

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS18_143
HWC Reference:	*******
Client:	EnviroAfrica
Date:	25 July 2018
Title:	Proposed development of a 25m high telecommunications mast on Portion 19 of Farm Palmiet Rivier No. 319, Caledon Road, Grabouw, Western Cape (Site Name: Peregrine Farm Stall)

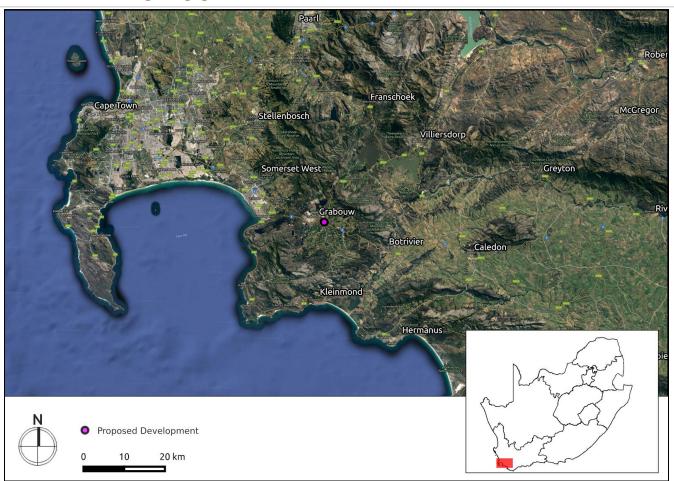


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists

RECOMMENDATION:

The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded

Based on the available information, including the scale and nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that any significant heritage resources will be impacted and as such it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.



1. Proposed Development Summary

Proposed development of a 25m high telecommunications mast on Portion 19 of Farm Palmiet Rivier No. 319, Caledon Road, Grabouw, Western Cape (Site Name: Peregrine Farm Stall)

2. Application References

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

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	34.164265° S 19.034269° E	
Erf number / Farm number	Portion 19 of Farm 319	
Local Municipality	Theewaterskloof	
District Municipality	Caledon	
Previous Magisterial District	Caledon	
Province	Western Cape	
Current Use	Retail/Recreational	
Current Zoning	Agriculture	
Total Extent	0.64ha	

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	125m2
Depth of excavation (m)	>2m
Height of development (m)	25m
Expected years of operation before decommission	NA NA



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)

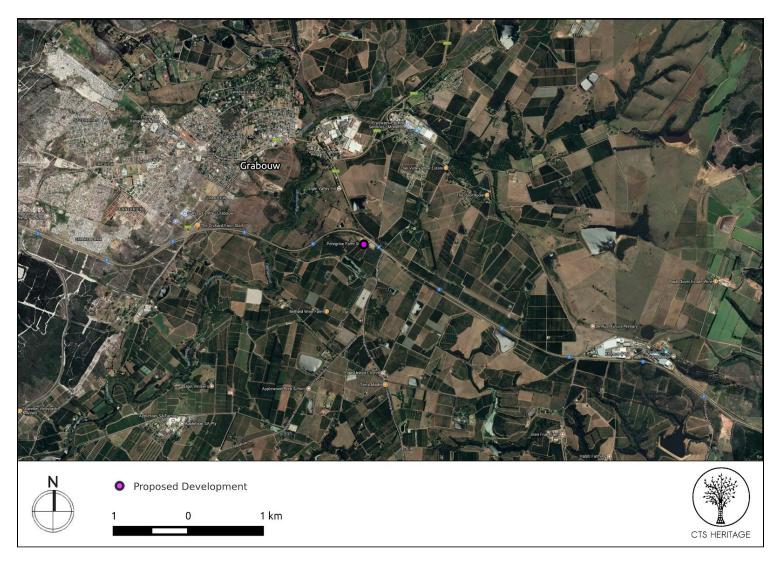


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2017) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.





