

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS18_072
SAHRIS CASE ID:	
Client:	Envirolution
Date:	23 April
Title:	Seder Street Bridge Upgrade

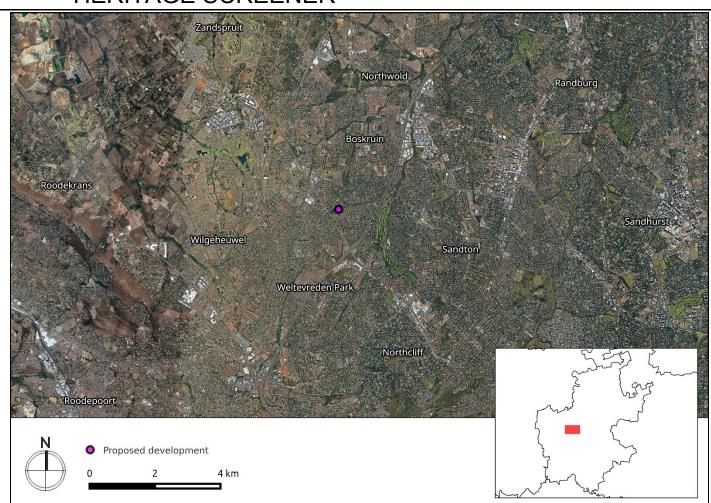


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Gauteng Province

Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists:

RECOMMENDATION: Based on the available information, the proposed development is not likely to impact on heritage resources and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.



1. Proposed Development Summary

This application is for the proposed upgrade of the Seder Street bridge. The overall width of approximately 7.4m of the structure is made up of 2 trafficked lanes of 3.7m each. The structure consisting of 5 barrels of precast concrete pipe culverts with openings of 1063mm in diameter. The overall length of the bridge structure is approximately 7m.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	PHRAG
Name of decision making authority(s)	PHRAG

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-26.1036790047 / 27.950216451
Erf number / Farm number	Seder Street Bridge, Johannesburg
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
District Municipality	City of Johannesburg
Previous Magisterial District	Randburg
Province	Gauteng
Current Use	Road
Current Zoning	Road
Total Extent	7m

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	NA
Depth of excavation (m)	NA
Height of development (m)	See above
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	
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 000m² 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 (please see Appendix 3 and 4 for a full description of our methodology and map legends)



Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2017) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.



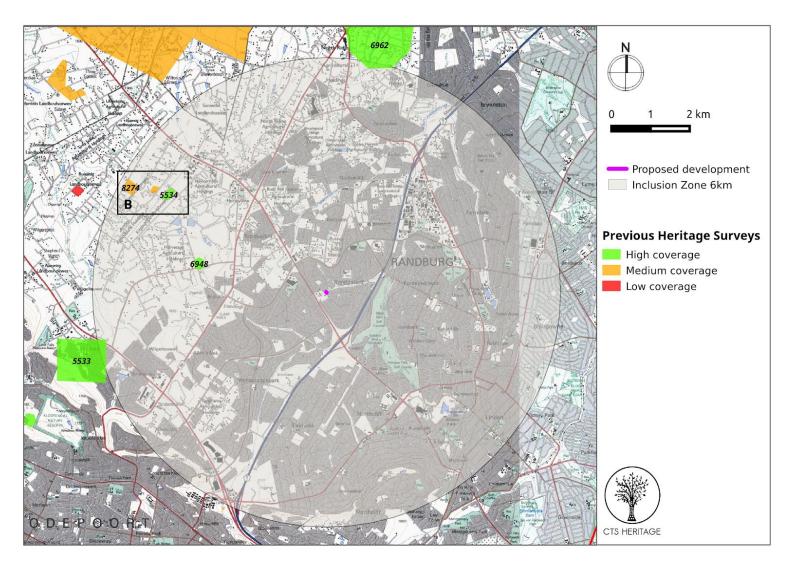


Figure 2a. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 6km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



