

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS18_149
SAHRA Ref:	12892
Client:	EnviroAfrica
Date:	31 August 2018
Title:	Proposed development of a 25m high telecommunication mast on Erf 2820, 41 Brisson Street, Matjieskloof, Springbok, Northern Cape

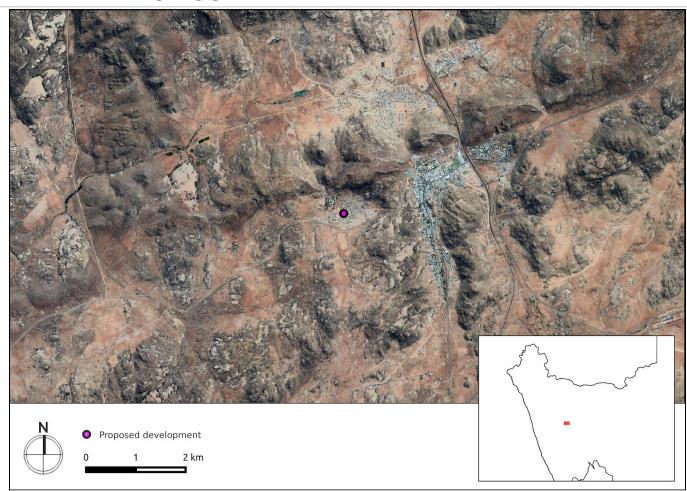


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

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 establishment of the proposed 25m telecommunications mast and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required



1. Proposed Development Summary

Proposed development of a 25m high telecommunication mast on Erf 2820, 41 Brisson Street, Matjieskloof, Springbok, Northern Cape

2. Application References

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

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-29.6710823236 / 17.866621546
Erf number / Farm number	Erf 2820
Local Municipality	Nama Khoi
District Municipality	Namakwa
Previous Magisterial District	Namakwaland
Province	Northern Cape
Current Use	Residential
Current Zoning	Residential
Total Extent	

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	56m2
Depth of excavation (m)	>2m
Height of development (m)	25m
Expected years of operation before decommission	



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 000m² in extent
	b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
	c) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years
	4. Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ²
	5. Other (state):

6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

NA



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

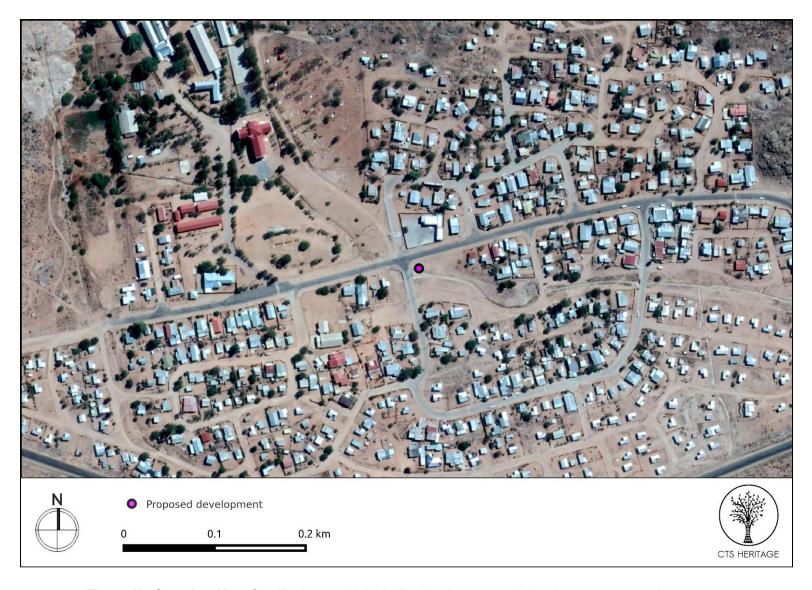


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2017) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.





