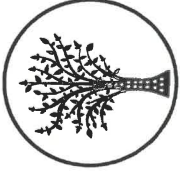


Appendix G9 – Heritage Screener



CTS HERITAGE

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS Reference Number:	CTS18_036_3
HWC CASE No:	
Client:	CK Rumboll
Date:	5 March 2018

Title:
Proposed development
of a cemetery on Farm
Calcutta No. 29,
Stellenbosch

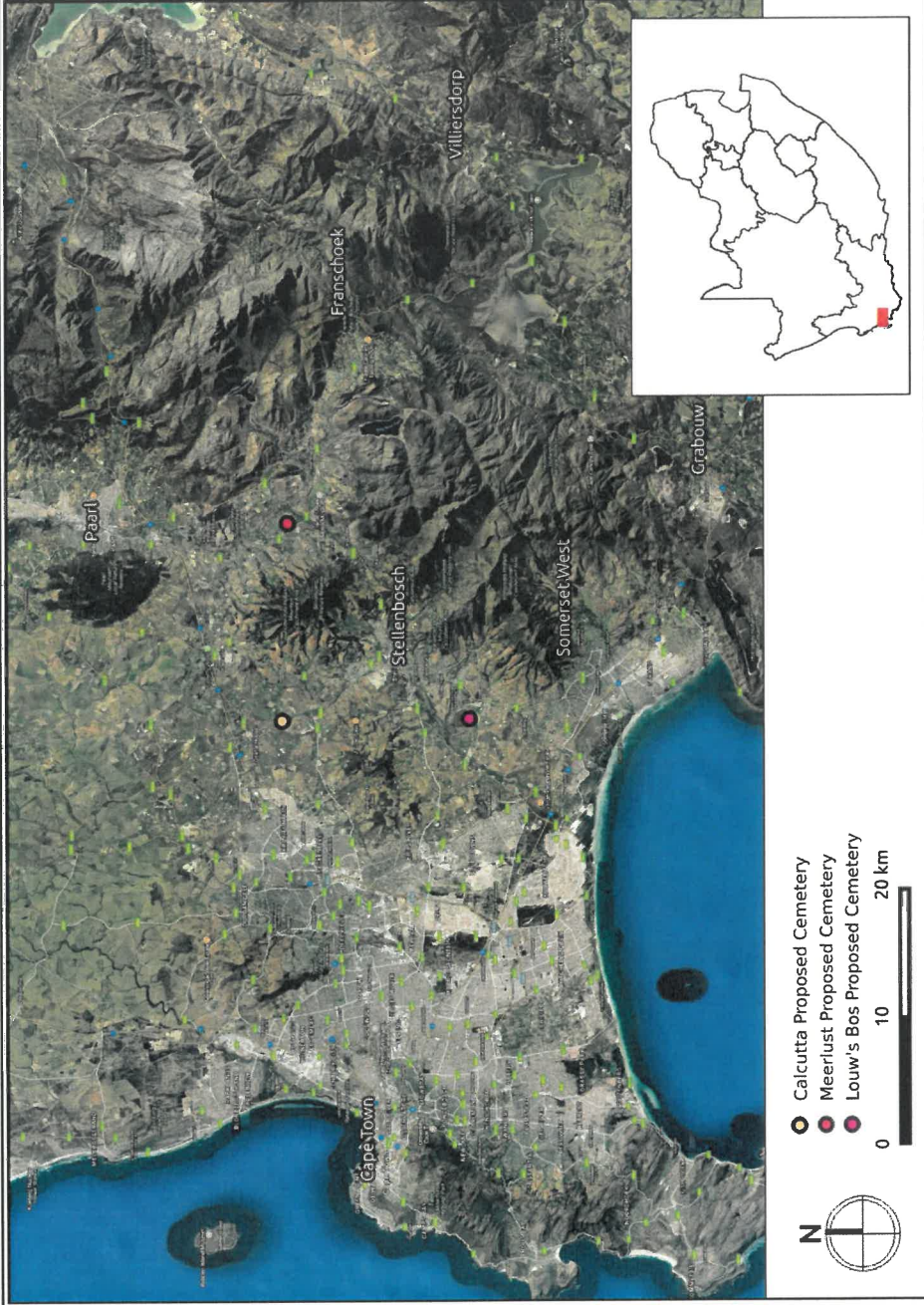
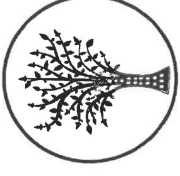


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Western Cape Province

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.



CTS HERITAGE

1. Proposed Development Summary

The proposed development site is located on Farm Calcutta No. 29, just off the R304 west. Access to the proposed development will be from the R304. The proposed development footprint will occupy 30ha of the 39,64ha property. It is proposed that the development of the cemetery and memorial park, promote the rehabilitation and conservation of the watercourse running through the property. Proposed associated infrastructure includes a bridge/s 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

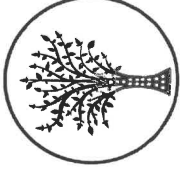
Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	HWC
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEADP

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-33.852942916, 18.8100940436
Erf number / Farm number	Farm Calcutta No 29
Local Municipality	Stellenbosch
District Municipality	Cape Winelands
Previous Magisterial District	Boland
Province	Western Cape
Current Use	Agriculture
Current Zoning	Agriculture
Total Extent	39.64ha

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	30ha
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



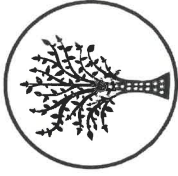
CTS HERITAGE

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 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/s 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, abutments and a possible borehole.



