

Appendix G-9 – Heritage Screener



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HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS18_036_1
HWC CASE No:	
Client:	CK Rumboll
Date:	5 March 2018
Title:	Proposed cemetery at Louw's Bos on the Remainder of Farm 502, Stellenbosch

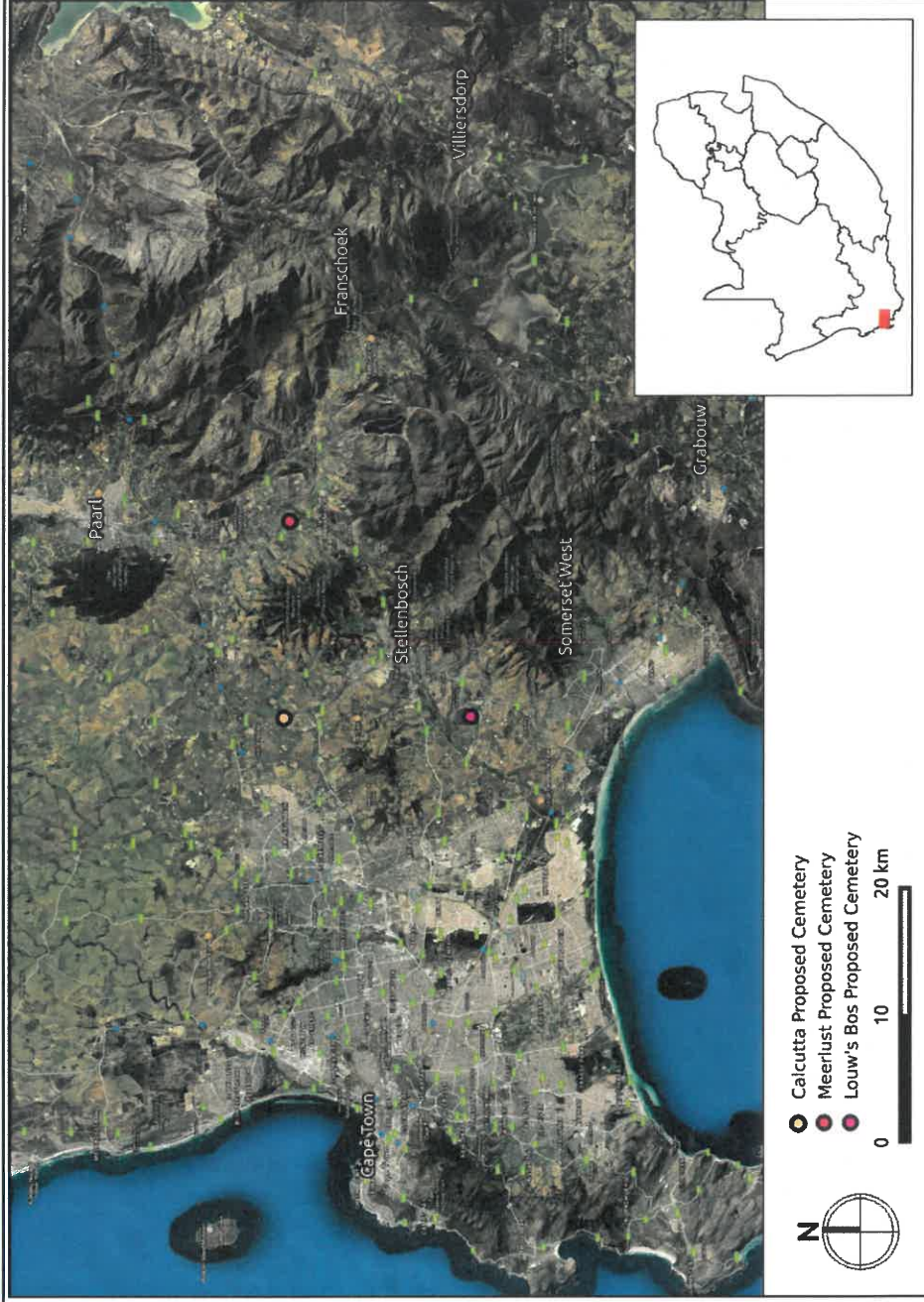
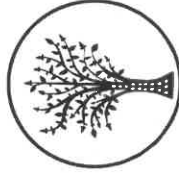


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

Recommendation by
CTS Heritage
Specialists: (**Type 2**)

RECOMMENDATION: The heritage resources along the routes proposed for development are only partially recorded
See Section 8 for full recommendations.



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1. Proposed Development Summary

The proposed development site is located on Farm Louw's Bos No. 502, just off the R44 north. Access to the proposed development will be from Annandale Road. The proposed development footprint will occupy approximately 30ha on the southern and southwestern areas of the total 240ha property. It is proposed that the development be a cemetery and memorial park, promoting the conservation of sensitive biodiversity areas which may exist within the development footprint. Proposed associated infrastructure includes a bridge to cross the watercourse and access the site, access roads leading to and within the site, entrance wall and perimeter fencing, parking, a memorial wall, ablutions and a possible borehole.

2. Application References

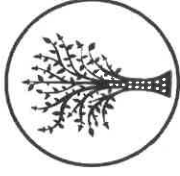
Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	HWC
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEADP

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-33.9846068864, 18.821557305
Erf number / Farm number	Remainder Farm 502
Local Municipality	Stellenbosch
District Municipality	Cape Winelands
Previous Magisterial District	Boland
Province	Western Cape
Current Use	Agriculture
Current Zoning	Agriculture
Total Extent	217.46ha

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	84.5ha
Depth of excavation (m)	2.4m
Height of development (m)	6-8m for a Chapel should it be required
Expected years of operation before decommission	NA



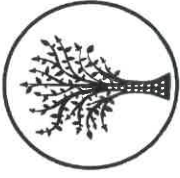
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5. Category of Development

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, pipeline, 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		X
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

Proposed associated infrastructure includes a bridge to cross the watercourse and access the site, access roads leading to and within the site, entrance wall and perimeter fencing, parking, a memorial wall, ablutions and a possible borehole.



