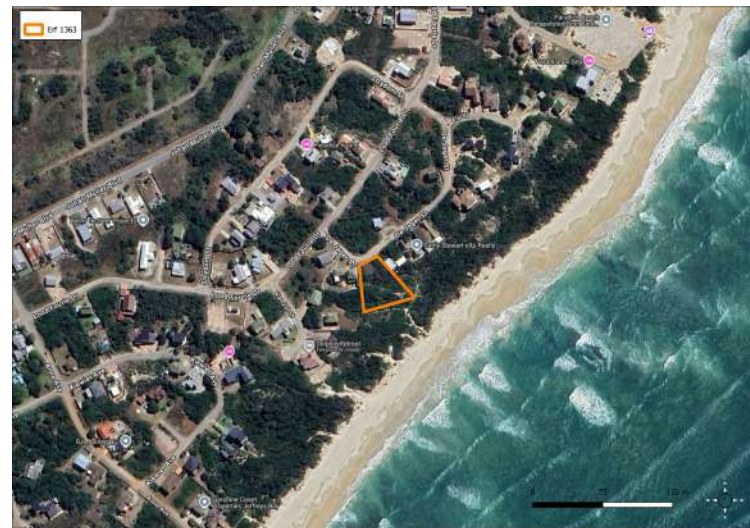
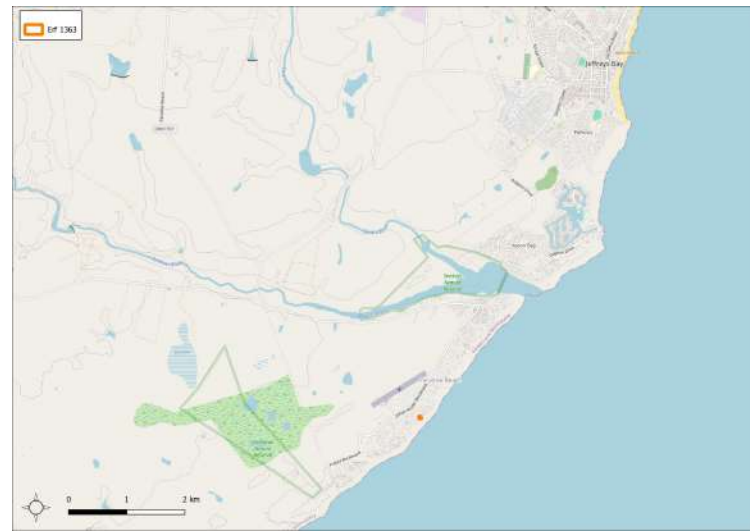


Appendix D2: Heritage Report

Figure 1.1: Map of the proposed development area



NID submission in terms of section 38(8)

Contextual Analysis

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A RESIDENTIAL DWELLING ON ERF 1363, PARADYS STRAND, KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE

For: Claire de Jongh

Date: June 2026

Proposed Development

Erf 1363 is situated on de Jager street in Paradys Strand (SG Code: C03400110000136300000) and falls within 100 meters of the high-water mark of the sea and is located between the Seekoei River and the Krom River.

The owner of the property is proposing to develop a dwelling with an estimated development footprint of 298.9m² which will include an estimated 43.8m² decking area. A lookout point is also proposed which will be equipped with a walkway leading from the house to the lookout point and it will be set above the vegetation (similar to a rope bridge). The lookout area will be an estimated 20m². Approximate central coordinates: 34° 6'21.00"S; 24°53'16.07"E

Due to the dynamic nature of the site within a coastal environment, the dwelling is recommended to be designed in such a way to prevent instability of the dunes and to prevent erosion. Maintaining a dense vegetation cover will trap and stabilise the sand to some extent and avoid the nuisance of sand encroachment. The house design should keep this in mind in terms of doorways and outside spaces. A raised structure would allow sand transport under the structure with less nuisance inside the buildings. The eastward part of the property could be raised (inundated by sand) in future years as the frontal dune migrates onto the property. The rate of movement is not known at this stage. To avoid possible shifts, it is advised that the foundations/pylons of the building on Erf 1363 extend down as far as possible along the southwestern side of the building (engineering advice recommended on depths). This will allow movements of the upper part of the dune without impacting the foundations of the building on Erf 1363. The risk of these shifts is less towards the north of Erf 1363.

