

HERITAGE SCREENER

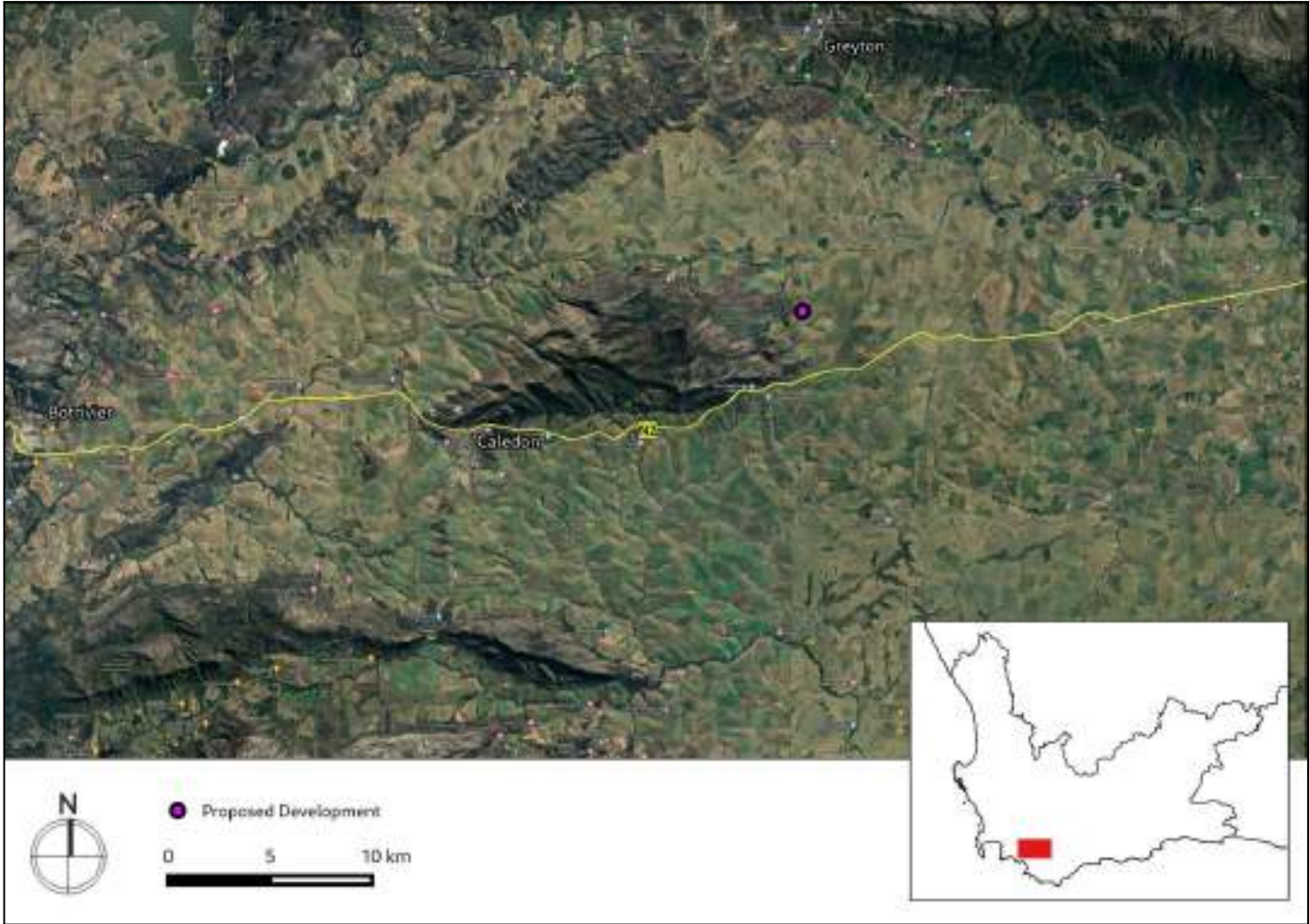
CTS Reference Number:	CTS23_154	
Client:	PHS	
Date:	June 2023	
Title:	EXISTING AND PROPOSED POULTRY REARING FACILITIES LOCATED ON FARM GROOTVLEI NO. 225, CALEDON	
Recommendation:	<p>RECOMMENDATION Based on the information available for this area, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant heritage resources on condition that the attached Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented.</p>	

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



1. Proposed Development Summary

The applicant intends on expanding the existing poultry rearing facility located on the remainder of the farm Grootvlei no. 225, Caledon. The existing facilities consist of ten (10) chicken houses and the proposed expansion relates to the development of 5 double pens or 10 single pens on the same footprint area with same capacity, the end design will depend on final feasibility. The expansion is on the same farm, and it will be part of the same operation, it will result in a total of twenty (20) permanent chicken houses onsite. Environmental Authorisation (EA) was not obtained for the development of the existing chicken houses. The applicant therefore intends on applying for a retrospective EA to legalise the existing chicken pens and authorise the proposed additional chicken pens on the same farm, by means of a Section 24G application process.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	HWC
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEADP

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-34.165756, 19.613908
Erf number / Farm number	RE Farm 225, Grootvlei, Caldeon
Local Municipality	Theewaterskloof
District Municipality	Overberg District Council
Province	Western Cape
Current Use	Agriculture - The existing development footprint currently comprises 10 chicken houses. Prior to the construction of the chicken pens the development footprint was ploughed and used for crop cultivation, likely lucerne or grains. The proposed expansion footprint is located on an open cleared and previously cultivated area currently used for agricultural purposes.
Current Zoning	Agriculture
Size of Property	311,15 ha



4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	Existing: 6.1ha and Proposed: 3.5ha
Depth of excavation (m)	500mm
Height of development (m)	Approximately 3,5m

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.
x	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

In addition to the chicken houses, both development footprints include staff ablution facilities and a septic tank system.