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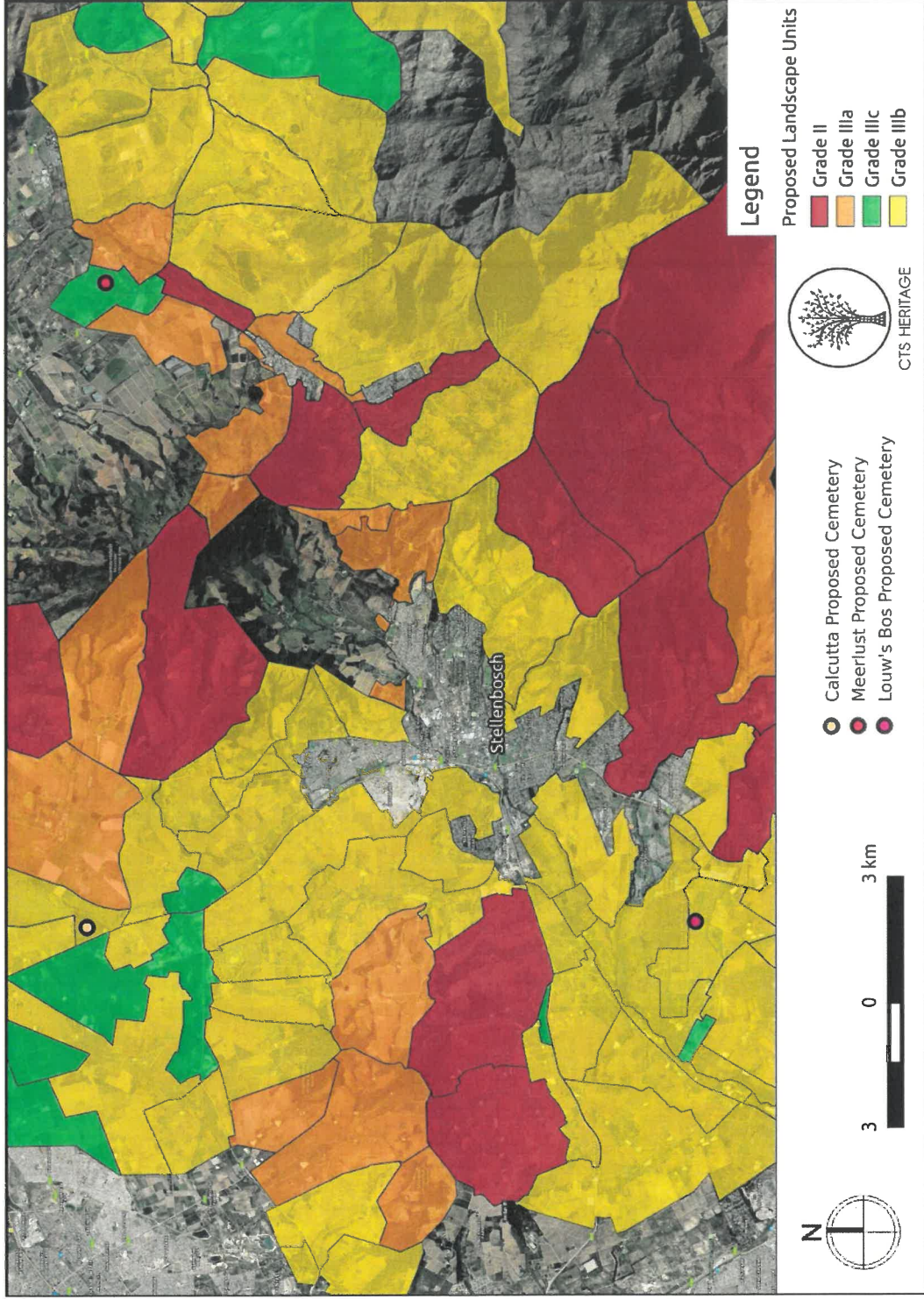
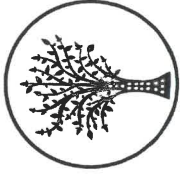


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Map indicating the proposed heritage significance of various landscape units within the Stellenbosch Municipality (Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory 2018)



