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HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS23_212
Client:	Savannah
Date:	September 2023
Title:	Proposed Development of the Witpoortjie Solar PV Facility in the Gauteng Province

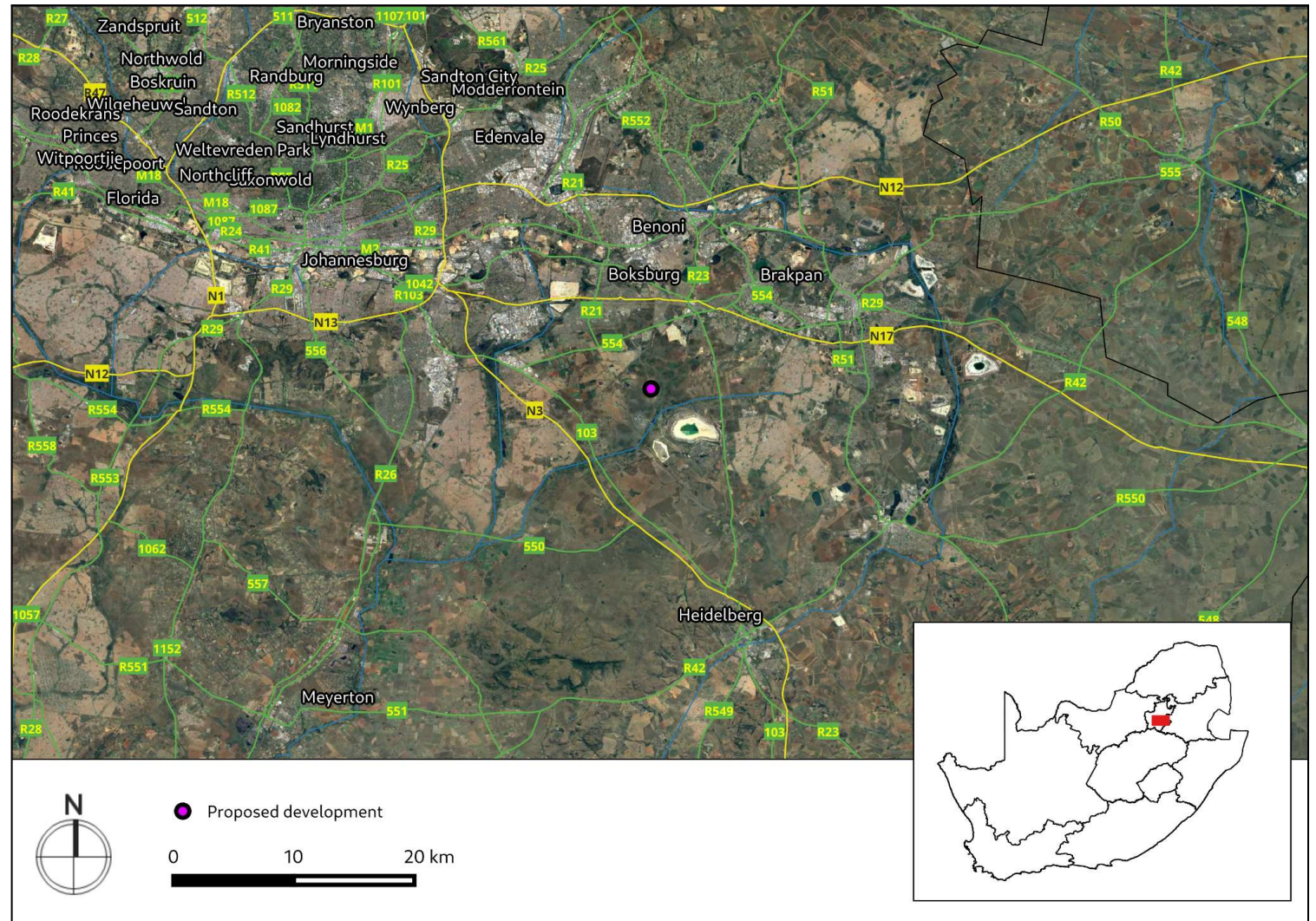


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Gauteng Province

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1. Proposed Development Summary

The development of a solar photovoltaic (PV) facility and associated infrastructure with a planned generating capacity of up to 40MW is proposed by Witpoortjie Solar PV (Pty) Ltd on a site located west of Brakpan in the Gauteng Province.

The infrastructure associated with the Witpoortjie Solar PV facility will include:

- » Solar PV arrays, modules and mounting structures
- » Inverters and transformers
- » Cabling between the project components
- » Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
- » On-site facility substation
- » Temporary and permanent laydown areas, O&M buildings, security infrastructure, and fencing around the development area.
- » Site and internal access roads up to 6m in width, where required.

Table 1 below provides the details of the project, including the main infrastructure components and services that will be required during the project life cycle.

Table 1: Details of the Witpoortjie Solar PV Facility and associated infrastructure

Component	Description / Dimensions
District Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Ward Number (s)	Ward 99
Nearest town(s)	Brakpan
Farm name(s) and number(s) of properties affected by the PV Facility, incl SG 21 Digit Code (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Remaining Extent of Portion 47 (a Portion of Portion 2) of the Farm Witpoortjie (Farm 117) (T0IR00000000011700047) » Remaining Extent of Portion 56 (a Portion of Portion 2) of the Farm Witpoortjie (Farm 117) (T0IR00000000011700056) » Portion 5 (a Portion of Portion 2) of the Farm Witpoortjie (Farm 117) (T0IR00000000011700005)
Current zoning	Agriculture
Site Coordinates (centre of development area)	26°18'42.26"S, 28°16'52.91"E
Total extent of the Development area ¹	Up to ~65ha
Total extent of the Development footprint ²	To be confirmed following specialist input during the scoping phase
Contracted capacity of the PV facility	Up to 40MW
PV panels	Height: up to 5m from ground level (installed)

¹ The development area is that identified area where the 80MW PV facility is planned to be located, within which indirect and direct effects of the project may occur. This area has been selected as a practicable option for the facility, considering technical preference and constraints. The development area is ~65ha in extent.

² The development footprint is the defined area (located within the development area) where the PV panel array and other associated infrastructure for the Witpoortjie Solar PV facility is planned to be constructed. This is the actual footprint of the facility, and the area which would be disturbed.



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On-site Facility Substation, BESS, and O&M buildings	» Located within the development area. » Up to 9ha in extent.	» Substation infrastructure up to 15m in height. » BESS infrastructure up to 10m in height
Access roads and internal roads	» Existing roads will be used, wherever possible, to access the development area. » Access and internal roads up to 6m in width will be required to access the PV panels and on-site substation.	

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	SAHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	GDARD

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-26.311416, 28.281765
Farms/Erven	Remaining Extent of Portion 47 (A Portion of Portion 2) of the Farm Witpoortje (Farm 117) (T0IR00000000011700047) Remaining Extent of Portion 56 (A Portion of Portion 2) of the Farm Witpoortje (Farm 117) (T0IR00000000011700056) Portion 5 (A Portion of Portion 2) of the Farm Witpoortje (Farm 117) (T0IR00000000011700005)"
Local Municipality	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
District Municipality	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Province	Gauteng
Current Use	Agricultural
Current Zoning	Agricultural

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4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Area	Footprint - TBC. Development Areas: ~65ha for Witpoortjie Solar PV
Depth of excavation (m)	TBA
Height of development (m)	Up to ~3m (when panel is horizontal)

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

Site offices and maintenance buildings, guardhouses, warehouses, storage tanks and workshop areas for maintenance and storage will be required.

