

HERITAGE SCREENER

CTS18_151
EnviroAfrica
18 January 2019
Proposed establishment of a 30m telecommunications mast on Portion 14 of the Farm Hemel en Aarde No. 587, Caledon Farms

RECOMMENDATION:

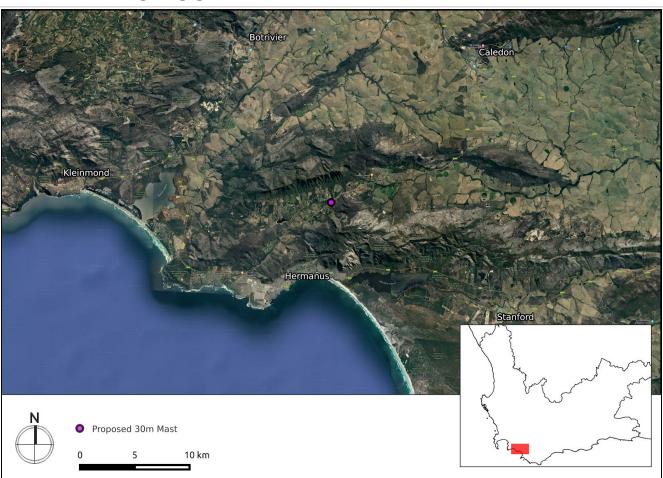


Figure 1a. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Northern Cape Province

Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists

Due to the location and nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that significant archaeological and palaeontological resources will be impacted by the proposed establishment of the telecommunications mast. However, the Hemel en Aarde Road has been identified as having scenic significance in the Overstrand Heritage Survey (2010) and as such, is vulnerable to visual intrusion such as this proposed mast. it is recommended that negative impacts to this scenic route be assessed in an HIA.



1. Proposed Development Summary

This application is for the proposed establishment of a 30m telecommunications mast on Portion 14 of the Farm Hemel en Aarde No. 587, Caledon Farms

2. Application References

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

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	34°21'4.60"S 19°17'10.09"E		
Erf number / Farm number	ortion 14 of the Farm Hemel en Aarde No. 587		
Local Municipality	erstrand		
District Municipality	verberg		
Previous Magisterial District	Hermanus		
Province	Western Cape		
Current Use	Agricultural		
Current Zoning	Agricultural		
Total Extent	0.44ha		

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area	64m2
Depth of excavation (m)	2m
Height of development (m)	30m
Expected years of operation before decommission	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





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

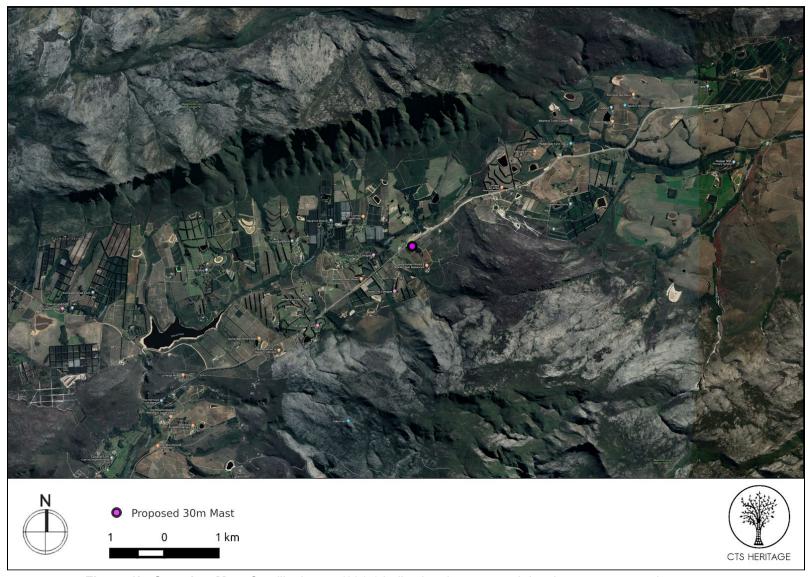


Figure 1b. Overview Map. Satellite image (2017) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.