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



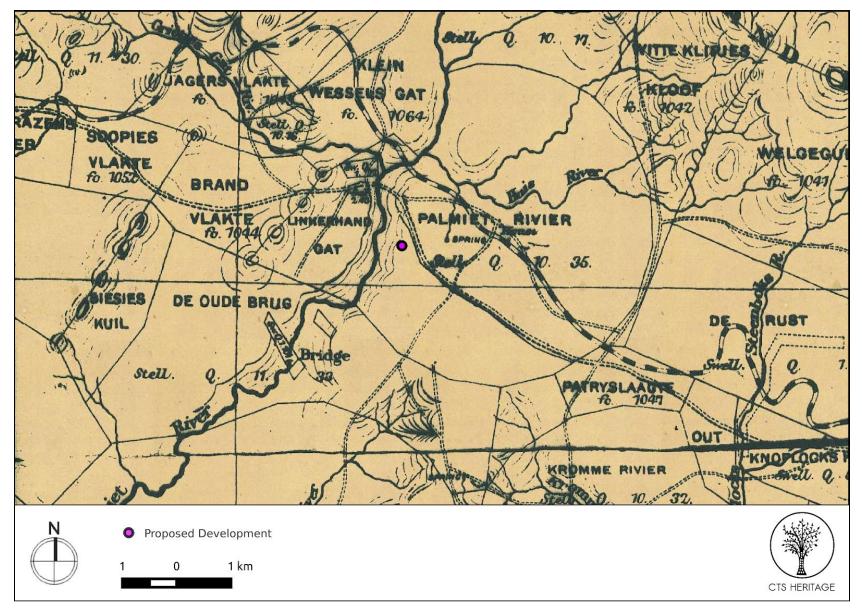


Figure 1d. Historic Map. Cape Malmesbury Map 1880-1890



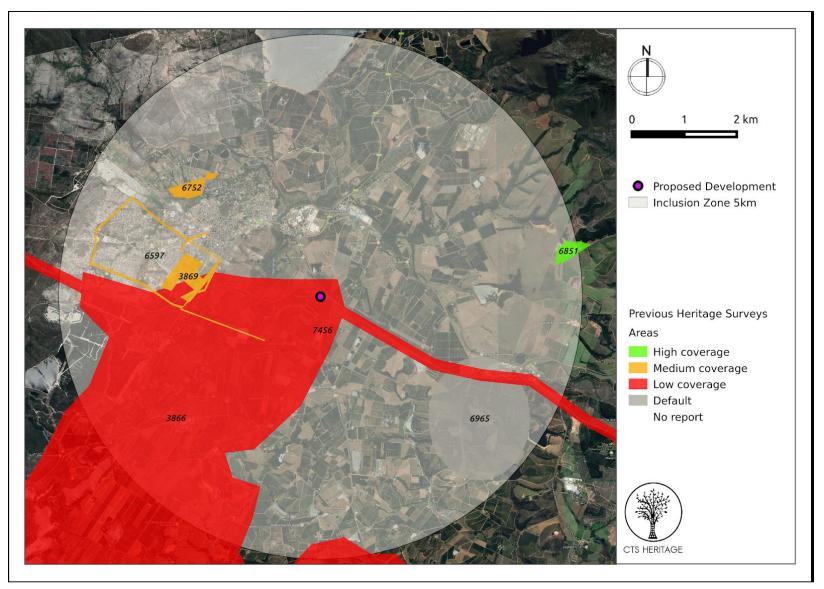


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 5km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



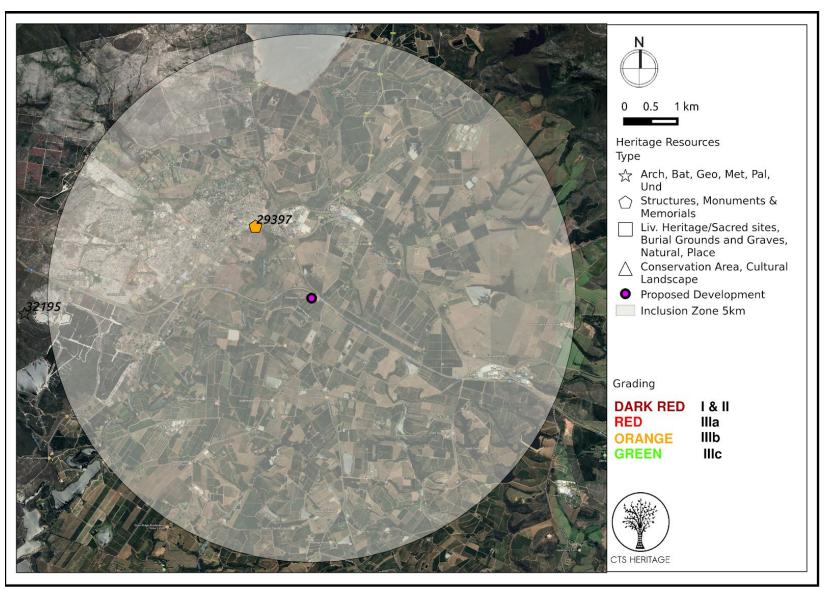


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated (see Figure 3a for inset). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