Workshop Maximum height (m): 3,6m, Footprint (m²): 300m²

Site offices Number of buildings: 4, Maximum height (m): 3,6 Footprint (m²): 500m²,

Operational and Maintenance Control Maximum height (m): 2 Footprint (m²): 300m²

Guard houses Maximum height (m): 3,6 Footprint (m²): 100m²

Ablution facilities Maximum height (m): 3,6 Footprint (m²): 50m²

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

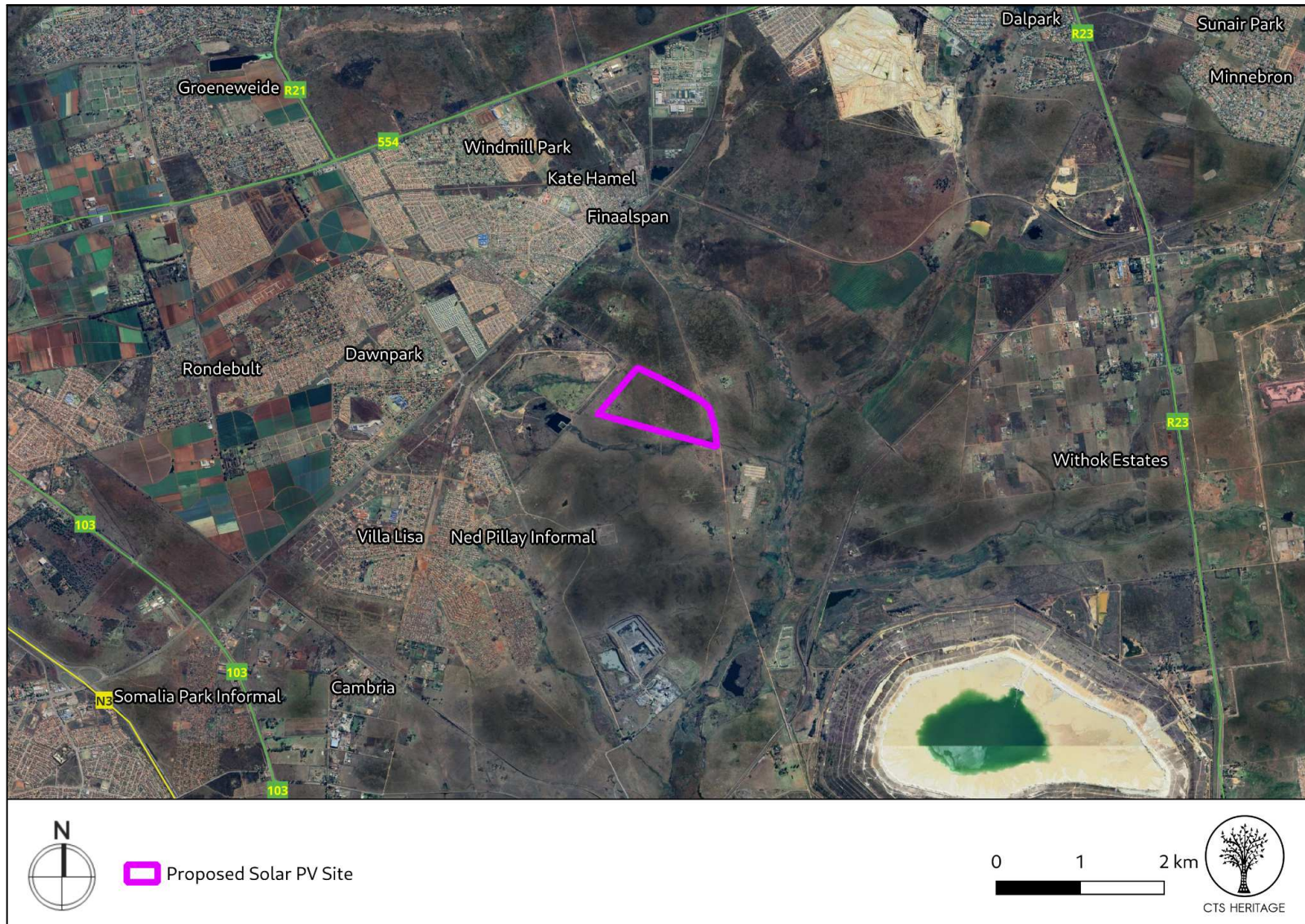


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2023) indicating the proposed development area