CTS HERITAGE

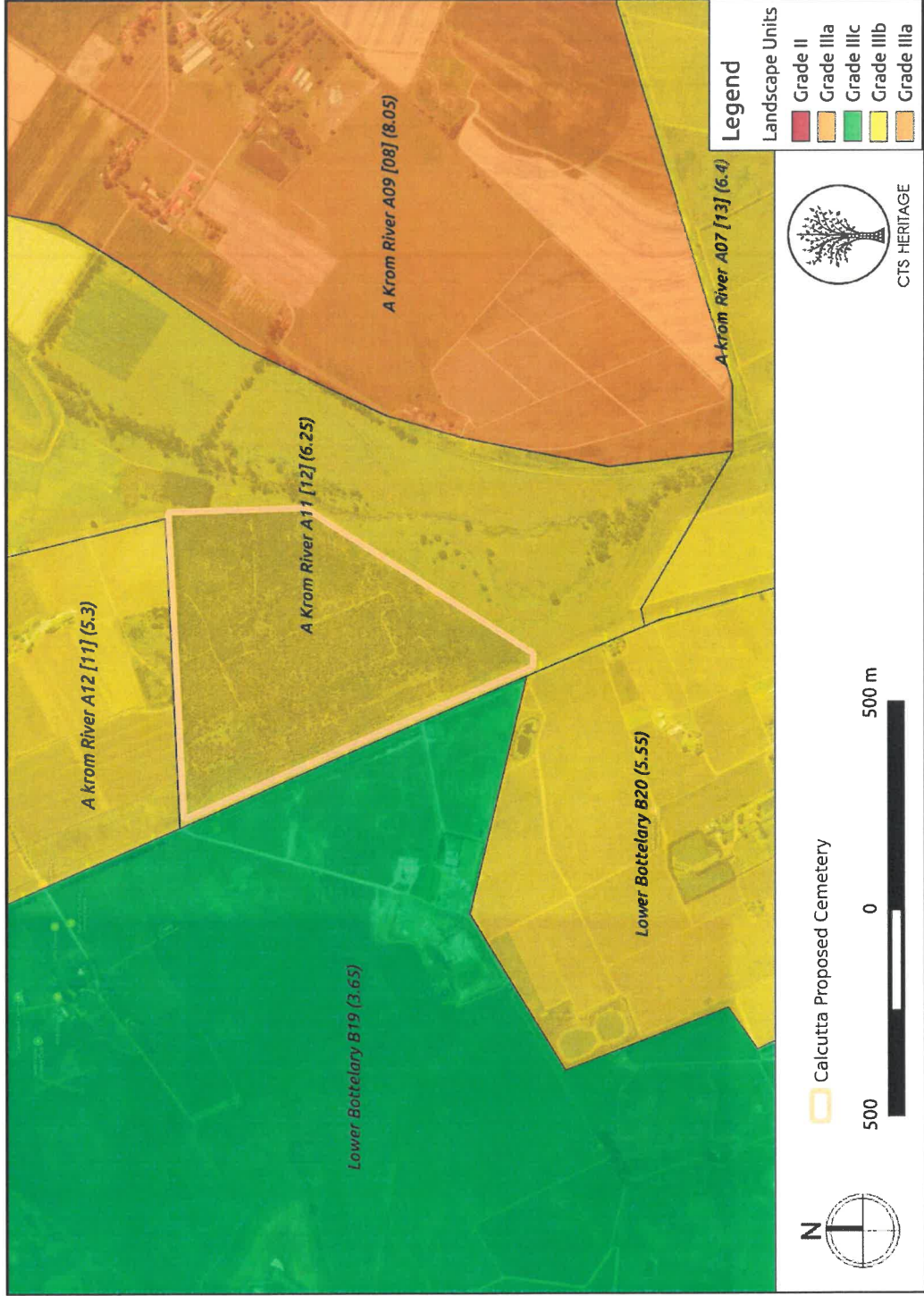
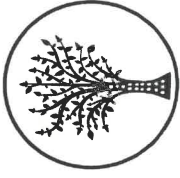


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Map indicating the proposed heritage significance of various landscape units within the Stellenbosch Municipality (Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory 2018) in the vicinity of the proposed development.



CTS HERITAGE

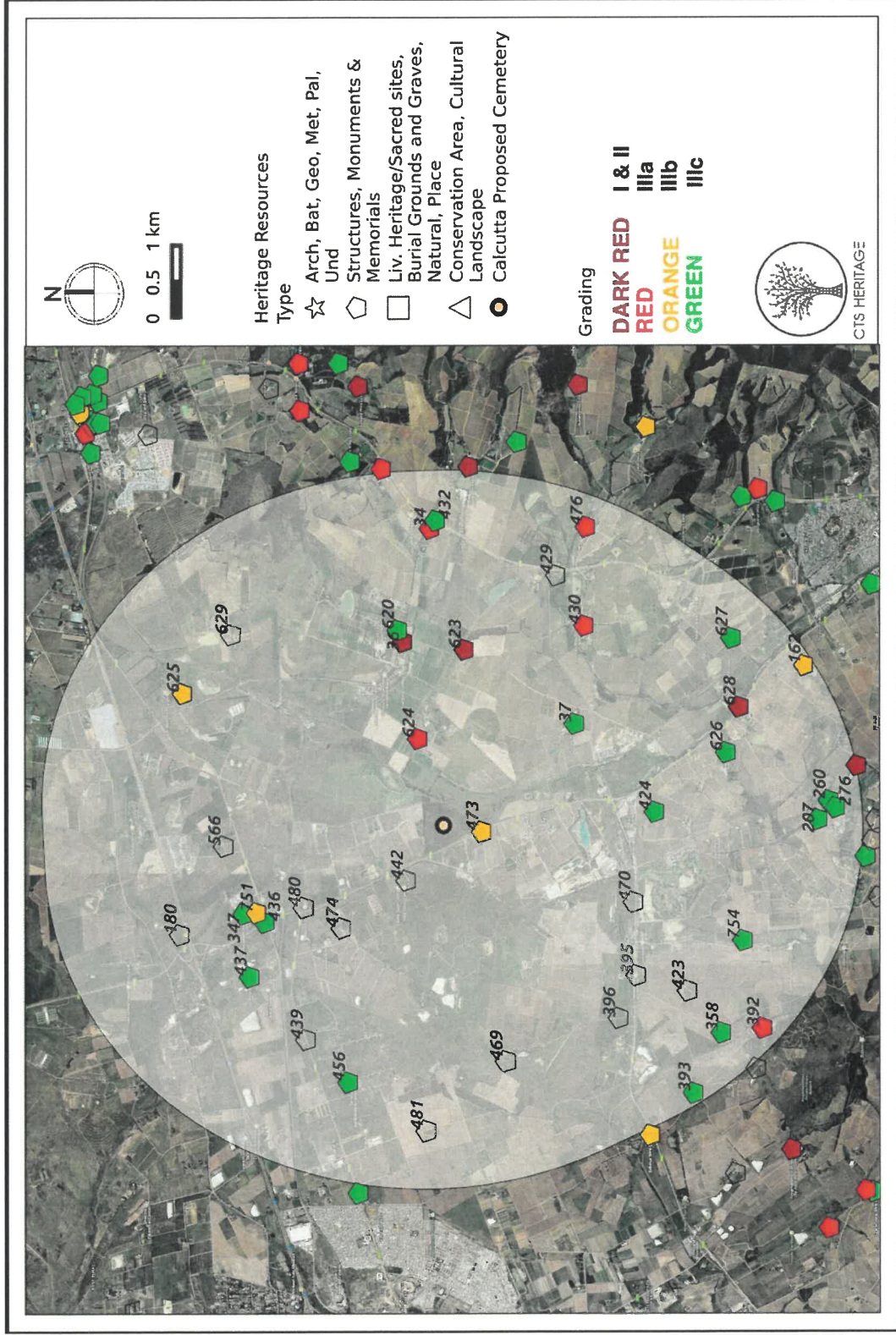
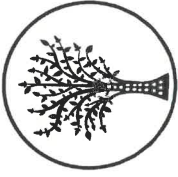