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



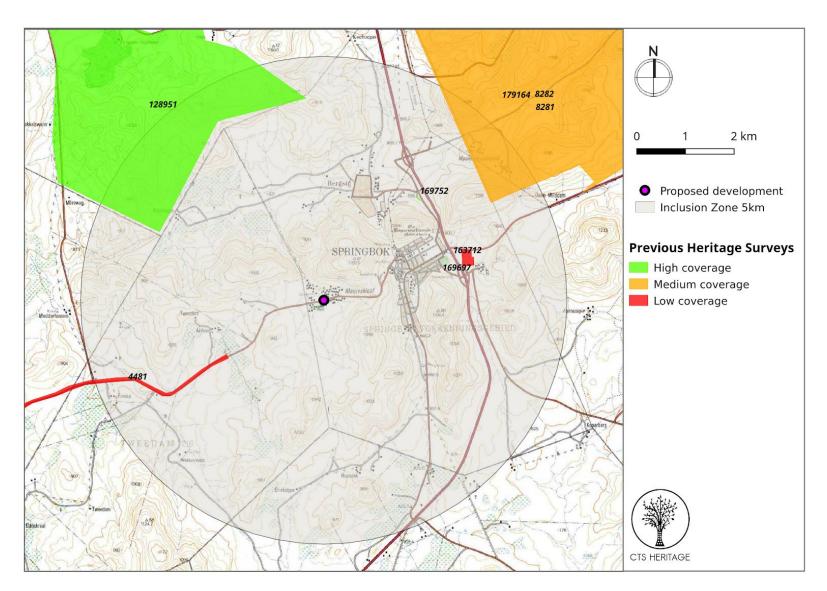


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 5km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



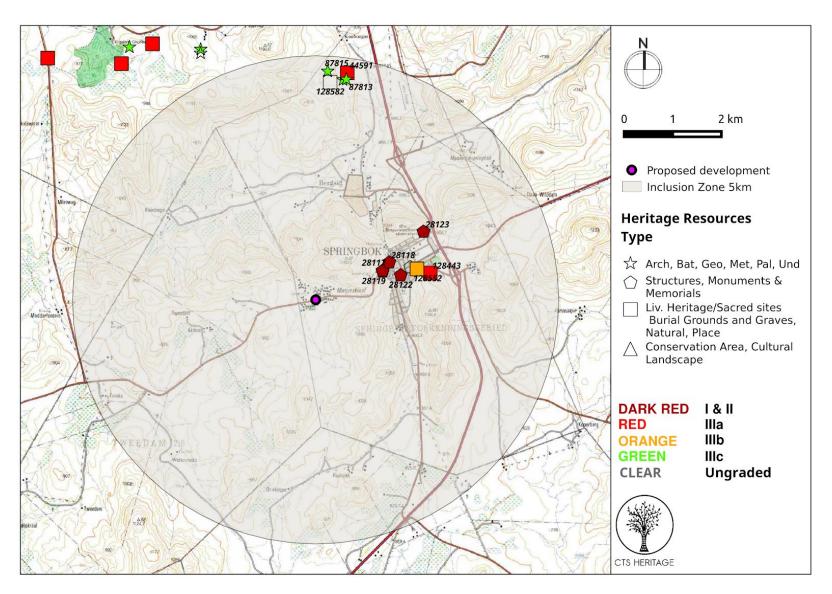


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated (see Figure 3a for inset). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



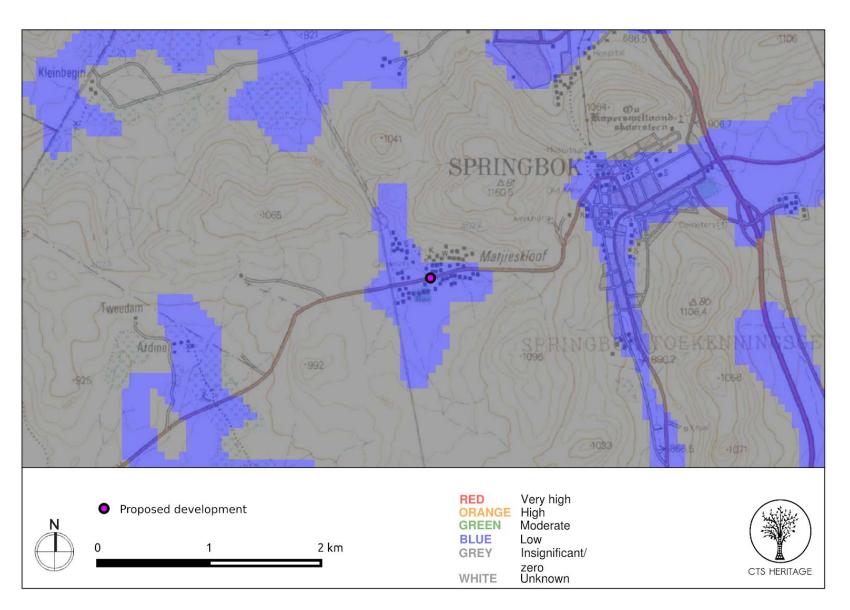


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating varied fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This application is for the proposed establishment of a 25m mast in Matjieskloof, just outside of Springbok in the Northern Cape. Springbok, originally Springbokfontein, town was founded on the farm *Melkboschkuil* when the farm was purchased in 1852 so as to establish a copper mine. In 1862 the town of Springbokfontein was laid out. The *-fontein* (fountain) was dropped in 1911. The "Klipkoppie" or Monument Koppie, a small hill located in the centre of town, was used during the Second Boer War as a fort by the Boers under General Manie Maritz as it provided an excellent vantage point across the valley. Remains of stone walls inside the koppie can still be seen today. Next to the "Klipkoppie" is the beautiful *Klipkerk* (Stone Church) which was built in 1921. Monument Koppie remains a historical site and landmark.