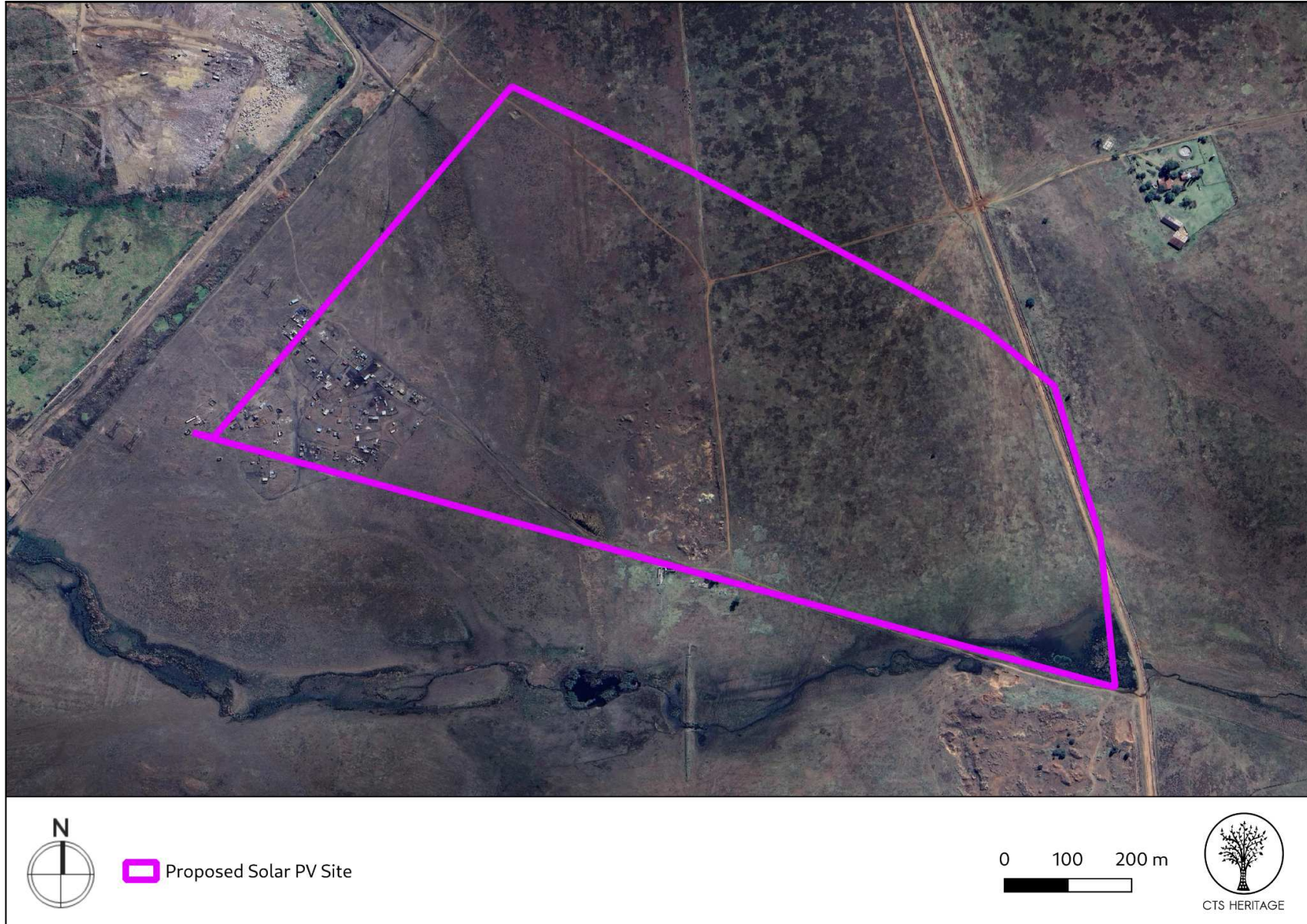


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2023) indicating the proposed development area

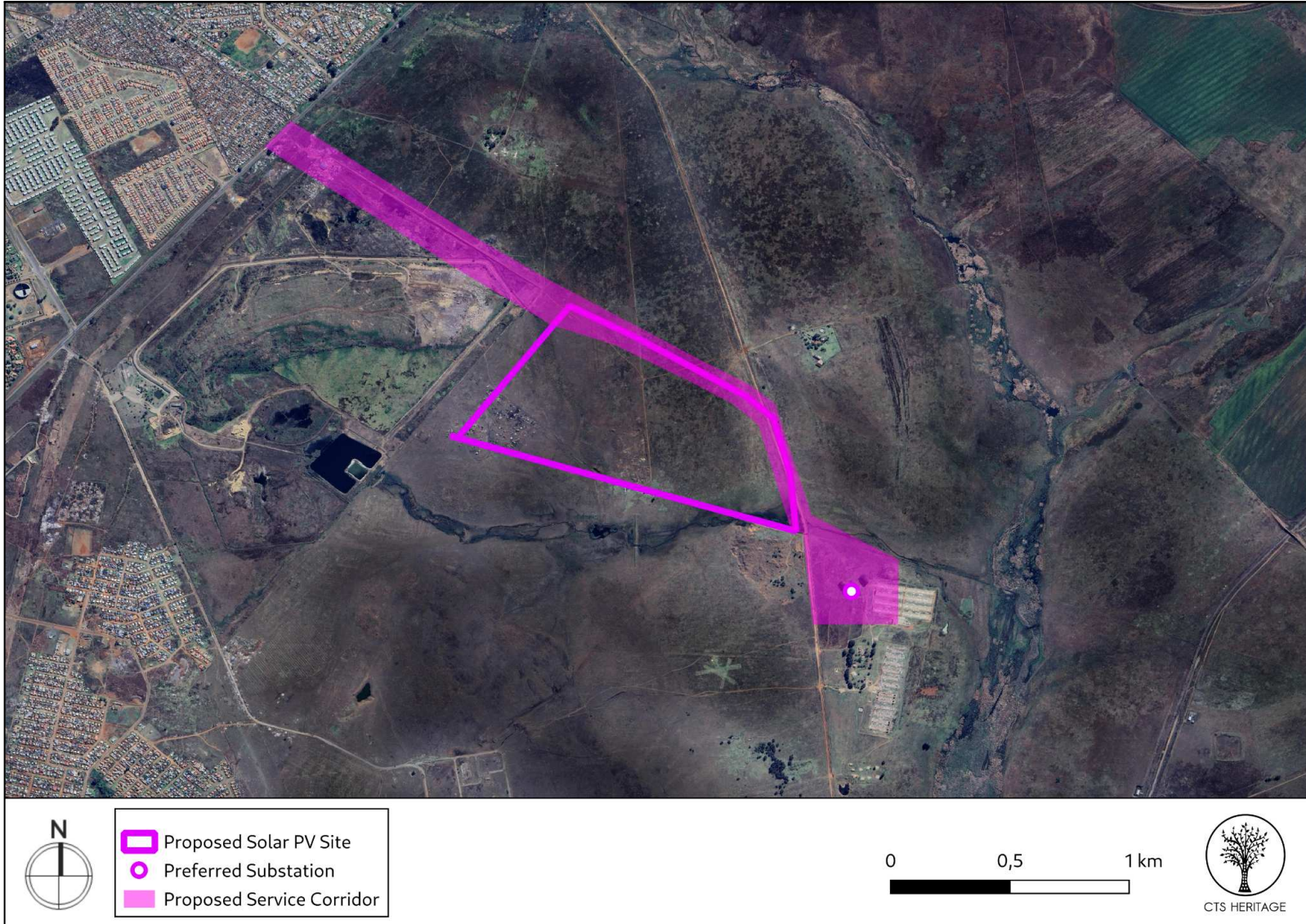
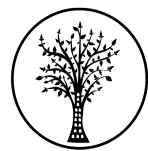


Figure 1d. Overview Map. Satellite image (2023) indicating the proposed development area with the detailed proposed layout



