

APPLICATION FORM
NOTIFICATION FOR INTENT TO DEVELOP (NID)
Section 38(1) and Section 38(8)

Completion of this form is required by Heritage Western Cape for the initiation of all impact assessment processes under Section 38 (1) & (8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA).

As per Section 38(1)(e) of the NHRA, submission of the NID must be initiated at the earliest stage of development. Should the development trigger any other legislation, practitioners may submit the NID without formal submission to other statutory bodies in order to comply with the NHRA.

This form is to be read in conjunction with the HWC Notification of Intent to Develop, Heritage Impact Assessment, (Pre-Application), Basic Assessment Reports, Scoping Reports and Environmental Impact Assessments.

All sections of the form must be completed in order to deem the application to be complete.

Making an incorrect statement or providing incorrect information may result in all or part of the application having to be reconsidered by HWC in the future, or submission of a new application.

HERITAGE WESTERN CAPE REFERENCE NO., AS PROVIDED DURING SCRUTINY:

HWC25010907

SECTION A

APPLICATION MADE IN TERMS OF:

- ☐ Section 38(1) of the NHRA (This development will not require a NEMA application)
- ☒ Section 38(8) of the NHRA (This development requires an application with another authority)
- ☐ Amendment of approved Site Development Plan (SDP) for endorsement. Endorsements are only reviewed upon submission of an assessment by the heritage practitioner confirming heritage design indicators as approved are not compromised by the revision
- ☐ Advice in terms of Section 38(1)

APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LEGISLATION:

Specify the authorised department that makes the final decision in terms of NEMA (National Environmental Act.), i.e. Department of Mineral Resources, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Western Cape, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment etc. Department of Mineral Resources and Energy

Reference number of authority / government department: No reference number available yet, project title – PROPOSED SAND MINING RIGHT APPLICATION ON FARM KLEINE SOEBATTERS VLAKTE 30/369 AND FARM KLEINE SOEBATTERS VLAKTE 7/369, DROËVLAKTE, STILL BAY, WESTERN CAPE

Present phase at which the process with that authority stands: No application submitted to date.

PREVIOUS HWC APPLICATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SITE AND OR DEVELOPMENT

Provide details of any previous applications submitted to HWC on the site.

NHRA Section	Summary of Proposal	HWC Reference No.	Application Status (Approved, Not Approved, Pending)	Permit / Record of Decision Date
	NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: PROPOSED TEMPORARY SAND MINE ON FARM KLEIN SOEBATTERS VLAKE PTN 369/30, STILLBAY, SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(1) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)	HM/EDEN/HESSEQUA/STILL BAY/PTN 369/30 20111808SB1119E	<p>A reply on the HWC NID was issued stating that an HIA must be conducted with specific reference to an Archaeological Impact Assessment.</p> <p>The Archaeological Impact Assessment was conducted and a Work Plan for archaeological test excavation and collection of samples were approved and implemented.</p> <p>The work plan was implemented at the start of the sand mining permit operations and a Archaeological Mitigation report was submitted to the HWC dated 25 December 2021. As per the findings of the work plan:</p> <p><i>"A series of six test excavations were also conducted. It was originally intended to sieve all material from the test excavations but very wet sand made it impossible to sieve anything below a few cm deep. Just one stone artefact was found in one of these holes. The overall density of the excavated samples suggests that it would actually be very difficult to locate further subsurface archaeology in the area and emphasises the fortuitous nature of the deflation that revealed the KSV1 and KSV2 assemblages. Further test excavation is now considered to be impractical"</i></p>	<p>RoD Date: 11 December 2020</p> <p>Work Plan Approval Date: 21 July 2021</p>

			<p>and is not supported.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that the mining of sand proceed as proposed with no further archaeological requirements. However, the following point should still be adhered to in the event of any chance find:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If any archaeological material or human burials are uncovered during the course of development then work in the immediate area should be halted. The find would need to be reported to the heritage authorities and may require inspection by an archaeologist. Such heritage is the property of the state and may require excavation and curation in an approved institution"</i> 	
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SECTION B

DETAILS OF SITE, PROPERTY OR PLACE

Physical address or Location (e.g., of the R44): The properties lying adjacent to each other can be accessed via a gravel road leading east off the R305 towards Still Bay, within the rural area know as Droëvlakte. The turnoff from the R305 is approximately 8km south-east from the N2 at the Swartklip/Soutpan road sign.

