

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS17_172
SAHRIS Case:	11839
Client:	EnviroAfrica
Date:	April 2018
Title:	THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF CALVINIA ABATTOIR RAMSKOP, ERF 3562, CALVINIA, NO RTHERN CAPE

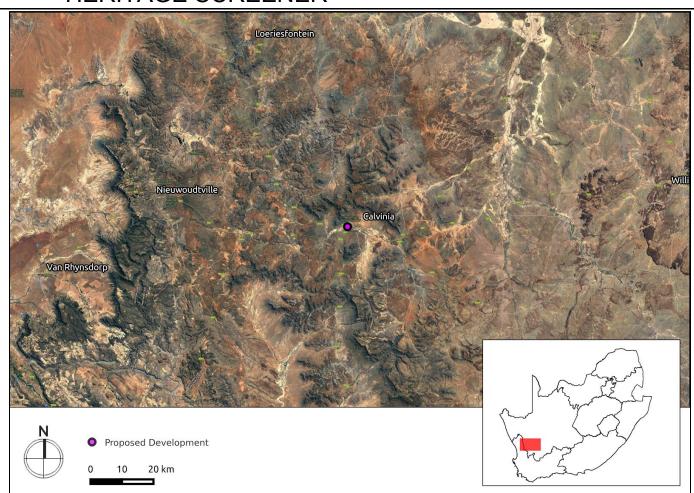


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists:

RECOMMENDATION: No heritage resources will be impacted by the proposed development and no further heritage studies are required. See Section 8 for full recommendations.



1. Proposed Development Summary

The Ramskop abattoir is currently registered to slaughter 600 sheep/ goats per day. It is proposed that the slaughter capacity be increased from 600 to 1000 sheep/goats per day. All waste products, as well as deceased sheep or carcasses (condemned material), gets buried in trenches at a designated area adjacent to the abattoir. All water used at the abattoir, emanating from the slaughter floor and pens/krale, gets pumped into a separator where solids are separated from the liquid waste produced by the abattoir. After this, waste water than gets pumped through a pipeline to the municipality's oxidation dams; any other remaining solid waste is buried in the trenches mentioned above. No new infrastructure or developments are proposed and the application is simply for an increase in slaughter capacity which triggers a NEMA application.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	SAHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	DENC

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-31.4712329061, 19.761808025
Erf number / Farm number	Erf 3562
Local Municipality	Hantam
District Municipality	Namakwa
Previous Magisterial District	Calvinia
Province	Nothern Cape
Current Use	Abbatoir
Current Zoning	Industrial
Total Extent	NA

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	NA
Depth of excavation (m)	None
Height of development (m)	None
Expected years of operation before decommission	NA



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, 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

None



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 in its immediate context.





Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2017) indicating the proposed development area in its immediate context, in relation to the Municipal Cemetery



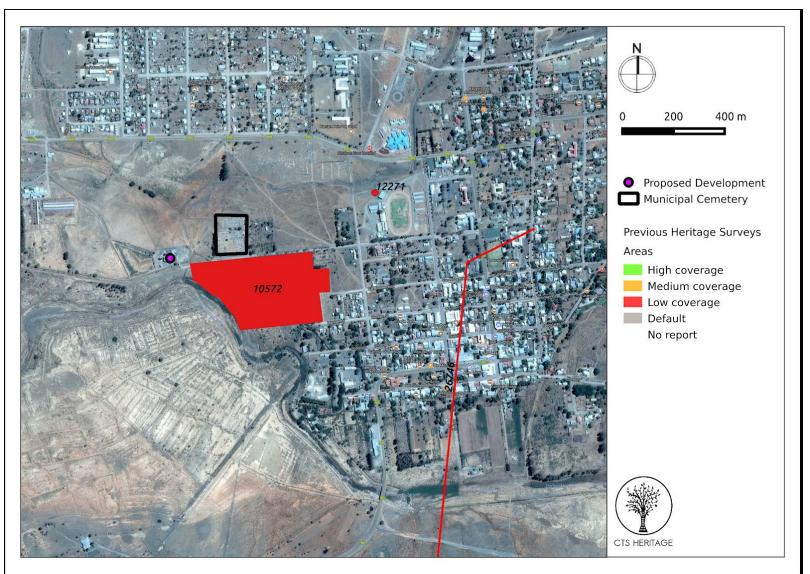


Figure 2a. Previous HIAs map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 2kms, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated (please see Appendix 2 for full reference list).



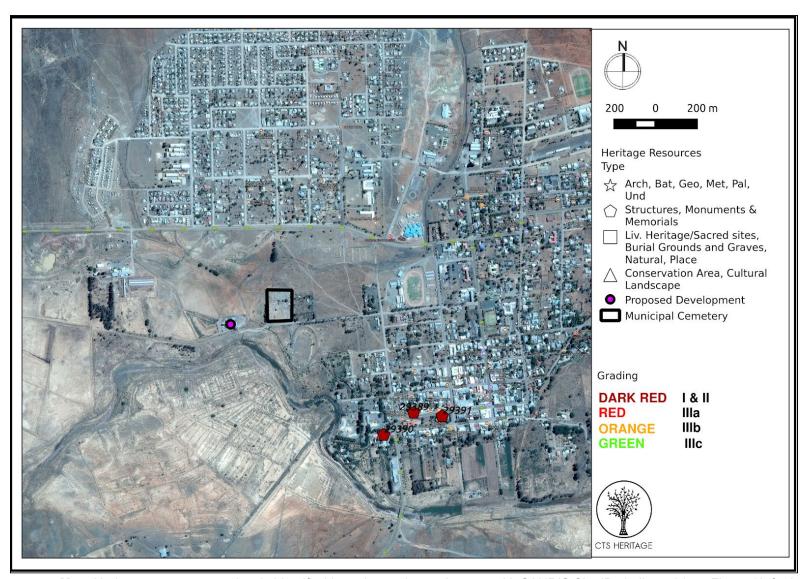


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated (see Figure 3b for inset). See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