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

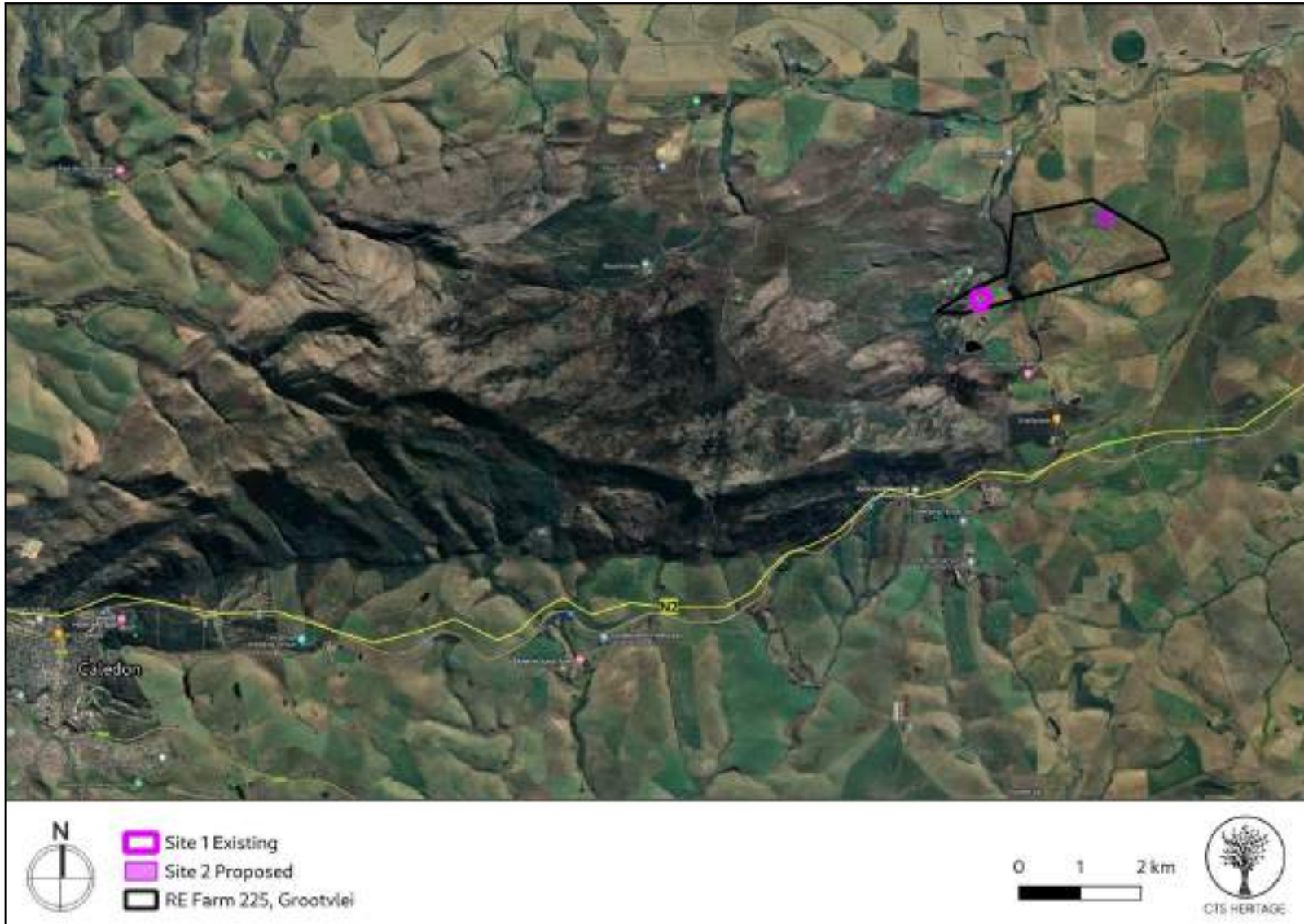


Figure 1b Overview Map. Satellite image (2023) indicating the proposed development area at a closer range.



