use during the plant's construction and operational phases.
- Monitoring of earthworks by an Archaeologist and Palaeontologist. If any resources are uncovered, immediate work to be stopped on the affected portion of the site and immediate notification by the Archaeologist / Palaeontologist to HWC is to occur. The affected portion of the site to be determined by the Archaeologist / Palaeontologist is to be demarcated as a no-go area until the process (regarding the material find) is completed with HWC.
- Awareness training for potential shipwreck materials by Environmental Practitioner, and the resultant notification process to SAHRA if shipwreck material is uncovered.

C. HERITAGE RESOURCES AND IMPACTS THEREUPON

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act sets out the following categories of heritage resource as forming part of the national estate. Please indicate the known presence of any of these by checking the box alongside and then providing a description of each occurrence, including nature, location, size, type

Failure to provide sufficient detail or to anticipate the likely presence of heritage resources on the site may lead to a request for more detailed specialist information.

(The assistance of relevant heritage professionals is particularly relevant in completing this section.)

Provide a short history of the site and its environs (Include sources where available):

The site is situated on the coastline of False Bay, separated from Michells Plain by Baden Powell Drive and a corridor of indigenous vegetation.

The facility was developed in 1980 - 1982 by the City of Cape Town as a recreational facility for people of colour, specifically the residents of Mitchells Plain and the Cape Flats. The site was developed between 1981 and 1995, as confirmed by the series of topographical maps and information on the site building (refer Annexure 5 (maps) and Annexure 8 (sources).

Architect Vaughn Burn designed the building in a post modernistic style and effectively dealt with the harsh climatic elements, such as the south easterly winds and the dangerous coast for swimming. The tidal pool is reportedly the largest in the southern hemisphere.

Please indicate which heritage resources exist on the site and in its environs, describe them and indicate the nature of any impact upon them:

Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance

Description of resource: Strandfontein Pavilion and Shipwrecks

Description of impact on heritage resource:

Strandfontein Pavilion:

No impact, the desalination plant is located to the rear of the building adjacent to the vehicular parking area. The location of the pump station site is at the end of the buildings 'promenade wall'.

Shipwrecks:



- Drietal Handelaars wrecked in 1789 on Swartklip Rocks which is where the Monwabisi tidal pool is located.
- Johanna Wagner wrecked in 1862 at Zandfontein (Strandfontein) located approximately 2-3km west of the Strandfontein tidal pool.
- Protee wrecked 1839 at Strandfontein, no further information is given.

While there are no definite shipwreck sites at either of the tidal pools there is a possibility, however small, that shipwreck material may remain. Surveys in the proposed affected area will occur before laying pipes on the seabed to prevent damage to potential shipwreck material. If any shipwreck material is uncovered, the affected offshore site will be demarcated as a no-go area and the Environmental Practitioner will notify SAHRA: MUCH immediately.

Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage

Description of resource:

Description of impact on heritage resource:



<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Historical settlements and townscapes</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance</p> <p>Description of resource: Indigenous vegetation on and in context to the site.</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p> <p>The desalination plant is proposed to be situated on disturbed land and a vegetated dune edge and the pipeline is proposed to be buried under the existing informal pathway (for security reasons).</p> <p>Unless the EMP measures are implemented during the construction and operational phases, potential negative impacts and loss to the indigenous vegetation could occur.</p> <p>It is recommended that the conditions of the EMP is implemented to prevent any unnecessary impacts on the indigenous vegetation during construction, operational and decommission phases.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Geological resources of scientific or cultural importance</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Archaeological resources (Including archaeological sites and material, rock art, battlefields & wrecks):</p> <p>Description of resource: Potential archaeological resources</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource: Potential damage and loss of archaeological resources.</p> <p>Archaeologist Lita Webly for ACO assessed the Strandfontein Tidal Pool for potential impacts on archaeological resources for a proposed film set. Information contained in the report stated: In the late 1960's archaeologists (Rudner 1968 and H. Deacon pers. comm. 1993), recorded the presence of isolated and ephemeral scatters of stone artefacts and shell middens (ancient rubbish dumps) on the beaches at Strandfontein, Swartklip and Macassar. However, due to recreational and infrastructure development such as road construction these sites most likely no longer exist. According to Mr Ken Young (Jonathan Kaplan pers. comm. 2002), a retired building contractor living in Riebeeck West, several 'Bushmen' burials were uncovered during excavations and bulk earthworks for the Strandfontein Pavilion, but these were illegally re-buried in soft sands in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Archaeologist Jonathan Kaplan has assessed the Mnandi site and immediate context (refer HIA Proposed Kapteinsklip & Mnandi Coastal Node 2015).</p> <p>It is recommended that an Archaeologist conduct site inspections at all stages of earth excavations. If any resources are uncovered, immediate work to be stopped on the affected portion of the site and immediate notification by the Archaeologist to HWC is to occur. The affected portion of the site to be determined by the Archaeologist is to be demarcated as a no-go area until the process (regarding the material find) is completed with HWC. It is further recommended that an excavation permit be obtained from Heritage Western Cape.</p> <p>The desalination plant is proposed to be situated on disturbed land and a vegetated dune edge and the pipeline is proposed to be buried under the existing informal pathway (for security reasons).</p>