The proposed development triggers activities in Listing Notice 1 and Listing Notice 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended, 2017) published in terms of the national Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

Importantly, there is no trigger in terms of section 38(l) of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) as the proposed development does not constitute a change of character exceeding 5000m2, nor does it constitute a linear development exceeding 300m.

Figure 1.3 and 1.4: Images of the proposed development (Right)
Figure 1.5: Site image indicating dense vegetation cover



Figure 3: Concept design and layout of the proposed dwelling on erf 1363 (Refer to Appendix C)

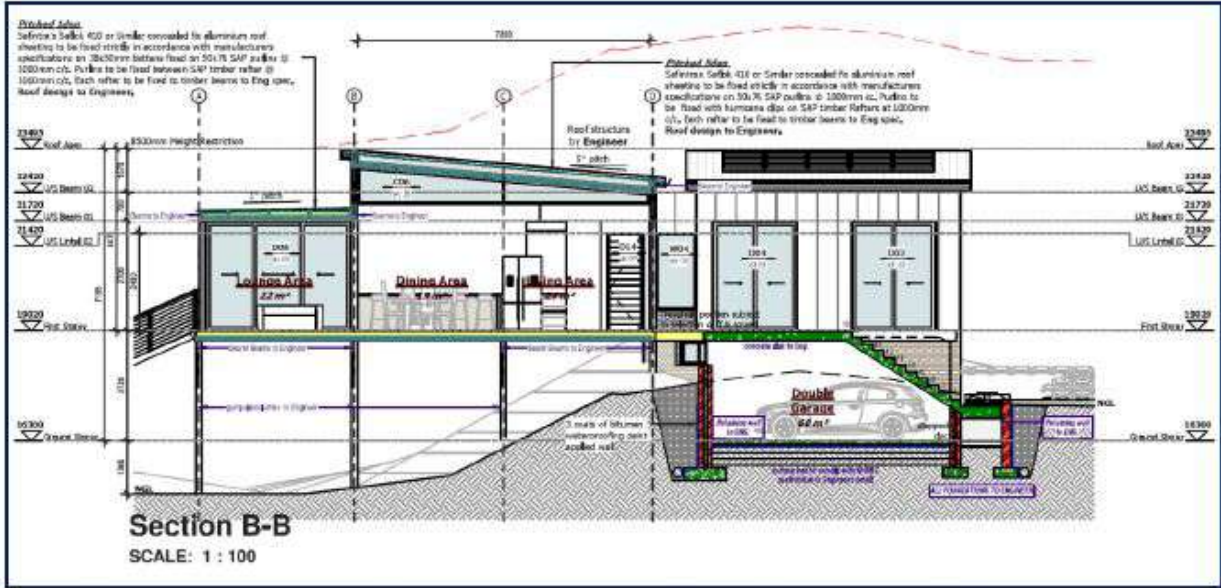


Figure 4: Concept Design and layout of the proposed dwelling on erf 1363 (Pure Design ;January 2023) (Refer to Appendix A)

Geology and Palaeontology

The geology underlying the assessment area consists of:

- Nanaga Formation, Algoa Group

The subject area has VERY HIGH palaeontological sensitivity according to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map. As noted by Wilken (2026), “The Nanaga Formation overlies Alexandria Formation mostly para-conformably and overlies the Cape Supergroup and the Uitenhage Group unconformably. In some areas it is overlain by the Kinkelbos and Schelm Hoek Formations. The formation is named after the farm Nanaga (Nanaga 166) where it is well exposed in road cuttings. This Formation occurs extensively on the northern hinterland of Algoa Bay, and on the coast to the east of Port Elizabeth... It is composed of aeolian sediment from palaeo – dune fields which formed during the regression of the “Alexandria sea”. He goes on to note that “The Formation is mostly devoid of significant fossils, however minute fragments of marine macro-organisms (mainly shells), foraminifera (sometimes constituting up to 80 per cent of the rock), and occasional extant land gastropods such as *Achatina spp.*, *Tropidophora spp.*, *Trigonephris spp.* and *Natalina spp.* are present.”