Figure 4a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area taken from the Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory (2018), with Site IDs indicated (see Figure 4b for inset). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



CTS HERITAGE

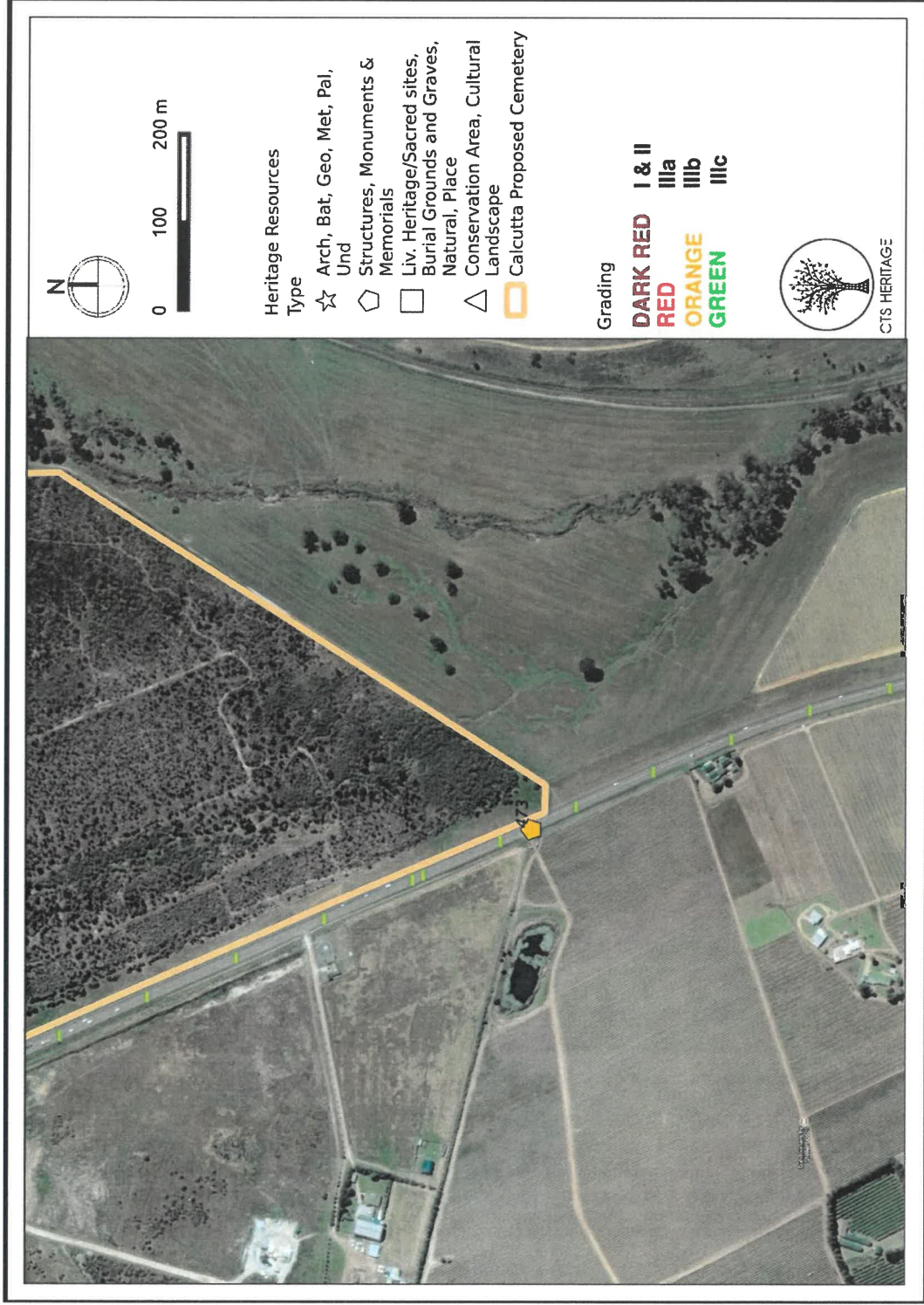
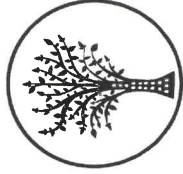


