

# HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS18_212 ATSA617
HWC Ref:	19013114
Client:	EnviroAfrica
Date:	February 2019
Title:	The proposed construction of a 25m tall telecommunication mast on Erf 2517, Pastorie Street, Prince Albert (Site Name: Prince Albert Bush Pub)

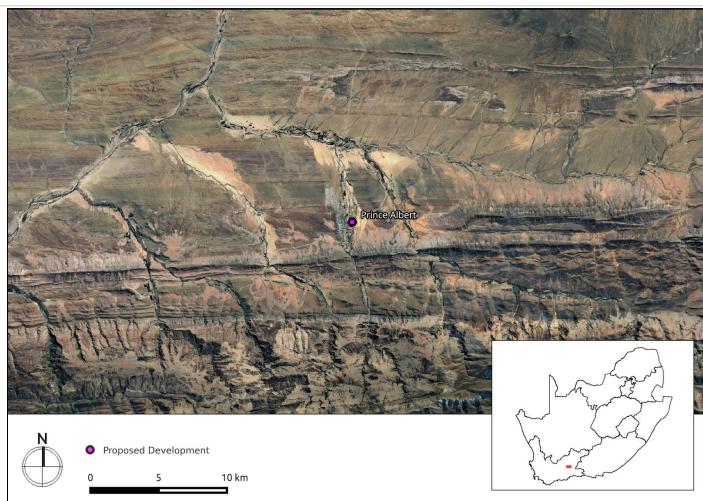


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

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 development and as such, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.



# 1. Proposed Development Summary

Proposed construction of a 25m tall telecommunications mast on Erf 2517, Pastorie Street, Prince Albert (Site Name: Prince Albert Bush Pub).

## 2. Application References

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

### 3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-33.225059° S 22.039219° E	
Erf number / Farm number	Erf 2517	
Local Municipality	Prince Albert	
District Municipality	entral Karoo	
<b>Previous Magisterial District</b>	Prince Albert	
Province	Western Cape	
Current Use	Local business (Pub)	
Current Zoning	Business	
Total Extent	35246.5m2	

## 4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	100m2
Depth of excavation (m)	>2m
Height of development (m)	25m
Expected years of operation before decommission	N/A



# **5. Category of Development**

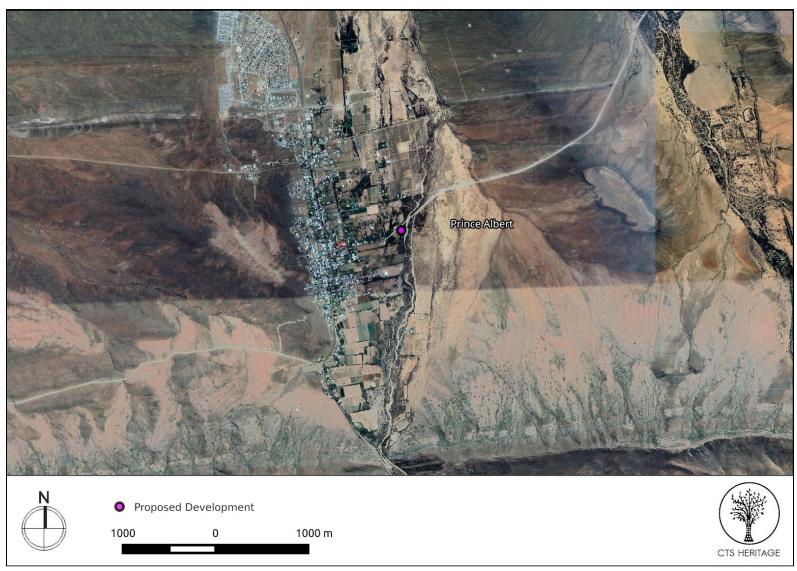
X	Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act				
	Triggers: Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act				
	1. Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.				
	2. Construction of a bridge 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 <sup>2</sup>				
	5. Other (state):				