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

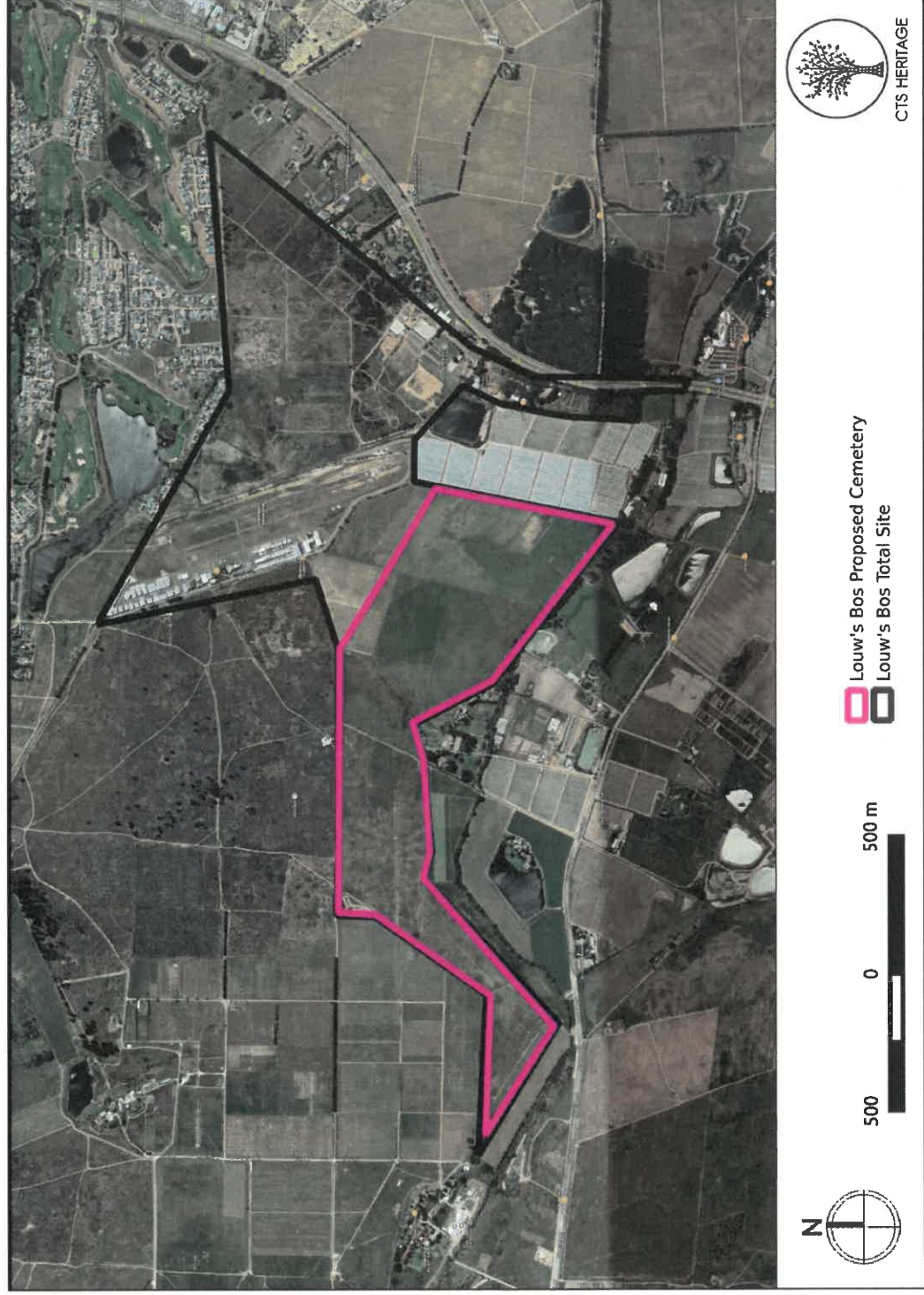
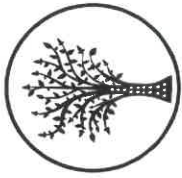


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2018) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.



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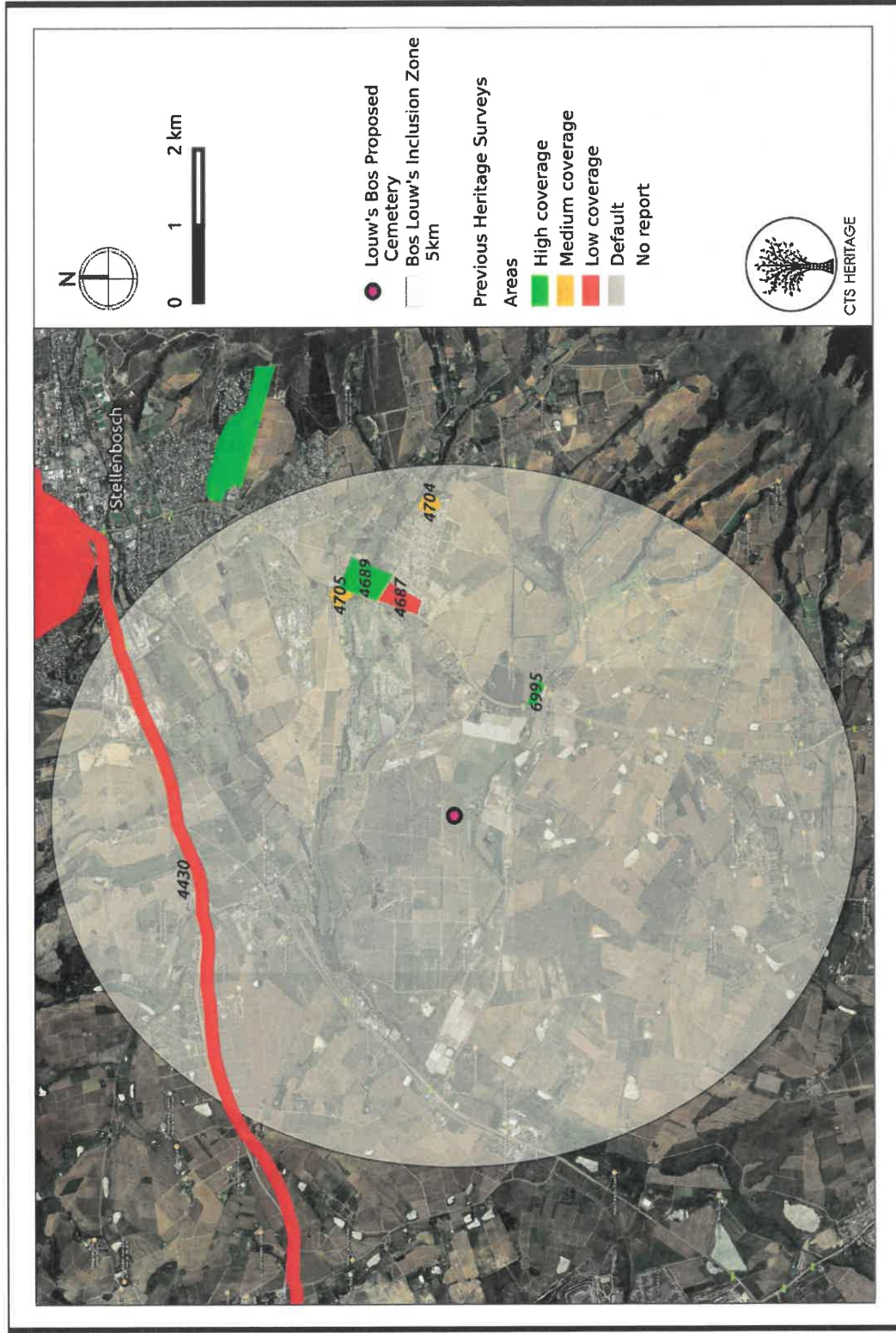
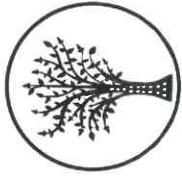


Figure 2a. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 5km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