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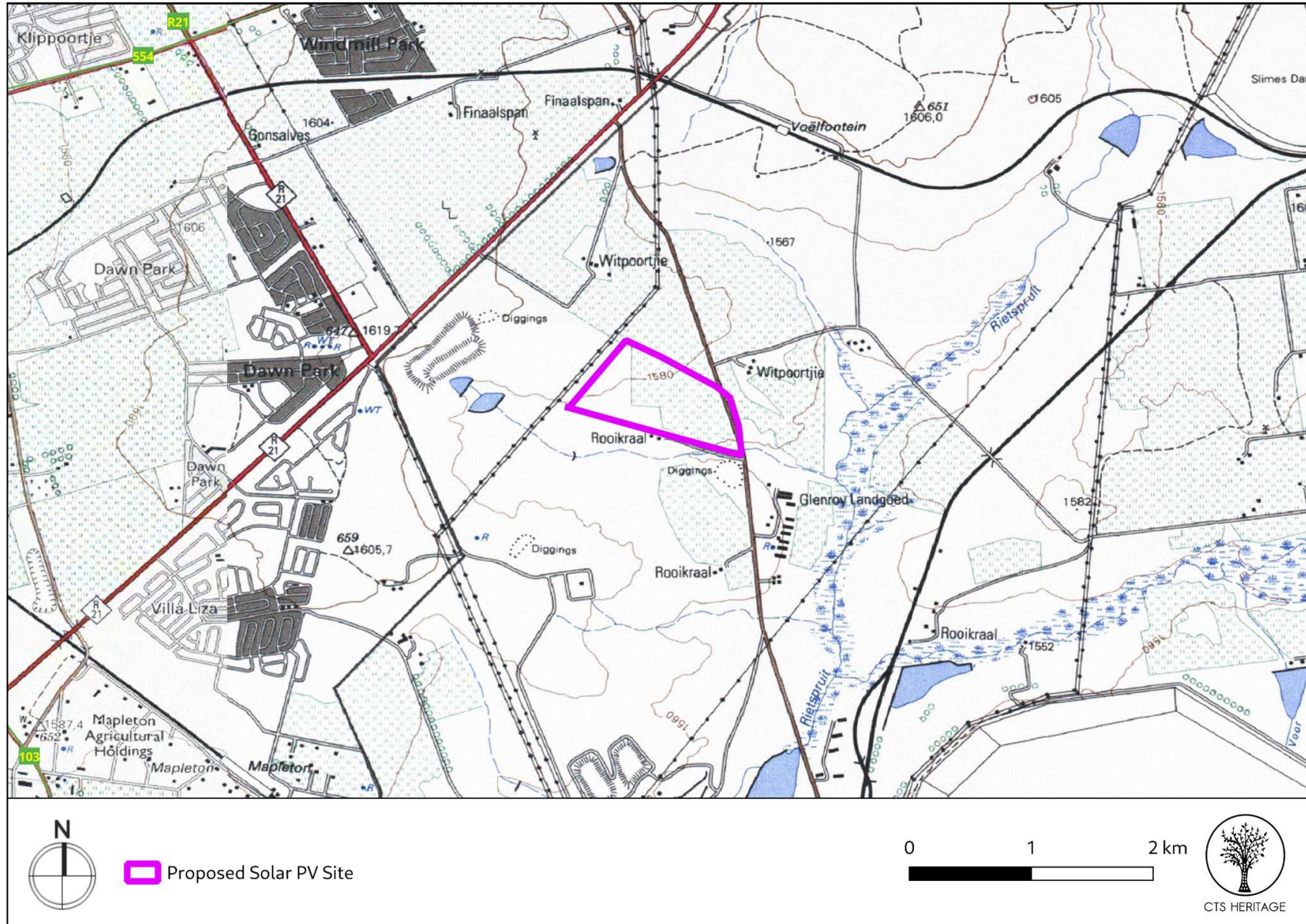
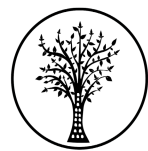


Figure 1e. Overview Map. 1:50 000 Topo Map indicating the proposed development area

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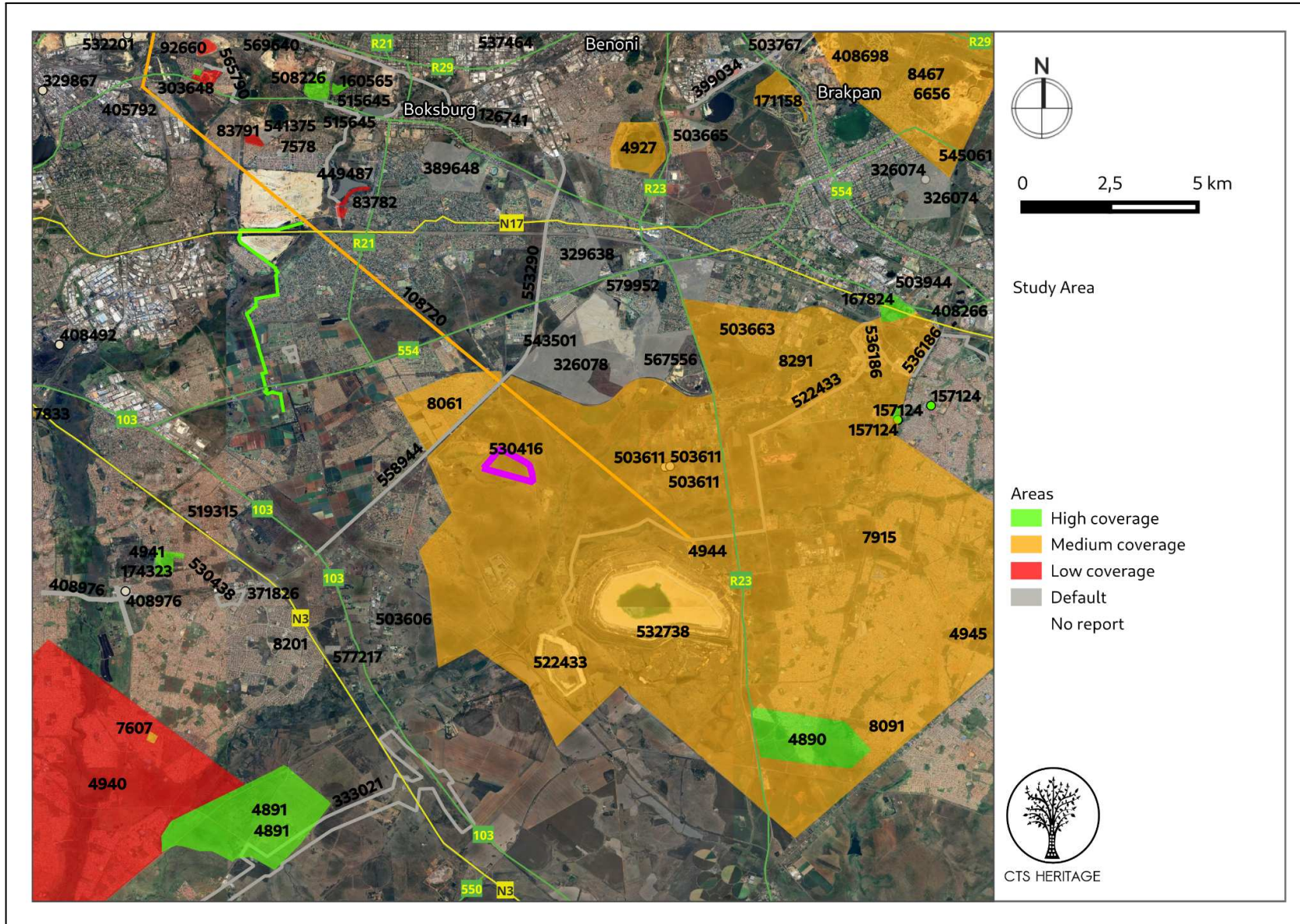


Figure 2a. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments covering the proposed development area with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.