# **6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development**





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



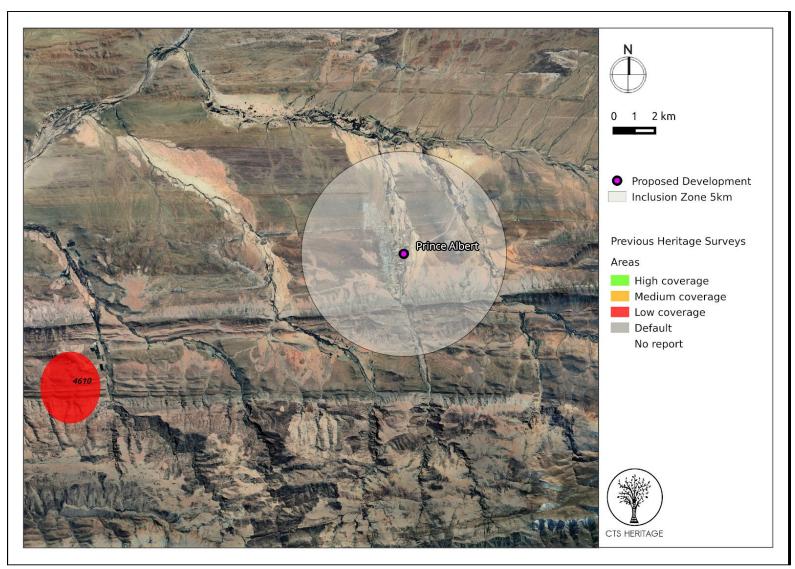
**Figure 1b. Overview Map**. Satellite image (2017) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.





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.



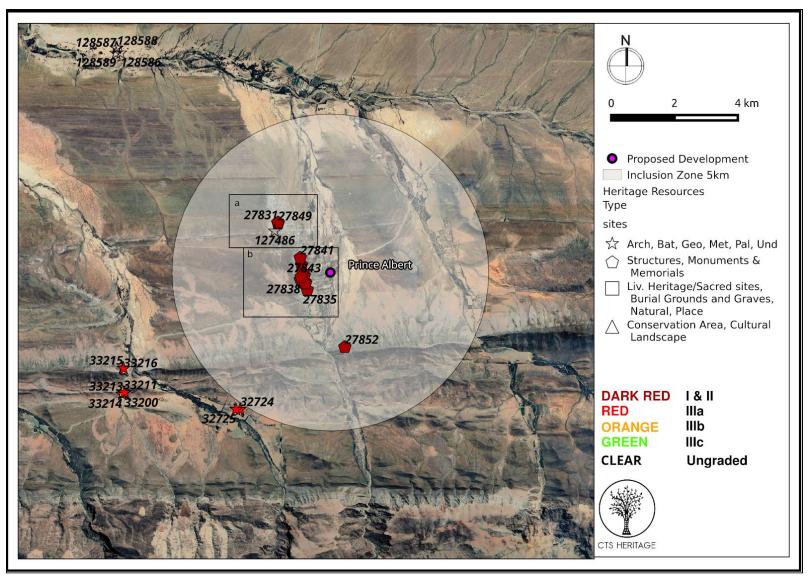


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated (See figures 3a-3b for insets). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



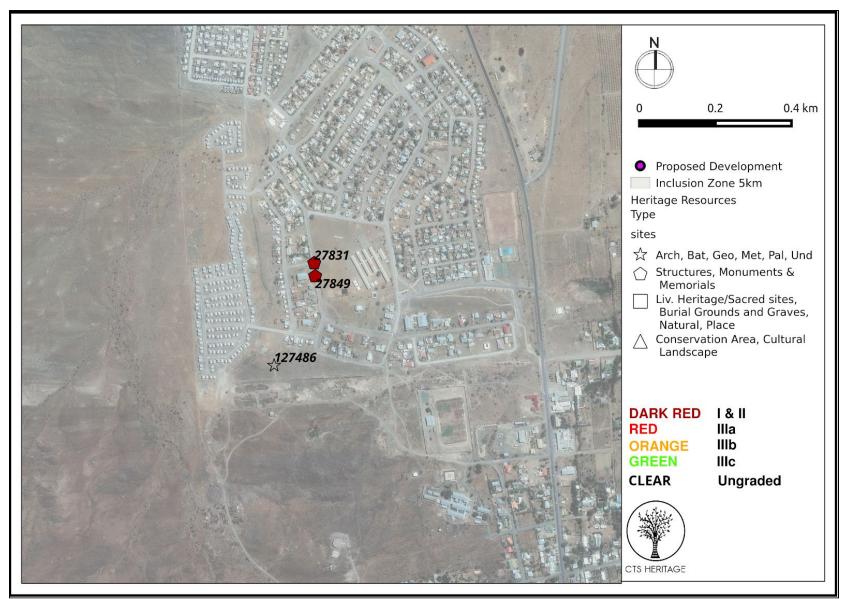


Figure 3a. Inset Map.