	<p>Unless the EMP controls the construction and operational phases, potential negative impacts and loss to the indigenous vegetation could occur.</p> <p>It is recommended that the EMP is used to prevent any unnecessary impacts on the indigenous vegetation during construction, operational and decommission phases.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Palaeontological resources (ie: fossils):</p> <p>Description of resource: Potential Palaeontological resources</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource: Potential damage and loss of Paleotological resources.</p> <p>Archaeologist Lita Webly for ACO assessed the Strandfontein Tidal Pool for potential impacts to archaeological resources for a proposed film set (refer ACO: Heritage Assessment: Proposed Construction of a Film Set and Associated Infrastructure On Erf 1212/3 (Strandfontein Tidal Pool And Surrounds), District Mitchell’s Plain, Western Cape, June 2009). The background information for the site stated: Previous palaeontological research at Swartklip, further to the east along the False Bay coast, has revealed fossil dunes of the Pleistocene Langebaan Formation containing late Pleistocene fossil hyena remains. Fossil (or palaeontological) remains have been found on the Anglo Alpha limestone mine near Zandvliet (Halkett & Hart 1997), north east of the Strandfontein pavilion site, while the significant fossil-bearing deposits on the False Bay coastline have also been widely reported (Pether 2005). Just east of the tidal pool near the end of Surf Road, beach erosion exposes Pleistocene organic-rich “Vlei” deposits with Tomichia brack/freshwater gastropods in clayey soils, with Equus capensis, Raphicerus, Hippotragus and plant macrofossils (G. Avery pers comm.). To the west of the tidal pool are blocks of “lignitic” or peaty material wash up, including the mandible of Reunca sp. Dr G Avery (Iziko Museums) reported on Middle Stone Age (MSA) tools buried in calcrete surfaces at the Olympic Sand Mine in 2003, while earlier studies describe MSA tools embedded in the weathered limestone cliffs at Swartklip and Wolfgat on the False Bay coastline.</p> <p>Palaeontologist John Pether assessed the Mnandi pavilion site and immediate site context (refer HIA Proposed Kapteinsklip & Mnandi Coastal Node, 2015).</p> <p>If any resources are uncovered, immediate work to be stopped on the affected portion of the site and immediate notification by the Palaeontologist to HWC is to occur. The affected portion of the site to be determined by the Palaeontologist is to be demarcated as a no-go area until the process (regarding the material find) is completed with HWC. It is also recommended that an excavation permit be obtained from Heritage Western Cape.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Graves and burial grounds (eg: ancestral graves, graves of victims of conflict, historical graves & cemeteries):</p> <p>Description of Resource:</p> <p>Description of Impact on Heritage Resource:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Other human remains:</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa:</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p>

Other heritage resources:

Description of resource:

Description of impact on heritage resource:

Describe elements in the environs of the site that could be deemed to be heritage resources:

INDIGENOUS VEGETATION:

The indigenous vegetation surrounding the site is Graded IIIA due to the high natural vegetation significance.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

Archaeologist Lita Weby for ACO assessed the Strandfontein Tidal Pool for potential impacts to archaeological resources for a proposed film set. Information contained in the report stated:

In the late 1960's archaeologists (Rudner 1968 and H. Deacon pers. comm. 1993), recorded the presence of isolated and ephemeral scatters of stone artefacts and shell middens (ancient rubbish dumps) on the beaches at Strandfontein, Swartklip and Macassar. However, due to recreational and infrastructure development such as road construction these sites most likely no longer exist. According to Mr Ken Young (Jonathan Kaplan pers. comm. 2002), a retired building contractor living in Riebeeck West, several 'Bushmen' burials were uncovered during excavations and bulk earthworks for the Strandfontein Pavilion, but these were illegally re-buried in soft sands in the surrounding area.

Archaeologist Jonathan Kaplan has assessed the Mnandi site and immediate context (refer HIA Proposed Kapteinsklip & Mnandi Coastal Node 2015). In this report Kaplan stated:

The archaeological resources may consist of:

- Hidden/buried shell midden deposits that may be exposed during vegetation clearing operations south of Baden Powel Drive.
- Unmarked pre-colonial human remains may be uncovered or exposed during earthworks and excavations.
- Middle Stone Age Pleistocene archaeological remains (i.e. stone tools), vertebrate fossils (i.e. bone) and fossil shell may possibly be found embedded in limestone deposits underlying the Aeolian dune sands of the Witzand Formation, during deeper excavations for foundations and services south of Baden Powel Drive.

PALAEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

The palaeontological heritage resources in the study area are situated in the subsurface where their nature, size and locations cannot be determined beforehand (Pether 2015).