The Nanaga Formation, which was deposited during the Pliocene to Early Pleistocene epochs, comprises extensive high-angle cross-bedded sandstone and sandy limestone layers (Maud & Botha, 2000).

Figure 2.1: The extent of the Nanaga Formation on the East Coast of South Africa. (Le Roux, 1989) in Wilken (2026) with the approximate position of the development in orange.



These geological deposits primarily consist of semi-to well-consolidated sands, with the uppermost surfaces undergoing weathering processes, resulting in the formation of calcrete and reddish clay-rich soils (Almond, 2010). Notably, the ancient dunes formed by the Nanaga Formation are often preserved as rounded hills, aligning parallel to the modern shoreline.

In a PIA in 2023, located within 5km of the area proposed for development, Nel noted the following regarding the palaeontological sensitivity “based on field assessment and previous research, the current assessment considers the project area to have a low palaeontological significance”. He further stated that “Nevertheless, the development is regarded as both suitable and viable, with no anticipated adverse effects on the region’s paleontological resources.” Based on the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, the likelihood that significant fossil heritage will be negatively impacted by the proposed development is LOW and as such, no further palaeontological assessment is recommended.

Archaeology

In 1946, Goodwin notes that *"The southern Cape, from Port Elizabeth to Swellendam, is by far the most important archaeological area in Southern Africa...This is the southern wall of the continent, against which culture after culture has made its last stand before inevitably disappearing under the next wave of peoples."* He continues *"Here South Africa has evidence of value to the world of prehistory and it is essential that it should be protected so far as it is humanly possible."* (Goodwin 1946).

As noted in Kruger (2019), *"The history of Eastern Cape is reflected in a rich archaeological landscape. The province is well known for its contribution to Stone Age research and various South African archaeological cultures have derived their names from cave sites in the larger Port Elizabeth landscape such as Klasies River, Albany, Wilton and Howiesons Poort. Significantly, the intensive utilization of marine resources by San hunter-gatherers (dating from as old as 6 000 years ago), Khoekhoe pastoralists and KhoiSan (dating from the past 1 800 years in the region), manifests in the archaeological record through hundreds of shell middens (large piles of marine shell) dating to the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene that litter coastal areas along the Eastern Cape and specifically St Francis Bay. As such, places like the Kabeljous River estuary and, specifically the Kabeljous River Shelters were popular areas for hunter-gatherers and pastoralists to live because of the wide variety of food resources within easy walking distance, i.e. shellfish along the beach, fish in the estuary and game in the nearby hills. Later, Bantu-speaking tribes moved into this area from other parts of Southern Africa and settled here. White farmers, settling in the area since the middle of the 19th century, divided up the landscape into a number of farms, which even today form the framework for agricultural, residential and other forms of development. Binneman (2009) indicates that the coastline south of Port Elizabeth once housed large numbers of archaeological sites including the remains of indigenous people. Unfortunately, many of these important archaeological features have been destroyed by the development of the coastal towns and many were covered with dune sand and vegetation."* Much is known about the archaeological history of the area due to the proximity of Erf 1363 to Thyspunt approximately 20km away, a site that has been extensively assessed as a result of the Eskom Nuclear project.