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

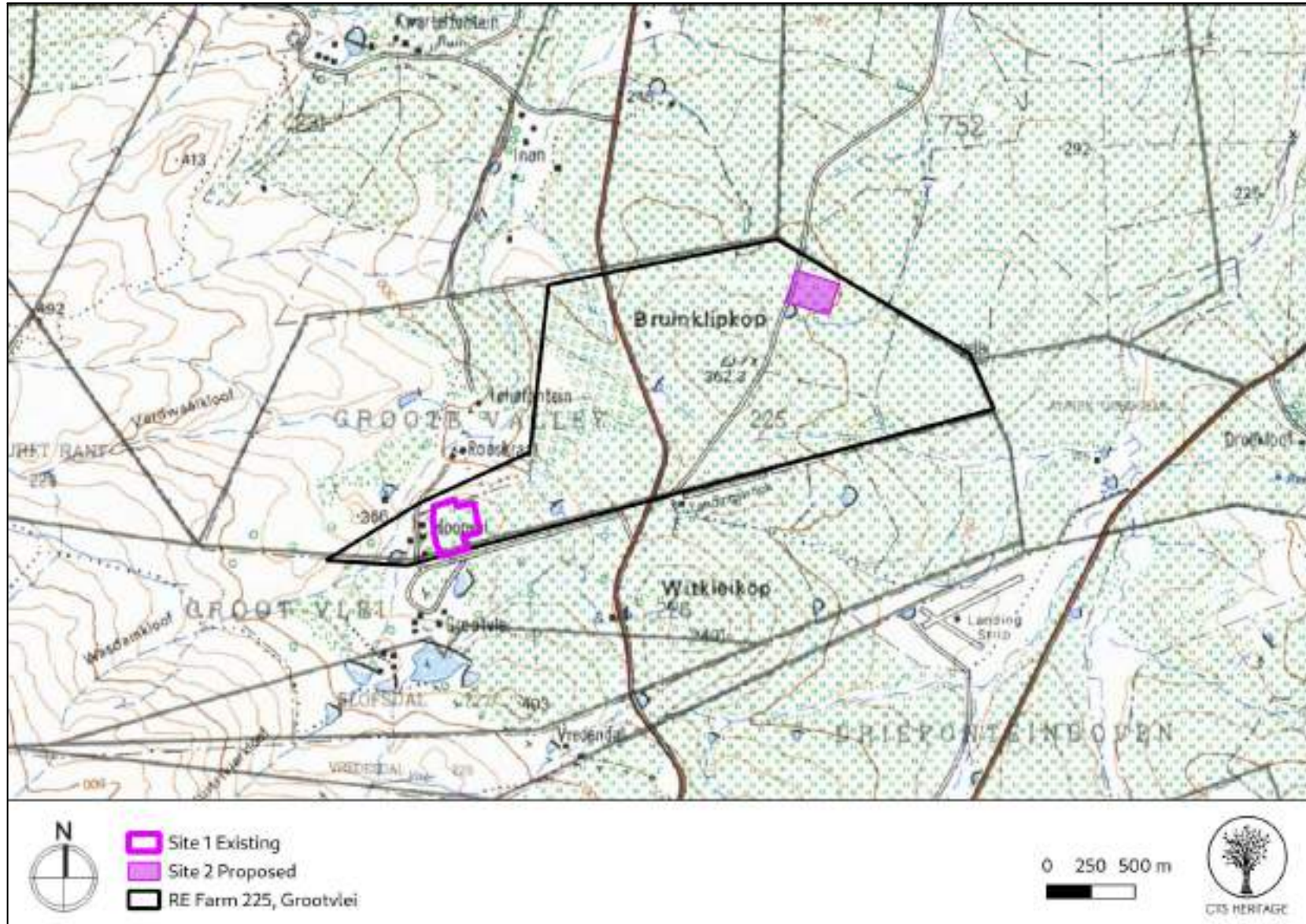


Figure 1d Overview Map. Extract from the 1:50 000 Topo map for the development area.