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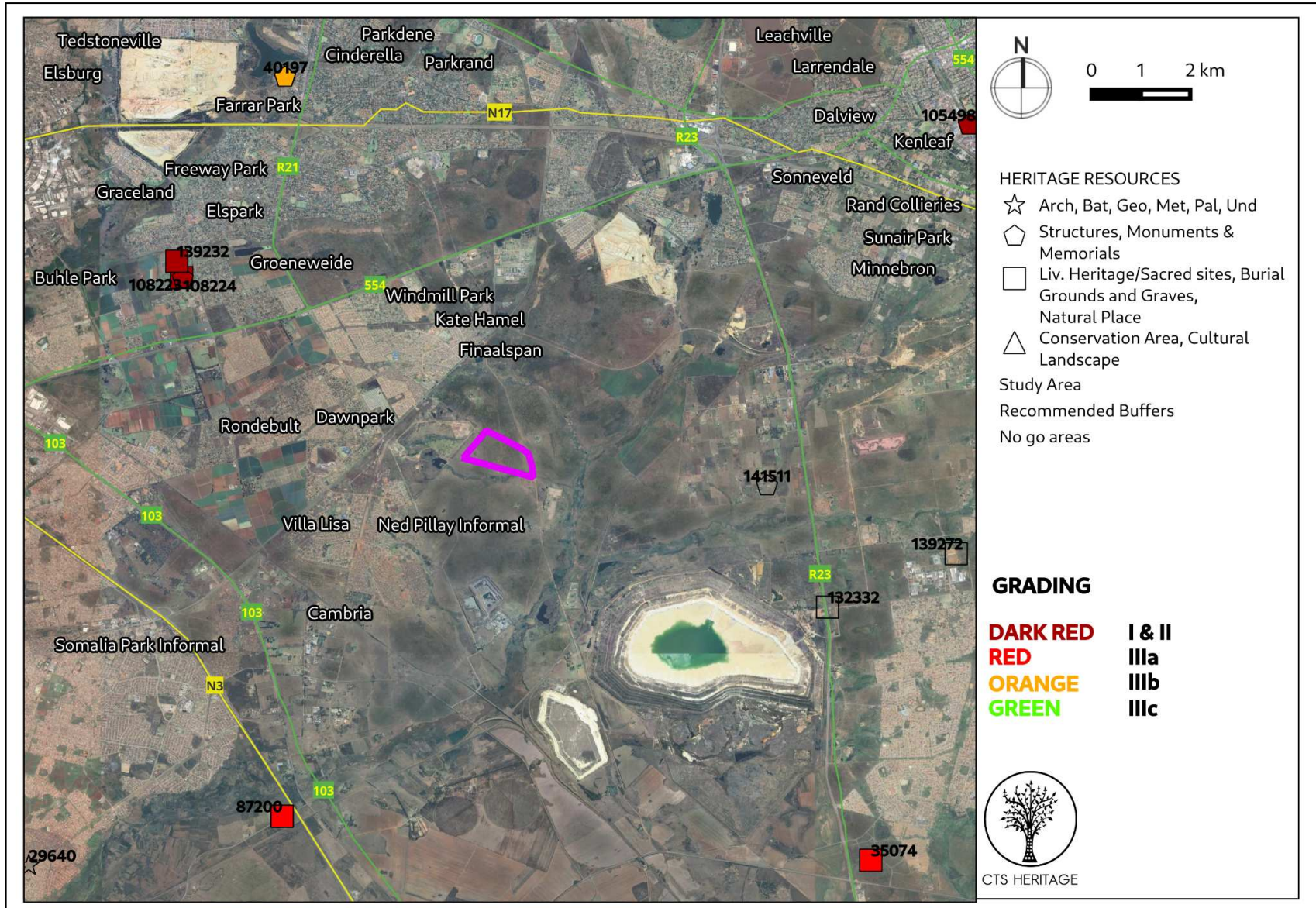
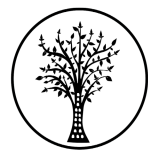


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified within the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated in the insets below. Please See Appendix 4 for a full description of heritage resource types.



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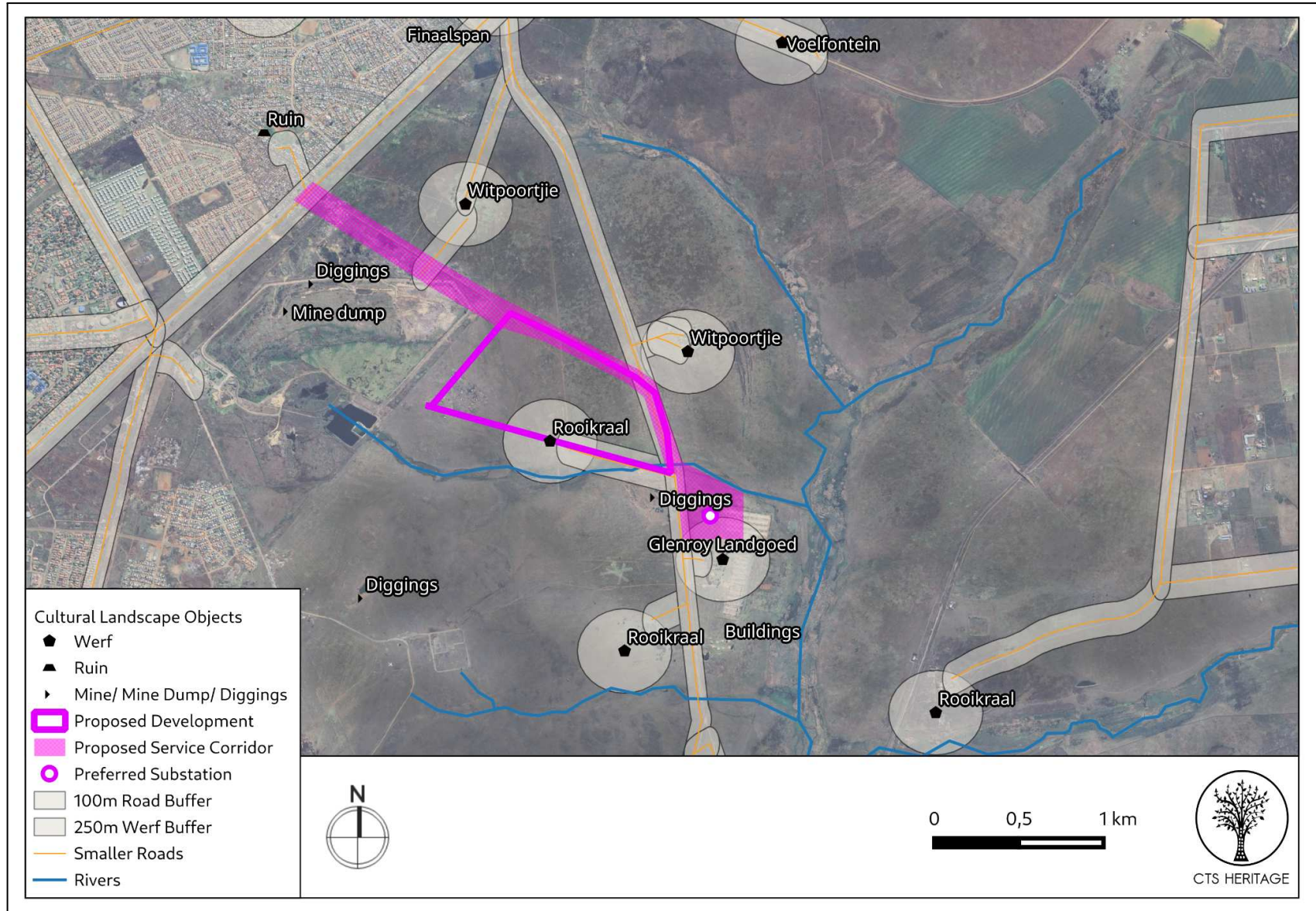
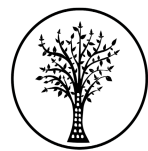