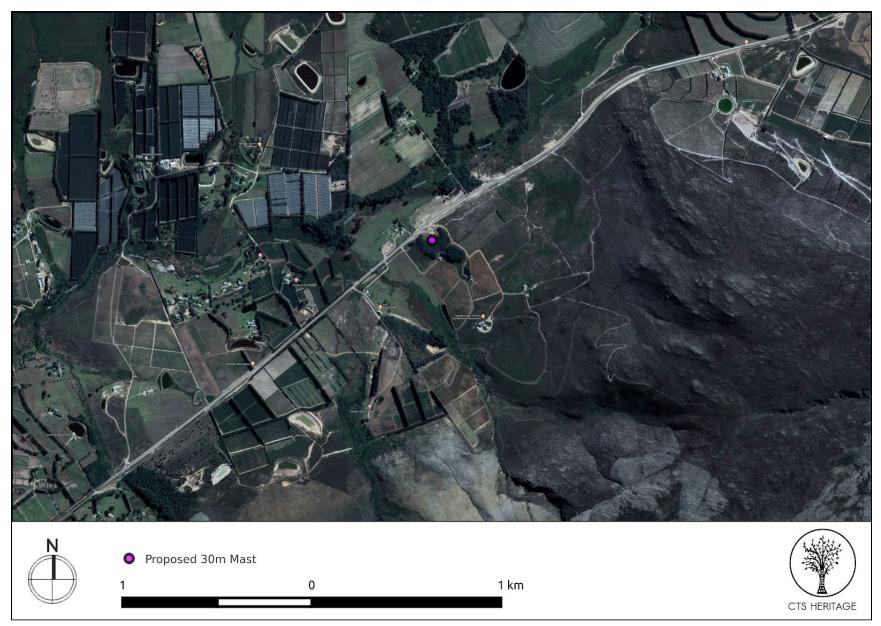


Figure 1c. Overview Map. Satellite image (2017) indicating the proposed development area at closer range.





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



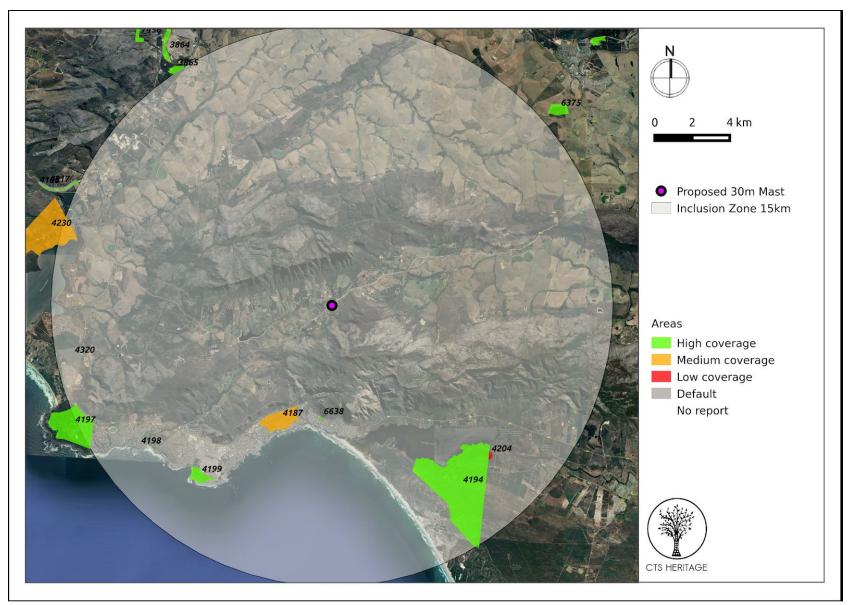


Figure 2. Previous HIAs Map. Previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area within 5km, with SAHRIS NIDS indicated. Please see Appendix 2 for full reference list.