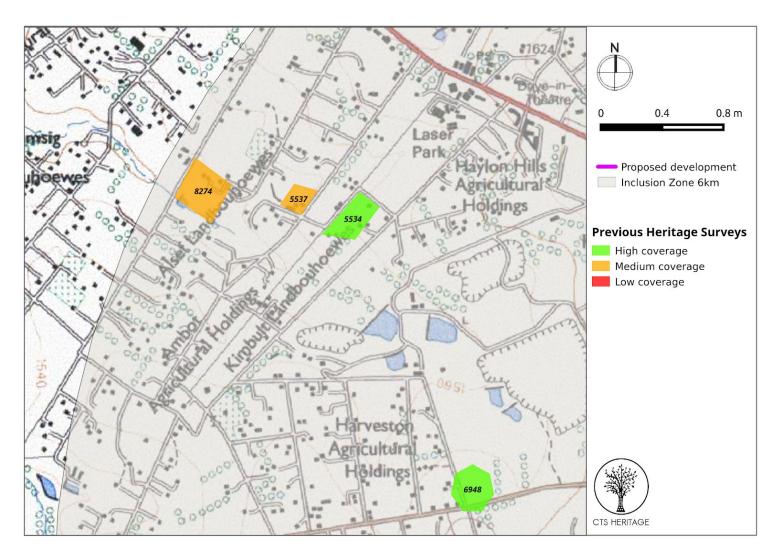


Figure 2b. Inset Map



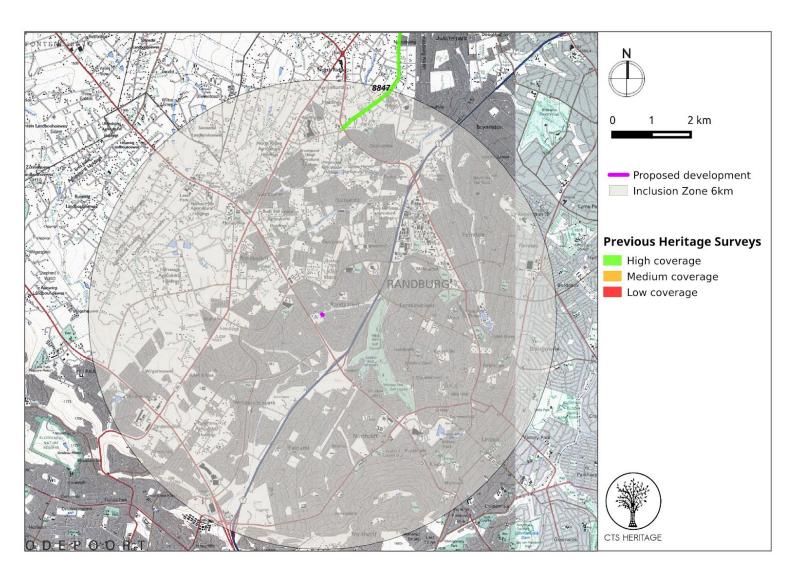


Figure 2c. Previous PIAs Map. Previous Palaeontological Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 6km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



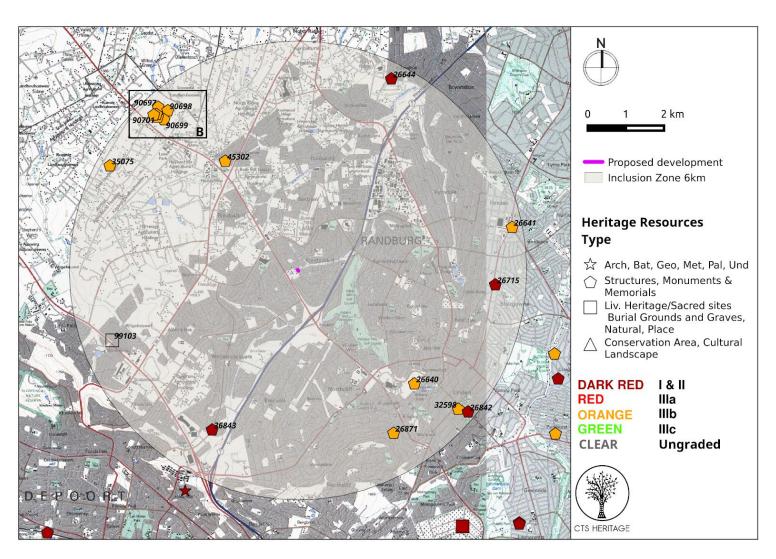


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated (see Figure 3b for inset). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