Figure 4b. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area taken from the Draft Stellenbosch Heritage Inventory (2018), with Site names indicated. Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



CTS HERITAGE

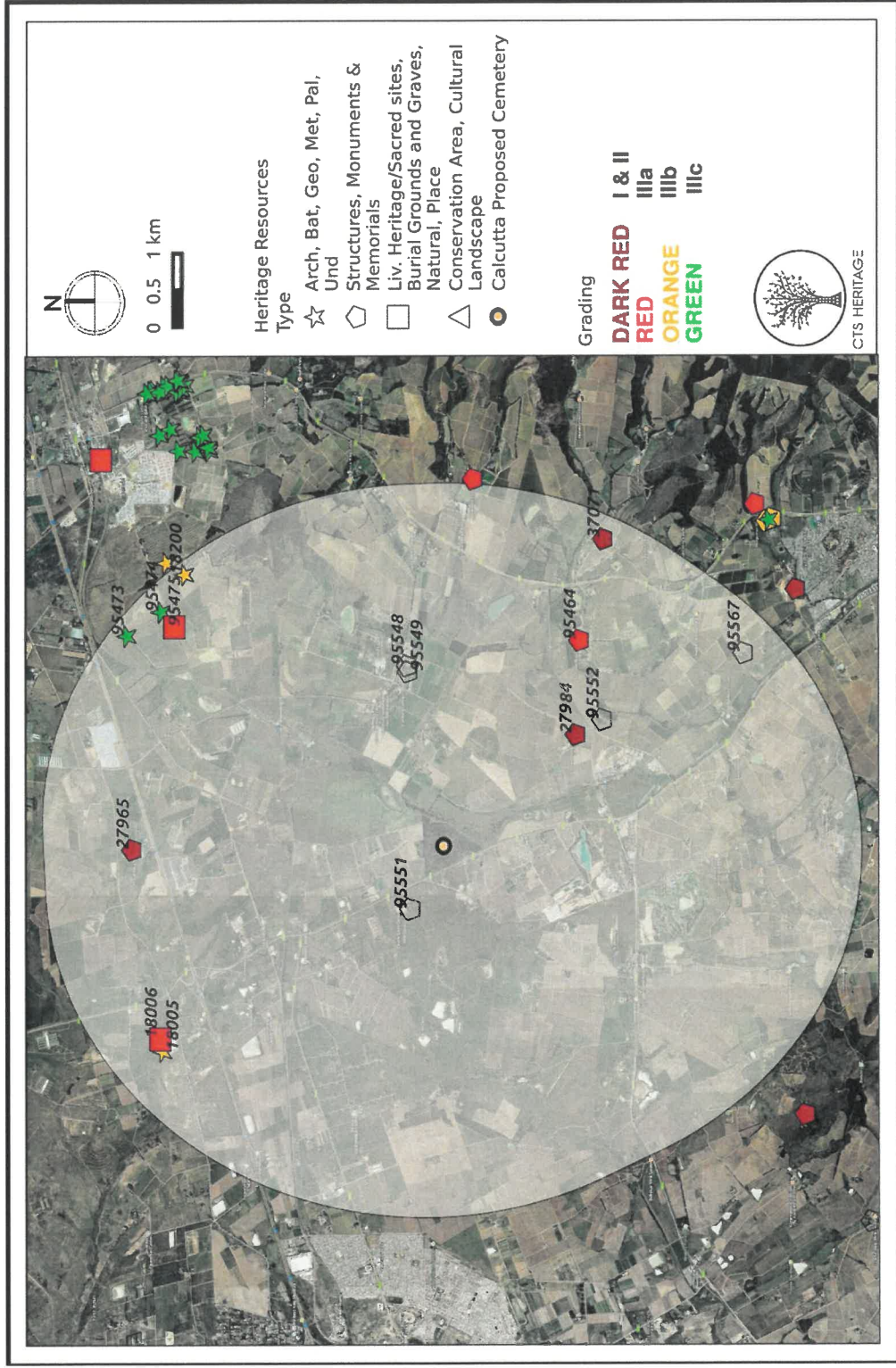
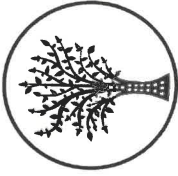


Figure 5a. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated (see Figure 5b for inset). Please See Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