Erf or Farm Name and No. (including the name of the site): .

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369

Landowner =

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369 - WH van Schalkwyk Vervoer CC – Contact person Mrs. Mariaan Gelderblom - Cell nr. 082 533 9637

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369 – Stephanus Van Schalkwyk – Cell Nr 082 579 3082

Property Extent –

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369 – 370.45ha (existing 5ha sand mine is already located on this property)

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369 – 458.09ha (proposed 6ha mining expansion area is mostly located on this property)

Current Landuse –

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369 – Existing 5ha mine permit area.

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369 – Undeveloped indigenous vegetation area previously partially brushcut and used for livestock grazing

Coordinates for logical center point (WGS84):

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369 - 34° 14' 12.86" S 21° 23' 04.34" E

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369 - 34° 14' 09.55" S 21° 23' 11.90" E

Predominant land uses of surrounding properties: The immediate surrounds and beyond are an old sand mining area to the west which has been rehabilitated to indigenous vegetation area; north - historically cultivated areas and undeveloped indigenous vegetation area; east - undeveloped indigenous vegetation area and beyond cultivated agricultural land; and south - undeveloped indigenous vegetation area and beyond cultivated land and previously mined and rehabilitated area.

Consent/Servitude –

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369 – Willana Eiendom cc Contact Person Mariaan Gelderblom (the applicant is the landowner)

Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369 – Landowners consent obtained refer to appendices

Town: The nearest town to the properties is Still Bay, which is approximately 17km south.

District / Municipality: Hessequa Municipality – Garden Route District Municipality

Refer to Appendix A for Locality Maps

SECTION C

APPLICANT / AUTHORISED AGENT – Details of person to receive Record of Decision


Name: Johmandie Pienaar

Company: Enviro-EAP

Address and postal code: PO Box 205, Agulhas 7287

Cellular phone number: 072 240 3092

E-mail: johmandie@enviro-eap.co.za



Signature:

Date: 09/01/2025

SECTION D

DETAIL OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Provide a full description of the nature and extent of the proposed development

Stilbaai Sand en Klip (Pty) Ltd trading as VSV Plant Hire Bk proposes to expand the existing sand mining activities currently taking place within an area of 5ha to 11Ha (includes current 5ha mining permit area) on Farm Kleine

Soebatters Vlake 30/369 and Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369, Droë Vlake, Still Bay, Western Cape. Mining operations are to be executed from Monday to Saturday from 07:00am to 17:00pm.

Sand mining on Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369 within and around the existing quarry has been taking place since before 2003. The proposed 6ha expansion area lies mostly to the east of the existing 5ha mining permit area on land not previously cultivated.

The project is a proposed extension of an existing open cast sand mine. Mining will continue to take place within 1ha phases with not more than 2ha being open at a time during active mining. Topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled and then the underlying sand will be dug out by an excavator and loaded onto trucks for transport to the clients. Mining is to take place to a maximum dept of 10m below ground surface. As the mining continues to the next 1ha phase stockpiled topsoil will be returned to the previously mined areas for rehabilitation of impacted areas. Mining operations are to be executed from Monday to Saturday from 07:00am to 17:00pm.

Soils and geology within the area is mainly calcified dune sand derived from the Bredasdorp Group. The soil at the specific site is characterised by loose red sandy soil with a high erodibility factor. From the site photos it can be observed that a very deep top layer of red sandy soil is present at the site.

The immediate surrounds and beyond are an old sand mining area to the west which has been rehabilitated to indigenous vegetation area; north - historically cultivated areas and undeveloped indigenous vegetation area; east - undeveloped indigenous vegetation area and beyond cultivated agricultural land; and south - undeveloped indigenous vegetation area and beyond cultivated land and previously mined and rehabilitated area.

The proposed expansion area east of the existing 5ha mining site has not been previously ploughed or cultivated however sections thereof appears to have been previously brush-cut and this has also lead to significant alien tree encroachment. The proposed expansion area is not mapped as CBA or ESA, but has been mapped as Other Natural Areas as it retains most of its natural character and is part of surrounding similar habitats. The indigenous vegetation types mapped for the proposed expansion area are Albertinia Sand Fynbos (Endangered) and Canca Limestone Fynbos (Least Threatened).