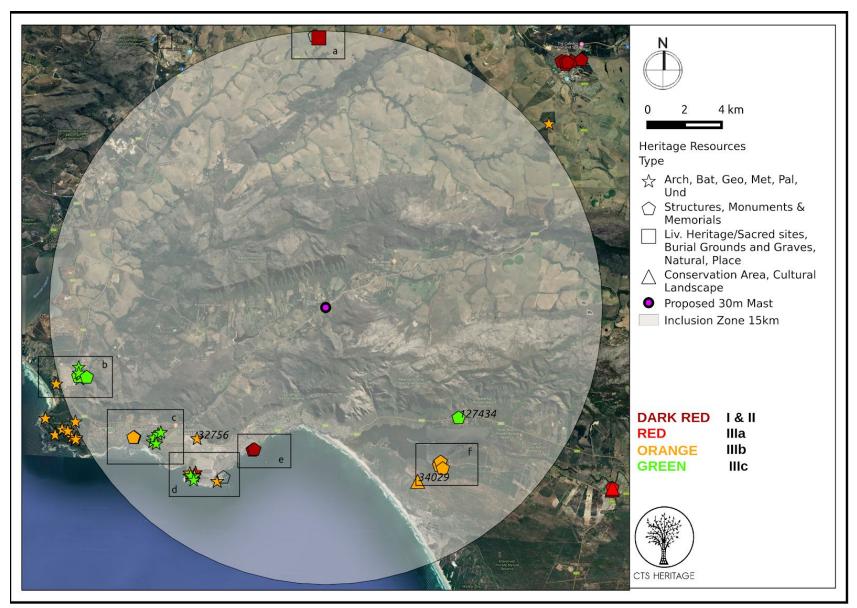


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated. Please See Appendix 1 for more information on each site and Appendix 4 for full description of heritage resource types.