CTS HERITAGE

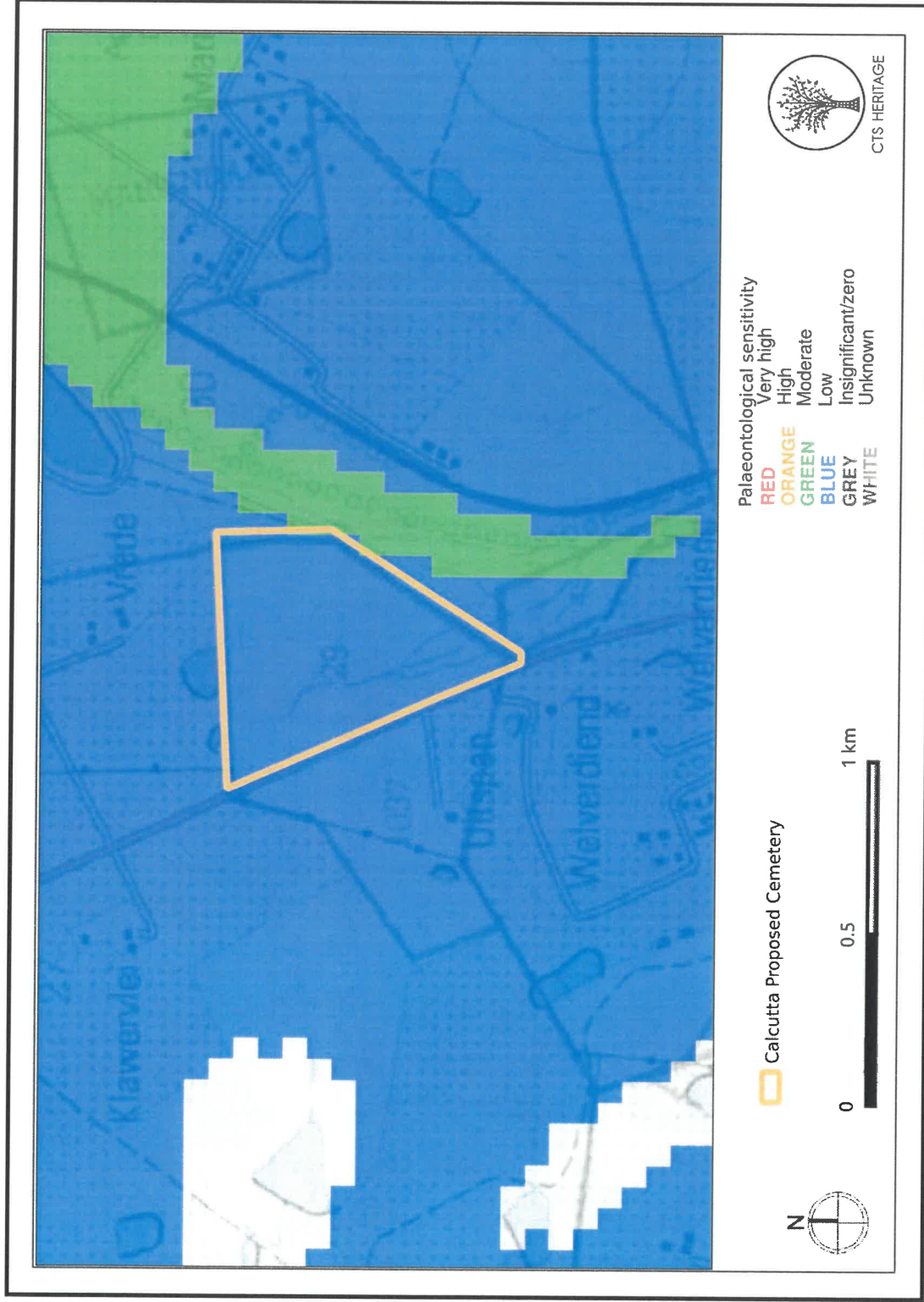
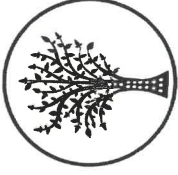


Figure 6. Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating low fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



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8. Heritage statement and character of the area

The proposed development site is located on Farm Calcutta No. 29, just off the R304 west. Access to the proposed development will be from the R304. The proposed development footprint will occupy 30ha of the 39,64ha property. It is proposed that, in the development of the cemetery and memorial park, the rehabilitation and conservation of the watercourse running through the property is promoted. Proposed associated infrastructure includes a bridge/s 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, abutments 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 rolling, fallow agricultural land character. The portion of land proposed for development forms the southern corner of the land unit and "has an historic outspan area that features a remnant plantation on a distinctive triangular-shaped piece of land called Calcutta Bos. This outspan has landmark and associative significance and is highly regarded by people living in the area. Highlights of this land unit are the beautiful remnant Oak trees found on open fallow land and the small stream next to the historic Outspan area. This landscape unit has historic and associative significance in an area with a valued rural quality, and any development will compromise its inherent rural character." As such, this heritage resource in particular has been graded as having Grade IIIb heritage significance. According to Todeschini and Jansen (2018), "historically, places of outspan were often sites of contact between indigenous people and colonialists. Additionally, once outspan places were no longer essential to transportation in the region, they were often used for forestry, with some remnants of that activity on this site. The site has historical, social and community significance". The proposed development of a cemetery on this property may negatively impact on the significance of this site as an historic outspan area and area of local social significance.

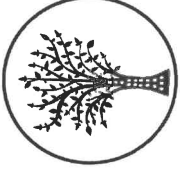
Due to the transformed nature of the area proposed for development, it is unlikely that any significant *in situ* pre-colonial archaeological resources will be impacted by the proposed development. However, due to the use of this area as an historic outspan, some material remains from this time may be located beneath the soil surface.