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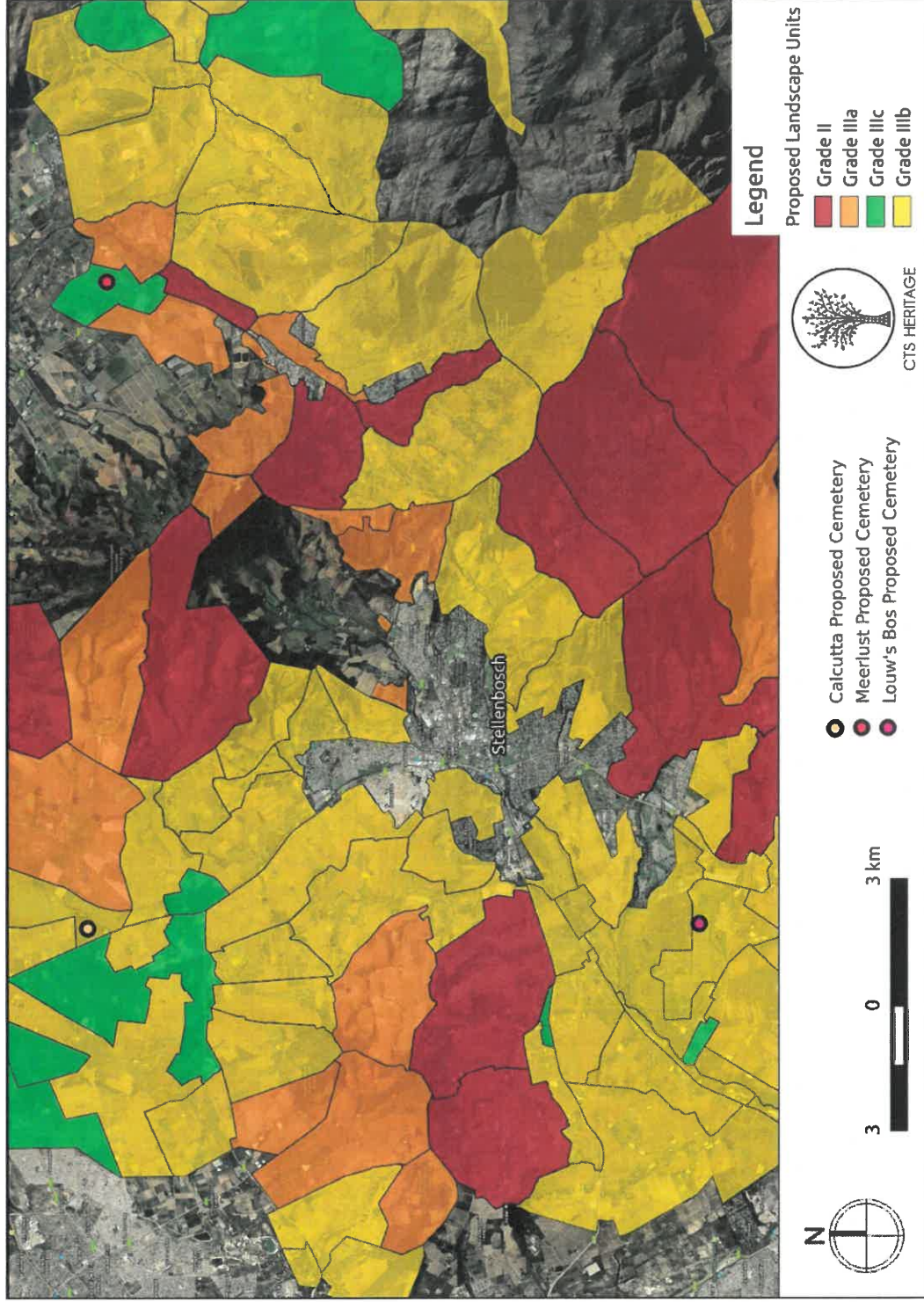
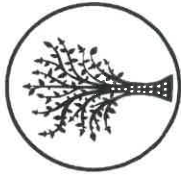


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Map indicating the proposed heritage significance of various landscape units within the Stellenbosch Municipality (Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory 2018)



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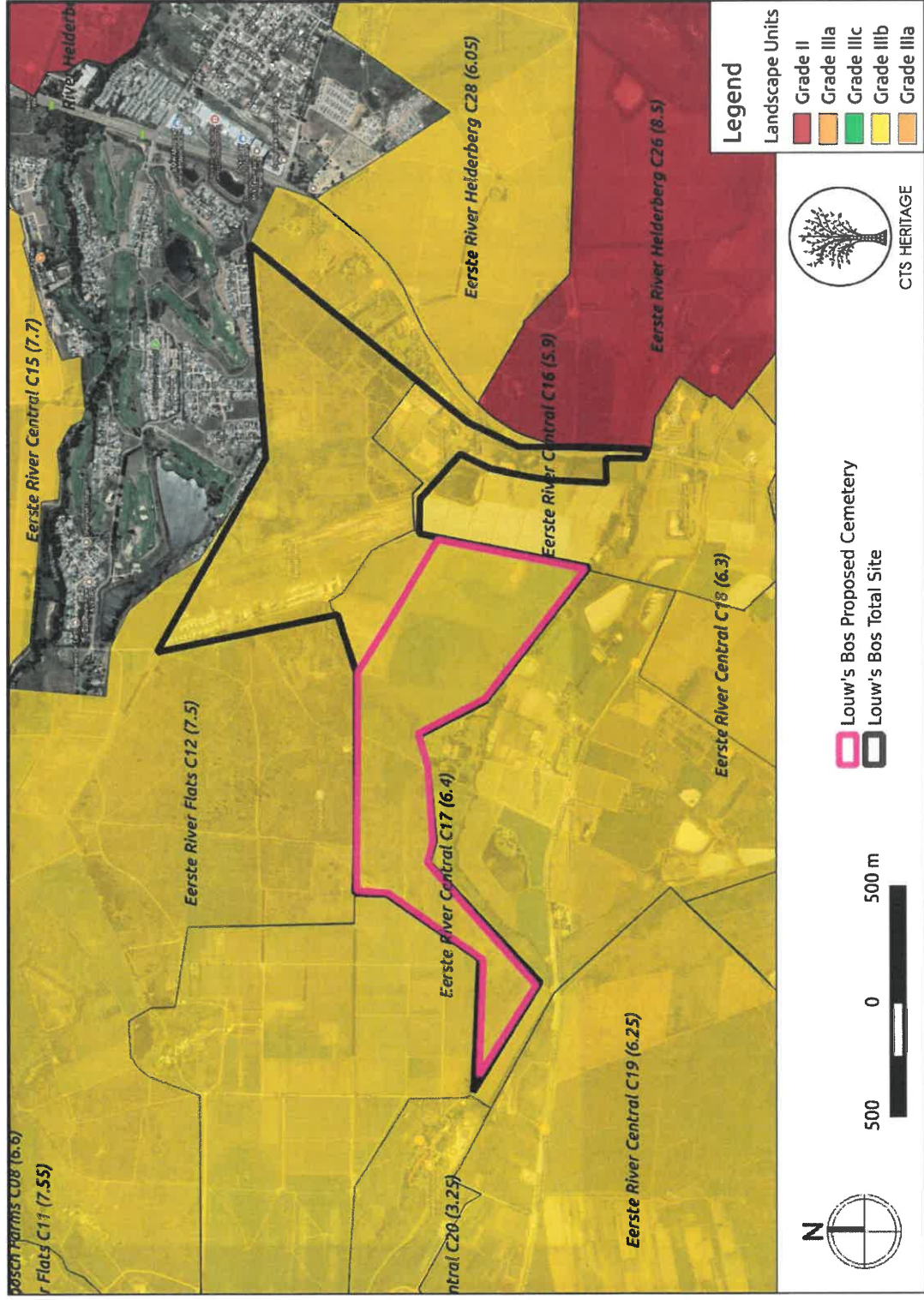
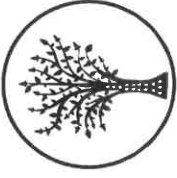


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Map indicating the proposed heritage significance of various landscape units within the Stellenbosch Municipality (Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory 2018) in the vicinity of the proposed development.