Figure 3b. Cultural Landscape Map. Culturally significant objects derived from the Topo 1:50 000 map

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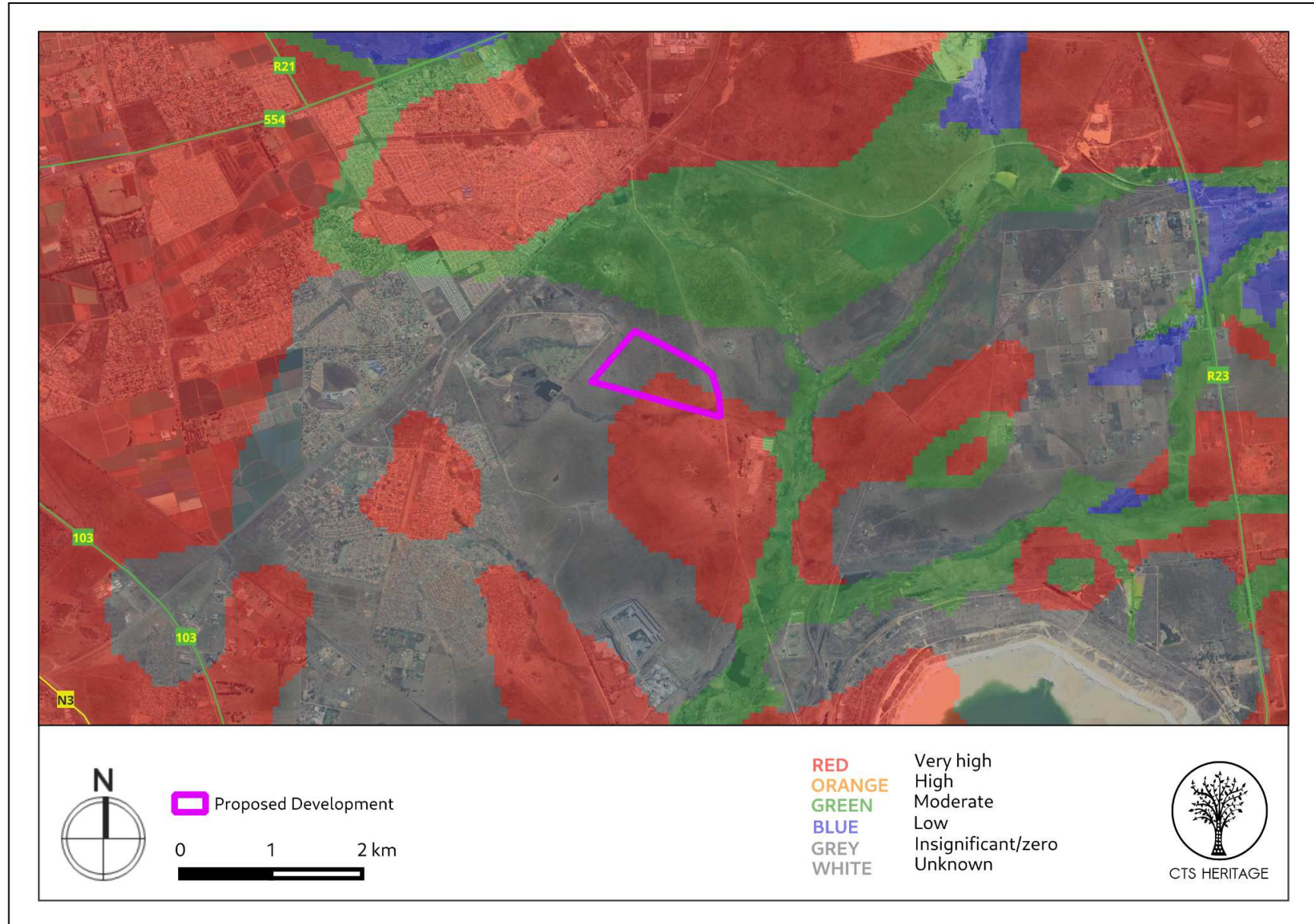


Figure 4a. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.

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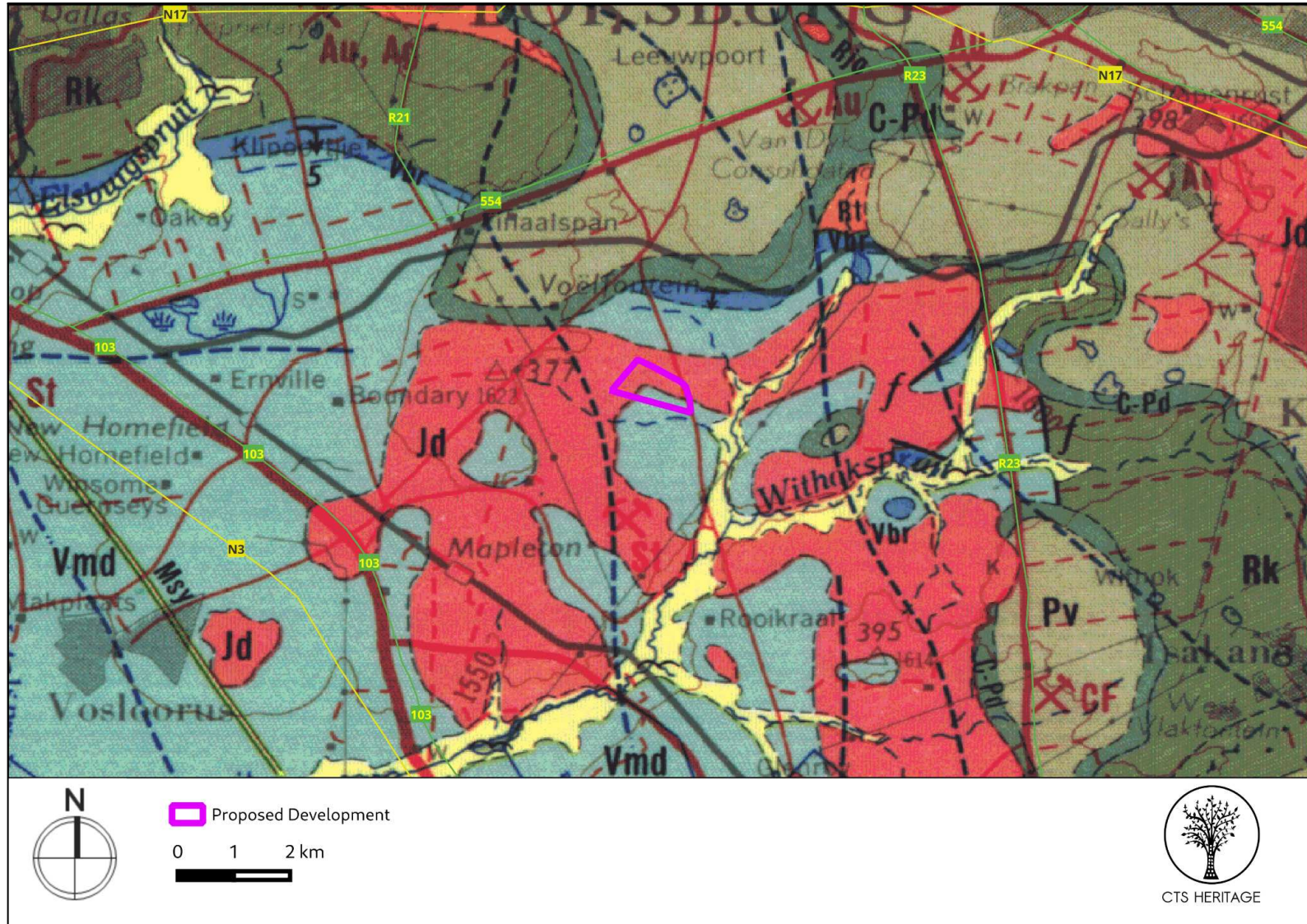