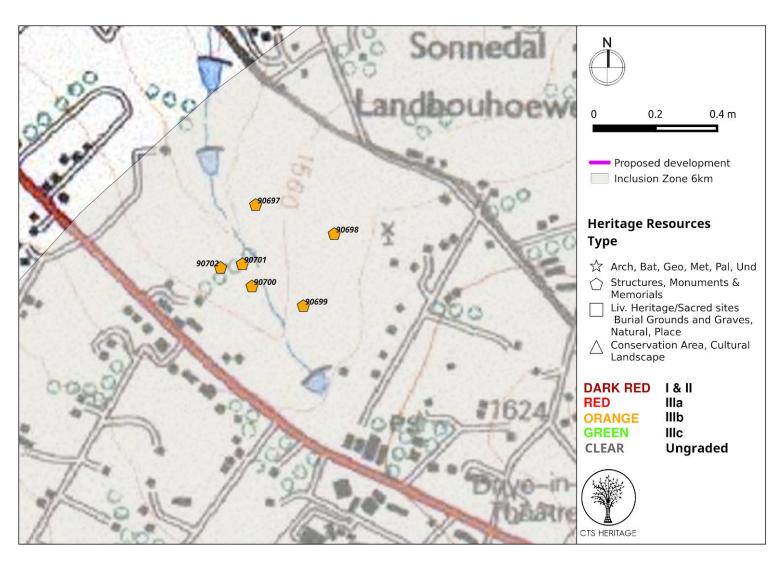


Figure 3b. Inset Map. Indicating spatial layout of sites in this region. Please see Appendix 1 for all Site IDs.



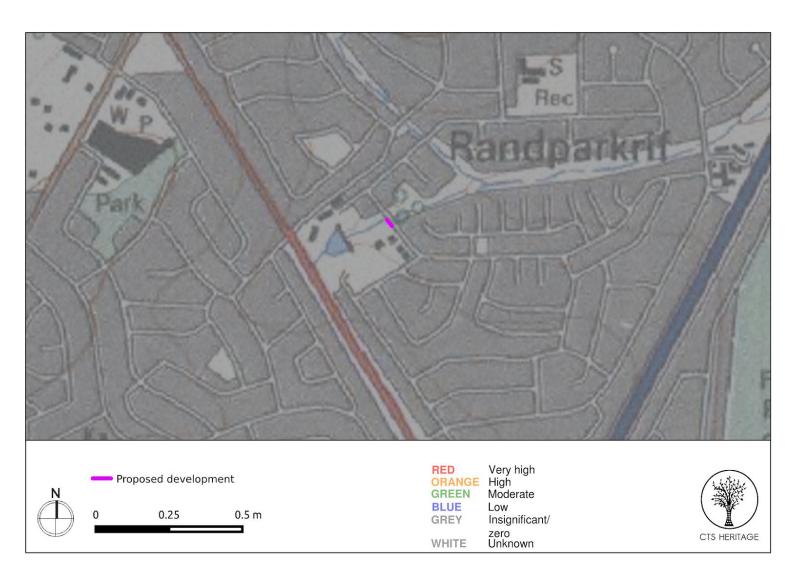


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating varied fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This application is for the proposed upgrade of the Seder Street bridge. The overall width of approximately 7.4m of the structure is made up of 2 trafficked lanes of 3.7m each. The structure consisting of 5 barrels of precast concrete pipe culverts with openings of 1063mm in diameter. The overall length of the bridge structure is approximately 7m. Randpark Ridge is a suburb of Randburg which was established on land that had originally been granted as extensive farms in the 1850s and 1860s. Plots in Randburg were bought up by English investors as the gold boom made Johannesburg increasingly populated and wealthy, but it was the Great Depression that prompted a massive influx of people to the area. These people were predominantly former farmers who had been forced off their land by the Great Depression and drought of the late 1920s and early 1930s, when the relatively open spaces of Randburg were an appealing alternative to urbanised Johannesburg. Further development took place from 1950 onwards. The area has been inhabited since the Early Stone Age, with human occupation right through Middle and Later Stone Ages, to the Iron Age, and was historically linked both to the gold rush and the Boer War, but most evidence of this past utilisation has been obliterated by subsequent development and urbanisation. Platina Street Bridge, over the Klein Jukskei River, is located within the relatively affluent neighbourhood of Jukskei Park. The banks of the river itself are undeveloped, and provide a greenbelt area that runs through the leafy suburb. Beyond the banks, the area is built up with large single residences, small gated property developments and shopping centres.