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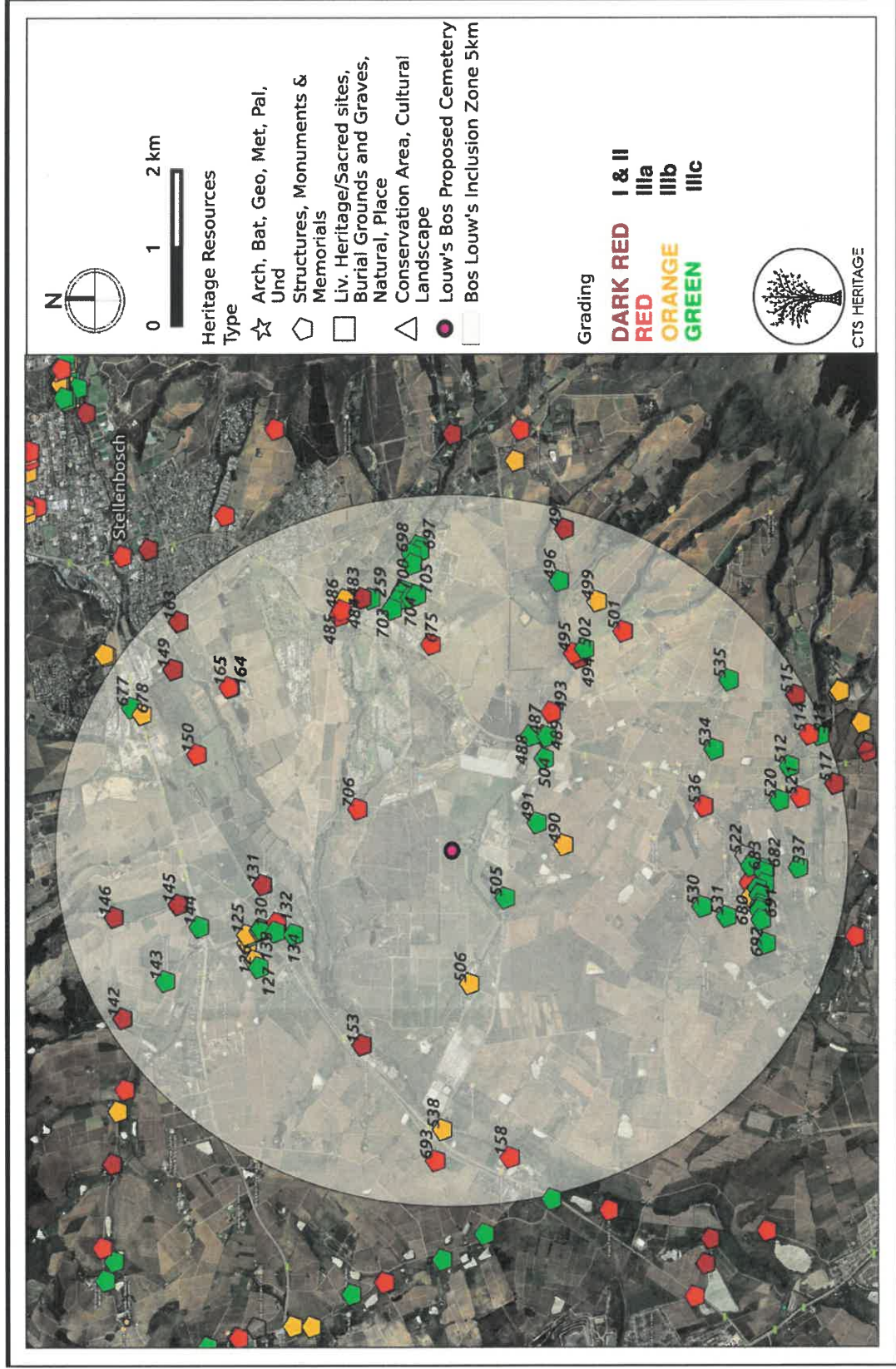
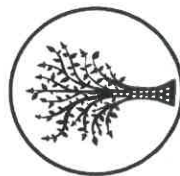


Figure 4a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area taken from the Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory (2018), with Site IDs indicated (see Figure 4b for inset). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



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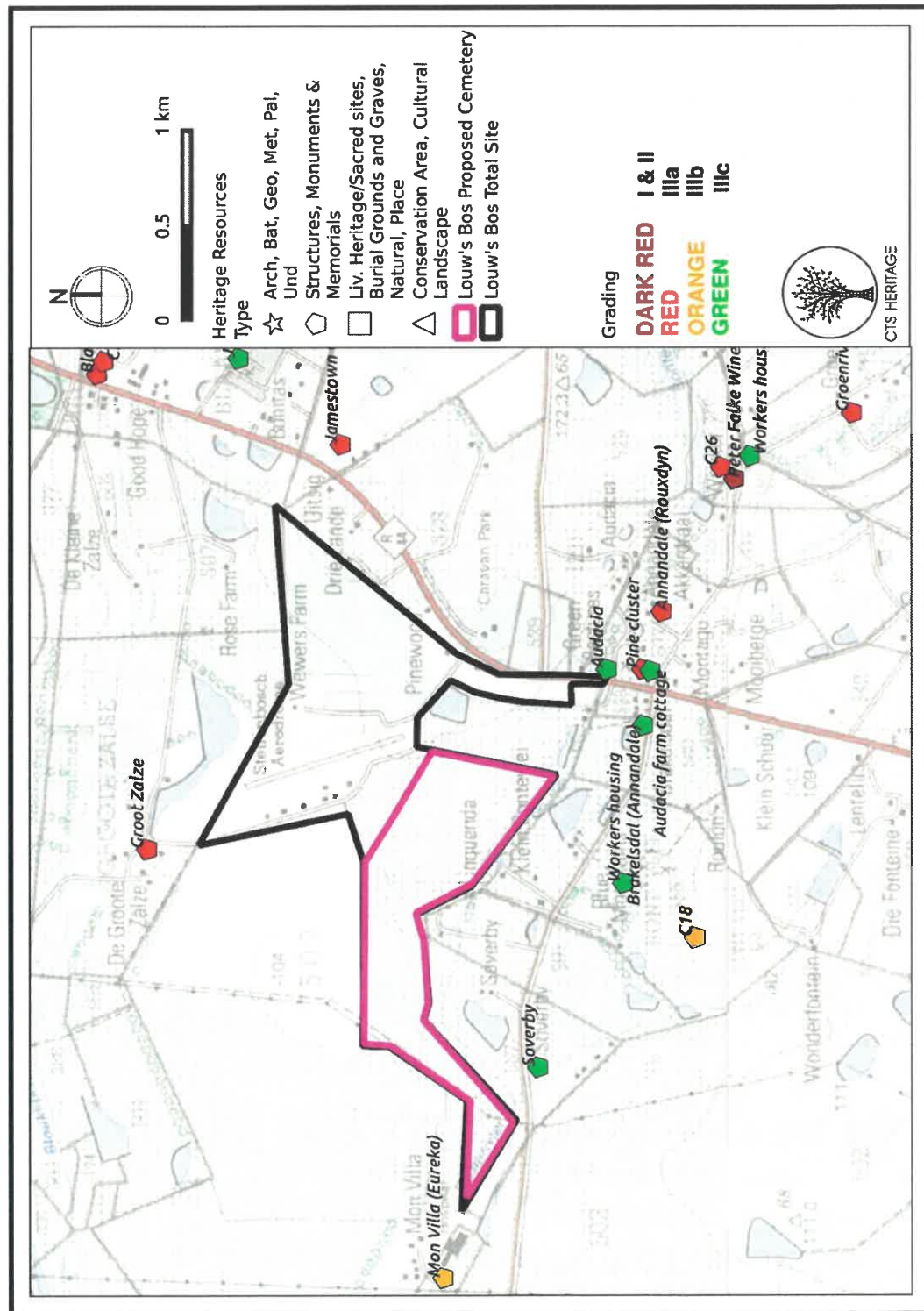
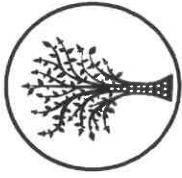