According to a NID Form completed by Postlethwayt (2013, SAHRIS NID 163707), the heritage resources in this region include the 1685 mining shaft where copper was discovered. This shaft is a proclaimed heritage resource together with smelting furnace built by the Cape Copper Mining Company in 1866 (Sited ID 28123). However both are situated to the north of the town en route to Okiep. The Anglican Church, built in 1861, the Dutch Reformed Church, completed in 192, the Synagogue, completed in 1929, and Monument Koppie are located in the centre of the town at some distance from the property concerned (Appendix 1 below).

Heritage Impact Assessments have been conducted within 5km of the site proposed for development. In an assessment conducted by Smith for a PV Facility (2013, SAHRIS ID 128951), he identified a number of stone artefacts of low heritage significance noting an extremely limited prehistoric signature identifiable on the farm surveyed. He also noted the historical nature of a number of the heritage resources he identified, associated with the farm itself, as well as possible burials. Other assessments conducted by Kaplan (2010, SAHRIS ID 8282 and 8281, and 2014, SAHRIS ID 169752) have identified very limited archaeological resources - with only a few ephemeral stone artefacts recorded. Based on this available information, it is very unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant archaeological or built environment heritage resources.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map, the area proposed for development is underlain by geological sediments of low and zero palaeosensitivity. According to Almond (2010 SAHRIS NID 179164), the Springbok area is underlain by Quaternary drift sediments (low palaeontological sensitivity) between outcrops of Late Precambrian basement granite-gneiss (zero palaeontological sensitivity). According to Almond (2010), "the predominantly porous, sandy superficial deposits in the study area are unlikely to contain substantial fossil remains, and their palaeontological sensitivity is correspondingly low. Among the limited range of other fossils that might be encountered within Late Caenozoic surface sediments in the study area are calcretized rhizoliths (root casts), termitaria and other burrows, freshwater molluscs, ostrich egg shells, sparse bones, teeth and horn cores of mammals, and tortoise remains. Finer-grained river and pan sediments may contain fossils of fish, frogs, molluscs, crustaceans (crabs, ostracods, phyllopods such as conchostracans) as well as microfossils such as diatoms, palynomorphs and macroplant remains (e.g. wood, peats)." However, due to the limited nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that any significant palaeontological heritage will be impacted by the proposed development.

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 establishment of the proposed 25m telecommunications mast and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required



APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 5km Inclusion Zone

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading	Declaration
28122	9/2/066/0019	Dutch Reformed Church, Pieter Malan Street, Springbok	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
28123	9/2/066/0020	Copper smelting chimney, Springbok	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
28119	9/2/066/0021	Old Synagogue and First Dutch Reformed Church, Synagogue Street, Springbok	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
28117	9/2/066/0021-002	First Dutch Reformed Church, Synagogue Street, Springbok	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
28118	9/2/066/0022	Old All Saints Church, Springbok	Building	Grade II	Provincial Heritage Site
93793	Erf 214, Springbok	Erf 214, Springbok	Building	NA	NA
87813	KLP001	Klipdam 001	Artefacts	Grade IIIc	NA
87815	KLP003	Klipdam 003	Artefacts	Grade IIIc	NA
44590	KDM01	Klipdam 01	Stone walling	Grade IIIc	NA
44591	KDM02	Klipdam 02	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa	NA
128442	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/339	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- site 339	Structures	Grade IIIa	NA
128443	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/340	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- site 340	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa	NA
128451	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/341	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme-Site 341	Artefacts	Grade IIIb	NA
128457	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/640	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 640	Building	Grade IIIc	NA
128462	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/641	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 641	Structures	Grade IIIc	NA
128466	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/654	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 654	Artefacts	Grade IIIc	NA
128469	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/655	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 655	Archaeological	Grade IIIc	NA
128478	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/661	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 661	Artefacts	Grade IIIb	NA
128481	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/342	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 342	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa	NA
128482	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/343	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 343	Artefacts	Grade IIIc	NA