There a no mapped or observed wetlands or watercourses within or directly adjacent to the proposed mining expansion areas. The nearest mapped non-perennial drainage line (not mapped as a NFEPA watercourse) is located 135m east of the proposed expansion site.

The surveyed site is not within a Protected Area, nor within 5 kilometres of a Protected Area, and not within 10 kilometres of a World Heritage Site.

DEVELOPMENT DETAILS – Indicate which sections of the NHRA, or other legislation which requires a NID

PLEASE TICK THE APPROPRIATE BOX	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Section 38(1)(a) Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Section 38(1)(b) Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.
Section 38(1)(c) Any development or activity that <u>will change the character of a site</u> :	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(i) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof.
<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years.

	*If (i), (ii) and/or (iii) are marked above, describe how the development will change the character of the site
	Section 38(1)(d) Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ² in extent.
X	Other triggers e.g., in terms of other legislation (NEMA, etc.) – Describe the details: Environmental Authorization in terms of National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST AND/ OR VALUE OF DEVELOPMENT UPON COMPLETION: R Unknown

SECTION E

PROVIDE A SHORT HISTORY OF THE SITE, PROPERTY OR PLACE – Include sources where applicable

As per historic google earth images sand mining on Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 30/369 has been taking place since before 2003. During the mining permit application for current 5ha sand mining area including previous mining permit areas a HWC NID was submitted for consideration (dated 24 November 2020). Reply on the HWC NID was issued 11 December 2020 stating that an HIA must be conducted with specific reference to an Archaeological Impact Assessment.

The Archaeological Impact Assessment was conducted and a Work Plan for archaeological test excavation and collection of samples were approved and implemented. The work plan was implemented at the start of the current sand mining permit operations and an Archaeological Mitigation report was submitted to the HWC dated 25 December 2021.

Summary of the Archaeological Mitigation plan implemented (dated 25 December 2021):

ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd was appointed by WH van Schalkwyk Vervoer BK to conduct archaeological mitigation work on Portion 30 of Klein Soebattersvlakte 369, Riversdale. A sand mine has been proposed and authorised on part of the property and will be centred at S34° 14' 13" E21°23' 05" in its south-eastern corner. The sand mine involves excavating sand using a front end loader, loading trucks and removing it from the site.

The sand is not sieved and whatever is in the sand is removed as well. The western corner of the site intersects with the location of an earlier sand mine and deflation of the remaining mine face had exposed two scatters of stone artefacts.

The two scatters, KSV1 to the north and KSV2 to the south, were both excavated on 2x2 m grids. The recovered flaked stone artefacts numbered 469 and 420 respectively, and a few hammerstones and manuports were also found. The vast majority of artefacts were of quartzite, with many pieces displaying cobble cortex. Silcrete, quartz, calcrete/aeolianite and cryptocrystalline silica were also present in small numbers. Blades and cores were very rare with both assemblages strongly dominated by flakes. Just one clear faceted platform flake was encountered and there was only one convergent point. Retouched finds were largely either scrapers or minimally retouched artefacts but the overall numbers were small. The one special find was half of a bifacial point of Still Bay type. The distribution of artefacts on the scatters is likely to have been conditioned by the earlier mining and subsequent deflation to some degree, but the presence of many small artefacts, especially in KSV2, and their clustering on the sites does suggest that these scatters are the result of Middle Stone Age occupation of the dunes. The presence of some weathered artefacts suggests that earlier occupation had also occurred with the material all being deflated to a single level. KSV2 had far fewer weathered pieces, suggesting a greater degree of homogeneity at that site. A single piece of Later Stone Age pottery was found at the edge of KSV1 and is unrelated to the stone artefacts, while a single fragment of at least partially mineralised bone was found on KSV2 suggesting the possibility that further bone could be preserved within the sand body.

A series of six test excavations were also conducted. It was originally intended to sieve all material from the test excavations but very wet sand made it impossible to sieve anything below a few cm deep. Just one stone artefact was found in one of these holes. The overall density of the excavated samples suggests that it would actually be very difficult to locate further subsurface archaeology in the area and emphasises the fortuitous nature of the deflation that revealed the KSV1 and KSV2 assemblages. Further test excavation is now considered to be impractical and is not supported.