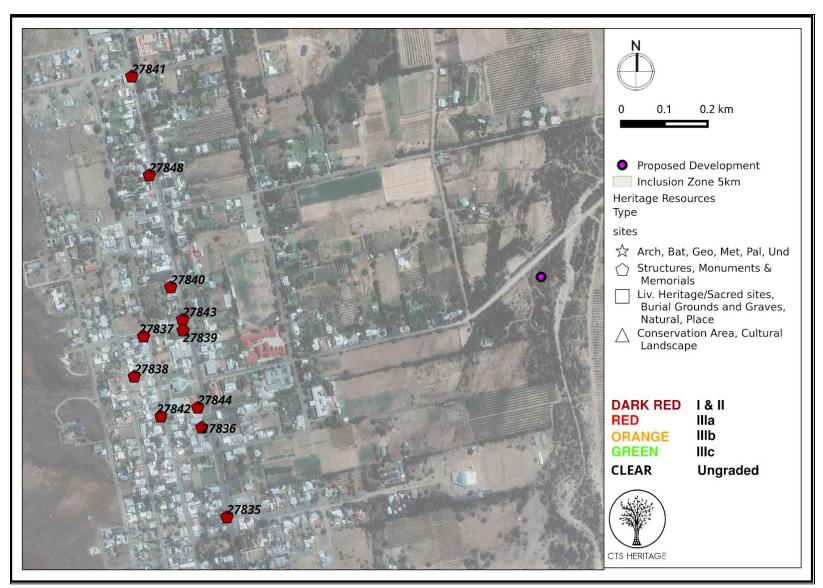


Figure 3b. Inset Map.



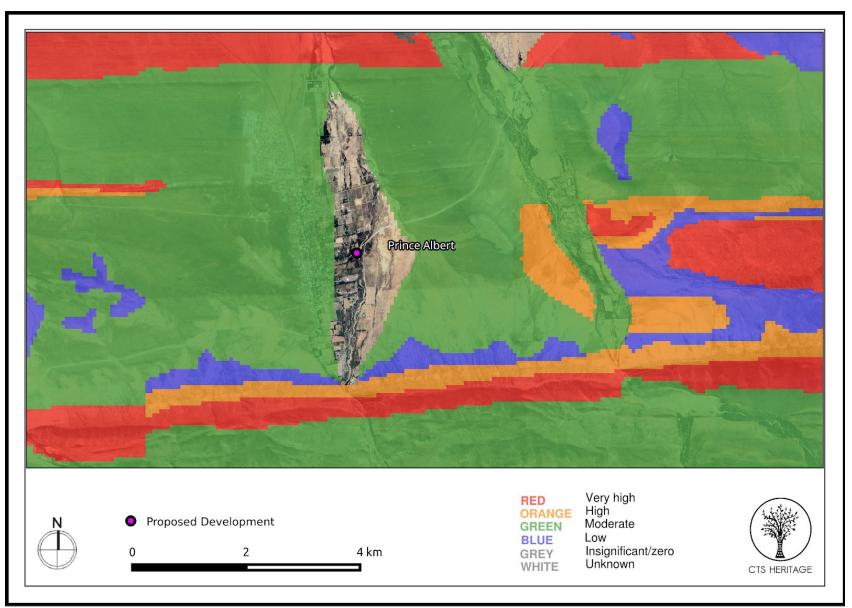


Figure 4a. SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating low to zero fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



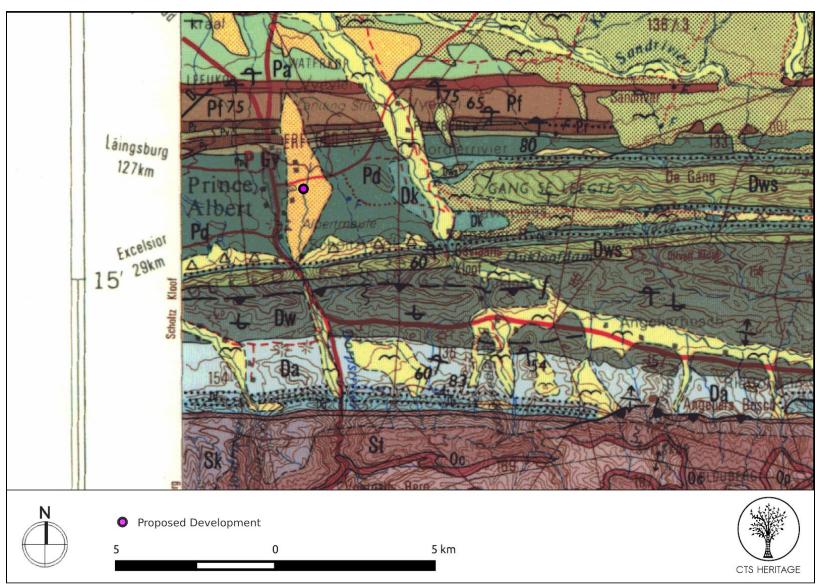


Figure 4b. Geology Map. Georectified geological map extract from CGS 1:250 000 Oudtshoorn geological map (3322). Kaaimans Formation (Orange with dots; Nk)