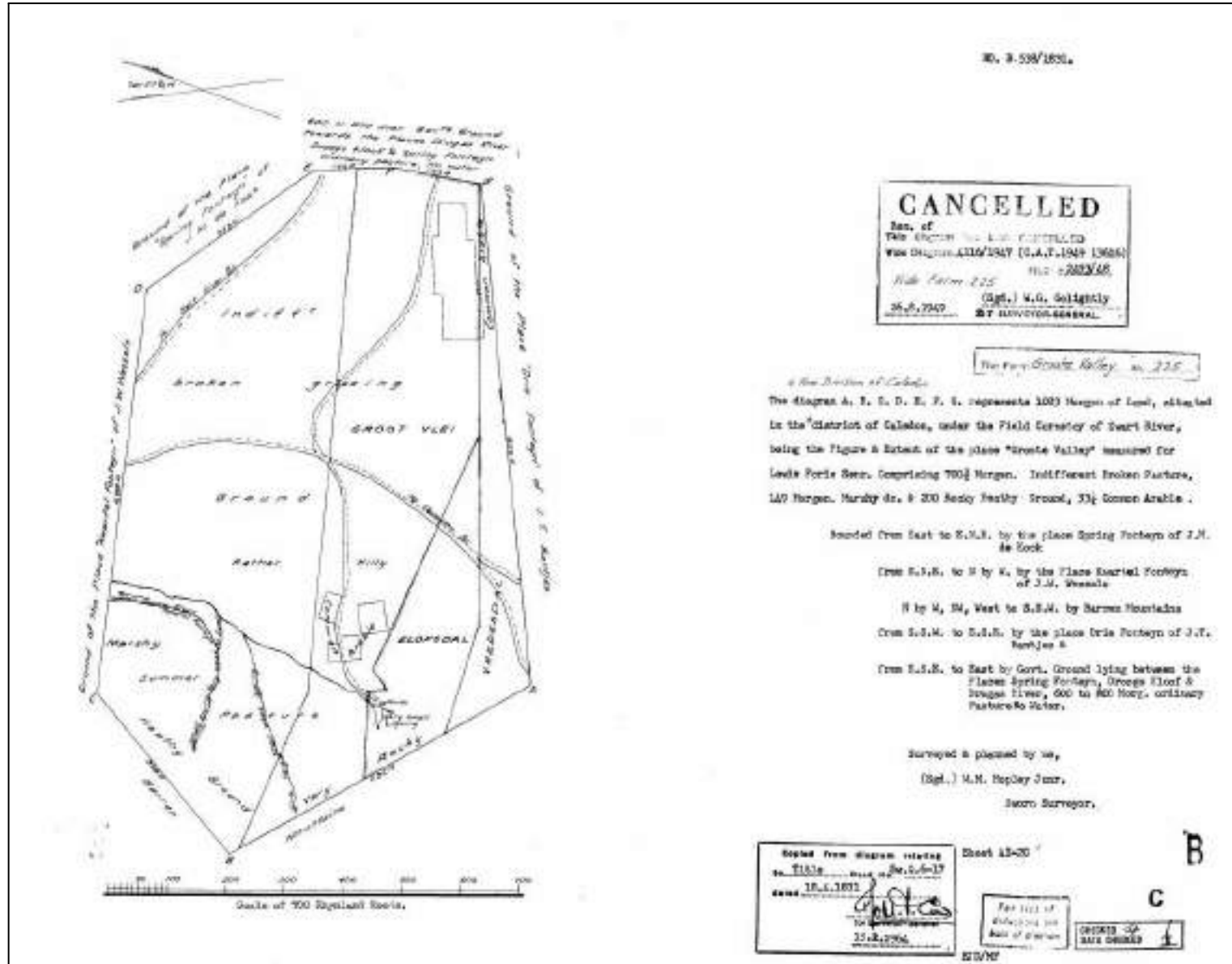


Figure 1e SG Diagram. Farm 921 (2004)

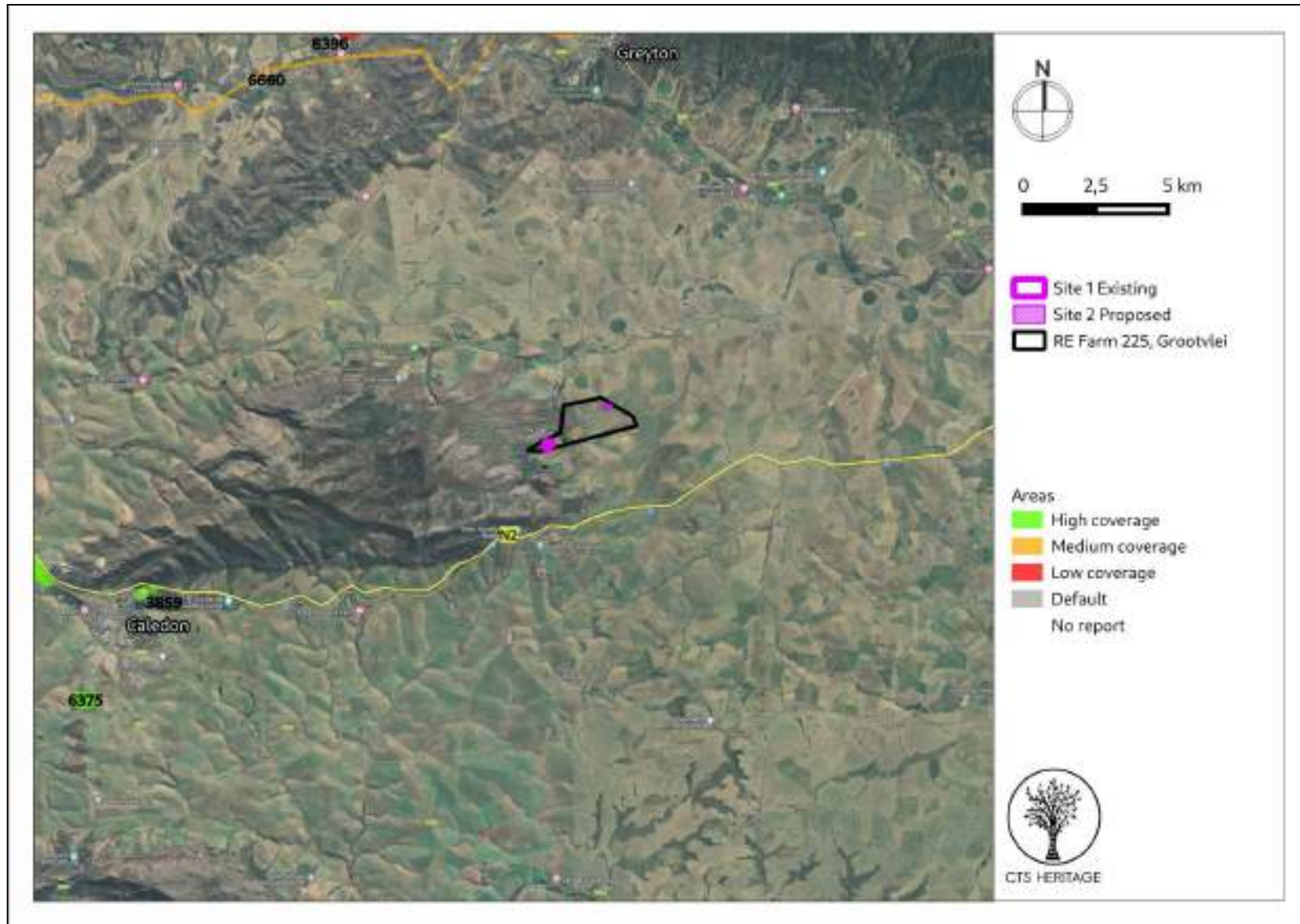


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list.