Figure 4b. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area taken from the Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory (2018), with Site names indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.







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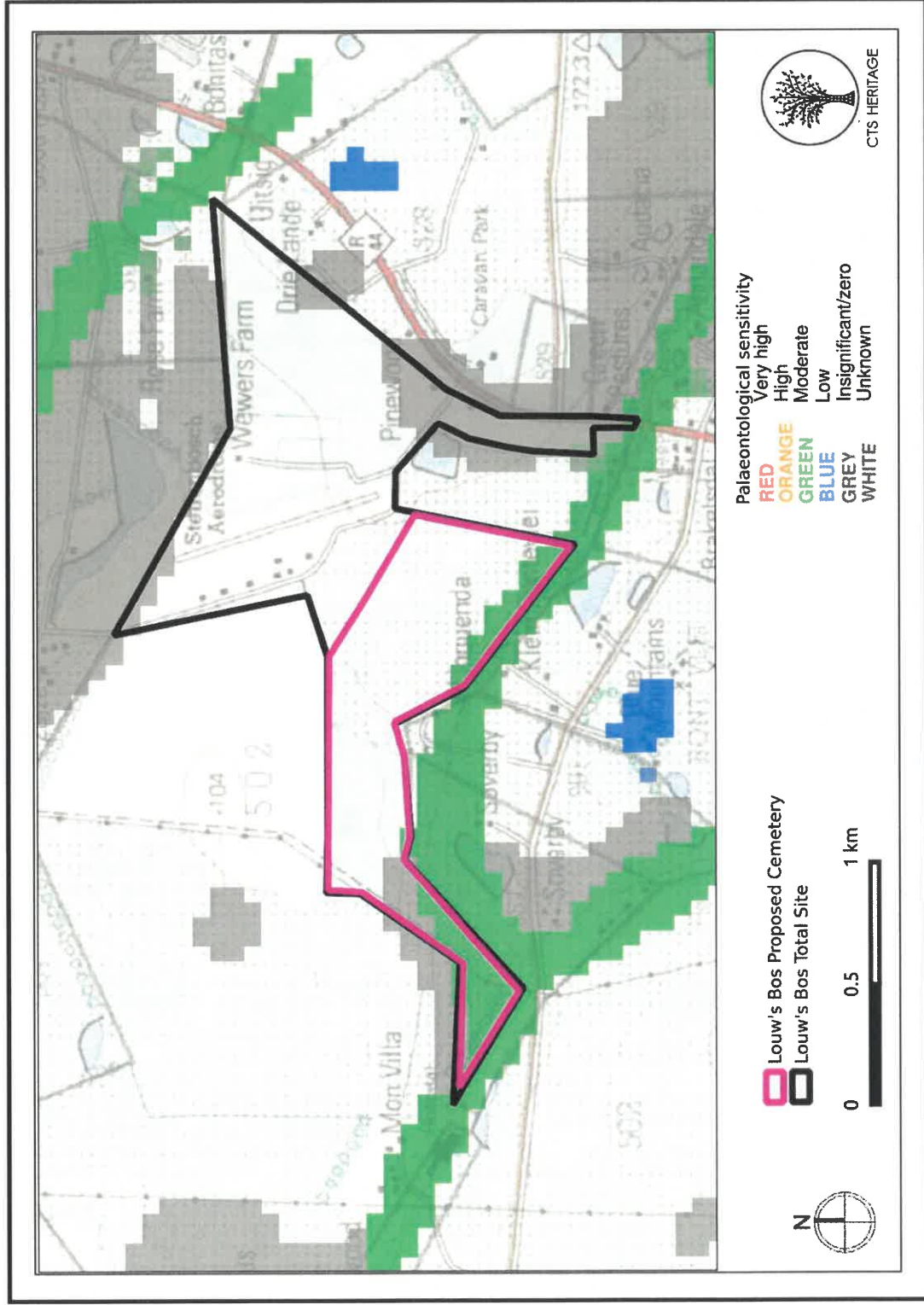
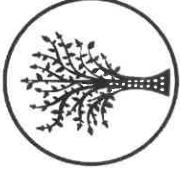


Figure 6. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating varied fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



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8. Heritage statement and character of the area

The proposed development site is located on Farm Louw's Bos No. 502, just off the R44 north. Access to the proposed development will be from Annandale Road. The proposed development footprint will occupy approximately 30ha on the southern and southwestern areas of the total 240ha property. It is proposed that the development be a cemetery and memorial park, promoting the conservation of sensitive biodiversity areas which may exist within the development footprint. Proposed associated infrastructure includes a bridge to cross the watercourse and access the site, access roads leading to and within the site, entrance wall and perimeter fencing, parking, a memorial wall, ablutions and a possible borehole.

The heritage resources of Stellenbosch Municipality have recently been identified and assessed for heritage significance during a municipal-wide survey. According to Todeschini and Jansen (2018), this site falls within a Landscape Character Unit which is of Grade IIIb heritage significance (Figure 3a). This area is described as having "a rolling landscape with distant views towards the Stellenbosch mountains through a highly articulated agricultural environment. Annandale Road cuts through this landscape unit, with the northern section sloping up and continuing down towards the Bonte River where the early freehold land grants were allocated. The southern section of the unit is bound by the Bontevelei Stream and features a number of dams. Farm werfs, workers' housing, dams and rows of trees punctuate this rolling landscape next to the Annandale Road but are devoid of a regular pattern. The northwestern section of the unit has a rectangular pattern of vineyards and field crops, on "medium" suitable soils. Workers' cottages in the cultural landscape add to its significance and a large area of commonage is found in this land unit. This landscape shows a highly articulated agricultural environment, enclosed by rolling hills on all sides, and far views towards the Helderberg Mountains. It has scenic and contextual significance." The proposed development may impact the scenic and contextual significance of this landscape.