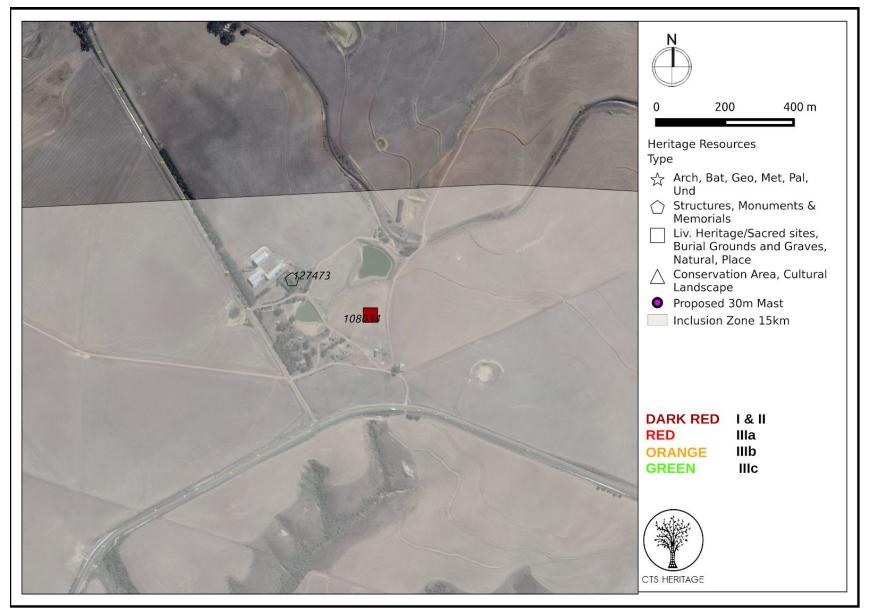


Figure 3a. Heritage Resources Map. Inset



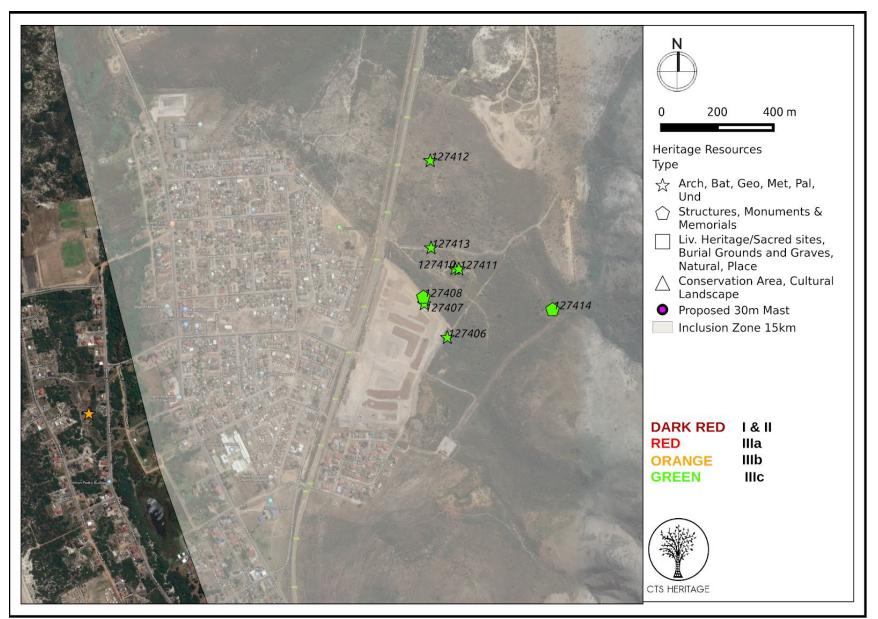


Figure 3b. Heritage Resources Map. Inset



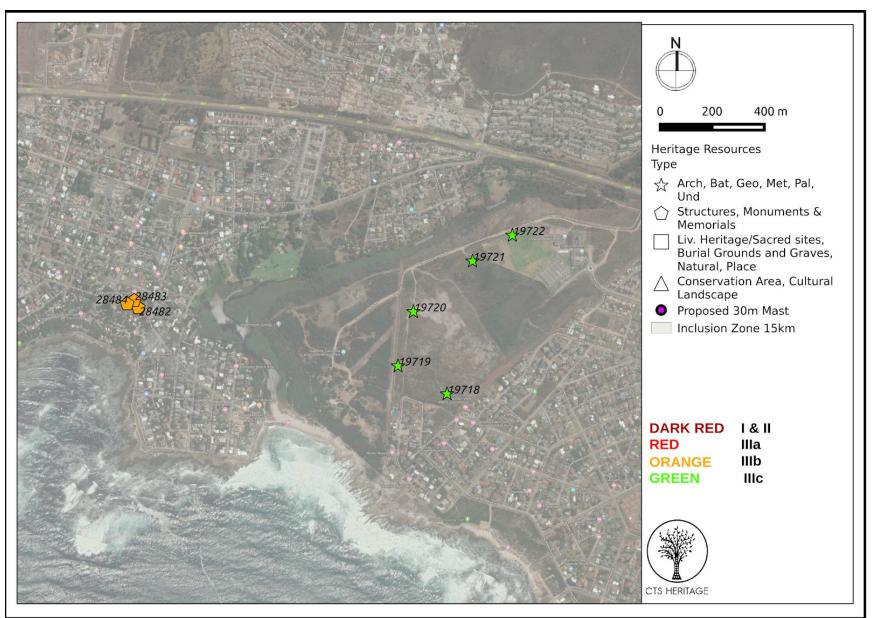


Figure 3c. Heritage Resources Map. Inset



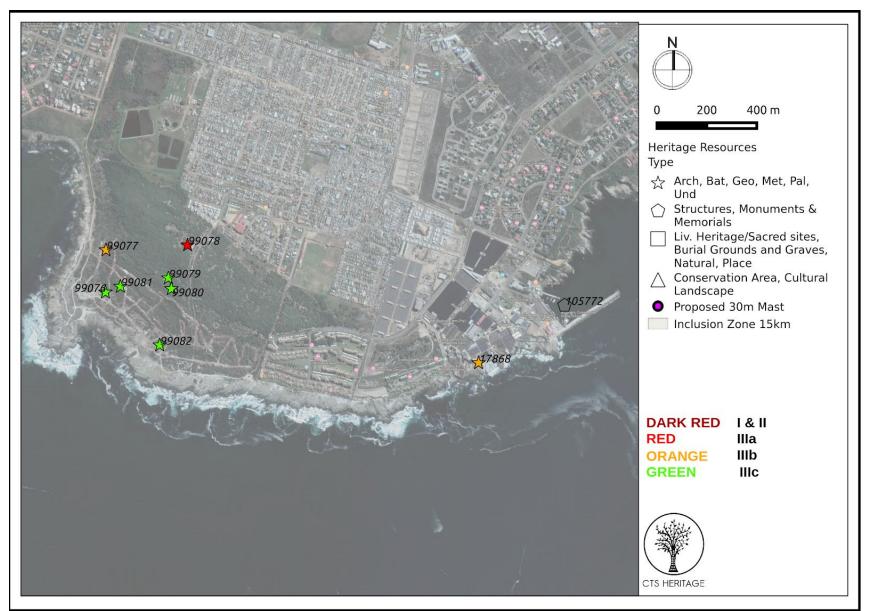


Figure 3d. Heritage Resources Map. Inset



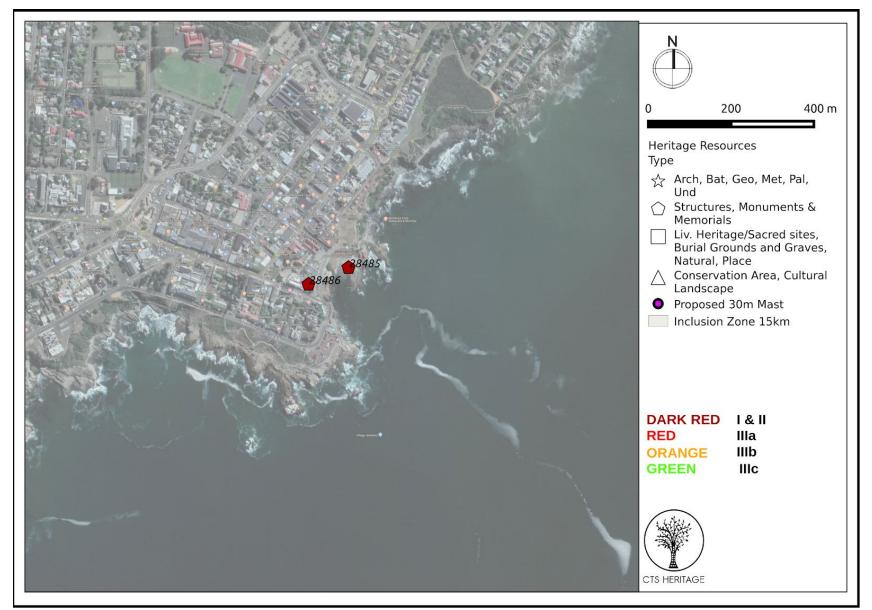


Figure 3e. Heritage Resources Map. Inset



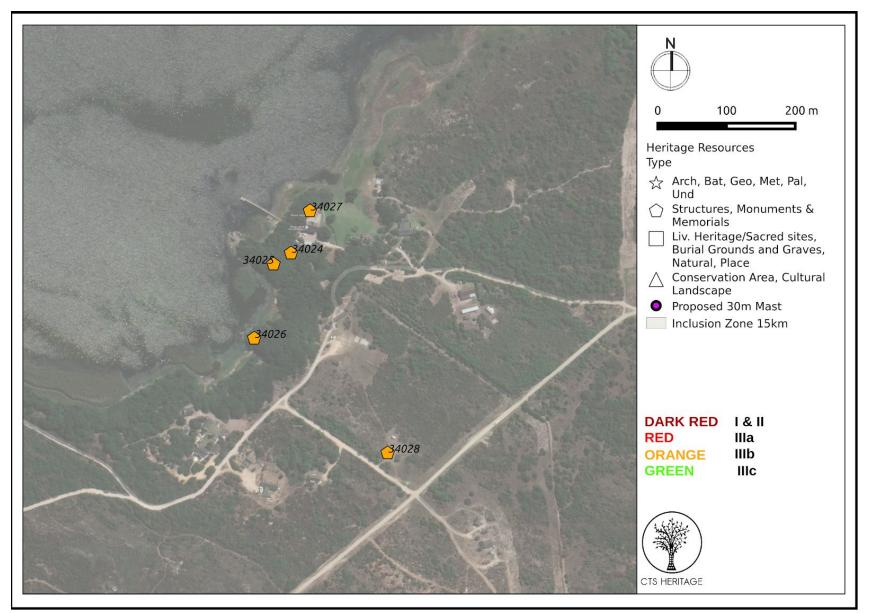


Figure 3f. Heritage Resources Map. Inset



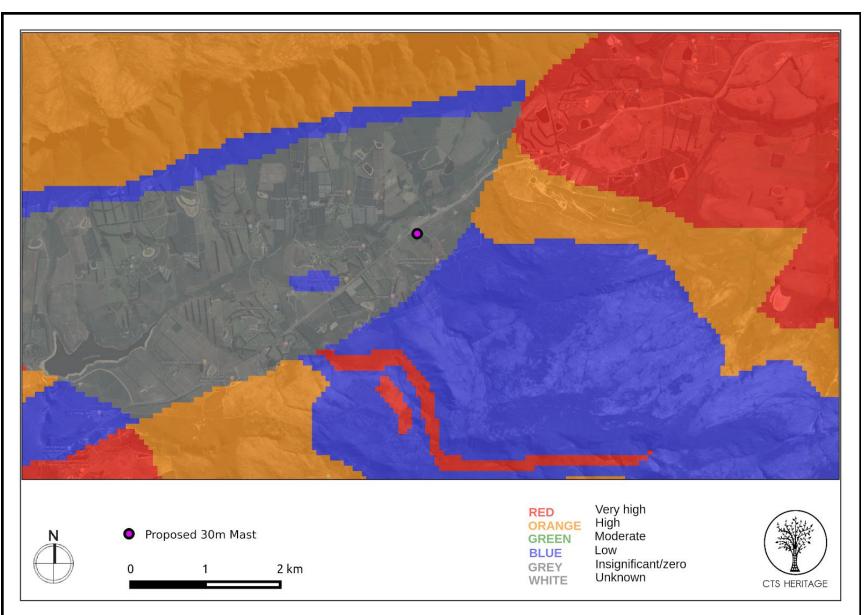