As noted in Hart (2012), *"Recent studies have fulfilled Goodwin's assertion about the heritage significance of the Southern Cape. The Southern and Eastern Cape Coast has seen human occupation since the Early Stone Age. Klein (1974) has suggested that the human presence in the Southern Cape dates back as long as 700,000 years ago. Sites such as Blombos at Still Bay and Klasies River Mouth near Humansdorp (west of the study area) have been rigorously scientifically excavated and have revealed the earliest evidence known to humankind about the behaviour of early modern humans and the evolution of abstract thought or symbolic behaviour. Sites that have the potential to provide this kind of evidence are limited to a mere handful in the old world, and as such have extraordinary value."*

According to Van Schalkwyk (2013), *"Little is known about the Stone Age in the region, especially with regard to the Middle Stone Age and even more so about the Early Stone Age."* However, he goes on to note that rock art and shelters occupied during the Later Stone Age are known from the broader region.

In their Archaeological Assessment as part of a larger project for a 132 kv line running from Melkhout through Humansdorp and Dieprivier to Kareedouw, Wahl and Van Schalkwyk (2013, and Van Schalkwyk & Wahl, 2012) found very few archaeological artefacts or remains. They also included no mitigation recommendations pertaining to archaeology. They do list some finds from other prior assessments completed by Binneman in the vicinity.

The archaeological sensitivity of the broader area can be summarised as follows, *"ESA stone artefacts are common throughout the region and a large site is present on the hill slopes close to the confluence of the Krom and Diep Rivers, about 3.5 km south-east of Dieprivier Substation (Binneman 2010; 2012). Binneman also identified MSA /ESA artefacts about 2.3 km south-east of Dieprivier Substation (Binneman 2010), a single ESA handaxe 2.7 km north-west of proposed Tower 46 (Binneman 2011) and a scatter of ESA artefacts about 8 km south-west of Dieprivier Substation (Binneman 2012)." In Binneman's report, (2011) he wrote "The proposed Happy Valley Wind Energy Facility is approximately 20 kilometres from the coast and falls outside the coastal sensitive zone. The site is covered by dense grass and fynbos vegetation, which made archaeological observation very difficult. Only one large Earlier Stone Age handaxe was observed eroding from the exposed gravel in a track leading to the top of the ridge."*

For the HIA completed for Thyspunt in 2012, Hart completed a detailed archaeological analysis of the broader area with a number of significant archaeological resources identified. Hart (2012) notes that *"Taking into account the earlier findings by Binneman (1996, 2001) and the findings of this study the pre-colonial heritage in the study area is extraordinarily prolific, particularly within 300m of the high water mark and the open dune fields. Along the coast archaeological material was found almost everywhere where ground surface visibility allowed. It stands to reason that the total number of archaeological sites that exist on the affected properties is undoubtedly more than the number of occurrences that were found during the surveys. Shifting dunes and oscillating vegetation patterns have obscured many sites that were identified years ago. Interestingly the vegetated dunes that lie between the coast and the headland bypass dune system are almost entirely devoid of archaeological material"*

As noted in Hart (2012); *"Like other parts of the South Coast during the Late Stone Age, the introduction of pastoralism roughly 2,000 years ago was a significant event that broke the ancient tradition of hunting and gathering that had been the method of human subsistence for thousands of years."*

"Before colonisation of the Eastern Cape by the British in the early c19th century, Khoekhoen herders formed powerful transhumant communities (herding cattle and sheep) throughout the coastal plain and from time to time into the Great Karoo (Hart, 1987). They enjoyed dominance as far as the Great Fish River, where they shared a loose border with farming communities to the East. European farmers (Trekboere) were the vanguard of formal colonisation and accelerated granting of land by the British Colonial Government. Land that was viewed as a shared resource by the Khoekhoen was no longer available to them."

As noted by Kruger (2019), "the most common archaeological sites found in the St Francis Bay area are shell middens (Binneman 1996, 2001, 2005; Rudner 1968). They are relatively large piles of marine shell and are popularly referred to as 'strandloper middens'. In general, these shell middens date from the past 6 000 years. They are found mainly opposite rocky coasts, but also occur along sandy beaches if there was a large enough source of white mussels. These concentrations of shell represent the campsites of San hunter-gatherers (dating from as much as 6 000 years ago), Khoekhoe pastoralists and KhoiSan (dating from the past 1 800 years in the region) peoples who lived along the immediate coast and collected marine foods on a daily basis. The Khoekhoe people were the first food producers in South Africa and introduced domesticated animals (sheep, goat and cattle) and ceramic vessels to southern Africa as early as 2 000 years ago. The oldest sheep remains recovered from the middens near the Kabeljous River Mouth were radiocarbon dated to 1 560 years old - the oldest date for the presence of sheep in the Eastern Cape (Binneman 1996, 2001). Furthermore, the Cape St Francis region contains remnants of ancient landscapes with associated fossilized remains of animals that died around waterholes. Such remains are important to inform scientists about ancient and altered environments and ecosystems."

