



**APPLICATION FORM
NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP (NID)
SECTION 38 (1) AND SECTION 38 (8)**

Heritage Western Cape Reference No:

To be completed by the applicant

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)

As per Section 38 (1) (e) of the NHRA, submission of the NID must be initiated at the earliest stage of development. Should the development trigger any other legislation, practitioners may submit the NID without formal submission to other statutory bodies in order to comply with the NHRA.

This form is to be read in conjunction with the HWC Notification of Intent to Develop, Heritage Impact Assessment, (Pre-Application) Basic Assessment Reports, Scoping Reports and Environmental Impact Assessments, Guidelines for Submission to HWC

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. All sections of the form must be completed in order to deem the application to be complete.

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

The following information is to be included upon submission to HWC:

1. Proof of payment with correct reference number (see Appendix A)
2. Completed and signed application form – the application form must be completed in full in order to be considered
3. Power of Attorney
4. Locality Map (see Appendix B)
5. Images of the site and its context
6. Additional information pertaining to the heritage of the site

Application and associated documentation to be emailed to ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

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

Department of Environmental Affairs Development Planning (Western Cape); Department of Mineral Resources (National); Department of Environmental Affairs (National);
Reference Number (if applicable): **N/A**

Please tick the applicable section:

- 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: DEADP
- This development will not require a NEMA application.

B. BASIC DETAILS

PROPERTY DETAILS:

Name of property: ERIN DE VIGNE

Street address or location (eg: off R44): Near Botrivier

Erf or farm number/s: PORTION 3 OF FARM 781, BOTRIVIER	Coordinates: -34.266729 S 19.185875 E (A logical centre point. Format based on WGS84.)
Town or District: Theewaterskloof	Municipality: Theewaterskloof
Extent of property: 68.9 ha	Current use: Agriculture
Predominant land use/s of surrounding properties: Agriculture	

REGISTERED OWNER OF PROPERTY:

Name and Surname: Erin de Vigne (Pty) Ltd (Contact: Ted Adams)		
Address: Private Bag X15, Suite 107, Hermanus, 7200		
Telephone:	Cell: 082 772 3135	E-mail: seashore@hermanus.co.za

APPLICANT/ AUTHORISED AGENT:

Name and Surname:		
Address:		
Telephone	Cell	E-mail

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. All sections of the form have been completed.

Signature of Owner:

Date:



15th March 2023

Should the owner not be able to sign, the applicants/ agents must attach a copy of power of attorney to this form.

Signature of Applicant/ Authorised Agent:

Date:

Applicants/ agents must attach a copy of power of attorney to this form.

C. DEVELOPMENT DETAILS:

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.

<input 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.	S38(1)(c) Any development or activity that will change the character of a site -
<input type="checkbox"/>	S38(1)(b) Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	S38(1)(d) Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ² in extent.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other triggers, eg: in terms of other legislation, (ie: National Environment Management Act, etc.) Please set out details: NEMA	<input type="checkbox"/> (i) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent; <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years.
		If you have checked any of the three boxes above, describe how the proposed development will change the character of the site: No change in character is anticipated

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: DEADP

Present phase at which the process with that authority stands: Pre-application Phase ito NEMA

Provide a full description of the nature and extent of the proposed development or activity including its potential impacts:

Dam 1

- Construction of the enlarged 19 500 m³ storage capacity Dam 1 with a new core and cut-off trench. The dam will have a 10.0 m wall height and a total footprint area of 1.5 ha.
- Proposed 250 mm dia HDPE outlet pipe Class PE100 PN10.
- Excavation of a new open channel spillway on the embankment left flank.
- Pump station below dam. (4 m x 4 m).

Dam 2

- Construction of the enlarged 50 000 m³ storage capacity Dam 2 with a new core and cut-off trench. The dam will have a 4.5 m wall height and a total footprint area of 2.5 ha.
- Proposed 250 mm dia HDPE outlet pipe Class PE100 PN10.
- Proposed 315 mm dia HDPE overflow spillway pipe.

The dams will be used to store registered water from the Huiskloof River, for irrigation of the planned vineyards (approx. 10ha). Water will be gravity fed to the proposed enlarged dams via an existing 200 mm diameter HDPE pipeline from the diversion weir on the Huiskloof River.

Estimated value cost of the project in South African Rands: R 6 Million _____

D. ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

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.

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

See attached desktop heritage screening assessment

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage</p> <p>Description of resource:</p>

	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 type="checkbox"/>	<p>Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</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 type="checkbox"/>	<p>Archaeological resources (Including archaeological sites and material, rock art, battlefields & wrecks):</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Palaeontological resources (i.e: fossils):</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</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>

	Description of impact on heritage resource:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Other heritage resources:</p> <p>Description of resource:</p> <p>Description of impact on heritage resource:</p>

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

This application is for the expansion of existing dams to provide water to additional cultivation areas on a farm near Botrivier. Long before Western settlement, this east-facing glen was home to prosperous herders, the Khoi-Khoi, who pastured their livestock in rich pastures along the banks of the “Couga River”. The river flows south towards the marsh Botrivier estuary, and was for centuries the home of contented tribes who savoured the privilege of fresh waters in the water-scarce Cape. “Rich in fat”, was the river’s name – a tribute to the area’s reputation for “lots of butter”, which the early settlers came in search of to barter for. It was this creamy “botter” (Afrikaans) which gave the “Bot River” its ultimate name¹. The town Botrivier was established in 1890 when a trading store was opened and the Bot River Hotel was built, followed by the opening of a railway line to the town in 1902². The early Botrivier farm owned by Adrian Van der Stel was comprised of Compagniesdrift, Rouiheuwel (or Roodeheuwel), Botrivier Outspan, and Keerweer (or Keer Weerder, meaning ‘come again’). For 3 centuries, these farms were where travellers outspanned their oxen and wagons along the Botrivier. This was in effect the beginning of the fertile rolling hills of the Overberg that early travellers were known to call Canaan (the ‘promised land’) and for years, Botrivier has been called the ‘gateway to the Overberg’ because of this. Later, the Keerweer farm would be renamed to what is known as Wildekrans Wine Estate². Wildekrans is located immediately north of the development area.

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 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 the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, it is very unlikely that significant cultural landscape heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

Heritage impact assessments have been completed in close proximity to the area proposed for development according to the information available on SAHRIS (Figure 2). In the assessment completed for the Langhoogte WEF located approximately 5km 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 few 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. Little Later Stone Age material has been recorded in this area.” Based on the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, it is very unlikely that significant archaeological heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

According to the SAHRIS PalaeoSensitivity Map (Figure 4a), the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of moderate palaeontological sensitivity. According to the Council of GeoScience Map 3319 for Worcester (Figure 4b), the area proposed for development is underlain by the Quaternary Sands. Some of the area proposed for cultivation and dam 1 are located within sediments of the Tratra Formation of the Ceres Subgroup. This subgroup is known to conserve evidence of 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,

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botrivier>

² <https://wildekrans.com/our-history/>

bony fish) and primitive vascular plants (psilophytes, lycopods) as well as microfossils. While chance fossils could be located within these deposits, based on the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, it is very unlikely that significant palaeontological heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

Summary of anticipated impacts on heritage resources:

As it is not likely that the proposed development will impact significant heritage resources, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required for this proposed development. It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.

E. ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL:

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/ USB 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.

F. RECOMMENDATION

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

Recommendation made by:

Name: Jenna Lavin

Capacity: Heritage Assessment Practitioner

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.

G. 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 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:
<p>PLEASE NOTE: Any further studies which Heritage Western Cape requires 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. Please refer to the <i>Guidelines for Heritage Impact Assessments required in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)</i></p>	



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HERITAGE SCREENER

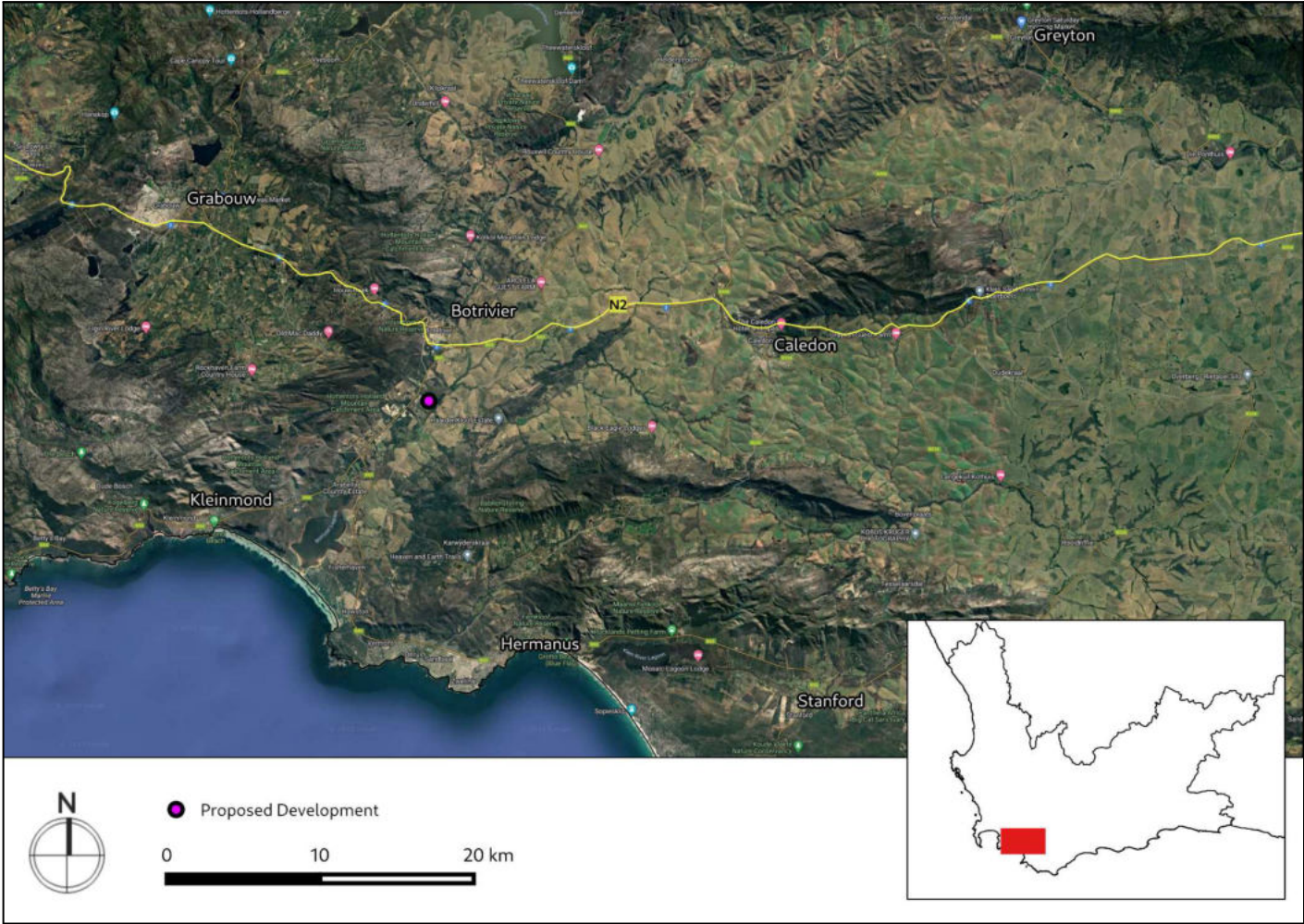
CTS Reference Number:	CTS23_081	
HWC Ref:		
Client:	PHS	
Date:	March 2023	
Title:	<p>Proposed development of new cultivation areas and the expansion of existing dams on Portion 3 of Farm 781, Botrivier</p>	
Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists	<p>RECOMMENDATION: As it is not likely that the proposed development will impact significant heritage resources, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required for this proposed development.</p>	

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



1. Proposed Development Summary

Dam 1

- Construction of the enlarged 19 500 m³ storage capacity Dam 1 with a new core and cut-off trench. The dam will have a 10.0 m wall height and a total footprint area of 1.5 ha.
- Proposed 250 mm dia HDPE outlet pipe Class PE100 PN10.
- Excavation of a new open channel spillway on the embankment left flank.
- Pump station below dam. (4 m x 4 m).

Dam 2

- Construction of the enlarged 50 000 m³ storage capacity Dam 2 with a new core and cut-off trench. The dam will have a 4.5 m wall height and a total footprint area of 2.5 ha.
- Proposed 250 mm dia HDPE outlet pipe Class PE100 PN10.
- Proposed 315 mm dia HDPE overflow spillway pipe.

The dams will be used to store registered water from the Huiskloof River, for irrigation of the planned vineyards (approx. 10ha). Water will be gravity fed to the proposed enlarged dams via an existing 200 mm diameter HDPE pipeline from the diversion weir on the Huiskloof River.

Please note that the weir and the blue pipeline exists, it is approved and therefore lawful. It does not form part of the application. Please note that this is existing where it appears on any images.

2. Application References

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

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-34.266729 19.185875
Erf number / Farm number	PORTION 3 OF FARM 781, BOTRIVIER (ERIN DE VIGNE)
Local Municipality	Theewaterskloof
District Municipality	Overstrand
Province	Western Cape



Current Use	Agriculture (Wine Farm)
Total Extent	Approximately 68.9 hectares

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	New Cultivation Area: approximately 10ha; Total Dam footprint approximately 4ha:
Depth of excavation (m)	The existing dams were constructed with the in situ clayey material available from their basins and founded on the shale foundation. The proposed enlargements will be done similarly. The dams will have an upstream core with cut-off trench, estimated to be around 4.0 m deep with a minimum width of 4.0 m.
Height of development (m)	Dam 2: wall height 4.5m; Dam 1: wall height of 10m (note: both are existing dams)

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-
	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):



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6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

Pump station below Dam 1.

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

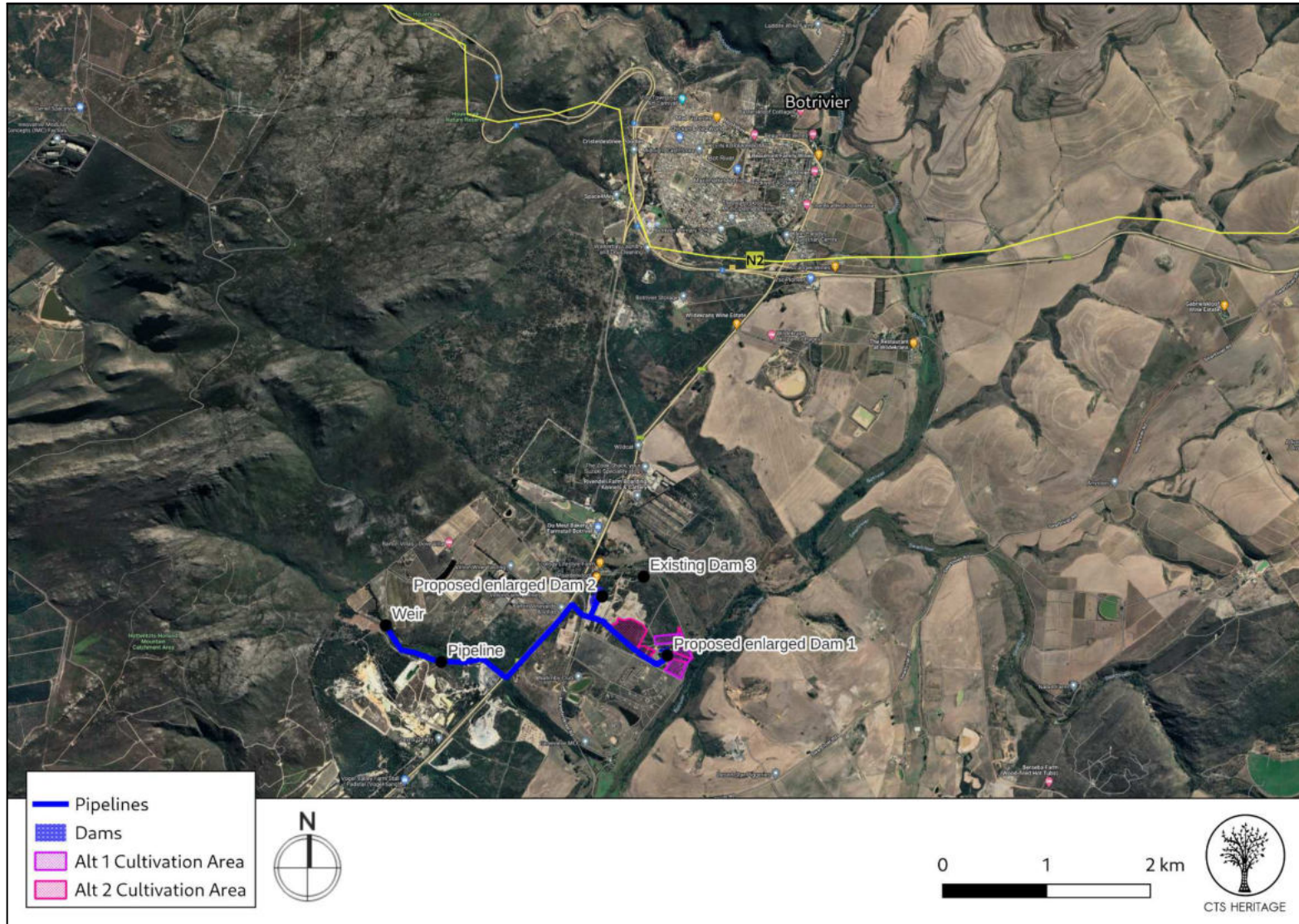


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2022) indicating the proposed development area at closer range. The weir and pipeline are existing.

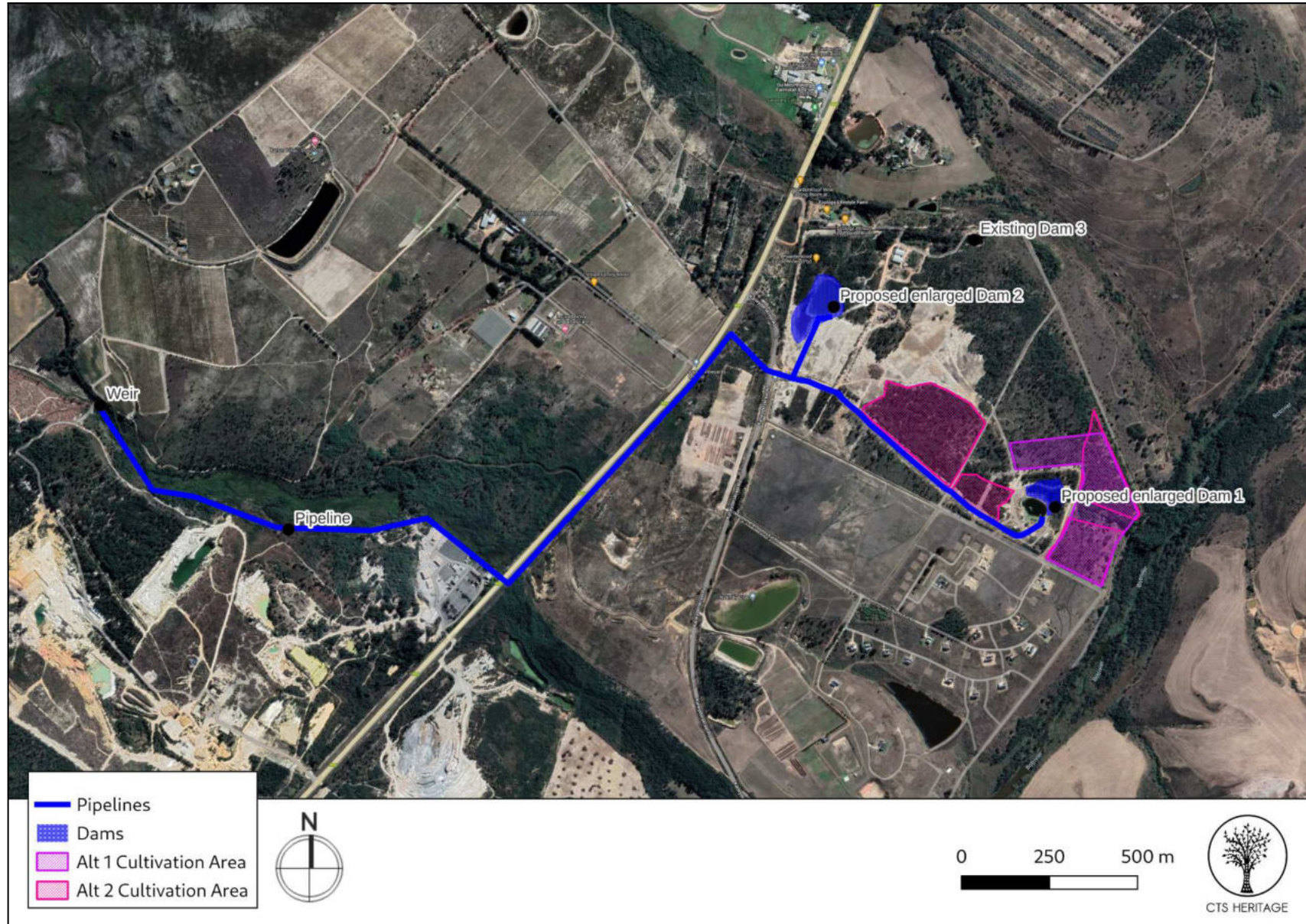


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2022) indicating the proposed development area at closer range. The weir and pipeline are existing.

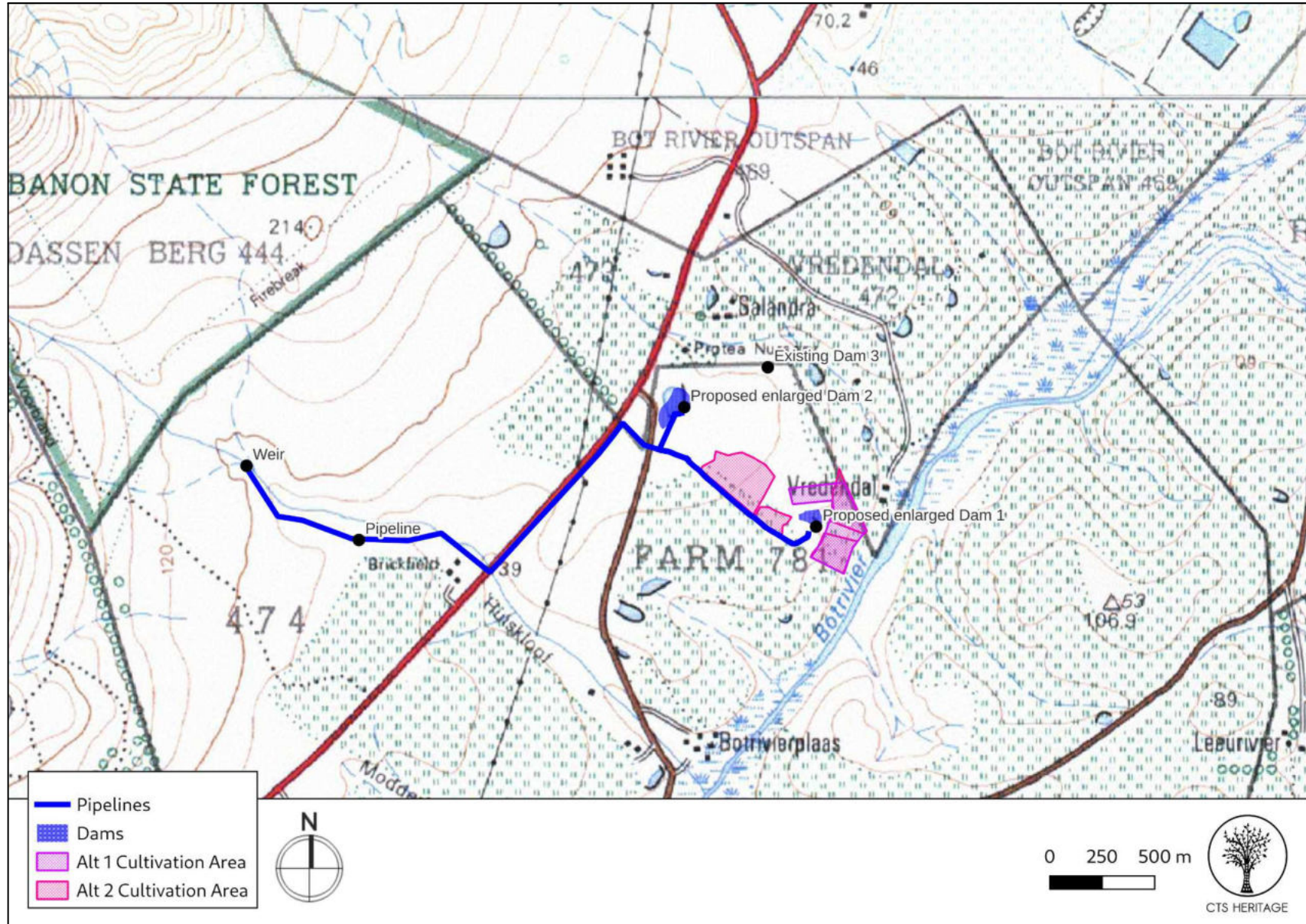


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Extract from the 1:50 000 Topo Map indicating the proposed development area at closer range. The weir and pipeline are existing.

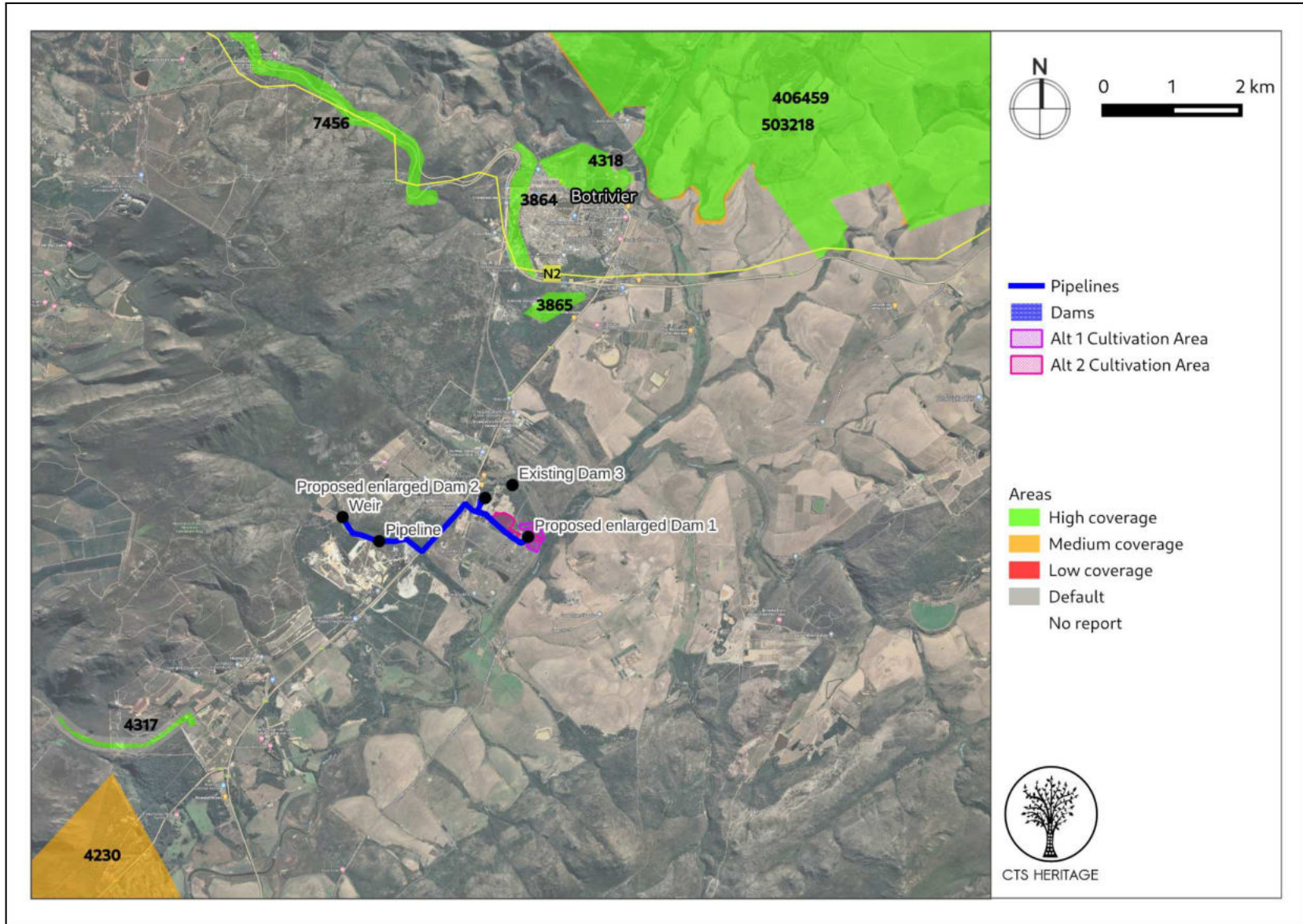


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 5km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for a full reference list. The weir and pipeline are existing.

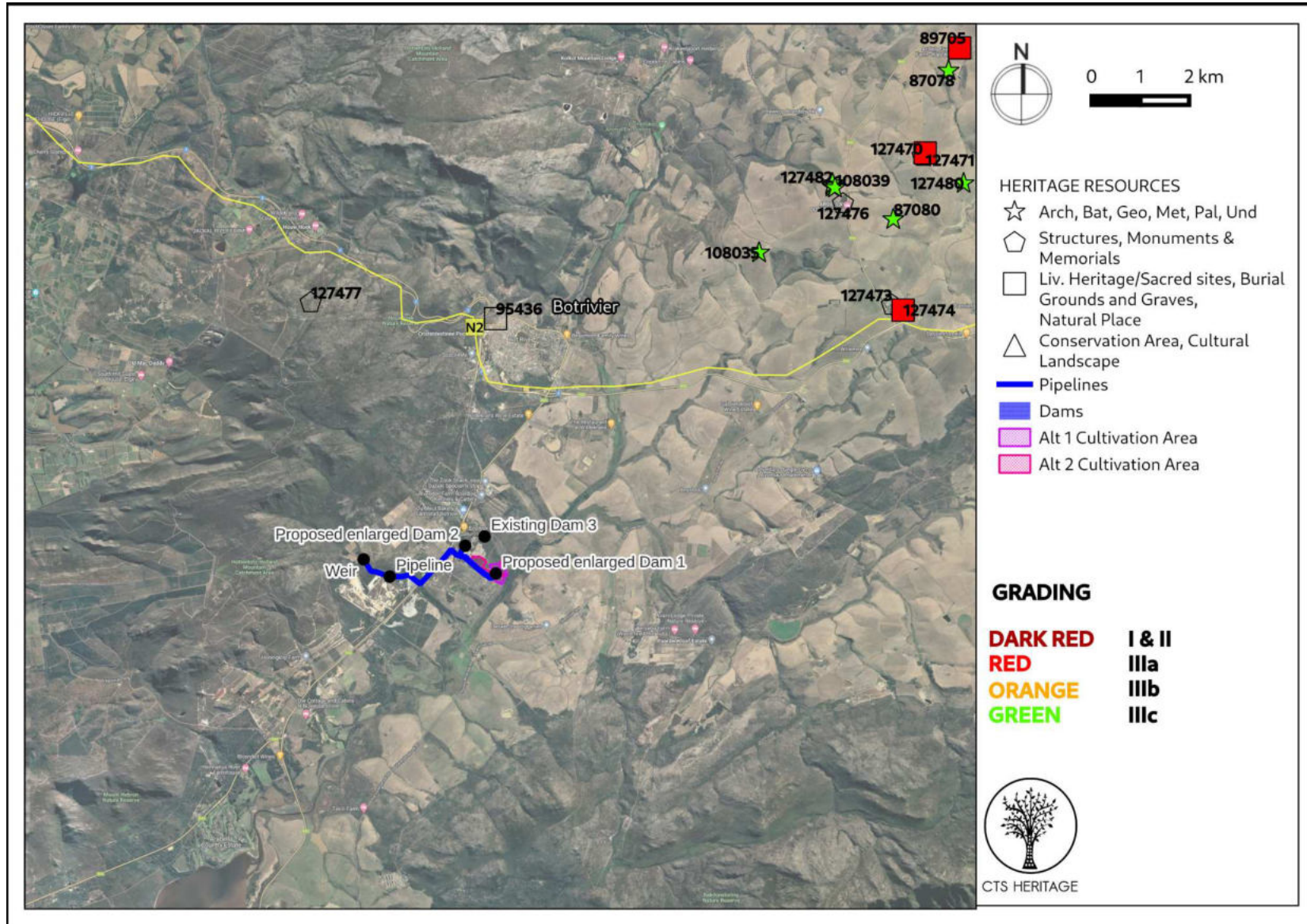


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for a full description of heritage resource types. The weir and pipeline are existing.

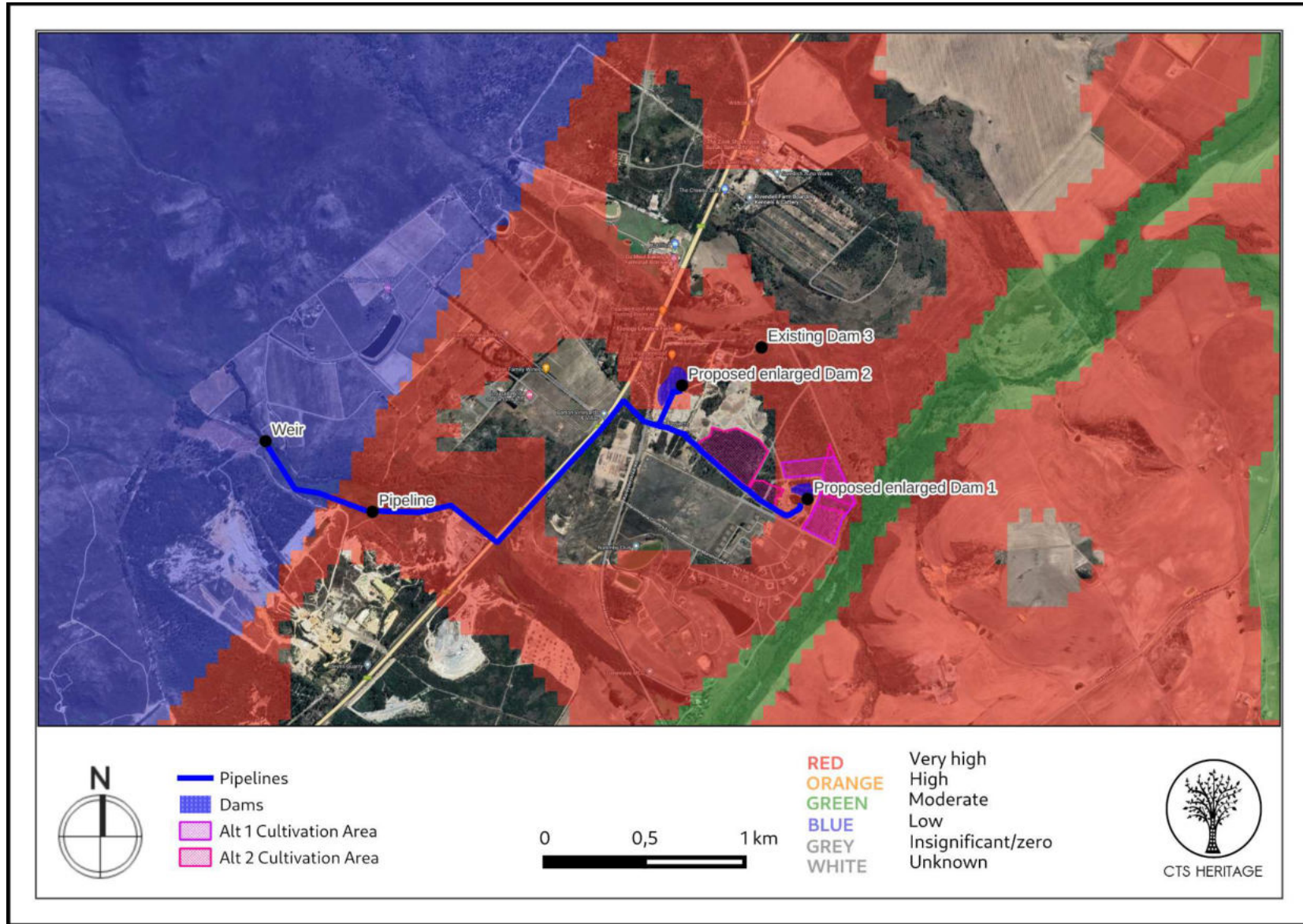


Figure 4a. SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating moderate fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend. The weir and pipeline are existing.



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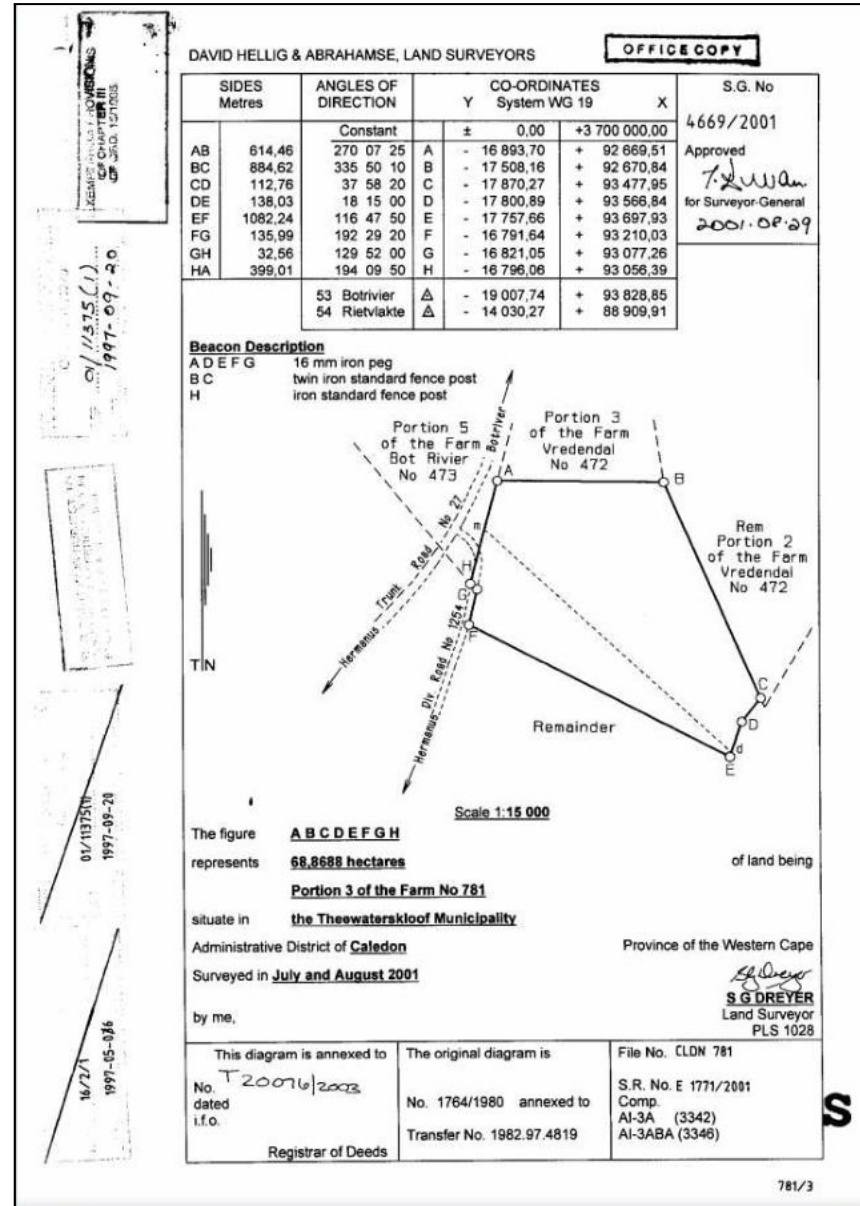


Figure 5. SG Diagram. Cape Farm Mapper - accessed on 13 March 2023

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8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This application is for the expansion of existing dams to provide water to additional cultivation areas on a farm near Botrivier. Long before Western settlement, this east-facing glen was home to prosperous herders, the Khoi-Khoi, who pastured their livestock in rich pastures along the banks of the “Couga River”. The river flows south towards the marsh Botrivier estuary, and was for centuries the home of contented tribes who savoured the privilege of fresh waters in the water-scarce Cape. “Rich in fat”, was the river’s name – a tribute to the area’s reputation for “lots of butter”, which the early settlers came in search of to barter for. It was this creamy “botter” (Afrikaans) which gave the “Bot River” its ultimate name¹. The town Botrivier was established in 1890 when a trading store was opened and the Bot River Hotel was built, followed by the opening of a railway line to the town in 1902². The early Botrivier farm owned by Adrian Van der Stel was comprised of Compagniesdrift, Rouiheuwel (or Roodeheuwel), Botrivier Outspan, and Keerweer (or Keer Weerder, meaning ‘come again’). For 3 centuries, these farms were where travellers outspanned their oxen and wagons along the Botrivier. This was in effect the beginning of the fertile rolling hills of the Overberg that early travellers were known to call Canaan (the ‘promised land’) and for years, Botrivier has been called the ‘gateway to the Overberg’ because of this. Later, the Keerweer farm would be renamed to what is known as Wildekrans Wine Estate². Wildekrans is located immediately north of the development area.

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 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 the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, it is very unlikely that significant cultural landscape heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

Heritage impact assessments have been completed in close proximity to the area proposed for development according to the information available on SAHRIS (Figure 2). In the assessment completed for the Langhoogte WEF located approximately 5km 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 few 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. Little Later Stone Age material has been recorded in this area.” Based on the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, it is very unlikely that significant archaeological heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

According to the SAHRIS PalaeoSensitivity Map (Figure 4a), the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of moderate palaeontological sensitivity. According to the Council of GeoScience Map 3319 for Worcester (Figure 4b), the area proposed for development is underlain by the Quaternary Sands. Some of the area proposed for cultivation and dam 1 are located within sediments of the Tratra Formation of the Ceres Subgroup. This subgroup is known to conserve evidence of 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) as well as microfossils. While chance fossils could be located within these deposits, based on the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, it is very unlikely that significant palaeontological heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botrivier>

² <https://wildekrans.com/our-history/>



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RECOMMENDATION:

As it is not likely that the proposed development will impact significant heritage resources, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required for this proposed development. It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.

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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 10km Inclusion Zone from SAHRIS

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
95436	Compagniesdrift Graveyard	Ptn 25 Farm Compagniesdrift No. 436 Graveyard	Burial Grounds & Graves	
87080	CALE009	Caledon 009	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127469	ELWF Bruinklip	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm Bruinklip	Building	
127470	ELWF Windheuwel	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm Windheuwel	Building	
127471	ELWF Windheuwel Graveyard	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
127473	ELWF Langhoogte	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm Langhoogte	Building	
127474	ELWF Langhoogte Graveyard	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm Graveyard	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
127476	ELWF De Vlei	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm De Vlei	Building	
127477	ELWF Langhoogte Annex	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm Langhoogte Annex	Building	
127480	ELWF 001	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm 001	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127481	ELWF 002	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm 002	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127482	ELWF 003	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm 003	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127483	ELWF 004	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm 004	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
127484	ELWF 005	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm 005	Artefacts	Grade IIIc

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127485	ELWF 006	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm 006	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
108033	LNGH01	Langhoogte 01	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
108034	LNGH02	Langhoogte 02	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
108035	LNGH03	Langhoogte 03	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
108036	LNGH04	Langhoogte 04	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
108037	LNGH05	Langhoogte 05	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
108038	LNGH06	Langhoogte 06	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
108039	LNGH07	Langhoogte 07	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
89704	CWF009	Caledon Wind Farm 009	Artefacts	Grade IIIc

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APPENDIX 2 Reference List

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
3864	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/08/2006	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Housing Development Portion 25 of the Farm Compagniesdrift No. 436 Caledon
3865	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/05/2007	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Overberg Gateway Development (Phase 1 and Phase 2) Portion of Farm 858 Caledon
4318	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/06/2006	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Development Portion 5 of Farm 436 Caledon
7456	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/07/2002	Archaeological Impact Assessment and Heritage Review the Proposed N1/N2 Wineland Toll Highway Project

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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



- 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.