Figure 4. SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map. Indicating low to zero fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please See Appendix 3 for full guide to the legend.



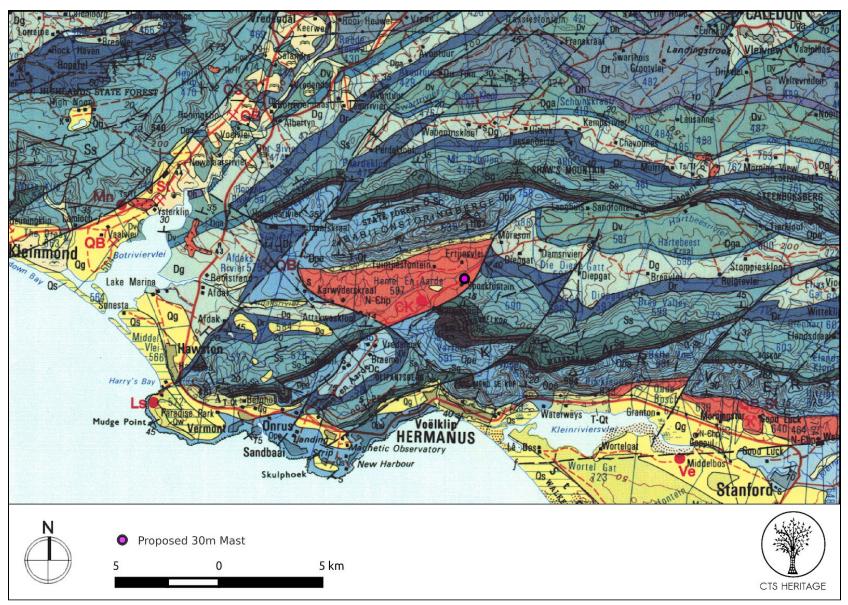


Figure 5. Geology Map. Extracted from the CGS 1:250 000 Geology Map for Worcester 3319. The red polygon underlying the mast location reflects the Hermanus Pluton of the Cape Granite Suite





Figure 6.1 and 6.2 General Site Context. General view of the site, looking south towards the site from the Hemel en Aarde Road (Google Street View)



Figure 6.3. General Site Context. General view of the structures across the road from the site, looking north over Hemel en Aarde Road (Google Street View)



8. Heritage statement and character of the area

This application is for the proposed establishment of a 30m telecommunications mast within the Hemel en Aarde Valley. According to the Overstrand Heritage Survey (2010), "The Hemel en Aarde Valley comprises a predominantly agricultural productive landscape situated within a discrete valley setting enclosed by the Onrustt, Klein River and Babilonstoring Mountains and through which the Onrustt and Afdaks Rivers flow. The R321 through the Valley provides a major linkage route between the coastline and Caledon." A history of the valley is outlined in the Overstrand Heritage Survey (2010).