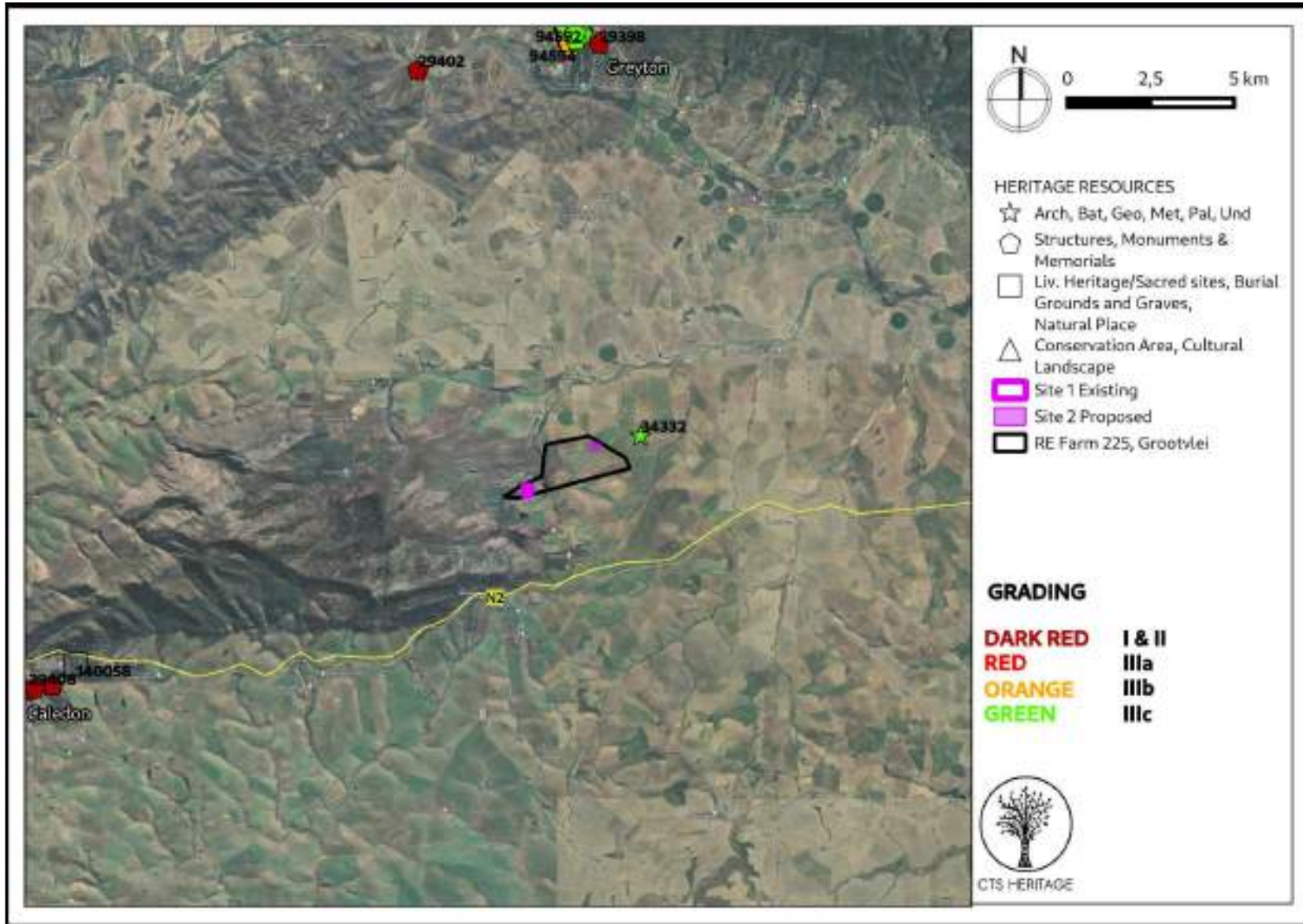


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.