It is recommended that the mining of sand proceed as proposed with no further archaeological requirements. However, the following point should still be adhered to in the event of any chance find:

• If any archaeological material or human burials are uncovered during the course of development then work in the immediate area should be halted. The find would need to be reported to the heritage authorities and may require inspection by an archaeologist. Such heritage is the property of the state and may require excavation and curation in an approved institution"

The new proposal however is for the current 5ha mining permit area to expand to the east by 6ha unto Farm Kleine Soebattersvlakte 7/369.

The DEA Screening Tool mapped most of the proposed 6ha mining expansion area as falling within mainly Low paleontological sensitivity area and only partially within Medium palaeontological sensitivity area. In terms of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme sensitivity the DEA Screening Tool mapped the general area as falling within a Low sensitivity. These findings are in line with the heritage investigations done on the adjacent existing sand mining site.

Refer to Appendix C for recent site photographs taken of proposed development areas and surrounds.

ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

Section 3 of the NHRA sets out the following categories of heritage resource as forming part of the national estate. Please indicate the known presence of any of these by checking the box alongside and then providing a description of each occurrence, including nature, location, size, type

Failure to provide sufficient detail or to anticipate the likely presence of heritage resources on the site may lead to a request for more detailed specialist information.

IDENTIFICATION OF ALL HERITAGE RESOURCES ON THE SITE, PROPERTY OR PLACE AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS

Please indicate where applicable:

<u>None</u>	Places, buildings, structures, and equipment of cultural significance: Description of Heritage Resource: <u>None on site</u> Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>No historical buildings or infrastructure will be impacted upon or changed.</u>
<u>None</u>	Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage: Description of Heritage Resource: <u>None on site</u> Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>No living heritage sites will be impacted upon or changed.</u>
<u>None</u>	Historical settlements and townscapes: Description of Heritage Resource: <u>None on site</u> Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>No historical settlements or townscapes will be impacts upon or changed.</u>
<u>*</u>	Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance: Description of Heritage Resource: <u>: As per the findings of the <i>Heritage Impact Assessment report done and dated 31 December 2020 for the current 5ha mining permit area proposed to be expanded - A very minor impact to the cultural landscape may occur, but other sand mines are already operating in this area with minimal impact. Due to the undulating nature of the surrounding sand dunes and the lower lying altitude of the proposed sand mining area the mining site will only be partially visible from the R305 towards Still Bay and therefore it will not have any significant negative impacts on visual landscapes of cultural significance.</i></u> Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>Due to the undulating nature of the surrounding sand dunes and the lower lying altitude of the proposed sand mining area the mining site will only be partially visible from the R305 towards Still Bay and therefore it will not have any significant negative impacts on visual landscapes of cultural significance.</u>
<u>None</u>	Geological resources of scientific or cultural significance: Description of Heritage Resource: <u>None on site</u>