Fossil (or palaeontological) remains have been found on the Anglo Alpha limestone mine near Zandvliet (Halkett & Hart 1997), north east of the Strandfontein pavilion site, while the significant fossil-bearing deposits on the False Bay coastline have also been widely reported (Pether 2005). Just east of the tidal pool near the end of Surf Road, beach erosion exposes Pleistocene organic-rich "Vlei" deposits with *Tomichia* brack/freshwater gastropods in clayey soils, with *Equus capensis*, *Raphicerus*, *Hippotragus* and plant macrofossils (G. Avery pers comm.). To the west of the tidal pool blocks of "lignitic" or peaty material wash up, including the mandible of *Reunca* sp. Dr G Avery (Iziko Museums) reported on Middle Stone Age (MSA) tools buried in calcrete surfaces at the Olympic Sand Mine in 2003, while earlier studies describe MSA tools embedded in the weathered limestone cliffs at Swartklip and Wolfgat on the False Bay coastline (ACO 2009).

SHIPWRECKS

Known shipwrecks in the context of the project site are the following:

1. Johanna Wagner wrecked 1862 at Zandfontein /Strandfontein (reported at a location approximately 2-3km west of the Strandfontein tidal pool) and
2. Protee wrecked 1839 at Strandfontein.

While there are no definite shipwreck sites at the Strandfontein tidal pool there is a possibility, however small, that shipwreck material may remain. Surveys in the proposed affected area will occur before laying pipes on the seabed to prevent damage to potential shipwreck material. If any shipwreck material is uncovered, immediate notification to SAHRA: MUCH will occur by Environmental Practitioner and the affected site designated as a no-go area until inspection and verification by the Archaeologist / Palaeontologist.

Description of impacts on heritage resources in the environs of the site:

No impact of the surrounding indigenous vegetation, as the EMP will prevent any constructional and operational phases impacts. The Archaeologist and Palaeontologist will be on site during site excavations to inform the project personnel of potential archaeological and palaeontological resources. The tidal pool will be reduced by approximately 33% (1/3) and this is assessed as a minimal social impact for a temporary period.

Summary of anticipated impacts on heritage resources:

No assessed potential impacts of the surrounding indigenous vegetation, as the proposed plant will be situated on the disturbed and altered land and the EMP will prevent construction and operational activities.

The Archaeologist and Palaeontologist will be on site during site excavations to inform the project personnel of potential archaeological and palaeontological resources. The tidal pool will be reduced by approximately 40% and this is assessed as a minimal social impact during the temporary operational period.

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL (This form will not be processed unless the following are included):

Attach to this form a minimum A4 sized locality plan showing the boundaries of the area affected by the proposed development, its environs, property boundaries and a scale. The plan must be of a scale and size that is appropriate to creating a clear understanding of the development.

Attach also other relevant graphic material such as maps, site plans, satellite photographs and photographs of the site and the heritage resources on it and in its environs. These are essential to the processing of this notification.

Please provide all graphic material on paper of appropriate size and on CD ROM in JPEG format. It is essential that graphic material be annotated via titles on the photographs, map names and numbers, names of files and/or provision of a numbered list describing what is visible in each image.

D. RECOMMENDATION

In your opinion do you believe that a heritage impact assessment is required? Yes No

Recommendation made by:

Name Bridget O'Donoghue

Capacity Heritage Practitioner (Accredited member of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP), membership number: 0042).

PLEASE NOTE: No Heritage Impact Assessment should be submitted with this form or conducted until Heritage Western Cape has expressed its opinion on the need for such and the nature thereof.

E. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED AND STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA)

If it is recommended that an HIA is required please complete this section of the form.

DETAILS OF HERITAGE PRACTITIONERS AND SPECIALISTS INTENDING TO CONDUCT THE HIA:

1.	Name of individual: Qualifications: Experience: Standing in heritage resource management: E-mail Address:	Name of Practice: Telephone:	Area of specialisation: Cell:
2.	Name of individual: Qualifications: Experience: Standing in heritage resource management: E-mail Address:	Name of Practice: Telephone:	Area of specialisation: Cell:
3.	Name of individual: Qualifications: Experience: Standing in heritage resource management: E-mail Address:	Name of Practice: Telephone:	Area of specialisation: Cell:
4.	Name of individual: Qualifications: Experience: Standing in heritage resource management: E-mail Address:	Name of Practice: Telephone:	Area of specialisation: Cell:
5.	Name of individual: Qualifications: Experience: Standing in heritage resource management: E-mail Address:	Name of Practice: Telephone:	Area of specialisation: Cell:

If this submission is made in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act indicate below the particulars of the principle environmental consultant on the project.

Name of individual:	Name of Practice:	Area of specialisation:
E-mail Address:	Telephone:	Cell:
Postal Address:		

DETAILS OF STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE INTENDED HIA

In addition to the requirements set out in Section 38(3) of the NHRA, indicate envisaged studies:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Heritage resource-related guidelines and policies. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Local authority planning and other laws and policies. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of parties, communities, etc. to be consulted. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Specialist studies, eg: archaeology, palaeontology, architecture, townscape, visual impact, etc.
Provide details: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other. Provide details: |

PLEASE NOTE: Any further studies which Heritage Western Cape may resolve should be submitted must be in the form of a single, consolidated report with a single set of recommendations. Specialist studies must be incorporated in full, either as chapters of the report, or as annexures thereto.