The neighbouring property has been assessed as part of an Archaeological Impact Assessment (Kaplan, 2009 SAHRIS NID 6482) and he identified over 130 ESA and MSA artifacts (Figure 5b). He notes that these tools were located in previously disturbed areas of the property and have likely been exposed due to quarrying activities on the property. In Kaplan's background analysis (2009), he notes that Early Stone Age (ESA) tools were first discovered at Bosman's Crossing at the foot of the Papagaaienberg near the Eerste River in Stellenbosch. The artefacts are associated with the younger gravels of the course alluvial fan on which much of Stellenbosch is situated, and are dated to the earlier part of the Middle Pleistocene between 700 000 and 300 000 years ago. It is very likely that ESA and MSA artefacts will be located on the property *in situ*.

The area proposed for development is underlain by gravely clay geology of unknown palaeontological significance, but clearly associated with the Middle Pleistocene as per the above. While the proposed development is unlikely to impact on significant palaeontological resources, it is likely that the proposed development will impact significant archaeological resources.

RECOMMENDATION:

The heritage resources along the routes proposed for development are only partially recorded

Based on the available information, the proposed development is likely to impact on heritage resources and as such, it is recommended that a complete Heritage Impact Assessment is required that assesses impacts to landscape character and archaeological resources.

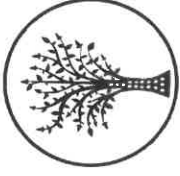


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APPENDIX 1

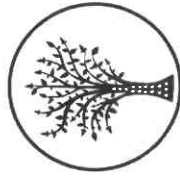
List of heritage resources within the 5km Inclusion Zone Draft Stellenbosch Inventory

ID	Site Name	Site Description
123	Digteby estate	This house is located within a gated housing development, but may be of some age. The mature Palm trees surrounding the structure attest to a structure of at least 90 years of age. However, the house itself appears to have been over-sanitised as part of the development of the housing estate.
124	Hotel School Vloottenburg	House with werf fragments. Bottom storey has original elements. 6 pane sash windows, interior shutters, plaster surrounds, four panel typical Victorian doors with arched upper panel, simple fanlight, plaster banding along stoep.
125	CO9	Pasturage, with views of the undulating hills and mountain peaks towards Stellenbosch. The site is located at the junction of the R310 and Polkadraai roads.
126	Digteby rural landscape	Pasturage with established tree lined of Cork Oaks, Oaks, Willows, landmark Eucalyptus, pole fences. This agricultural landscape is internalised, and shows an early 20th century pattern of farming and settlement.
127	Kykop homestead	Thatched, long house with "Bakeresque" chimneys, porthole windows, stoep, mature Oaks etc. Red, American-style barn adjacent to house is unique.
128	Vloottenburg Railway node house (1931)	1930s asymmetrical villa. Teak windows and doors, hipped roof, typical 1930s gable with date (1931). Stoep to two sides. Remnant of older, dynamic railway node at Vloottenburg.
129	Vloottenburg node building (1931)	Simple long house plan, pitched roof with end gables, original windows and six-panel teak French door with curved fanlight, simple metal posts supporting veranda on two sides. Dated 1913. Round ventilator in gable. Likely religious.
130	Vloottenburg industrial complex	Agri-industrial node with layered warehouse and factory buildings that contribute, with Van Ryn's, to the industrial node at Vloottenburg. Elements such as the "tower" have further landmark and gateway significance when travelling along the R310.



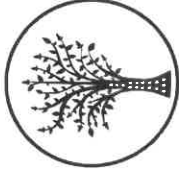
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131	Vredenheim (Vredenburg, Vlottenburg, Lower Vredenburg)	Fine Cape Dutch homestead and werf with unique front gable. H-shaped house with small addition to the east, and fine, established garden with surrounding werf wall. The "modern," shed buildings to the east accommodate the restaurant and wine tasting facilities.
132	Van Ryn's distillery	Agri-industrial complex with various elements and distinctive tower. Has been restored as a coherent complex.
133	Vlottenburg railway siding	Railway siding, houses, platform and rows of gums. Although many of the buildings surrounding this railway siding are derelict, there is evidence of the economic lifeline such infrastructure once provided within the Winelands.
134	Vlottenburg farm	Farm werf complex with fields delineated by mature rows of trees that frame views towards the Helderberg mountains and Eerste River, and buildings situated towards the edges. Stable and farm buildings made of "riverklip".
142	By-den-Weg	Cape Dutch farm werf. A linear arrangement of buildings, set along a contour of a sub-valley, and overlooking the Riverklip corridor. The main house is set between linear, barn structures, with some additional sheds added behind.
143	Overgaauw	This early 20th century farm werf is most interesting because of the agri-industrial structures that form the northern edge of the werf. These have a characteristic roofline, and as a whole the werf provides an interesting example.
144	Lovane	A single storey Victorian farmhouse with stoep and projecting bay with curvilinear gable. The house has original joinery, hipped roof, stoep with concrete columns. There is a masonic square and compass emblem in the projecting gable. Two mature Coral trees.
145	Neethlingshof Avenue	An avenue of Stone Pines, that transitions into an avenue of Oaks and leads up to the farm werf. The historic gateposts form a threshold along the avenue. The avenue follows a local ridgeline and is visually prominent.
146	Neethlingshof	A linear werf space set along the contour of a valley, with a long approach avenue defined by Stone Pines, that then kinks at the old gateposts, and is then defined by rows of Oaks. The finest buildings are set along the southern edge.



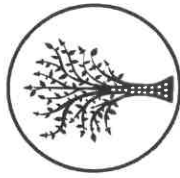
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149	Troughend (Klein Vredenburg)	Layered werf with historic barn structures, werf wall, historic landscaping (Oaks), bell-tower, and Cape Revival structure on axial avenue approach. Old orchard and open fields to the south-west, as well as riverine corridor to the east.
150	Off R310, Stellenbosch	Two old barns with linear landscaping enclosed to the north by a very wide barn with some evidence of historic fabric, and an over-sanitised dovecot. Behind the barns are various ad hoc modern additions.
153	Spier	A layered werf that has experienced many changes, but where sense of whole / sense of place has been restored. The werf is framed by the main house, jonkershuis, cow shed and old slave building. A werf wall and water slot define the edge along the R310.
158	Welmoed	A linear werf consisting of a farmhouse and three long barn structures, a bell-tower set on the approach avenue (now separated from the R310), and a burial ground. Unfortunately, the third (southernmost) barn building and burial ground now lie on a subdivided portion.
163	Libertas	Intact Cape Dutch werf with an H-shaped house, an older T-shaped dwelling that was converted to an outbuilding, stables dating from 1779, a fowl run with slave quarters, and a cellar. Some distance from the homestead is the burial ground.
164	Fleurbaix	A linear werf with an H-shaped homestead with later front and end gables, flanked on either side by outbuildings that project slightly forward, with metal roofs and holbol end gables. Another outbuilding delineates the edge of the werf.
165	CO13 and CO14	The rise to the south of this landscape shields the R44 and suburban development from view, creating a visual continuum between the Eerste River corridor, the agricultural fields in the foreground, and the foothills and high peaks of the Helderberg Range.
259	Blouklip River bridge.	Bridge structure with undulating Baroque plastered masonry.
483	Blaauwklippen	A large werf, enclosed by outbuildings that are splayed towards the mountains. A low werf wall encircles the space, with mature planting reinforcing the spatial structure. An H-shaped homestead with fine gables and joinery is positioned to the west.