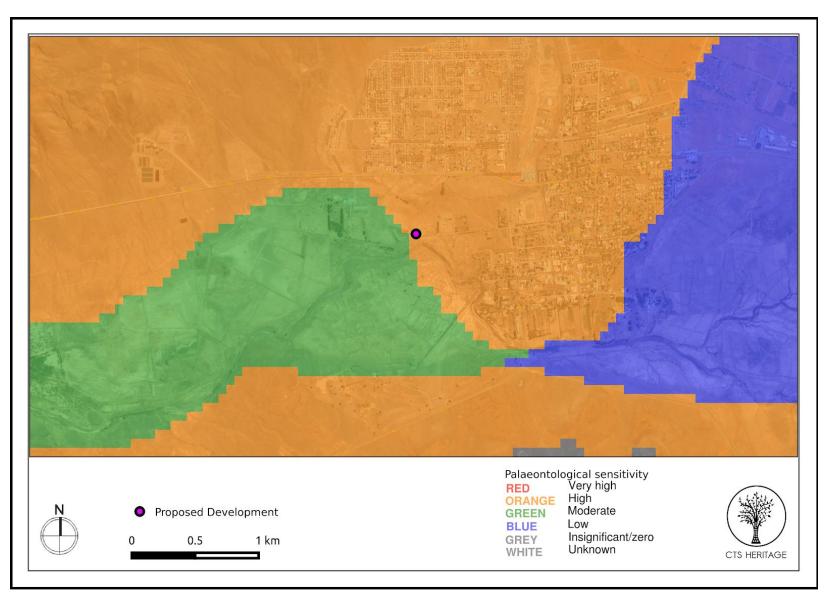


Figure 4. Palaeosensitivity Map, indicating very high fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

The Ramskop abattoir is currently registered to slaughter 600 sheep/ goats per day. It is proposed that the slaughter capacity be increased from 600 to 1000 sheep/ goats per day. All waste products, as well as deceased sheep or carcasses (condemned material), gets buried in trenches at a designated area adjacent to the abattoir. All water used at the abattoir, emanating from the slaughter floor and pens/krale, gets pumped into a separator where solids are separated from the liquid waste produced by the abattoir. After this, waste water than gets pumped through a pipeline to the municipality's oxidation dams; any other remaining solid waste is buried in the trenches mentioned above. **No new infrastructure or developments are proposed and the application is simply for an increase in slaughter capacity which triggers a NEMA application.** In their letter dated 14/11/2017, SAHRA noted that the proposed expansion is located 100 m from an existing cemetery. This point was also raised as a concern by the SAHRA heritage officer managing this case during a meeting with CTS Heritage on 12 December 2017 as well as the fact that no presentation of the possible heritage resources and impacts had been made to SAHRA. The applicant therefore employed CTS Heritage to assess the application and whether there would be impacts on heritage resources.

Three old National Monuments, now Provincial Heritage Sites, are located approximately 400m away from the Calvinia Abattoir, however, none of these structures will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed capacity increase. Two applications on SAHRIS are located within close proximity to the abattoir, however no heritage assessments have been completed for these cases as yet [SAHRIS Case No. 10572 and 12271]. The ACO conducted an HIA for a borrow pit for the proposed upgrade of the R27 [SAHRIS NID 26746], however no heritage resources were identified in this assessment.

The geology underlying the abattoir is noted as having high palaeontological sensitivity, however as there is no infrastructure development proposed as part of this application, no palaeontological heritage resources will be impacted. Furthermore, no archaeological or built environment heritage resources will be directly or indirectly impacted.

The existing abattoir structure is located approximately 150m from the existing municipal cemetery. Even though this case does not trigger Section 36 of the NHRA, it is worth noting that municipal cemeteries are not managed under the NHRA in terms of Section 36, nor are they included in the definitions of heritage resources in terms of section 3 of the NHRA. Regardless of the interpretation of whether the municipal cemetery is a heritage resource or not, we cannot find any reason why this application will create a heritage impact on the cemetery which is buffered from the abattoir by a row of tall trees. The activities that currently occur on site will continue to occur on site and no additional infrastructure is proposed. There will therefore be no direct or indirect impact on the municipal cemetery.

RECOMMENDATION:

No heritage resources will be impacted by the proposed development and 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
29391	9/2/017/0005	Dutch Reformed Church, 15 Dorp Street, Calvinia	Building	Grade II
29389	9/2/017/0009	42-44 Hope Street, Calvinia	Building	Grade II
29390	9/2/017/0010	The Dorpshuis, 63 Water Street, Calvinia	Building	Grade II

APPENDIX 2

Reference List

	Heritage Impact Assessments			
Nid Report Type Author/s Date Title		Title		
26746	HIA	Tim Hart, Dave Halkett	10 April 2011	Heritage Impact Assessment: PROPOSED STRENGTHENING (PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION) OF NATIONAL ROUTE 27 SECTION 7 & 8 BETWEEN WESTERN/NORTHERN CAPE BORDER (KM 40.0) AND CALVINIA (KM 70.0) CONTRACT R.027-080-2011/1D



APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

	<u> </u>
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
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
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
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Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

i dii garate te i alaeteenista tiy inap legena		
	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.