This bridge has not been identified on the Heritage Register (http://www.heritageregister.org.za/map-search) as a significant heritage resource. Randpark Ridge was established in the early 1980's and as such, this bridge is unlikely to be older than 60 years. Although the existing bridge is located approximately 200m from the Hy-Many Heritage Site, it is unlikely that the proposed bridge upgrade will impact on this, or any other, significant heritage resources.



Figure 6: Image of existing bridge

The SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map (SAHRA 2014) indicates that the entire area is underlain by geological deposits of insignificant or zero fossil sensitivity. The affected deposits comprise gneisses and migmatites, which are described on the SAHRIS Fossil Sensitivity Browser (SAHRA 2014) as containing no fossils. These deposits are Early to Late Archaean in age (c. 3.6 –2.4 Ga) and represent highly metamorphosed blocks of continental crust.

Due to the lack of intrinsic heritage significance in the bridge itself, as well as the transformed nature of the immediate surrounds and unfossiliferous nature of the underlying geology, it is not anticipated that the limited interventions of an upgrade to the bridge will negatively impact any significant heritage resources.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the available information, the proposed development is not likely to impact on heritage resources and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.



APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 6km Inclusion Zone

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading	Declaration
26640	9/2/259/0003	Darrenwood Dam and Koppie, Randburg	Building	NA	Heritage Area
26641	9/2/259/0004	Hy-Many House, Boschkop, Randburg	Building	NA	Heritage Register
26644	9/2/259/0001	The Windmill, Olivedale, Randburg	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
26715	9/2/258/0013	Law Chambers, Church Square, Pretoria	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
26842	9/2/228/0194	Gereformeerde Church Hall, Troyeville, Johannesburg	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
26871	9/2/228/0114/002	The house at 217A Frederick Drive, Northcliff, Johannesburg	Building	NA	Heritage Register
32598	Portion 2 of Erf 173 Linden Township	Portion 2 of Erf 173 Linden Township	Structures	NA	NA
35075	HON1	Honeydew 1	Building	NA	NA
36843	The Gables, Weltevreden Farmhouse	The Gables, Weltevreden Farmhouse	Building	Grade II	NA
45302	COSMO-28	Cosmo City Development 28	Structures	Grade IIIb	NA
90697	ZANDS001	Zandspruit 191 IQ/ 001	Structures	Grade IIIb	NA
90698	ZANDS002	Zandspruit 191 IQ/ 002	Structures	Grade IIIb	NA
90699	ZANDS003	Zandspruit 191 IQ/ 003	Building	Grade IIIb	NA
90700	ZANDS004	Zandspruit 191 IQ/ 004	Structures	Grade IIIb	NA
90701	ZANDS005	Zandspruit 191 IQ/ 005	Structures	Grade IIIb	NA
90702	ZANDS006	Zandspruit 191 IQ/ 006	Structures	Grade IIIb	NA
99103	Amarosa Ext.40	Amarosa Ext.40	Burial Grounds & Graves	NA	NA



APPENDIX 2

Reference List

	Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title	
5533	AIA	Julius CC Pistorius	1 01/04/2005	A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Study for Portions 30 and 31 in the Little Falls Suburb in Roodepoort in Gauteng Province of South Africa	
5534	HIA	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	10/11/2005	Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Township Laser Park Ext 30	
5537	AIA	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	01/10/2007	Heritage Survey of Holding 21, Alsef Agricultural Holdings, Roodepoort Magisterial District, Gauteng Province	
6948	AIA	MH Alex Schoeman	01/03/2004	Archaeological Assessment of the Mound on Honeydew Manor Extension 5	
6962	AIA	Wouter Fourie	28/07/2008	Heritage Scoping: Proposed Upgrade of the Low Level Bridge on Hyperion Drive, North Riding, Gauteng Province	
8274	HIA	Jaco van der Walt	22/07/2008	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment on the Remaining Extent of the Farm Wilgespruit 190 IQ, Honeydew, Gauteng Province	

	Palaeontological Impact Assessments				
Nid	Nid Report Type Author/s Date Title				
8847	PIA	Bruce Rubidge	20/06/2008	Palaeontological Impact Analysis, Belairs Drive, North Riding, Gauteng	



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
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

	The grade to the description of the second s				
R	RED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required			
0	RANGE/YELLOW:	HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely			
G	REEN:	MODERATE - desktop study is required			
В	LUE/PURPLE:	LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required			
G	REY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required			
W	VHITE/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.