According to the approved Overstrand Heritage Survey (2010); the Hemel en Aarde has heritage significance as it is "representative of the rural landscapes of the Overstrand comprising a growing emphasis on viticulture and traditional mix of horticulture and livestock farming." In addition, it lies at the heart of the Overstrand wine industry and possesses a degree of intactness and historical continuity in terms of its predominant rural pattern of settlement and evident remaining historical rural landscape features (farm roads, farm structures, buildings and tree alignments). It represents a coherent landscape in terms of its strong linear and relatively secluded mountain-valley setting reinforced by the Onrustt River and the Caledon Road, which together provides a line of connectivity between the interior and coastline and in turn the settlement pattern. The historical-scenic and linkage qualities of the main route through the valley comprising a combination of dramatic high mountain enclosures and lush valley floor. This valley is also of associational significance in terms of its role as a leper colony from the early to mid 19th century. Its sense of physical enclosure serves to reinforce its role as a place of sickness and refuge.

The Overstrand Heritage Survey (2010) notes that the Hemel en Aarde Valley is vulnerable to visual intrusion and recommends that the main routes through the Valley be declared a Scenic Drive in terms of the zoning scheme regulations. This includes the road reserve and a scenic corridor of 200m either side. The proposed telecommunications mast falls within 200m of the main route through the valley and will therefore likely impact on this heritage resource.

Figures 6.1 and 6.2 reflect the general context of the site proposed for the 30m mast. There is an existing structure on the property (Figure 6.1) which, while not included in the Overstrand Heritage Survey (2010) appears to have contextual significance and could be graded IIIc. This structure will not be directly impacted by the proposed mast. There is a culture of structures on the opposite side of the road to the proposed development site which also appear to have at least contextual significance. These structures will not be directly impacted by the proposed mast.

As per Figure 3, very few Heritage Impact Assessments have been conducted within the Hemel en Aarde Valley. Kaplan (2009) conducted an archaeological assessment towards the coastal end of the Hemel en Aarde road (SAHRIS ID 6624). However he identified no archaeological resources. Based on the previously disturbed nature of the site proposed for the telecommunications mast, as well as the limited nature of ground disturbance anticipated, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological resources.

According to the Council of GeoScience Geology map, the site proposed for the telecommunications mast is underlain by the Hermanus Pluton of the Cape Granite Suite (Figure 5) which has zero palaeontological sensitivity according to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map. Based on the previously disturbed nature of the site proposed for the telecommunications mast, as well as the limited nature of ground disturbance anticipated, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant palaeontological resources.

RECOMMENDATION:

Due to the location and nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that significant archaeological and palaeontological resources will be impacted by the proposed establishment of the telecommunications mast. However, the Hemel en Aarde Road has been identified as having scenic significance in the Overstrand Heritage Survey (2010) and as such, is vulnerable to visual intrusion such as this proposed mast. It is recommended that negative impacts to this scenic route be assessed in an HIA.



APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within the 15km Inclusion Zone

