

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:

HWC24040811

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 BENTONITE AND ZEOLITE PROSPECTING ON FARM WEGWYZERSRIVIER RE/582 NEAR RIVERSDALE, 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.

HWC Reference No.	NHRA Section	Summary of Proposal	Application Status (Approved, Not Approved, Pending)	Permit / Record of Decision Date
Not applicable				

SECTION B

DETAILS OF SITE, PROPERTY OR PLACE

Physical address or Location (e.g., of the R44): The property is situated approximately 8km northeast of the town Riversdale & north of the N2 national road towards Mossel Bay and can be accessed via gravel roads leading to the Goedgegun Primary School within the area known as Klein Kruisrivier

Erf or Farm Name and No. (including the name of the site): Farm Wegwyzersrivier RE/582

Coordinates for logical center point (WGS84): 34° 02' 24.61"S /21° 19' 33.67" E

Town: Riversdale District / Municipality: Hessequa Municipality – Garden Route District Municipality

Property Extent: 77.17ha

Current land Use: Agriculture – Cultivation and livestock grazing

Current zoning: Agriculture

Predominant land uses of surrounding properties: Agriculture

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: 04/04/2024

REGISTERED OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name: Gert Janse van Rensburg

Identity number of applicant: 5507255126087

Address and postal code: PO Box 331, Riversdale 6670

Cellular phone number: 082 569 8378

E-mail: gp.rensburg@gmail.com

Declaration: Refer to Appendix E for a copy of the Signed Landowners Consent

SECTION D

DETAIL OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

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

The **proposed prospecting activities** will entail the following phases:

- **Phase 1 – Field Mapping and Surveying**

A qualified geologist will survey/explore the transformed cultivated areas on the proposed prospecting property by foot and map potential visible bentonite and zeolite outcrops. If such visible outcrops are found on the transformed cultivated areas of property the geologist will map these areas for potential sampling during phase 3.

- **Phase 2 – Literature Review**

A qualified geologist will research known geological literature of the property and surrounds to assist in determining approximate location of viable bentonite and zeolite deposits on the transformed cultivated areas of the property.

After the completion of phases 1 and 2 the geologist will produce potential bentonite and zeolite deposits maps for the property which will serve as guidelines for the next phase which will entail drilling and sampling.

- **Phase 3 – Drilling and Sampling**

Direct push sampler drilling and sampling – using the maps as produced by the geologist during phases 1 and 2 the geologist will determine which orebodies must be investigated further by direct push sampler drilling. This is conducted by the prospecting company itself and involves the use of a direct push sampler drill rig. The drill rig will push a stainless steel tube of 50-60cm long into the ground, once full it will bring it up and the sample will be taken out. This process will be carried out until bentonite is found or reaching the depth of around 6m. The hole will then immediately be rehabilitated by backfilling and a month later the site is revisited to determine if any the holes re-opened due to decompaction. The sampler holes will have the following maximum temporary footprints – Diameter 60mm; depth 6m = 3.6m³ overburden material produced by drilling to be backfilled immediately after sample has been taken. Samples would be collected according to the geology. **Approximately 250 sampler holes are proposed for the property, but final proposed direct sampler holes's amount will be determined during the completion of phases 1 and 2 therefore proposed direct sampler holes amount might increase or decrease.**

Boreholes and sampling - following the results of the samples collected during the direct push sampler drilling, a qualified drilling contractor will be appointed by the prospecting company and under the guidance and supervision of the qualified geologist conduct the following drilling activities on the areas as identified by the geologist. Drilling involves using a rotary percussion drilling rig bringing samples to the surface in the form of chips. The drilled boreholes will have the following maximum temporary footprints - diameter 0.2m by 0.2m; depth 30m = 12 m³ maximum overburden material produced per borehole to be replaced immediately after sample has been taken. **<1kg of sample material is collected by the geologist from each borehole for testing.** The drilling samples collected are sent to the laboratory at the cape bentonite mine processing plant near Heidelberg and tested for specific properties to establish the quality of ore as well as determine approximate extension and volume of the available ore body. **Approximately 30 drilling sections/lines with 10 boreholes each are proposed for the property = approximately 300 boreholes in total for the property, but final proposed boreholes amount will be determined during the**

completion of phases 1 and 2 and direct push sampler drilling results and the number of proposed drilling boreholes therefore might increase or decrease.

Rehabilitation – immediately (same day) following samples taken during drilling as described above the excavated material will be replaced and existing agricultural land contour structures will be reinstated. The disturbed prospecting areas will be monitored for signs of erosion for at least six months after sampling and erosion rectification and prevention measures will be implemented as and if required. Alien invasive and weed vegetation monitoring and removal will be undertaken for at least a year after sampling on disturbed prospecting areas or until the landowner starts with the annual cultivation activities on the affected land. This must be done by the applicant, landowner or their appointed contractor, using CapeNature approved methodology depending on the contract agreement that the applicant has with the landowner.

- **Phase 4 – Sample Analysis**

<1kg of sample material is collected by the geologist from each borehole for testing. The samples collected are sent to the laboratory at the cape bentonite mine processing plant near Heidelberg and tested for specific properties to establish the quality of ore as well as determine approximate extension and volume of the available ore body.