The area is underlain by loam and sandy loam of low palaeontological sensitivity according to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map and as such, it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant palaeontological heritage.

RECOMMENDATION:

The heritage resources within the area 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 archaeological resources and landscape character.

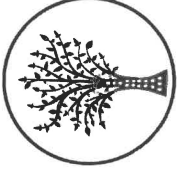


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APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 5km Inclusion Zone SAHRIS

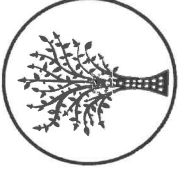
Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
95549	ELS02	Eisenburg Historic Stables	Building	
95551	KLAW	Klawervlei Farm	Structures	
95552	KROMME	Kromme Rhee Manor House	Building	
18005	JOOST727-1	Joostenburg Vlakke 727 - 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
18006	JOOST727-2	Joostenburg Vlakke 727 - 2	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
18200	KLAP2	Klapmuts 2	Artefacts	
95567	MOST01	Mostertsdrift Farm Wine Cellar	Structures	
27984	9/2/069/0113	Nooitgedacht, 2 Church Square, Paarl	Building	Grade II
27965	9/2/069/0135	Joostenberg, Muldersvlei, Paarl District	Building	Grade II
95464	Kromme Rhee Farm	62 Kromme Rhee Road, Kromme Rhee	Building	Grade IIIa
95473	KLPM01	Klapmuts Wine and Country Estate 01	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
95474	KLPM02	Klapmuts Wine and Country Estate 02	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
95475	KLPM03	Klapmuts Wine and Country Estate 03	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa
37071	Mostertsdrift		Building	Grade II
95548	ELS	Eisenburg Manor	Building	



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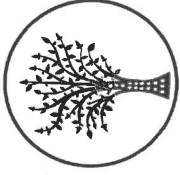
Draft Stellenbosch Inventory

Site ID	Site no	Site Description
34	De Clapmuts	U-shaped homestead, gable 1823, extra tall roof and gables, barley-sugar chimneys. Long cellar-barn outbuilding probably oldest structure, associated with VOC buitepost.
36	Eisenburg	Extensive werf with range of Cape Dutch and Cape Revival and 20th century buildings, much altered; iconic walled mill stream.
37	Simonsig	Late Cape Revival (1923 gable); complex of homestead, winery, asymmetrical villa, much altered.
162	Monterosso	Two houses and outbuildings; one symmetrical U-plan with protruding gables, other asymmetrical villa with single protruding gable.
180	Cottages, pair	Workers cottages, pair, single-storey, one room deep with pitched corrugated-iron roofs.
207	Manna Guest House (Gilbeys).	Complex of house, outbuildings and garden. U-plan, single-storey, pitched-roof Cape Revival house with protruding gables (steep lost). Much altered. Pool house also U-plan with protruding gables and columned pergola. Surrounding garden (reminiscent of
260	Die Gaatjies (crèche) complex	Cottages. One now used as creche, altered and extended outwards (monopitches) and into roof. The other is smaller, with Marseilles tiles and monopitch addition.
276	JC le Roux cottages	Row of three single-storey, pitched-roof cottage/hostels (running up slope) with metal windows, each with central chimney (possibly indicative of shared kitchen in hostel arrangement).
347	Joostenberg grain silos	Three grain silos, repurposed and situated in the Joostenberg farm yard among other residential and commercial structures. There may be a few other old barn structures, altered and repurposed.
358	Unknown farm next to Welgelegen	Single-storey asymmetrical villa with protruding gable end, tiled roof, and 90-degree integral stoep with rusticated cement pillars. Intact good quality period joinery. Representative of type in area. Mature trees.
392	Welgelegen	Altered Cape Dutch H-plan, enclosed, with front gable and facade intact, raised corrugated-iron roof and Victorianised end gables. Interior front rooms intact. Barn alongside much altered. A walled graveyard with handsome vault (1886) is located to the r
393	Unnamed house 1	Single-storey asymmetrical pitch-roofed villa with integral stoep with rusticated concrete pillars, some original joinery. Outbuildings (one dated 1950). A 1947 dam marked 'Olofse' behind.
395	Leeuwenkuil (Bottelary wynkelder)	Warehouse.
396	Swartrivier-Stellenrust vineyards	Three-bay building with wrap-around stoep and entrance gate; set among large trees. Seems to have been damaged in a fire.