Site ID	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
28482	9/2/040/0007	4 De Villiers Street, Onrus River	Building	Grade IIIb
28483	9/2/040/0008	6 De Villiers Street, Onrus River	Building	Grade IIIb
28484	9/2/040/0009	8 De Villiers Street, Onrus River	Building	Grade IIIb
28486	9/2/040/0006	Burgundy Restaurant, Hermanus	Building	Grade II
28485	9/2/040/0012	Old Harbour, Hermanus	Building	Grade II
32756	RWKLP	Rowweklip	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
34024	WGT1	Wortelgat 1	Building	Grade IIIb
34025	WGT2	Wortelgat 2	Structures	Grade IIIb
34026	WGT3	Wortelgat 3	Structures	Grade IIIb
34027	WGT4	Wortelgat 4	Building	Grade IIIb
34028	WGT5	Wortelgat 5	Building	Grade IIIb
34029	WGT6	Wortelgat 6	Cultural Landscape	Grade IIIb
17978	HVB9	Hoek van der Berg 9	Artefacts, Shell Midden	Grade IIIb
19719	SANDBAAI2	Sandbaai 2	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
19720	SANDBAAI3	Sandbaai 3	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
19721	SANDBAAI4	Sandbaai 4	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
19722	SANDBAAI5	Sandbaai 5	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
105772	Hermanus Harbour	Hermanus Fishing Harbour	Transport infrastructure	
17868	HIKAB-1	HIK Abalone - 1	Palaeontological	Grade IIIb
19718	SANDBAAI1	Sandbaai 1	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
99076	SKPHK 1	Schulphoek 1	Shell Midden	Grade IIIc
99077	SKPHK 2	Schulphoek 2	Archaeological	Grade IIIb



99078	SKPHK 3	Schulphoek 3	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
127406	HEHD 184	Hawston East Housing Development 184	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127407	HEHD 185	Hawston East Housing Development 185	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
99079	SKPHK 4	Schulphoek 4	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
99080	SKPHK 5	Schulphoek 5	Shell Midden	Grade IIIc
127408	HEHD 186	Hawston East Housing Development 186	Building	Grade IIIc
99081	SKPHK 6	Schulphoek 6	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
99082	SKPHK 7	Schulphoek 7	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
127410	HEHD 188	Hawston East Housing Development 188	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127411	HEHD 189	Hawston East Housing Development 189	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127412	HEHD 190	Hawston East Housing Develppment 190	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127413	HEHD 191	Hawston East Housing Development 191	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
127414	HEHD 192	Hawston East Housing Development 192	Building	Grade IIIc
127434	RUTR28 - Shed	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Trunk Road 28 - Shed	Building	Grade IIIc
127473	ELWF Langhoogte	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm Langhoogte	Building	
127474	ELWF Langhoogte Graveyard	Establishment of the Langhoogte Wind Farm Graveyard	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade I
108034	LNGH02	Langhoogte 02	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIa



APPENDIX 2

Reference List

	Heritage Impact Assessments			
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
4230	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/08/2002	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Portion 1 of the Farm Hermanus Onrus River No. 542 Caledon
4194	AIA Phase 1	Timothy Hart	01/02/2002	Heritage Impact Assessment of Wortelgat Farm, Stanford, Western Cape
4197	AIA Phase 1	Dave Halkett, Timothy Hart	01/04/1997	An Initial Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Farm 572 Hoek Van De Berg: Hermanus
4198	AIA Phase 1	RJ Goosen	01/01/1999	Archaeologiese Verslag: Skulphoop: Erf 3388, Atlanticweg, Onrusrivier
4199	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/02/2004	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment, Proposed Development, Schulphoek Point, Hermanus
4204	HIA Phase 1	Jayson Orton, Timothy Hart	01/11/2004	Initial Heritage Impact Assessment of Four Locations on a Proposed Hiking Trail in the Stanford/Gansbaai
4320	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/10/2006	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Development Portion 6 of the Farm 575 Afdaksrivier Caledon
6638	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/11/2007	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Development Remainder Erf 4771 (Voelklip) Hermanus
4187	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	01/06/2001	Heritage Impact Assessment Proposed Hermanus Golf Estate
6624	AIA Phase 1	Jonathan Kaplan	22/08/2009	Archaeological Impact Assessment: Proposed Access Road Erf 283 Hermanus



APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

Archaeological Impact Assessment		
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)		
Department of Environmental Affairs (National)		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)		
Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)		
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)		
Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)		
Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)		
Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)		
Department of Mineral Resources (National)		
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)		
Heritage Impact Assessment		
Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)		
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002		
National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998		
National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999		
Palaeontological Impact Assessment		
South African Heritage Resources Agency		
South African Heritage Resources Information System		
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.