### 8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This application is for the proposed development of a 25m tall telecommunications mast on Erf 2517, Pastorie Street, Prince Albert, Western Cape. The proposed development would be established on the North eastern portion of the Prince Albert Bush Pub property. In general the context of the proposed development area is on the outskirts of Prince Albert, well away from the historic core of the town.

The town Prince Albert was founded in 1762 on a farm called Queekvalleij which had been established by Zacharias and Dina de Beer. As time passed more farmers were attracted to this fertile valley region, the community was thriving and by 1842 an NG church had been built. In 1845 some parishioners suggested that the name of the village be changed to Albertsburg (Prince Albert) after his Royal Highness, Prince Albert (Queen Victoria's husband). By 1855 there was a weekly market in the village and the first Anglican Bishop of Cape Town (Bishop Robert Gray) visited and admired the village surroundings. One of the earliest libraries in the Cape Colony was established in 1862 in the village although it was burnt down in 1949 and rebuilt and opened ten years later. The Swartberg Pass was officially opened in the beginning of 1888 (January 10th). In 1891 a gold nugget was found on the Klein Waterval farm which triggered the Prince Albert Gold Rush. Although miners were enthusiastic, only 504 ounces of gold were mined from the 1042 registered claims. When the Anglo-Boer War broke out in 1899, a British garrison was established in Prince Albert. The town was the site of several clashes between the British and the Boers during this period of conflict.

The area proposed for the telecommunications mast has not been previously surveyed but fifteen sites of heritage significance (Grade II) were identified 1km or further away from the proposed development according to SAHRIS (Figure 3). These heritage resources include the Swartberg Hotel (SiteID: 27848), Albert's Mill (SiteID: 27849), Old Mission Church Parsonage (SiteID: 27845), Dutch Reformed Church (SiteID: 27840) and hall (SiteID: 27842), Dutch Reformed Church Parsonage (SiteID: 27838), and the St John the Baptist Anglican Church (SiteID: 27837). These significant structures are located within the historic core of Prince Albert and will not be directly impacted. In addition, it is unlikely that the proposed telecommunications mast will be visible from these significant sites due to their distance away. The property proposed for development is currently actively used and is already disturbed (Figure 1c). It is unlikely that any significant archaeological resources will be impacted by the proposed development. Based on the information that is available, it is unlikely that the proposed construction of the telecommunications mast will impact on significant heritage resources.

The area proposed for development has unknown palaeontological sensitivity according to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map (Figure 4a). However, the geological map shows that the 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. Therefore, based on the information available, it is very unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant heritage resources.

#### **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



#### **APPENDIX 1**

### List of heritage resources within the 5km Inclusion Zone

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
27852	9/2/076/0004	Gamkaskloof, Prince Albert District	Building	Grade II
27848	9/2/076/0006	Erf 193, Swartberg Hotel, Church Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27849	9/2/076/0008	Albert's Mill, Christina de Wit Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27845	9/2/076/0014	Old Mission Church Parsonage, 5 Church Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27843	9/2/076/0017	57 Church Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27844	9/2/076/0018	Bona Vista, 7 Parsonage Street cnr de Beer Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27840	9/2/076/0019	Dutch Reformed Church and Hall, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27841	9/2/076/0019-001	Dutch Reformed Church, Church Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27842	9/2/076/0019-002	Dutch Reformed Church Hall, Market Street cnr Parsonage Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27838	9/2/076/0020	Dutch Reformed Church Parsonage, 2 Parsonage Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27839	9/2/076/0021	15 Church Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27835	9/2/076/0022	20 Church Street, cnr Jan Louw Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27836	9/2/076/0029	26 Church Street cnr Parsonage Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
27837	St John the Baptist Anglican Church, Bank Street, Prince Albert		Building	Grade II
27831	9/2/076/0031	Dennehof, Christina de Wit Street, Prince Albert	Building	Grade II
127486	PAT_001	Prince Albert Townlands	Artefacts	Ungraded



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Reference List**

	Heritage Impact Assessments			
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title



# **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.



### **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.