- **Phase 5 – Maps, Reserve and Resource Modelling**

Maps will be produced showing the location, depth and extent of physical prospecting work, together with, sampling points and the lithology, mineral content and mineral distribution identified, relative to the prospecting area. Following the results of sample analysis conducted the geological reserve modelling is done by using SURPAC geological software to determine the grades and quantities of available bentonite and zeolite resources and produce the feasibility reports for the property as investigated/surveyed.

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 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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 and Prospecting Right 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 (no construction proposed)

SECTION E

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

Secondary non-perennial drainage lines are present throughout the relevant property along steep slopes and gorges due to the undulating nature of the landscape. Man-made gravel dams are also present within the drainage line areas. The only surface water run-off that is occasionally present in the drainage lines is storm water runoff during heavy rains. There are no remaining untransformed drainage lines on the proposed prospecting areas which falls within the annually cultivated agricultural land. Runoff from the drainage lines on the property mainly runs from east to west into the non-perennial drainage lines feeding the Kruisrivier tributary which runs along the western border of the property.

Soil: Prisma-cutanic and/or pedocutanic diagnostic horizons dominant. In addition, one or more of: vertic, melanic, red structured diagnostic horizons

Geology: Conglomerate, sandstone and mudstone of the Uitenhage Group as well as shale of the Bokkeveld Group, occasionally overlain by Tertiary silcrete.

The study area lies within the East Coast Renosterveld bioregion (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). This bioregion has a moderately distinct flora, and high numbers of plant Species of Conservation Concern, with the main pressures being extensive habitat loss, due mainly to agriculture, followed by alien invasive vegetation, quarrying and urbanisation, and habitat modification due to lack of appropriate fire regimes.

The indigenous vegetation remnants remaining on the property adjacent to the cultivated areas where prospecting is proposed is part of Endangered - Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos (in the east); and remnants of Mossel Bay Shale Renosterveld and Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation are located within and along the banks of the Kruisrivier tributary. The remaining indigenous vegetation remnants are in a moderate to good condition and located in-between the transformed cultivated areas and along the drainage line areas and associated with steep slopes which are too steep for cultivation.

Although there are sections of the proposed prospecting areas which falls within mapped ESA areas the site investigation and most recent google earth images shows that these areas have long since been part of the annually ploughed and cultivated land and no natural vegetation or drainage line ecosystems remains to justify such mapping.

All of the proposed prospecting activities are proposed on completely transformed cultivated agricultural lands and not within any remaining natural watercourses/wetlands or indigenous vegetation areas.

Refer to Appendix C for recent site photographs taken of proposed prospecting 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: *No heritage resources exists/remains on the site nor its immediate environs to be impacted upon, the site has been completely developed by agricultural cultivation. An integrated HIA for proposed bentonite and zeolite mining on Farm Zeekoekruis Nr 651 approximately 2km southwest from Farm Wegwyzersrivier RE/582 was conducted during March 2024 which concluded that no significant archaeological or palaeontological resources were found nor is expected to be exposed during mining activities on cultivated lands and this is also relevant to the proposed prospecting activities on Farm Wegwyzersrivier RE/582 as bentonite and zeolite clays are formed by the weathering of shales or volcanoclastic sediments so any fossils that might have been present would also be very weathered and this statement is therefore also true for the proposed prospecting area.*

	<p>Places, buildings, structures, and equipment of cultural significance: Description of Heritage Resource:</p>
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	Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
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	Historical settlements and townscapes: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Geological resources of scientific or cultural significance: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Archaeological resources – Incl. archaeological sites and material, rock art, battlefields, and wrecks etc.: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Palaeontological resources – i.e., fossils, geological formations etc.: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Graves and burial grounds – e.g.: ancestral graves, graves of victims of conflict, historical graves, cemeteries etc.: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa: Description of Heritage Resource: Descriptions of Heritage Impact:
	Other heritage resources: Description of Heritage Resource:

PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

The proposed prospecting activities is to take place on annually cultivated land, the prospecting technique as described above has a low chance of exposing undisturbed heritage resources as it is low impact drill sampling on already disturbed agricultural land with same day rehabilitation and is therefore not expected to expose any potentially significant undisturbed archaeological or palaeontological resources. The property is not visible from any tourist routes, nor the N2 nor any town settlements and rehabilitation of disturbed cultivated lands will take place same day therefore will not have any significant visual impacts on the landscape.

No heritage resources exists/remains on the site nor its immediate environs to be impacted upon, the site has been completely developed by agricultural cultivation. An integrated HIA for proposed bentonite and zeolite mining on Farm Zeekoekruis Nr 651 approximately 2km southwest from Farm Wegwyzersrivier RE/582 was conducted during March 2024 which concluded that no significant archaeological or palaeontological resources were found nor is expected to be exposed during mining activities on cultivated lands and this is also relevant to the proposed prospecting activities on Farm Wegwyzersrivier RE/582 as bentonite and zeolite clays are formed by the weathering of shales or volcanoclastic sediments so any fossils that might have been present would also be very weathered and this statement is therefore also true for the proposed prospecting area.

Refer to Appendix G for a copy of the Integrated Heritage Impact Assessment as conducted for proposed bentonite and zeolite mining activities on Farm Zeekoekruis Nr 651, located only 2km southwest of the applicable property.

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
	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