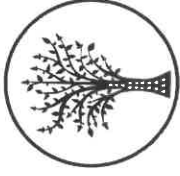
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484	Blaauwklippen avenue	A tree-lined avenue that has a 90 degree kink, and forms the approach to the Blaauwklippen farm werf from the R44.
485	Blaauwklippen gates	A set of white gateposts that mark the original junction of the Blaauwklippen avenue with the R44, and now circumvented by the large traffic intersection created to lead to Technopark. The gates are flanked by mature Cypress trees.
486	C29	A sub-valley within the Eerste River valley that demonstrates the complex relationship between river course, old wagon route, rural landscape and wilderness characterised by the Helderberg peaks beyond.
487	Pine cluster	A remnant of earlier forestry in the area, this copse of Pines occupies a rise along the R44, and is used as a recreational area.
488	Audacia	Modest farmstead, somewhat over-commercialised, but brings agriculture to the edge of the R44.
489	Audacia farm cottage	Modest farm workers cottage, now at major intersection (R44 and Annandale) so has heightened landmark significance.
490	C18	This landscape of rolling hills along the Annandale Road is punctuated by farm werfs, workers' housing, dams and rows of trees. The Bonte River runs roughly parallel to the road.
491	Workers housing	These houses are representative of similar buildings found throughout the Eerste River Valley, and lend social and contextual significance to the cultural landscape.
493	Annandale (Rouxdyn)	Eclectic farm werf, facing north-west towards the R44. The cellar is of the most interest architecturally and is extremely authentic, with a fine gable with neo-classical articulation. The old farmhouse is also of interest.
494	Peter Falke Wines (Groenvlei)	Linear werf, facing northwards towards the river. Wonderful sense of place with fields, landscaping, low walls and buildings reinforcing the linear pattern of settlement. Fine homestead building, dovecot. The werf faces northwards across the river.
495	C26	An extremely fine and layered agricultural landscape, with a water course running central to the valley, roughly followed by the road, and very fine homesteads and werfs set between the river and the road. The agricultural landscape forms the foreground.
496	Bilton Wines (Bonterivier, Blyhoek)	Unusual werf, with the homestead set lower down than the cellars, which are located on a flat terrace further up the hill. An historic cellar, facing the approach along Annandale road, but somewhat over-sanitised since the 1960 photograph reproduced in Fransen.
497	Rust-en-Vrede	A linear werf, set on an upper terrace within the Bonte River upper valley, with linear plantings of Oak trees, pathways, stoeps and the buildings. The buildings consist of a central homestead, now H-shaped, flanked by two simpler cellars.
499	Annandale Road, Stellenbosch	An early 20th century example of a farm-werf ^{well sited and has a good sense of place} with cellars ^{with cellars, agricultural buildings and homestead set high within the Bonte River valley.} 34400000 Stellenbosch, 7600 Tel: (021) 0130151 Email: info@ctsheritage.com web: www.ctsheritage.com



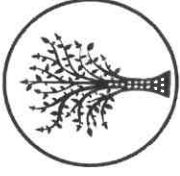
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530	Workers housing	This building is representative of many examples of workers housing that are part of the cultural landscape of the Eerste River.
531	Anwilka	This house, although much altered, has at its core an early 20th century Cape Revival layout, and has landmark significance due to its location on a gentle rise within the valley, facing north. A "werf wall" and structured landscaping create a clear werf boundary.
534	Eikendal Rd Homestead	A linear farm werf with seemingly authentic agricultural buildings. The homestead is located to the west and faces the R44. Although much altered, it retains interesting Cape Revival detailing, including a central gable, and has landmark significance.
535	Eikendal	Modern farm werf with agri-industrial elements, and an early 20th century cellar in the centre. The homestead is slightly later 20th century. The werf is linear. A dam to the west creates the foreground to the whole.
536	Rust en Vrede (Good Hope Winery)	A linear farm werf with barns of some age, and a homestead that has 19th century elements as well as a Cape Revival gable that is of the Groot Constantia type. The trees surrounding the werf are of some age. The whole has a quirkiness and charm.
537	Papyrus agricultural sheds	These shed structures are typical features of the agricultural landscape, and are simple structures with pitched roofs and gabled ends.
538	Annandale-R310 church building	This modest church building, with surrounding structures, is of simple rectangular plan, single-storey with double-pitched roof, gables, and arched windows. It is highly visible, being located at the intersection of Annandale Road and the R310.
675	Jamestown Cemetery	A cemetery set on a gentle slope, with magnificent views towards the Helderberg Mountain Range.
677	Grootvlei Sawmill	An industrial complex of sheds, mostly single storey and under double-pitched roofs, that was previously used as a sawmill.
678	Avenue of Stone Pines	An avenue of mature Stone Pines lining the southern side of Adam Tas Road, that presumably would once have been replicated on the opposite side of the street.
679	Raithby Church	The Methodist / Wesleyan church is located to the east as you enter the hamlet, and is rectangular and under steeply pitched roof with end gables and bell-tower, c1861. Its tall windows, spaced between buttresses, have Gothic arches.
680	Raithby Methodist Primary School	Single storey, pitched roof buildings with rectangular plans and end gables, arranged to enclose a rectangular courtyard space. The buildings have tall, vertical sash windows set high in the walls, with an expressed plinth.



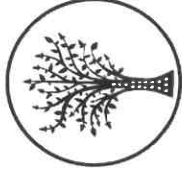
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681	Raithby houses	Two modest, single-storey structures under pitched roof with end gables and lean-to additions at the back. The houses are positioned at right angles to one another. Punctured whitewashed masonry walls define a central space between the two structures.
682	Raithby house	A much older, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft) that had a Cape Revivalist front gable and stoep applied in the early 20th century. The layering of the site is clear.
683	Raithby house	A typical, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft), and lean-to addition at the back. The cottage faces the street edge, but is set back from it.
684	Raithby house	A typical, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft), and lean-to addition at the back and front. The front lean-to comprises an open stoep with a "stoepkamer". The cottage faces the street edge, but is set back from it.
685	Raithby house	A typical, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft), and lean-to addition at the back. The cottage faces the street edge, but is set back from it. It appears to be largely intact.
686	Raithby house	A typical, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft), and lean-to addition at the back and front. The front lean-to comprises an open central stoep with a "stoepkamer" to either side. The cottage faces the street edge.
687	Raithby house	A typical, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft), and lean-to addition at the back and front. The front lean-to comprises an open stoep with a "stoepkamer". The cottage faces the street edge, but is set back from it.
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690	Raithby house	A typical, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft), and lean-to addition at the back and front. The front lean-to comprises an open stoep with rusticated columns. The cottage faces the street edge, but is set back from it.
691	Raithby house	A typical, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft), and lean-to addition at the back. The front lean-to comprises a central open stoep with rusticated columns. The cottage faces the street edge, and is located close to it.
692	Raithby house	A much older, single-storey and double-pitched vernacular cottage (with roof loft) on a "koffieklip" foundation. The structure, although run down, seems to be authentic and occupies a prominent position on the road into the town.