128483	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/344	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 344	Structures	Grade IIIa	NA
128484	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/345	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 345	Settlement	Grade IIIc	NA
128485	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/646	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 646	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIb	NA
128486	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/647	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 647	Building	Grade IIIc	NA
128552	2917DB/NRWSS/2016/648	Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme- Site 648	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIb	NA
	2917DB/SPVKF134/12/2013/05				
128582	7	Solar PV Klipdam Farm 134/17-site 057	Burial Grounds & Graves	Ungraded	NA



APPENDIX 2

Reference List

	Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Γitle	
8281	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	10/10/2010	Archaeological Impact Assessment Of A Proposed Wind Energy Facility Near Springbok Northern Cape	
8282	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	08/05/2010	Archaeological Scoping Study Of Two Proposed Wind Farm Sites (nama East And Nama West) Near Springbok, Northern Cape Province	
169752	HIA	Jonathan Kaplan		Recommended Exemption From An Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Residential Development On Erven 4995, 4997, 5007, & 5009, Harmony Estate, Springbok (nama Khoi Municipality), Northern Cape Province	
163707	HIA	Cindy Postlethwayt	25/02/2013	Nid For Proposed Business Premises On Erf 2883, Springbok	
163712	HIA	Cindy Postlethwayt	29/10/2013	Comments Lihra	
169697	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	23/07/2014	Letter For Exemption Of Arcaeological Assessment	
179164	PIA	John E Almond	01/04/2010	Proposed Wind Farm Near Springbok, Namaqualand, Western & Northern Cape Provinces	
128951	HIA	Andrew B Smith	23/08/2013	Hia Klipdam	
4481	AIA	Cobus Dreyer	11/11/2002	Archaeological Assessment Of The Proposed Upgrading Of The Road (dr2955) Between Springbok And Komaggas, Northern Cape	



APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

Archaeological Impact Assessment
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
Department of Environmental Affairs (National)
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
Department of Mineral Resources (National)
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
Heritage Impact Assessment
Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
Palaeontological Impact Assessment
South African Heritage Resources Agency
South African Heritage Resources Information System
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 PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The possible impact of the proposed development on palaeontological resources is gauged by:

- reviewing the fossil sensitivity maps available on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS)
- considering the nature of the proposed development
- when available, taking information provided by the applicant related to the geological background of the area into account

DETERMINATION OF THE COVERAGE RATING ASCRIBED TO A REPORT POLYGON

Each report assessed for the compilation of the Heritage Screener is colour-coded according to the level of coverage accomplished. The extent of the surveyed coverage is labeled in three categories, namely low, medium and high. In most instances the extent of the map corresponds to the extent of the development for which the specific report was undertaken.



Low coverage will be used for:

- desktop studies where no field assessment of the area was undertaken;
- reports where the sites are listed and described but no GPS coordinates were provided.
- older reports with GPS coordinates with low accuracy ratings;
- reports where the entire property was mapped, but only a small/limited area was surveyed.
- uploads on the National Inventory which are not properly mapped.

Medium coverage will be used for

- reports for which a field survey was undertaken but the area was not extensively covered. This may apply to instances where some impediments did not allow for full coverage such as thick vegetation, etc.
- reports for which the entire property was mapped, but only a specific area was surveyed thoroughly. This is differentiated from low ratings listed above when these surveys cover up to around 50% of the property.

High coverage will be used for

reports where the area highlighted in the map was extensively surveyed as shown by the GPS track coordinates. This category will also apply to permit reports.

RECOMMENDATION GUIDE

The Heritage Screener includes a set of recommendations to the applicant based on whether an impact on heritage resources is anticipated. One of three possible recommendations is formulated:

(1) The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made when:

- enough work has been undertaken in the area
- it is the professional opinion of CTS that the area has already been assessed adequately from a heritage perspective for the type of development proposed

(2) The heritage resources and the area proposed for development are only partially recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area have not adequately captured the heritage resources and/or there are sites which require mitigation or management plans. Further specific heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

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

- improvement on some components of the heritage assessments already undertaken, for instance with a renewed field survey and/or with a specific specialist for the type of heritage resources expected in the area
 - compilation of a report for a component of a heritage impact assessment not already undertaken in the area



- undertaking mitigation measures requested in previous assessments/records of decision.
- (3) The heritage resources within the area proposed for the development have not been adequately surveyed yet Few or no surveys have been undertaken in the area proposed for development. A full Heritage Impact Assessment with a detailed field component is recommended for the proposed development.

Note:

The responsibility for generating a response detailing the requirements for the development lies with the heritage authority. However, since the methodology utilised for the compilation of the Heritage Screeners is thorough and consistent, contradictory outcomes to the recommendations made by CTS should rarely occur. Should a discrepancy arise, CTS will immediately take up the matter with the heritage authority to clarify the dispute.

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