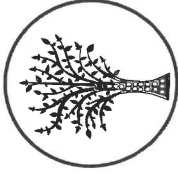
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423	Alpha	Two dwellings with outbuildings. One modernised and the other a single-storey pyramidal roof and integrated steep with rusticated concrete pillars; large intrusive addition.
424	Sonop	Single-storey hipped corrugated-iron roof asymmetrical villa with 90 degree steep on concrete pillars and balustrade with flaring steps, two gable ends. Intact.
429	Slaley New Apostolic Church and cottage complex	Single-storey cottage with corrugated-iron pitched-roof with external hearth and chimney. Another cottage is NCW. The Church is modern.
430	Kromme Rhee	H-plan Cape Dutch, one back wing modern, gable extremely elaborate, stoeps modernised. Old outbuilding in line with added gable (1825), restored c.1950.
432	Uitkyk Oak Grove	Oak grove for harvesting acorns.
436	Frankie's corner shop	Single-storey shop and dwelling, pitched roof, with integral steep and brick columns. Local landmark.
437	Sandringham barn	Barn with pitched roof, with masonry stairs to loft supported by buttresses. Set under Eucalyptus trees.
439	Lushof barn	Corrugated-iron pitched-roof barn with two gable ends and monopitch extension.
442	Wild Clover	Late Cape Revival, single-storey pitched-roof, altered. Substantial folly behind and some undistinguished farm outbuildings.
456	De Novo Social Development complex	Large institutional site with 1950s houses with gables and stoeps; school and other buildings - NCW. Burial ground (automatically protected).
469	Swartrivier outbuildings	Much altered barn with pitched corrugated-iron roof, and other nondescript structures.
470	Nembwe Farm	Exotic fish breeding facility on historic wetland with dams and river.
473	Calcutta(bosch) Outspan, Bottellary	Triangular piece of land next to the R304 that is part of the old Outspan. It has remnant Eucalyptus trees and water-logged soil beside the road. A 1951 SG diagram shows township plan for Helena Heights.
474	Pete's Adventure Farm: cottages	Derelict cottages.
476	Groenhof	Cape Dutch barn (1700s altered through time), long building with short T, distinctive Baroque gable (1780), and enormous buttresses. The Edwardian house an exemplar of the style. Single-storey asymmetrical villa with integral 90-degree steep, fine concr



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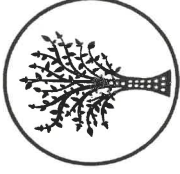
480	Koelenhof Wynkeider	Large winery warehouse.
481	Unknown farm	Single-storey house, hipped corrugated-iron roof, integral stoep with rusticated concrete columns.
566	Weltevreden	Three barn-like buildings in a group, one Victorian with additions, the others are later.
620	Eisenburg pear grove	Long building, modernised with thatch roof, stoep and stoepkamer, used as lecture rooms and offices.
623	Eisenburg	A U-shaped homestead set within a rectangular werf, comprising barn-like structures of various ages (some modern student residence structures), and with a very fine walled mill stream and mill to the south. A bell tower is also located within the werf s
624	Eisenburg Plumvee proefplaas	A collection of Cape Revival Buildings, with some Victorian elements discernable in the long, single storey, U-shaped main structure, with continuous stoep, Frensch doors and sash windows. The structure sports a collection of Cape Revival style gables,
625	Muidersvlei (De Meye)	Property split by road. One building long rectangular plan with gable (1820), probably outbuilding now modernised dwelling. Other incorporates H-plan homestead, probably c. 1820, front gable (1842) added and later clipped in the 1880s. Renovated in 1983,
626	Kanu farm	Small square pitched-roof dwelling.
627	Tommie Corbett and Johan Malan farm	Single-storey with pitched tiled roof, central chimney and integral stoep with double concrete pillars. No image of outbuildings.
628	Nooitgedacht	H-plan, with fine central gable (1774), now with corrugated-iron roof and pillared verandah. Altered by Kendall in 1920s and after fire in 1955. Entrance gates / bridge leading to avenue on axis. Bell-tower and outbuildings not assessed.
629	Hoopenburg (eastern ptn)	Cape Dutch-style (possibly original) central gable and pilasters engulfed in tall wide barn-like structure under pitched corrugated iron roof; set on stoep platform. Located on slope of Klapmuts Kop in an isolated position.
751	Salvation Army Hesketh King Treatment Centre	A double-storey, rectangular building with two projecting Cape Revival-style gabled bays, salted brick plinth, and glazed veranda between bays. Hipped, dark tiled roof. The building is set back from the corner. The gate posts are in the same style.



CTS HERITAGE

APPENDIX 2 Reference List

Heritage Impact Assessments					
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title	
3819	AIA	Timothy Hart, Dave Halkett	01/03/1998	Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Main Road 174 N1 to Klipheuvel	
3824	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/02/2003	An Archaeological Assessment of Spoil Sites, Borrow Pits and a Walk Through of the Pegged Alignment of a Portion of Main Road 174, N1 to Klipheuvel	
4691	AIA	Dave Halkett, Timothy Hart	01/11/1993	Archaeological Investigation of the Eisenburg Herehuis	
4692	AIA	Timothy Hart, Dave Halkett	01/03/1994	Archaeological Investigation of the Terrace & Roadway Behind the Eisenburg Herehuis	
4699	AIA	Hilary Deacon	01/01/1999	CRM report on Uitkyk Farm, Stellenbosch	
6364	AIA	Jonathan Kaplan	01/05/2004	Archaeological Scoping Proposed Bulk Water Supply Infrastructure Planning for the City of Cape Town	
	Inventory	Fabio Todeschini, Liana Jansen	05.03/2018	DRAFT HERITAGE INVENTORY OF THE TANGIBLE RESOURCES IN THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY	



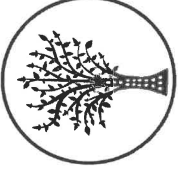
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APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides Key/Guide to Acronyms

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)
DEDTA	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.



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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 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.

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:

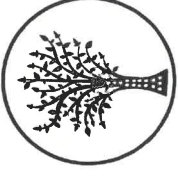
(1) The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

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:



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- 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.