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693	Drie Gewels Hotel	A grand old Cape Revival house, set on the slope and on a plinth, with a deep stoep supported by Doric columns and elaborate balustrade, and original joinery including an extremely fine entrance door with fan and slide lights, lead-paned windows and French doors.
694	Rhenish Mission Church	The Rhenish Church is located to the east at the highest point of the settlement, and is a very simple structure of rectangular plan and under pitched roof with end gables, c1924. Its tall windows, spaced between buttresses, have Gothic arches.
695	General Dealer	This is the first general dealer established in Jamestown, and was run by the Williams family for 66 years before closing its doors in 2012 (Arendse, 2014: 44). The single-storey structure, under hipped roof, has a characteristic corner entrance.
696	Jamestown house	This extremely modest, single-storey structure with mono-pitched roof is constructed of plastered stonework. It has a plinth, and the windows and doors are replacements, although the position of the openings appears historic.
697	Jamestown house	This is a single-storey house under pitched roof with a Cape Revival bay and a raised stoep across the front facade supported on columns. It appears to have original ventilators, but replacement joinery. There is a modern extension to the back of the house.
698	Jamestown house	This is a single-storey cottage, under double-pitched iron roof with end gables and lean-to to the back. Symmetrically-placed windows and an entrance door characterise the front facade. The cottage is situated on the highest point of a long, linear farm.
699	Jamestown house	This is a single-storey house under pitched roof with a Cape Revival bay and a raised stoep across the front facade supported on columns. The house has unfortunately been insensitively extended with a modern garage, and changes to the stoep.
700	Jamestown house	This is a single-storey house under pitched roof with a Cape Revival-style bay. The house has been extended several times, although its "layers" are sensitive to the whole. The plan is roughly H-shaped, with the entrance on axis.
701	Jamestown house	This is a single-storey cottage, under double-pitched iron roof with end gables and lean-to to the back. Symmetrically-placed windows and an entrance door characterise the front facade.
702	Jamestown house	This is a single-storey house under pitched roof with a somewhat crude Cape Revival-style bay and end gable and a raised stoep across the front facade supported on columns. The house is unfortunately vacant and in a state of disrepair, although it remain.
703	Jamestown Methodist Church	A single-storey rectangular church with gabled ends and double-pitched tiled roof. The building has an exposed brick plinth and brick arches over the windows, which are set between buttresses. The entrance portico is on the side.

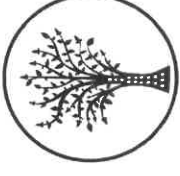


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704	Jamestown Cottages	Two single storey-cottages, under double-pitched iron roof with end gables and lean-to to the back. Although the structures are in a state of disrepair, they appear to be authentic remaining examples of the modest cottage type that would once have been.
705	Corrugated iron cottage	This is a single-storey cottage, under double-pitched iron roof with end gables and lean-to to the back. The structure is an interesting example because it is constructed of corrugated-iron clad timber frame.
706	Groot Zalze	A "rectangular, double-storeyed 'Georgian' five-bay house is a hipped slate roof. It has good proportions, and as the ground-floor has the same late-Georgian windows as the upper storey.

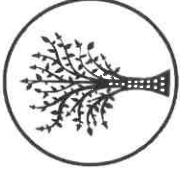
SAHRIS

Site ID	Site No	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
17294 - 17411	DZ1	De Zalze 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
95568	STEL_KOM	Stellenbosch Kommando	Structures	
95579	SCHOLTZ	Scholtzenhof Farmstead	Structures	
27618	9/2/084/0006	Bellevue, Stellenbosch District	Building	
27610	9/2/084/0020	Rust en Vrede, Annandale Road, Stellenbosch	Building	
27601	9/2/084/0032	Neethlingshof, Stellenbosch District	Building	
27563	9/2/084/0089	Vredenburg, Stellenbosch District	Building	
27525	9/2/084/0130	Champagne, Stellenbosch District	Building	



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27512	9/2/084/0141	By-Den-Weg, Stellenbosch District	Building	
17375	DZ66	De Zalze 66	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
17389	DZ79	De Zalze 79	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
17325	DZ20	De Zalze 20	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
95463	Spier Farm Werf	Spier Farm Werf, Portion 1 of Farm 1419, Stellenbosch	Building	
95466	Spier Farm	Spier Farm Werf Artefacts	Artefacts	
95468	Welmoed 01	Welmoed Estate 01	Building	
95469	Welmoed 02	Welmoed Estate 02	Burial Grounds & Graves	
17339	DZ33	De Zalze 33	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
95510	DZ001	DeZalzeGolfEstate001	Artefacts, Structures	
95518	TWEES01	Tweespruit Buildings (1916)	Building	Destroyed
95519	TWEES02	Tweespruit Buildings (1940)	Building	Destroyed
95540	ASARA	Asara Wine Estate Historical Buildings	Building	
95541	ASARA	Asara Wine Estate Historical Buildings	Building	
95542	ASARA	Asara Wine Estate Historical Buildings	Building	
95545	BLAAUW	De Blaauwklippen Estate Historical Buildings	Building	
95547	DEZALZE	De Grootte Zalze Historical Buildings	Building	
17111	DEKLZLZ1	De Klein Zalze 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
17112	DEKLZLZ2	De Klein Zalze 2	Artefacts	Grade IIIb



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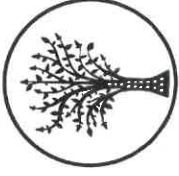
APPENDIX 2 Reference List

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
4430	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/01/1992	An Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Upgrading of the MR 177
4687	AIA	Hennie Vos	01/10/2000	Jamestown Retail Centre on Blaauwklippen (510), Portion 593/4 Historical and Archaeological Survey
4689	AIA	Hilary Deacon	15/03/2005	Archaeological Impact Assessment Report Portions 7 & 8 Blaauw Klip 510, Stellenbosch
4704	AIA	Hilary Deacon	08/06/2006	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report: Aan De Weber Residential Estate
4705	AIA	Hilary Deacon	14/05/2007	Archaeological Impact Assessment: Tweespruit Development, Technopark, Stellenbosch (Erf 1310)
6995	AIA	Hilary Deacon	22/07/2008	Archaeological Impact Assessment: Joalid Wine Centre (Rem No.357, Stellenbosch, Western Cape)
6482	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/09/2009	Archaeological Impact Assessment De Zalze Winelands Golf Estate Southern Extension Erf 4 De Zalze and Portion 10 of Farm 502 Stellenbosch

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)
DEDETEA	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



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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

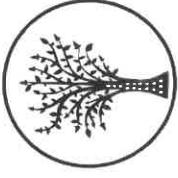
The Heritage Screener summarises the heritage impact assessments and studies previously undertaken within the area of the proposed development and its surroundings. Heritage resources identified in these reports are assessed by our team during the screening process.

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.



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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

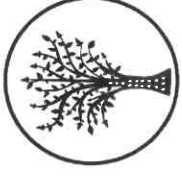
Each report assessed for the compilation of the Heritage Screener is colour-coded according to the level of coverage accomplished. The extent of the surveyed coverage is labeled in three categories, namely low, medium and high. In most instances the extent of the map corresponds to the extent of the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



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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:

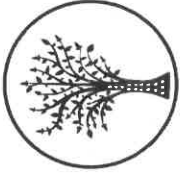
- improvement on some components of the heritage assessments already undertaken, for instance with a renewed field survey and/or with a specific specialist for the type of heritage resources expected in the area
- compilation of a report for a component of a heritage impact assessment not already undertaken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



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