	<p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>No geological resources of scientific or cultural significance will be impacted upon.</u></p>
* –	<p>Archaeological resources – Incl. archaeological sites and material, rock art, battlefields, and wrecks etc.: Description of Heritage Resource: <u>Summary of the Archaeological Mitigation plan implemented for the current 5ha mining permit area proposed to be expanded (dated 25 December 2021):</u></p> <p><u>ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd was appointed by WH van Schalkwyk Vervoer BK to conduct archaeological mitigation work on Portion 30 of Klein Soebattersvlakte 369, Riversdale. A sand mine has been proposed and authorised on part of the property and will be centred at S34° 14' 13" E21°23' 05" in its south-eastern corner. The sand mine involves excavating sand using a front end loader, loading trucks and removing it from the site.</u></p> <p><u>The sand is not sieved and whatever is in the sand is removed as well. The western corner of the site intersects with the location of an earlier sand mine and deflation of the remaining mine face had exposed two scatters of stone artefacts.</u></p> <p><u>The two scatters, KSV1 to the north and KSV2 to the south, were both excavated on 2x2 m grids. The recovered flaked stone artefacts numbered 469 and 420 respectively, and a few hammerstones and manuports were also found. The vast majority of artefacts were of quartzite, with many pieces displaying cobble cortex. Silcrete, quartz, calcrete/aeolianite and cryptocrystalline silica were also present in small numbers. Blades and cores were very rare with both assemblages strongly dominated by flakes. Just one clear faceted platform flake was encountered and there was only one convergent point. Retouched finds were largely either scrapers or minimally retouched artefacts but the overall numbers were small. The one special find was half of a bifacial point of Still Bay type. The distribution of artefacts on the scatters is likely to have been conditioned by the earlier mining and subsequent deflation to some degree, but the presence of many small artefacts, especially in KSV2, and their clustering on the sites does suggest that these scatters are the result of Middle Stone Age occupation of the dunes. The presence of some weathered artefacts suggests that earlier occupation had also occurred with the material all being deflated to a single level. KSV2 had far fewer weathered pieces, suggesting a greater degree of homogeneity at that site. A single piece of Later Stone Age pottery was found at the edge of KSV1 and is unrelated to the stone artefacts, while a single fragment of at least partially mineralised bone was found on KSV2 suggesting the possibility that further bone could be preserved within the sand body.</u></p> <p><u>A series of six test excavations were also conducted. It was originally intended to sieve all material from the test excavations but very wet sand made it impossible to sieve anything below a few cm deep. Just one stone artefact was found in one of these holes. The overall density of the excavated samples suggests that it would actually be very difficult to locate further subsurface archaeology in the area and emphasises the fortuitous nature of the deflation that revealed the KSV1 and KSV2 assemblages. Further test excavation is now considered to be impractical and is not supported.</u></p> <p><u>It is recommended that the mining of sand proceed as proposed with no further archaeological requirements. However, the following point should still be adhered to in the event of any chance find:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>• If any archaeological material or human burials are uncovered during the course of development then work in the immediate area should be halted. The find would need to be reported to the heritage authorities and may require inspection by an archaeologist. Such heritage is the property of the state and may require excavation and curation in an approved institution"</u> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>As per the findings of archaeological monitoring done it is not expected that any significant archaeological features will be impacted upon.</u></p>
* –	<p>Palaeontological resources – i.e., fossils, geological formations etc.:</p>

	<p>Description of Heritage Resource: <u>As per the findings of the Heritage Impact Assessment report done and dated 31 December 2020 for the current 5ha mining permit area proposed to be expanded - The likelihood of fossils occurring in the sand was found to be very low.</u></p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>The site is not known to contain any palaeontological resources of significance therefore the chance for potential impacts on paleontological resources is low.</u></p>
<u>None</u>	<p>Graves and burial grounds – e.g.: ancestral graves, graves of victims of conflict, historical graves, cemeteries etc.:</p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource: <u>None on site</u></p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>No grave or burial grounds located on proposed development areas.</u></p>
<u>None</u>	<p>Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa:</p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource: <u>None on site</u></p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <u>No sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa located on proposed development sites.</u></p>
<u>None</u>	<p>Other heritage resources:</p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource:</p>

PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

As per previous heritage impact assessment and archeological monitoring conducted on the existing 5ha sand mining site it is not expected that any significant archaeological or paleontological resources will be impacted upon or unearthed during proposed mining expansion activities within and around the relevant site.

However the following mitigation measures is proposed:

If any further archaeological materials, fossils or human burials are uncovered during the course of mining then work in the immediate area should be halted. The find would need to be reported to the heritage authorities and may require inspection by an archaeologist. Such heritage is the property of the state and may require excavation and curation in an approved institution.

SECTION F

RECOMMENDATION

In your opinion, do you believe that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is required?

☐

Yes

☒

No

Specialist studies to be provided as part of the HIA:

	Architectural (i.e., fabric analysis, historical analysis, material analysis etc.)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment
	Paleontological Impact Assessment
	Townscape Assessment
	Cultural Assessment

	Social Historical Study
	Amended Visual Impact Assessment
	Other:

Recommendations made by: Johmandie Pienaar

Capacity: Registered professional EAP with EAPASA Reg Nr 2020/2323, EAP experience since 2009

PLEASE NOTE

Any further studies which HWC requires should be submitted in the form of a single, consolidated report with a single set of recommendations. Specialist studies must be incorporated in full, either as chapters of the report, or as annexures thereto.

Please refer to the Guidelines for Heritage Impact Assessments required in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999).

Applications are considered to be public documents and are open to public scrutiny. Should you wish for your application to be kept confidential, please motivate your request on a separate sheet attached to your application form.

For applications that are granted confidentiality, this confidentiality will be limited to one year (12 months).

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iLifa leMveli leNtshona Koloni
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape