



CTS HERITAGE

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS18_212 ATSA833
HWC Ref:	19013111
Client:	EnviroAfrica
Date:	February 2019
Title:	Proposed development of a 25m tall telecommunications mast on Portion 112 of Farm 202, Hans Moes Kraal, George (Site Name: Hans Moes Kraal)
Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists	RECOMMENDATION: The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded. Due to the location and nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that significant heritage resources will be impacted by the development and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.

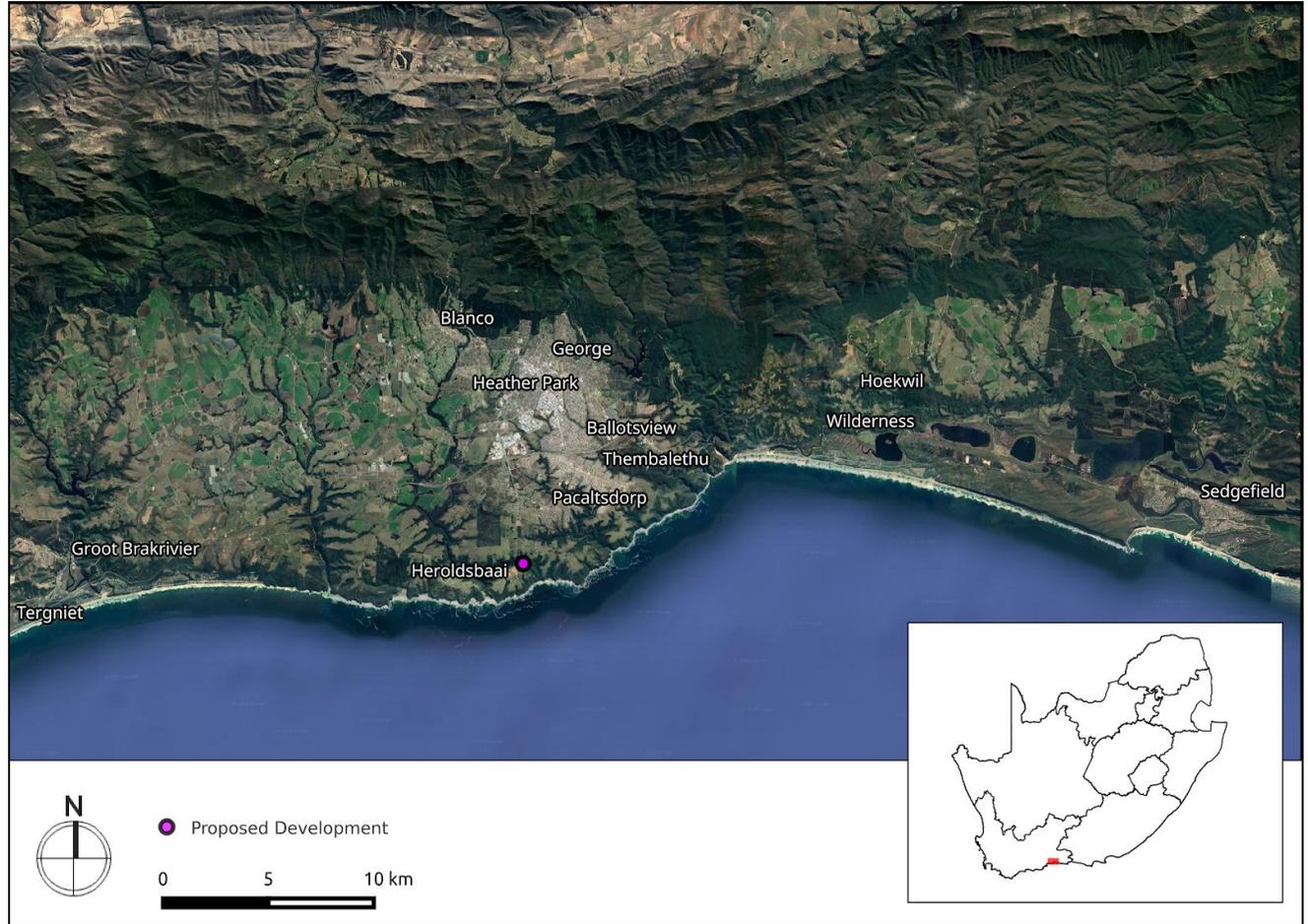


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

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1. Proposed Development Summary

Proposed development of a 25m tall telecommunications mast on Portion 112 of Farm 202, Hans Moes Kraal, George (Site Name: Hans Moes Kraal)

2. Application References

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

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-34,043131° S 22,452473° E
Erf number / Farm number	Portion 112 Farm 202
Local Municipality	George
District Municipality	Garden Route
Previous Magisterial District	George
Province	Western Cape
Current Use	Agriculture
Current Zoning	Agriculture
Total Extent	3.04 Ha

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	64m2
Depth of excavation (m)	>2m
Height of development (m)	25m
Expected years of operation before decommission	NA

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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):

6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

NA

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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 (2017) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.

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● Proposed Development

100

0

100 m



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

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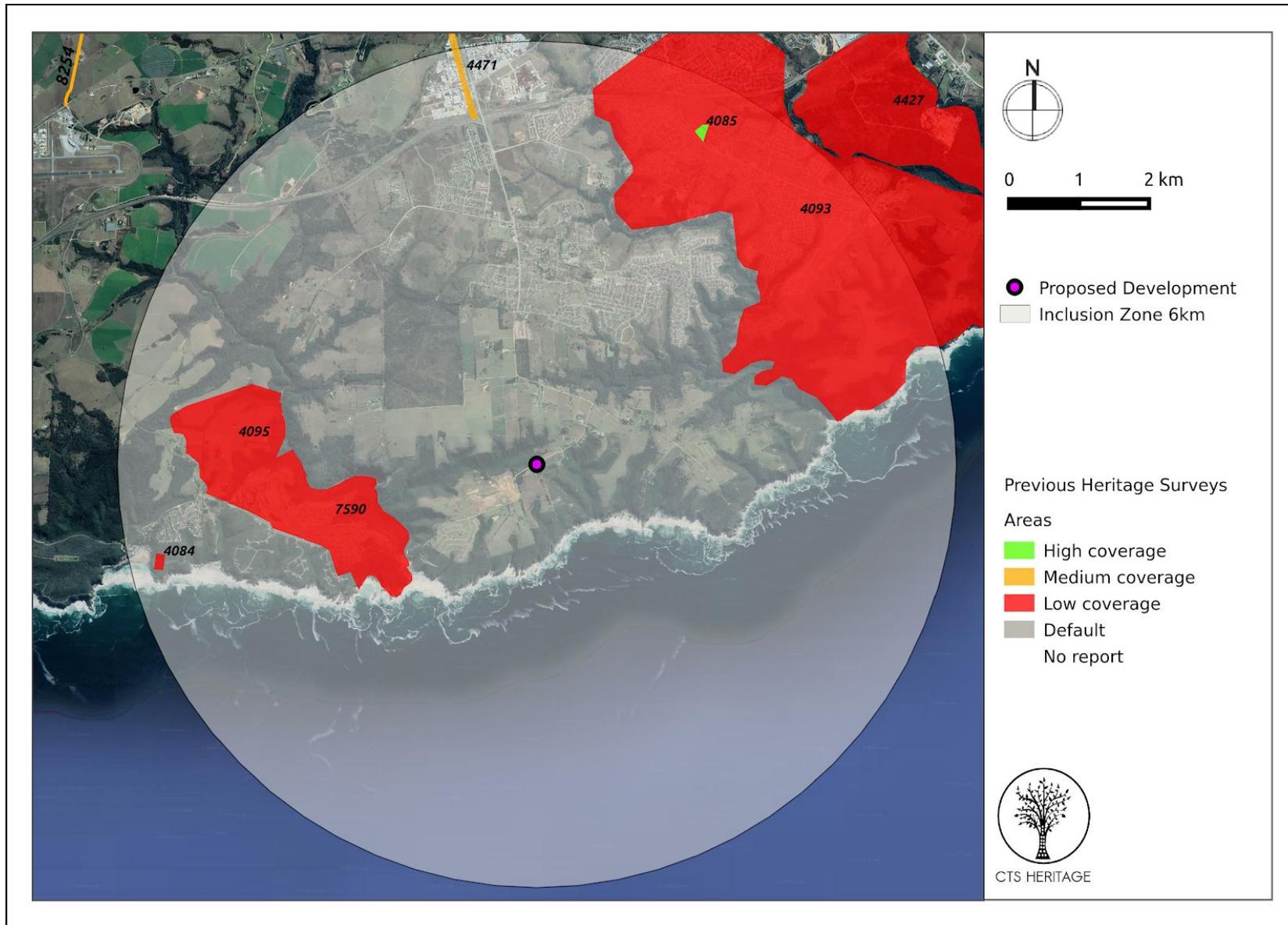


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 6km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.

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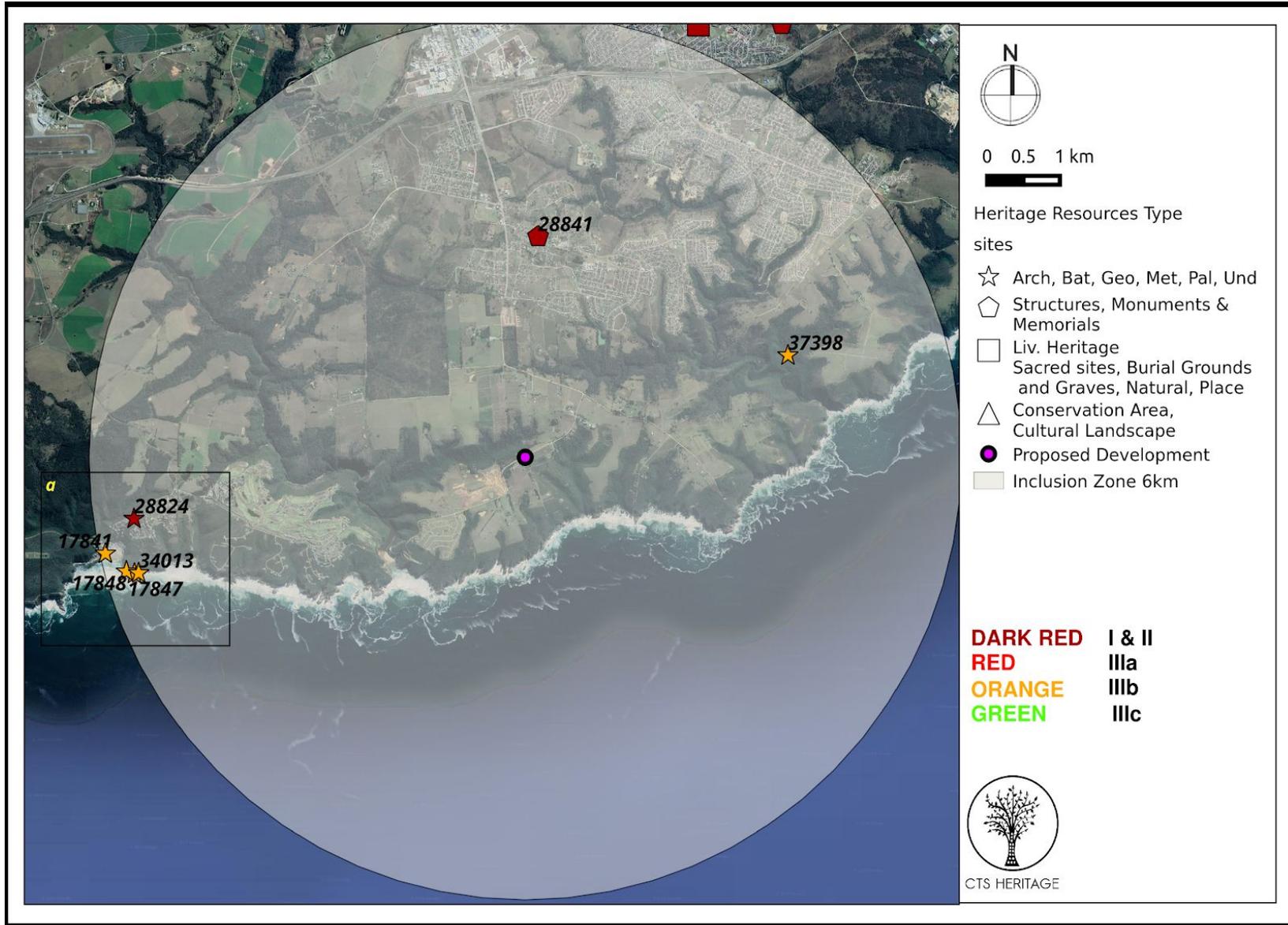


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated (see Figures 3b for inset). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.

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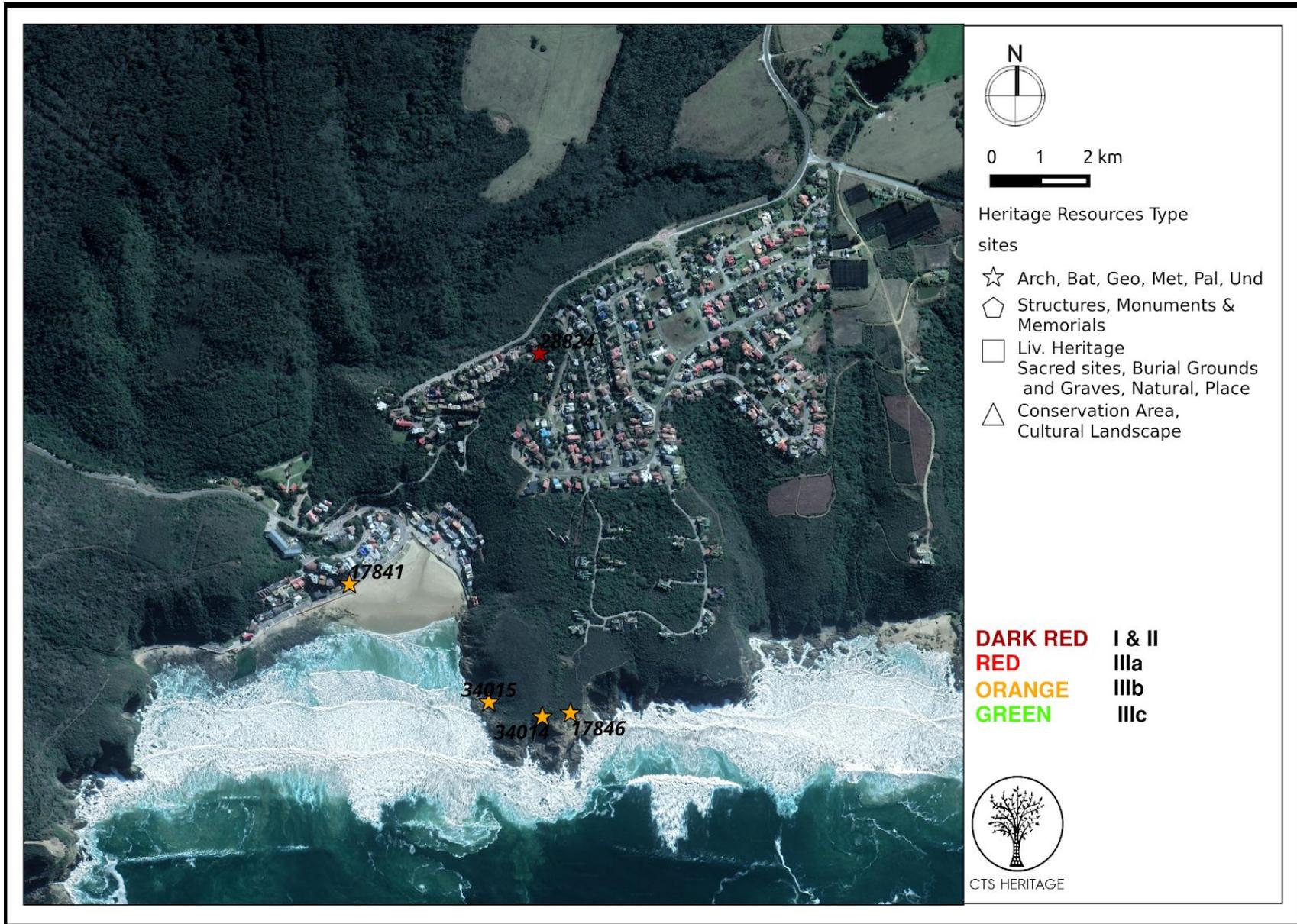