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Extract from the CGS 2628 East Rand Map indicating that the development area for the REF development is underlain by sediments of Jd: Jurassic Dolerite as well as Vaalium Sedimentary and Volcanic Rocks Vmd: Malmani Dolomite, chert and Quaternary Sands. The development area is surrounded by Pv: Vryheid Sandstone, shale, coal beds, C-Pd: Dwyka diamictite, shale, as well as Rk: Basaltic Lava, agglomerate, tuff from the Klipriviersberg group.

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8. Heritage Assessment

Background

This application is for the proposed development of a PV facility within an already disturbed farm approximately 10km south of Boksburg and less than 20km west of the industrial area of Springs in Gauteng.

Built Environment Heritage and Cultural Landscape

Springs was founded as a coal and gold mining town in 1904, but its history can be traced back to the second half of the 19th century. From about 1840 farmers moved into the area and declared farms for themselves, especially after the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (South African Republic, later Transvaal) became an independent republic with the signing of the Sand River Convention in 1852. On 16 September 1884 the official map of The Springs was registered in Pretoria, the Republic's capital. The coal discovered in The Springs was of a good quality and in 1888 the first contract was signed to mine coal there. Initially mining was on a small scale, but rose when the Great Eastern mine was established. Springs is currently one of the industrial centres of the Witwatersrand.

The area proposed for development is located south of Boksburg. Prior to 1860, the present municipal area of Boksburg and its immediate environs comprised mainly the highveld farms called Leeuwpoot, Klippoortje, Klipfontein and Driefontein and in 1886, quartz reefs were discovered on Leeuwpoot. Samples of the quartz reef confirmed the presence of gold for which public diggings began in 1887. Mining for gold here was deemed too expensive and so the land was reallocated for the establishment of the town of Boksburg. In 1888 coal deposits were discovered right on the boundary of the new town, and here coal was first mined in the Transvaal. This started an era of company promotion and syndicate formation, with ground fetching high prices. Enterprises of all kinds were set up and Boksburg began to emerge from a mining camp atmosphere to a fully-fledged town. Coal ensured that the gold mining industry would grow to a formidable size. A railway was built to link Boksburg to Johannesburg in 1890.

The area proposed for development is located north of Heidelberg. Modern Heidelberg was founded in 1862 as a trading station and developed as a typical rural Victorian town. The British built a concentration camp here during the Second Boer War to house Boer women and children; a monument to their memory, and to those of the black women and children who also died during the war, was erected in the main cemetery in the late 1990s.

The area proposed for development is located sufficiently far from the historic centres of these towns that impact to the sense of place of these towns is unlikely. From the extract from the 1:50 000 Topographic Map (Figure 1c), it is clear that the area proposed for development is located within a reclaimed mine area. Furthermore, satellite imagery reveals that the area proposed for development has been extensively previously disturbed. In addition, the area proposed for the PV facility is located more than 2km from the nearest regional and national roads and so no impact on significant scenic routes is anticipated. As such, it is unlikely that significant built environment or cultural landscape heritage will be negatively impacted by the proposed development.

Archaeology

Van Ryneveld (2015) has drafted a summary of the archaeological heritage known from the broader area. She notes that "Stone Age records seem to have a secondary presence in archaeological CRM reports despite the fact that the range of broad temporal Industries have been reported on. Fourie (2006) reported on a lag Earlier (ESA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) deposit at Albertsdal, Palmietfontein, while Huffman (2000) commented on the widespread presence of surface MSA occurrences at Roodekop, Germiston, with at least 1 significant MSA site with fairly substantial stratigraphic depth recorded. In addition the Roodekop survey yielded 2 ESA sites as well as mixed MSA / Later Stone Age (LSA) occurrences. MSA and LSA lithic occurrences were also reported on from the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve (Van Schalkwyk & Pelsler 1999).

Iron Age records are limited to the Later Iron Age (LIA), with the vast number of reported sites further defining LIA activity and specifically indigenous socio-political complexity of the greater terrain. Huffman (1999, 2002) identified 3 basic types of LIA sites, all being Stone Settlement type sites of the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP). According to Huffman (1999, 2002)

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Type III sites dominate the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve area, with a few Group II sites identified. Many Group I sites have been identified, but largely impacted on by later LIA cultural overlay, mainly by Group III sites. Both Group II and Group III sites are inferred to have been abandoned in the 1820's when Mzilikazi conquered the area. Records of Group II and Group III Stone Settlement sites are complemented by single homestead and cattle outpost sites. At least 3 additional cattle outpost sites, also situated in the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve were reported on by Coetzee (2006).” Impact assessments completed on other properties located within the Springs area have identified no heritage resources of significance (Van der Walt, 2008 (1) and (2); Kruger, 2018).

The broader area is known to preserve the following heritage resources that may be present within the development area:

- Marked and unmarked burials
- Remnants of Iron Age settlements
- Infrastructure associated with the historic agricultural uses of the area
- Possible stone age archaeology

Based on the already transformed nature of the area proposed for development, it is not expected that any significant archaeological heritage will be impacted by the proposed development however it is recommended that the site be assessed by an archaeologist.

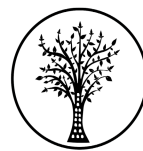
Palaeontology

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of very high palaeontological sensitivity. According to the extract from the Council of GeoScience Geology Map of the area, the property is underlain by sediments of the Malmani Group sediments. According to the SAHRIS Fossil Heritage Browser, the Malmani group has high palaeontological sensitivity. This group of sediments is known to preserve stromatolitic carbonates (limestones / dolomites), minor secondary cherts, mudrocks including carbonaceous shales. Good examples of stromatolites are known from the Cradle of Humankind region. Based on the information available, it is recommended that the palaeontological sensitivity of the development area is assessed by a palaeontologist.