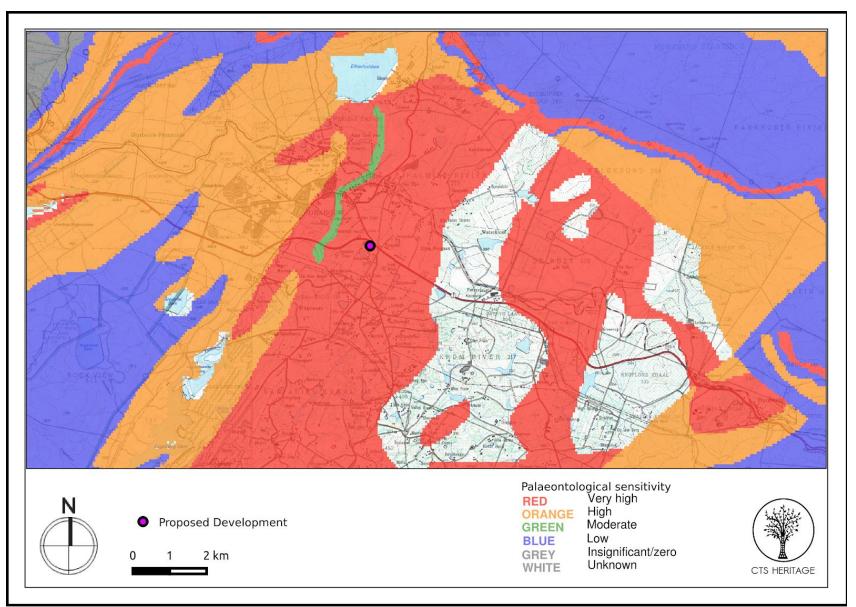


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating varied fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This application is for the establishment of a 25m high telecommunications mast on Portion 19 of Farm Palmiet Rivier No. 319, Caledon Road, Grabouw, Western Cape, located at the back of Peregrine Farm Stall. According to their website, Peregrine Farm Stall has been in existince since 1964, and previously it is likely that this area was use for agriculture, as farming is evident on the Cape Malmesbury Map (1880-1890: Figure 1d). As such, the area proposed for development has been extensively disturbed through human occupation, agricultural practices and modern development interventions.

The area proposed for the telecommunications mast was assessed by Kaplan (2002 SAHRIS NID 7456) in his report on the proposed N2 Wineland Toll Highway Project. Kaplan noted that Later Stone Age (LAS) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) artefacts have been located in the upper catchment of the Palmiet River, and MSA artefacts have been located at the proposed Ikapa Quarry near Grabouw. Rock art has also been located near the Steenbras River Dam and alongside the Bot River near the old Houw Hoek railroad, however no archaeological artefacts or sites are known from the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

Two sites of heritage significance were identified in the vicinity of the proposed development according to SAHRIS (Figure 3). The one, SAHRIS SID 29397, is a structure located in Grabouw that will not be impacted by the proposed development. The other, I believe, has been mapped incorrectly as it refers to the "Sarpine" shipwreck which is supposed to be located near Strand beach (SAHRIS Case ID 5140). As such, no known heritage resources will be impacted by the proposed development.

The area proposed for development is located within the Voorstehoek Formation which has very high palaeontological sensitivity according to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map. Other geological formations in close proximity to the development area include the Tra tra, Gydo and Bo Plaas Formations, also of very high palaeontological sensitivity (Figure 4), as they are part of the Ceres Subgroup. According to the SAHRIS Fossil Heritage Browser, this subgroup is knwon for its rich fossil invertebrate biotas which are more common in mudrock-dominated units (especially the Gydo and Voorstehoek Fms), with low diversity shelly coquinas in sandstones, while trace fossils are best preserved in heterolithic units (thin bedded sandstones and mudrocks). However, despite the very high palaeontological sensitivity, it is unlikely that any palaeontological heritage resources are likely to be recovered during the excavation process as the mast will be located in an already built up area, and the footprint of the proposed development is very small.

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.

Based on the available information, including the scale and nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that any significant heritage resources will be impacted 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
29397	9/2/015/0054	5 Max Harris Street, Grabouw	Building	Grade IIIb
32195	"Sarpine"	Sarpine (Shipwreck)	Archaeological	

APPENDIX 2

Reference List

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
3866	HIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/03/1992	A Report on the Archaeological Sensitivity of the Kogelberg State Forest Focusing Primarily on the Palmiet River Catchment Area
3869	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/04/2006	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Housing Development Erf 563 Grabouw
6597	AIA	Frans Prins	23/06/2008	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Elgin Powerline
6752	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/02/2008	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Residential Housing Development Remainder of Farm 296 & Portion 11 of Farm 287 Grabouw, Western Cape Province
6851	AIA	Jayson Orton	19/06/2009	Assessment of the Footprint of the Proposed Rietvlei Dam Expansion on Welgegund (Farm 284), Grabouw, Caledon Magisterial District, Western Cape
6965	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/10/1998	Baseline Archaeological Study Proposed Ikapa Quarry, Grabouw
7456	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/07/2002	Archaeological Impact Assessment and Heritage Review the Proposed N1/N2 Wineland Toll Highway Project



APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

	regretation to real only mo		
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment		
DARD	epartment 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.