Figure 3b. Inset Map.

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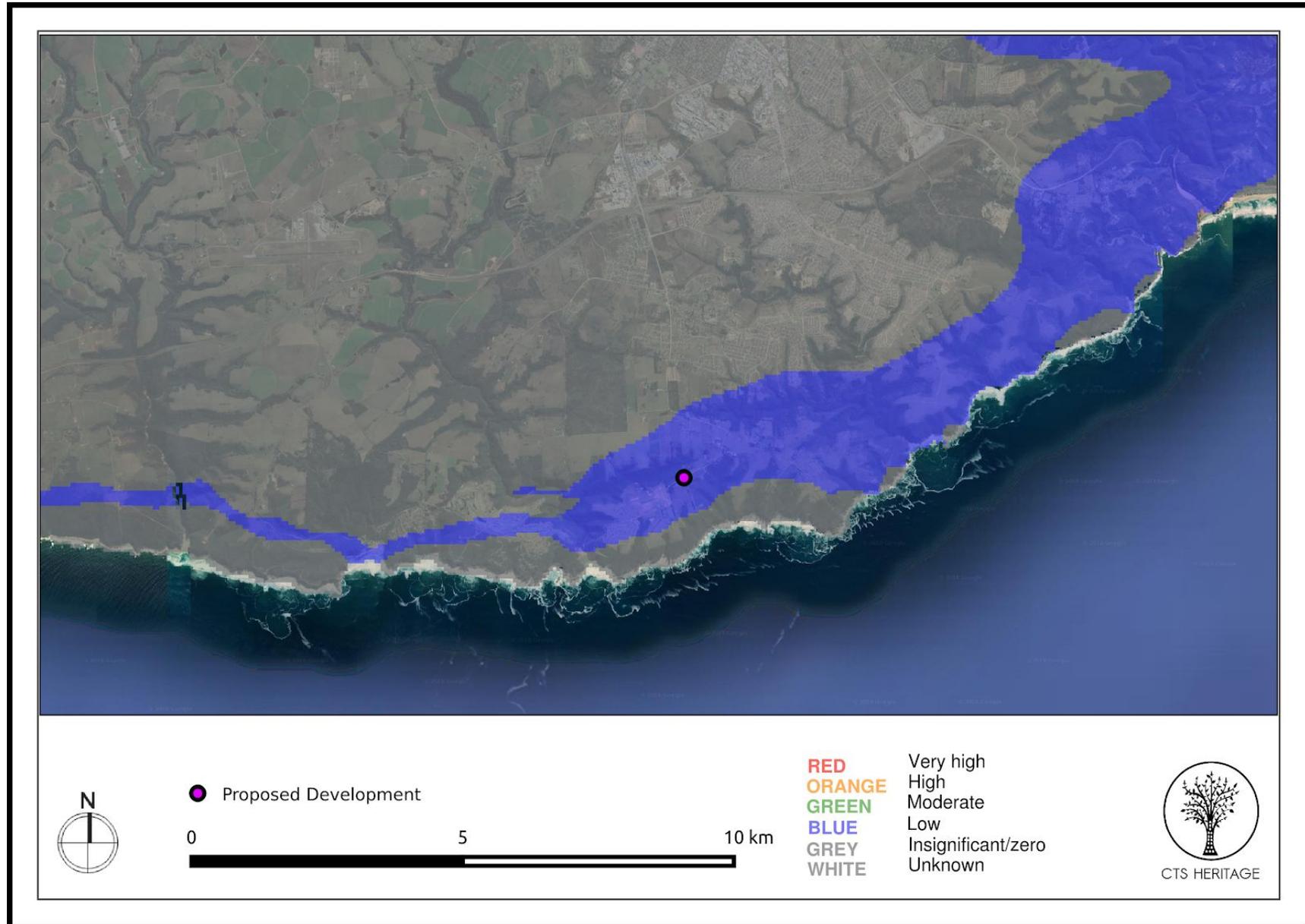