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9. Scoping Assessment

Impact Destruction of significant heritage resources			
Issue	Nature of Impact	Extent of Impact	No-go Areas
Destruction of archaeological heritage	Direct impact to archaeological heritage of scientific significance	Within project boundary	None identified at this stage
Destruction of palaeontological heritage	Direct impact to palaeontological heritage of scientific significance	Within project boundary	None identified at this stage
Negative impact to significant cultural landscapes	Indirect impact to significant cultural landscapes and cultural landscape elements including historic farm werfs	Regional	Buffer areas identified around farm werfs - 1km recommended
<p>Description of expected significance of impact Field assessment will determine the significance of the resources likely to be impacted. Impacts can be minimised through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.</p>			
<p>Gaps in knowledge & recommendations for further study The project area and the area more broadly have not been subjected to many heritage impact assessments and therefore substantial gaps in knowledge exist. Field assessment will fill these gaps.</p>			
<p>Recommendations with regards to general field surveys Archaeological field surveys must provide sufficient ground-coverage of the areas to be developed to be able to determine the nature of the resources likely to be impacted. Palaeontological and cultural landscape field surveys will target sensitive geological and cultural landscape features.</p>			

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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within close proximity to the development area

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
40197	SEV Shaft	South East Vertical Shaft	Structures	Grade IIIb
32248	Comet Ext. 14	Comet Ext. 14	Building	
87200	VLA001	Vlakplaats 001	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
35074	VLAK1	Vlaklaagte 1	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
141511	ERF 337, NEAR BRAKPAN, IN THE GAUTENG PROVINCE, REGISTRATION DIVISION IR	Mothobi Farming Pty Ltd	Building	
108223	Chris Hani Grave	Grave Number A1 - Chris Hani Grave	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade I
108224	EKU/NAMM/0008	Chris Hani Memorial and Walk of Remembrance, South Park Cemetery, Germiston	Monuments & Memorials	Grade I
139232	EKU/TEMP/0001	The Grave of Nonkumbi Bertha Gxowa, Thomas Titus Nkobi Cemetery, Elspark	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade II
139272	Labore Graves	Joe Arnison Street, Withoek Farm, Labore, Brakpan	Burial Grounds & Graves	
132332	TSK01	Tsakane Entrance Burial	Burial Grounds & Graves	

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APPENDIX 2

Reference List with relevant AIAs and PIAs

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
4890	AIA Phase 1	Udo Kusel	01/04/2007	Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment of the Farm Vlakraagte 161 Tsakane Benoni Gauteng
4891	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	01/10/2007	Heritage Survey of a Portion of the Farm Tamboekiesfontein 173 IR, Heidelberg Magisterial District, Gauteng Province
4927	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	11/03/2005	Heritage Impact Assessment: Leeupan
4940	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	07/04/2003	Heritage Sites: Proposed Vosloorus Cultural Village
4941	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	20/10/2004	Heritage Impact Assessment: Vosloorus Ext. 24
4944	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk, M Naude	01/04/1995	A Survey of Cultural Resources Along the proposed Pwv 16 Road Corridor, Brakpan District
4945	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	08/10/2004	Heritage Impact Assessment: Vlakfontein Ptn 35 & 36
6656	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk, S Smith	01/03/1997	A Survey of Cultural Resources in the Proposed Erwat Sewer Outfall Route, North of Springs, Gauteng Province
7578	AIA Phase 1	Jaco van der Walt	18/08/2008	Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Oosrand Secondary School, Reiger Park Extension 1, Gauteng Province
7915	AIA Phase 1	Jaco van der Walt	06/08/2008	Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Simunye Primary School, Simunye Extension 2, Gauteng Province
8061	AIA Phase 1	Thomas Huffman	01/04/2005	Archaeological Assessment of the Thubelisha Project, Boksburg
8091	AIA Phase 1	Jaco van der Walt	06/08/2008	Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Tsakane Primary School, Tsakane Extension 9, Gauteng Province

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8201	AIA Phase 1	Jaco van der Walt, Wouter Fourie	01/02/2006	Department of Public Works, Proposed Vosloorus Hospital, Archaeological Assessment
8291	AIA Phase 1	Thomas Huffman, HD van der Merwe	01/11/1993	Archaeological Survey of Witthoekspruit, Brakpan
83782	AIA Phase 1	Polke Birkholtz	31/05/2011	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Development of Farrar Park Ext. 1 Boksburg, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
83786	AIA Phase 1	Polke Birkholtz	31/05/2011	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Development of Farrar Park Ext. 1 Boksburg, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
83791	AIA Phase 1	Polke Birkholtz	18/05/2011	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Development of ReigerPark Ext. 16 Boksburg, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
108720	Heritage Statement	Shahzaadee Karodia Khan, Johan Nel	16/08/2012	Heritage Statement for the Central Basin, Witwatersrand AMD Project
126741	HIA Phase 1	Makhosazana Mngomezulu	05/08/2013	THE PROPOSED REPLACEMENT OF J8 SHAMROCK ROAD-LEEUEWPOORT PIPELINE
165376	Heritage Scoping	Justin du Piesanie	02/06/2014	Notification of Intent to Develop for the Basic Assessment of the Rondebult Water Pipeline
171158	AIA Phase 1	Jaco van der Walt	27/05/2014	Archaeological Impact Assessment For the proposed Brakpan Memorial Park development, Gauteng Province
174323	Heritage Impact Assessment Specialist Reports	Polke Birkholtz	12/08/2014	Heritage Impact Assessment for Proposed Township Development: Vosloorus Extension 24, Vosloorus Extension 41 and Vosloorus Ext 43, Boksburg Local Municipality, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.
326074	Heritage Impact Assessment Specialist Reports		17/03/2015	Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Brakpan Old Location Township Development

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326078				Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Helderwyk Township Development
329638				Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Van Dyk Park Mixed Housing Project Development
333021	AIA Phase 1	Jaco van der Walt	25/07/2015	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED AMD PIPELINE, WESTERN BASIN, RANDFONTEIN ESTATES AREA
359835	HIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	29/02/2016	CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED VOSLOORUS NODE PROJECT ONE, VOSLOORUS EXTENTION 9, GAUTENG PROVINCE
371826	HIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	29/02/2016	The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality identified a number of township complexes for focused nodal development and regeneration. The first of the projects to be implemented is the Vosloorus nodal development.

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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)
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

	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.

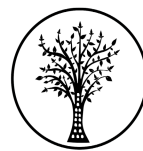
This recommendation is made in instances in which there are already some studies undertaken in the area and/or in the adjacent area for the proposed development. Further studies in a limited HIA may include:

- 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.

APPENDIX 5 -Summary of Specialist Expertise

Jenna Lavin, an archaeologist with an MSc in Archaeology and Palaeoenvironments, and currently completing an MPhil in Conservation Management, heads up the heritage division of the organisation since 2016, and has a wealth of experience in the heritage management sector. Jenna's previous position as the Assistant Director for Policy, Research and Planning at Heritage Western Cape has provided her with an in-depth understanding of national and international heritage legislation. Her 8 years of experience at various heritage authorities in South Africa means that she has dealt extensively with permitting, policy formulation, compliance and heritage management at national and provincial level and has also been heavily involved in rolling out training on SAHRIS to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities and local authorities.

Jenna is on the Executive Committee of the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP), and is also an active member of the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as well as the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM). In addition, Jenna has been a member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) since 2009. Recently, Jenna has been responsible for conducting training in how to write Wikipedia articles for the Africa Centre's WikiAfrica project.

Since 2016, Jenna has drafted over 100 Heritage Impact Assessments and Screening Assessments throughout South Africa.

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