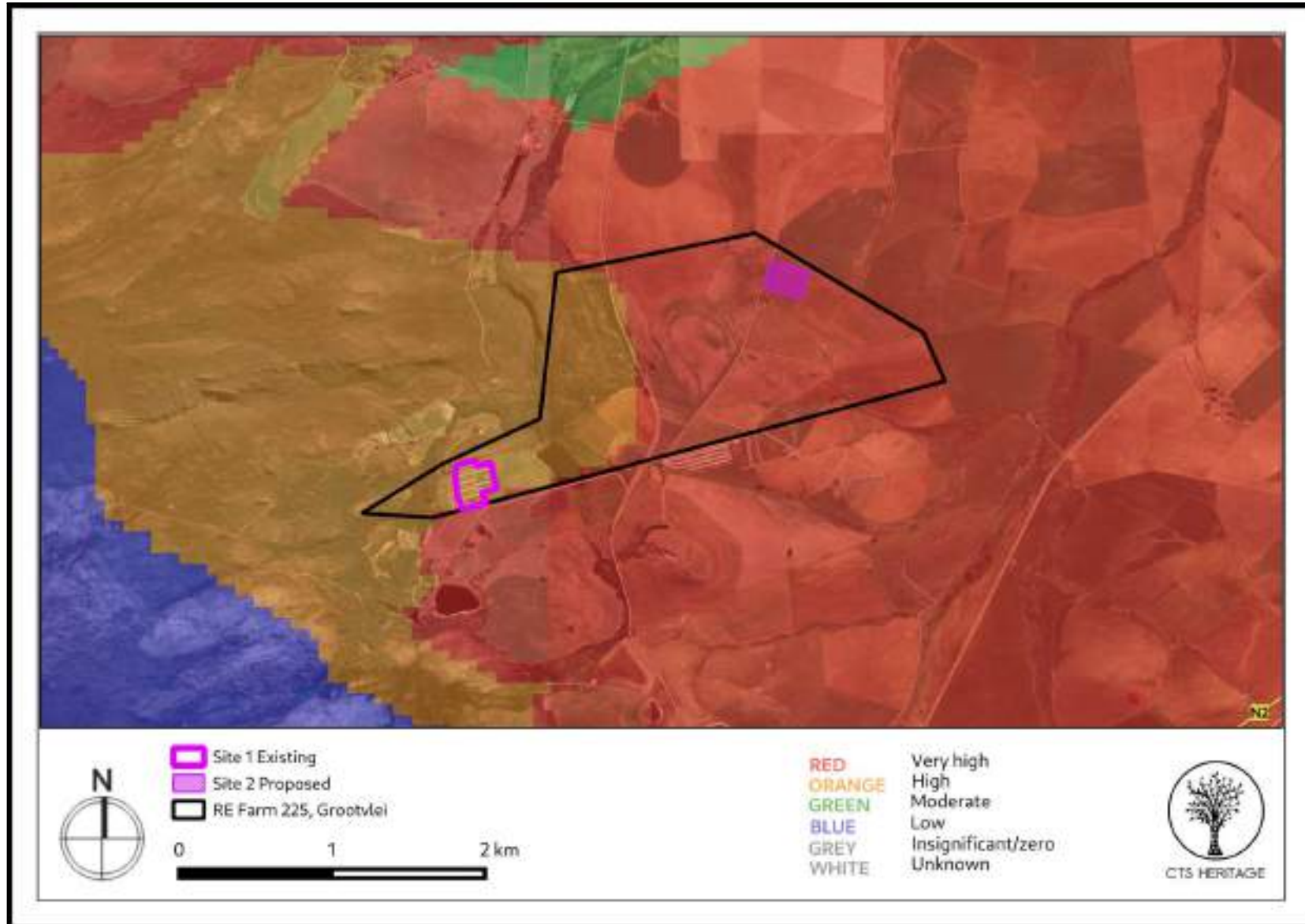


Figure 4a. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating very high fossil sensitivity underlying a portion of the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.