Figure 4a. SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating low to zero fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.

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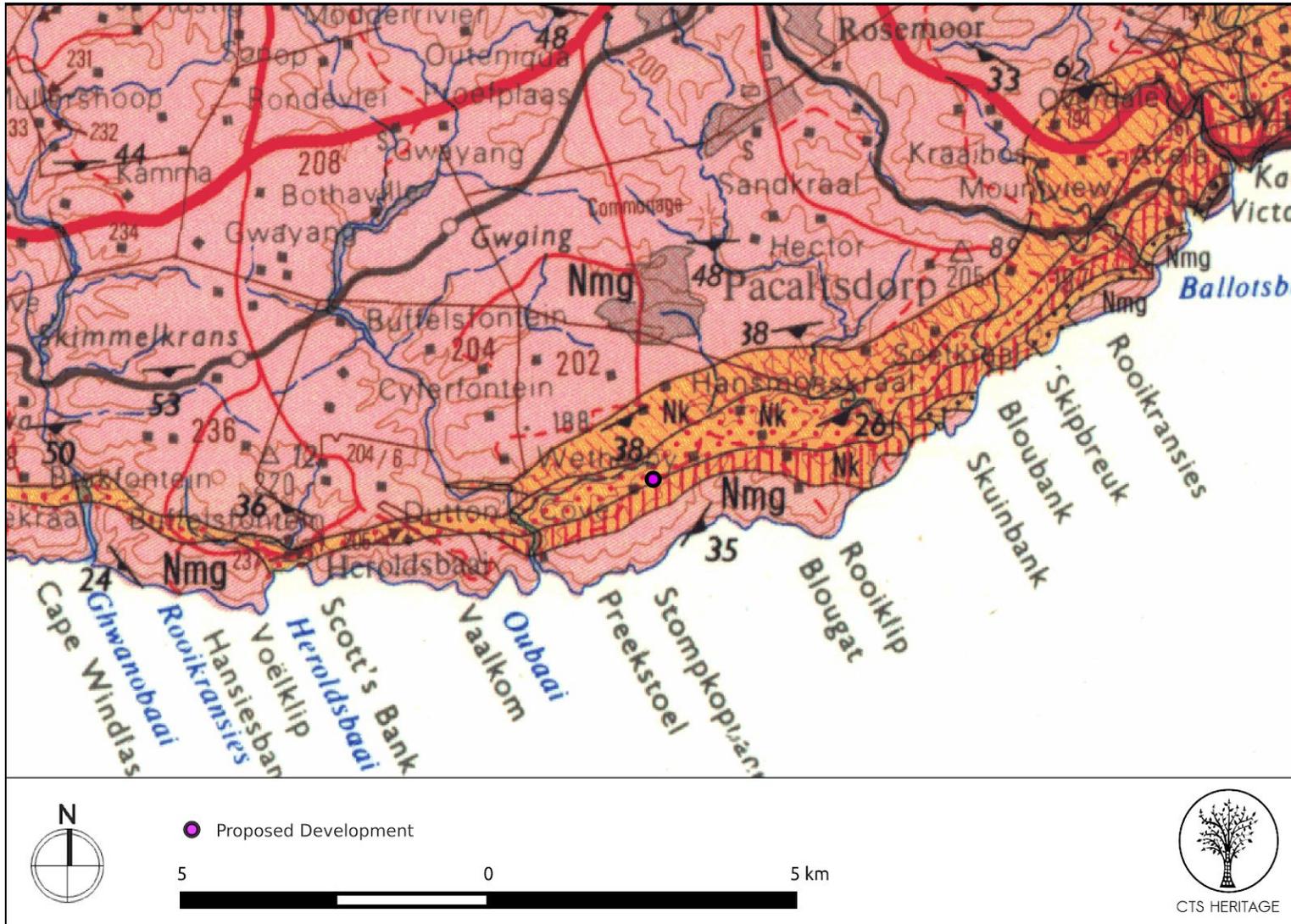


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Georectified geological map extract from CGS 1:250 000 Oudtshoorn geological map (3322). Kaaimans Formation (Orange with red dots; Nk).

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8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This heritage screening assessment has been conducted for an application for the establishment of a 25m telecommunications mast on portion 112 of farm 202, Hans Moes Kraal, George. The Lalavuga Nature Reserve is located to the east of the proposed telecommunications mast but will not be impacted as the development footprint (64m²) of the proposed mast will not encroach into the Nature Reserve. The telecommunications mast is located in a rather rural part of George, Western Cape. Apart from a number of smallholdings and residential units, the overall landscape is still free from large scale intrusive development.

The first recorded loan farm agreement for Hans Moes Kraal (also referred to as 'Muiskraal') was drawn up in 1778 and awarded to Abraham Vivier. In 1813 the London Mission Society agreed to establish a mission at Pacaltsdorp (previously known as Hoogekraal). According to census records, in 1816 Hans Moes Kraal was owned by Jacob Coen Rademeyer who is recorded as having been an agriculturalist who owned seventeen slaves. This high number of slaves is an indication that the farm was economically very productive. In 1816 Rademeyer was formerly granted quitrent rights for Hans Moes Kraal. According to the records the extent of the farm is given as 1718 morgen (1584 hectares). The ravine sections of the farm were retained by the government as forest reserve areas. In 1826, the London Mission Society purchased the Hans Moes Kraal farm. Approximately 400 morgen was cultivated under lease by people from Pacaltsdorp (located north of Hans Moes Kraal). The uncultivated land was used as commonage. By 1886 the Society still administered Hansmoeskraal and according to a report Hans Moes Kraal was being used for Pacaltsdorp educational purposes (agricultural learnerships). In 1909 an amended title was issued for Hans Moes Kraal, possibly as a result of boundary disputes between Government and the London Mission Society. In 1925, the land was subdivided and sold off. The standing lease agreements were not renewed against allotments and the tenants were no longer allowed to farm on Hans Moes Kraal. Today, many of the families that live in Pacaltsdorp are trying to reclaim land in Hans Moes Kraal. They believe that their ancestors who had lived on Hans Moes Kraal farm were mistreated due to the fact that they lost their right to farm parts of the land. Although a land claim was lodged with the Land Claims Commission, the claim was rejected as no accurate property descriptions were provided on the claim form and the descendant claimants were unable to positively identify which land was 'owed' to them.