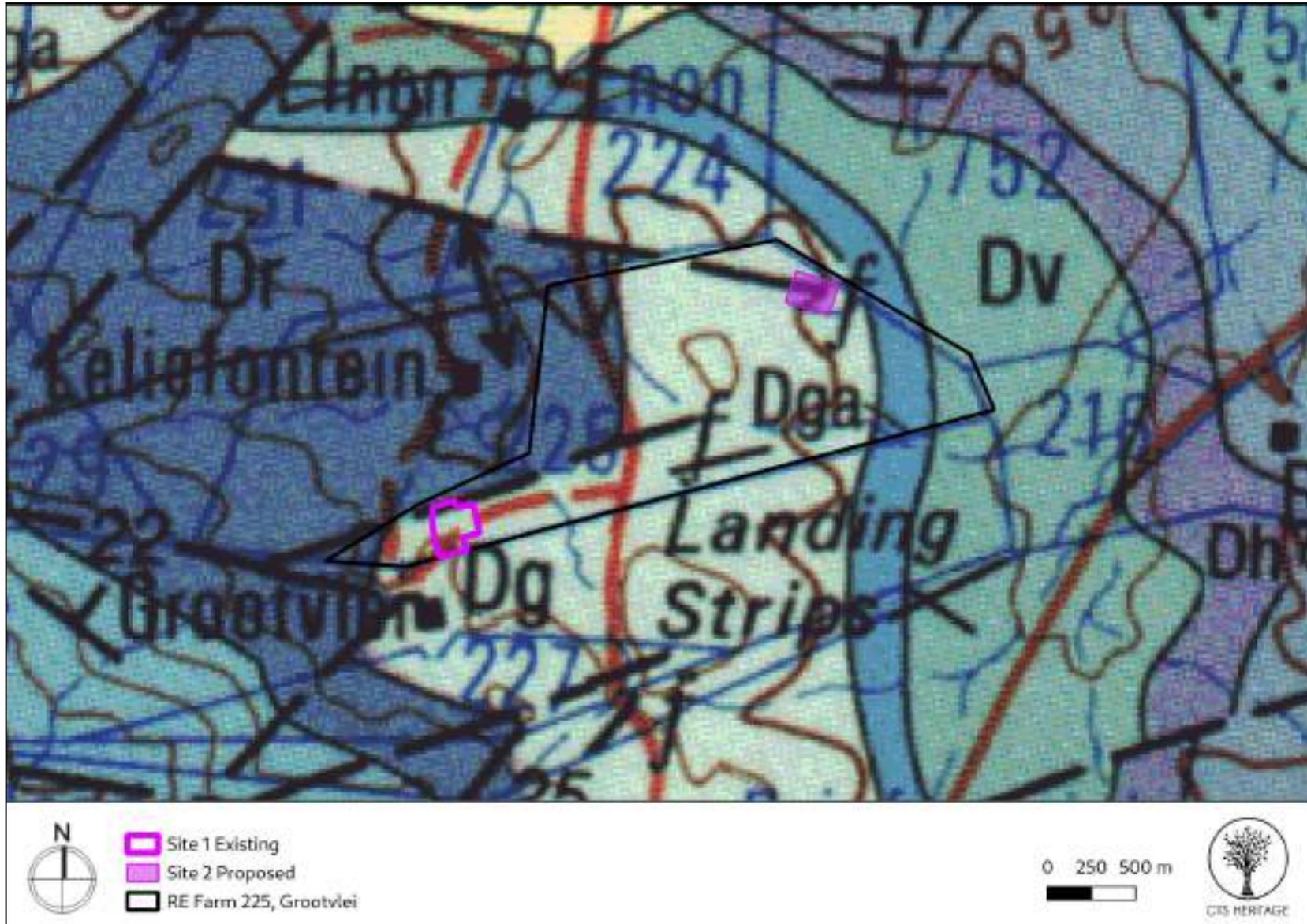


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Extract from the Council of GeoScience Geology Map tile 3319 for Worcester indicating that the area proposed for development is underlain by the sediments of the Rietvlei Formation and Gydo Formation.



8. Heritage Assessment

This application is for the authorisation of existing poultry rearing facilities and the proposed development of additional poultry rearing facilities on a farm located approximately 15km from Caledon. The Caledon district is primarily an agricultural region. Most agricultural activities involve grain production with a certain amount of stock farming. The town is locally well known for the Caledon Spa and Casino and for its rolling hills and yellow canola fields in spring. The town was originally known in Dutch as Bad agter de Berg (Bath Behind the Mountain) due to its proximity to mineral-rich hot springs. A bath house was built in 1797 and a village called Swartberg sprang up, which was later renamed Caledon.

According to the Cultural Landscape Assessment completed for a nearby project (CTS Heritage, 2020); the broader Caledon area forms part of the green Western Cape coastal belt along the southern-most stretch of the South African coastline. Caledon itself falls within the valley of the Bot River. The Bot River, the rain-giving Riviersonderend Mountain Range to the north, and the Klein Rivers Range to the south (which cuts the valley off from the coastal area) are the geographic elements of the landscape that are the most influential in the development of the region (Figure 1). The valley is well defined and enclosed by the Houw Hoek Mountains to the west and the Bot River Estuary that defines a narrow outlet directly to the coast. To the west, rolling hills define a broad, wider and fertile area with intensive agriculture that extends to Swellendam. This broad, interior valley running parallel to the coast is named “the Ruens” in the local Spatial Development Framework (CNdV, 2014). It “opens out” to the coastline in the vicinity of the Breede River, creating a wedge-shaped landform. Caledon is roughly central to this valley area and sheltered in the rain shadow of the Swartberg – a rocky mountain outcrop on the otherwise broad and flat valley. This mountainous outcrop is also the source of geothermal springs, which were highly sought out in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries for their healing effects. However, in terms of river basins, Caledon is located within the drainage area of the Bot River, and therefore connects more directly to the western landform, towards the Hemel en Aarde and Bot River estuary, than to the Breede River system to the east.

The Riviersonderend Range creates a rain shadow that, together with the river itself, makes the valley well-watered and fertile. The abundant fertility of the region, set within the broad river valley, made it particularly suitable for agriculture, but this suitability had to be weighed up against the region’s relative isolation for many years during the early years of the Cape Colony, particularly during the period of Dutch Colonisation. It was only when shipping trade between the Breede River Valley and Cape Town was introduced, during the era of British occupation, that the economic conditions and associated growth in population were such that towns began to be established within the area.

The presence of Khoi pastoralists in this wider valley prior to European settlement is attested to through the establishment of the mission town – Genadendal – to the north of Caledon in 1737. It is important to note that the Moravian Missions were set up to create a sheltered existence for people who had been marginalized through deprivation of access to their traditional lands (Fransen, 2008: 123), indicating that Europeans had already contested and settled the Caledon area by the late 1600s.

The presence of perennial water in this area has meant that it has been occupied since the Stone Age, first by hunter-gatherers, and, more recently, by pastoralists. The VOC began loaning land to farmers in this region in the 1700s, and it became increasingly intensively farmed for stock and, particularly wheat (Deacon 2006, NID 4731). The early farming of the area has intensified and diversified to create the cultural landscape as it exists today. The relationship between the hot springs, the rolling hills of the undulating landscape as well as the siting of historic buildings and farm werfs contribute to the significance of this cultural landscape. Based on what we know about the broader context and the proposed development, it is unlikely that the development of poultry rearing facilities in this context will result in a negative to significant cultural landscape resources.