The Hans Moes Kraal area was previously surveyed by Stefan de Kock (NID: 406094) in his HIA phase 1 report on the proposed George Southern Arterial Road. He noted that rock art and stone artefacts have been discovered in the caves that are located on the shoreline. Rock art sites have been recorded at the mouth of the Skaapkop River and stone artefacts were found in the Blougat cave. These sites are both located approximately 6km to the south east of the proposed development and will not be impacted by the proposed development. It is possible that there may be similar coastal sites along the coastline which have yet to be recorded in the area, however the proposed development is located more than 1km from the coastline and is unlikely to impact any significant archaeological resources. As seen in Figure 3a (also see Appendix 1), there are only two heritage resources of Grade II status that fall into the 6km inclusion zone. These sites are; (1) a church building (siteID: 28841) located approximately 3km north of the proposed development and, (2) a rock shelter (siteID: 28824) located approximately 6km west of the proposed development. These Grade II heritage sites will not be impacted by the proposed development. In addition, the other recorded heritage resources that are grade IIIb are not located near the proposed development and therefore will not be disturbed. No known significant heritage resources will be impacted by the proposed development.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map (Figure 4a), the proposed development area is underlain by geological sediment of low palaeontological sensitivity. The geological map shows that area proposed for development is located within the Kaaimans Formation (Figure 4b). According to the SAHRIS Fossil Heritage Browser, this formation does not have any fossils (apart from possibly microfossils) due to high levels of deformation. Due to the limited footprint of the proposed development, it is unlikely that the construction of the telecommunications mast will impact on significant palaeontological heritage in the region.

RECOMMENDATION:

The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded. Due to the location and nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that significant heritage resources will be impacted by the development and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required

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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 6km Inclusion Zone

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
28841	9/2/030/0007	Church and church buildings, Pacaltsdorp	Building	Grade II
28824	9/2/030/0032	Rock Shelter, Herold's Bay, George District	Archaeological	Grade II
17846	HEROLDB1	Herold's Bay 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
34013	HB330/001	Herolds Bay 330/001	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
34014	HB330/002	Herolds Bay 330/002	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
34015	HB330/003	Herolds Bay 330/003	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
37398	PCD1	Skaapkoprivier 1	Rock Art, Archaeological	Grade IIIb
17841	HBC1	Herold's Bay Cave	Artefacts, Deposit, Shell Midden	Grade IIIb
17847	HEROLDB2	Herold's Bay 2	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
17848	HEROLDB3	Herold's Bay 3	Artefacts	Grade IIIb

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APPENDIX 2 Reference List

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
4084	AIA	Peter Nilssen	29/01/2007	Archaeological Heritage Scoping Survey Farm 330/1 Portion 4 & Farm 330/1 Restant (Owned by Stanvliet Diskresionere Familie Trust and Pool Landgoed Trust Respectively), Herold's Bay, George, Western Cape Province: Proposed Joint Residential Development
4085	AIA	Peter Nilssen	08/06/2007	Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Erf 7524, a Portion of Erf 1821, Tyolora: Proposed Thembaletu Plaza and Nursery School, Corner of Sandkraaland Ngcakani Roads, Tyolora, Thembaletu, George, Western Cape Province
7590	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/11/2001	Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed Development Oubaai Golf Estate, George
4093	AIA	Cobus Dreyer	23/06/2006	First Phase Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Ballot's Bay Field School Development at Sand Kraal 197, George, South Western Cape
4471	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	13/04/2007	Archaeological Investigation the Proposed Development of the North Western Bulk Water Reservoirs at Denneoord and Bulk Water Supply Line from Denneoord to Pacaltsdorp, George
4095	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/07/2007	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Development Dutton's Cove Country Estate Herolds Bay Portion of Remainder Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 6) of Buffelsfontein 204
406094	HIA	Stefan de Kock	08/09/2009	Heritage Impact Assessment: Proposed George Southern Arterial Road

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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.

The compilation of the Heritage Screener will not include any field assessment. The Heritage Screener will be submitted to the applicant within 24 hours from receipt of full payment. **If the 24-hour deadline is not met by CTS, the applicant will be refunded in full.**

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