Few heritage impact assessments have been conducted within 20km of the area proposed for development according to the information available on SAHRIS (Figure 2). In the assessment completed for the Langhoogte WEF located approximately 10km from the development area, the ACO determined that “Early Stone Age archaeological material is widespread in agricultural lands between Botrivier and Caledon and is generally considered of low significance.” The report further confirmed that Middle and Later Stone Age sites tend to be found on rocky hills and associated with geological features. This report further notes that “Archaeological consultancy reports for the area between Botrivier and Caledon suggest that scattered Stone Age archaeological material dating from the Early, Middle and Late Stone Age periods will occur. The survey by Webley & Halkett of the Caledon WEF,



which adjoins the proposed Langhoogte WEF, identified scatters of Early Stone Age (ESA) material on ploughed lands. In his survey on the farms Klipheuwel and Dassiesfontein to the south of the N2, Hart also identified some scatters of ESA material. Kaplan has also undertaken surveys around the Botrivier area and found some ESA artefacts. Very little is known about the distribution of the Later Stone Age peoples (San and Khoekhoen) although it is known that Khoekhoen groups such as the Hessequa and Chainoqua frequented the Overberg before the advent of the colonial farming period. The name of “Keissies Kraal” may be a reference to a Khoekhoen “kaptein” who lived in the area and according to du Toit the name Boontjieskraal is a reference to a Khoekhoen called “Jan Buntjie”. Little Later Stone Age material has been recorded in this area.” Based on the information available, it is unlikely that the development of poultry rearing facilities in this context will result in a negative to significant archaeological resources.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map, the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of low, high and very high palaeontological sensitivity. According to the extract from the Council of Geoscience Map 3319 Worcester Tile, the area proposed for development is underlain by the Gydo Formation of the Ceres Subgroup of the Bokkeveld Group (very high palaeontological sensitivity), and the Rietvlei Formation (high palaeontological sensitivity). According to the SAHRIS Fossil Layer Browser, the Rietvlei Formation consists of mostly unfossiliferous sandstones with sparse trace fossils and the Gydo Formation is known for its diverse shelly invertebrate biotas dominated by brachiopods, echinoderms, trilobites and molluscs (with several other minor groups), diverse trace fossils, rare fish remains (acanthodians, placoderms, sharks, bony fish) and primitive vascular plants (psilophytes, lycopods) and microfossils. According to Almond (May 2021, pers. comm); “Based on my experience in the Caledon area, the project area near Caledon is very probably of LOW palaeosensitivity as far as the bedrocks are concerned.” This was reiterated by Pether (July 2021, pers. comm.). Similar findings were made for the Caledon Wind Farm (ACO, 2011) which notes that “The ACO office was informed by two palaeontologists that there was little likelihood of any fossils in the decomposing shales”. It is therefore recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds procedure is implemented for the duration of construction activities.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information available for this area, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant heritage resources on condition that the attached Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented.



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

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
29402	9/2/015/0011	Old bridge over Rivier Sonderend, Genadendal	Building	Grade II
29403	9/2/015/0018	Bath River Bridge, Mill Street, Caledon	Building	Grade II
29398	9/2/015/0027	The Post House, Main Road, Greyton	Building	Grade II
34332	GREY1	Greyton 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
94538	GHI 13	Greyton Heritage Inventory - Building Erf 13	Building	Grade IIIc
94553	GHI 65.1	Greyton Heritage Inventory - Building Erf 65.1	Building	Grade IIIc
94554	GHI 65.2	Greyton Heritage Inventory - Building Erf 65.2	Building	Grade IIIb
94562	GHI 93	Greyton Heritage Inventory - Building Erf 93	Building	Grade IIIc
94564	GHI 98	Greyton Heritage Inventory - Building Erf 98	Building	Grade IIIb
94594	GHI 1396	Greyton Heritage Inventory - Building Erf 1396	Building	Grade IIIb
95212	GHI 908.1	Greyton Heritage Inventory – 908.1	Building	Grade IIIc
95213	GHI 908.2	Greyton Heritage Inventory – 908.2	Building	Grade IIIb
95406	GHI 93	Greyton Heritage Inventory - Building Erf 93	Building	Grade IIIc
140058	Temp/Kramat/11	Kramat Of Sayed Abdul Kader, Caledon	Living Heritage/Sacred sites, Burial Grounds & Graves	
137525	Mill street is National Heritage site	Mill street is National Heritage site	Monuments & Memorials	



APPENDIX 2: Reference List

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
3859	AIA Phase 1	Dave Halkett	01/05/2000	An Archaeological Investigation of Portions of the Caledon Hot Springs Site
503445				
6375	AIA Phase 1	Jayson Orton	08/08/2008	Heritage Statement for Proposed Caledon Flight Park, Caledon Magisterial District, Western Cape
6660	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	30/06/2008	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Jagersbos - Greyton 66 kV Powerline and Greyton Substation, Western Cape Province
8396	HIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	10/06/2005	Heritage Impact Assessment: Road DR 1298 at Bereaville near Genadendal



APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forest and Fisheries (National)
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
DEDECT	Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
DEDTEA	Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources (National)
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LEDET	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

	RED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required
	ORANGE/YELLOW:	HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
	GREEN:	MODERATE - desktop study is required
	BLUE/PURPLE:	LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required
	GREY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required
	WHITE/CLEAR:	UNKNOWN - these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study.



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.



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, 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 a member 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 throughout South Africa.