The area proposed for development is located within 300m of the high-water mark and as such, would usually have high levels of sensitivity for impacts to shell midden archaeology. However, the property proposed for development is located within an area that has been extensively developed with existing residential development surrounding the subject property. Based on the extensive disturbance of the area, as well as the limited nature and scale of the proposed development activity, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage and as such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

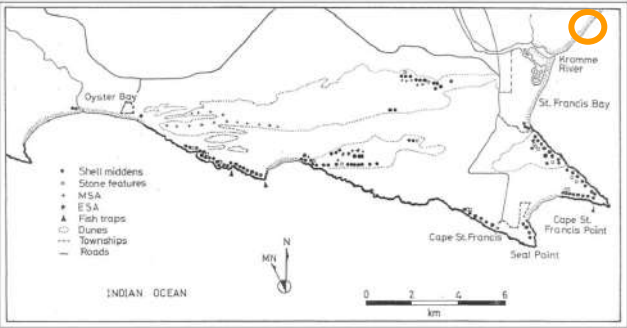


Figure 3.1: First edition Topo Map with Erf 1363 indicated in orange (Top Right)
 Figure 3.2: Current Topo Map with Erf 1363 indicated in orange (Bottom Right)
 Figure 3.3: Map indicating the distribution of archaeological sites Cape St Francis Coast (Binneman 1986 in Kruger 2019) (Left)



History of the Area

The property proposed for development is located between Cape St Francis and Jeffreys Bay. Manuel Perestrelo visited Cape St Francis in 1575 and named it 'Bahia de Sao Francisco'. Work on the lighthouse on Seal Point, at Cape St Francis, began in November 1875 and was completed at the end of 1877. It began its operations early in 1878. The lighthouse is 27.5m high and is the tallest masonry tower on the South African coast. This structure was declared as a National Monument and is now a Provincial Heritage Site (PHS). In 1954, Leighton Hulett bought a piece of land in the fishing village that was St Francis at this stage. He had a vision to add a Marina and started a man-made canal system. Strict building codes were laid down, which are still relevant today. This developed into the village "St Francis Bay" or "The Bay".

Prior to 1854, a settlement known as "The Fishery" developed into what is now Jeffreys Bay, with the community initially settling on quitrent farmland, later forming the township of Pellsrus. This community relied on fishing as their primary food source, thriving as subsistence fishermen. The area saw rapid population growth between 1800 and 1850 with the allocation of "loan farms" and the rise of farming and trading activities, particularly after Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth) was established as a harbour and trading port.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape is defined as a symbiosis of human activity and environment. As defined by the World Heritage Committee, it is the "cultural properties [that] represent the combined works of nature and of man" and often encompasses various elements within an area that overlap with each other to create a unique sense of place. Cultural Landscapes include elements of palaeontological, archaeological, built environment and historical significance as well as elements of natural and aesthetic value. These elements are interrogated further below, as they pertain to the area proposed for development.

The broader area, as part of the renowned Garden Route, is known for its scenic value, especially along the R62. The proposed development area is also located approximately 30km from the oldest town in the Kouga municipality, Hankey, which was settled in 1826. In the Kouga 2015-2018 Heritage Plan, Hankey is recognised for its original inhabitants consisting of various indigenous groups. "The Gamtoos Valley is made up of Hankey, Patensie and the Baviaanskloof. Hankey and Patensie are farming towns, producing citrus fruits as well as other vegetables. Hankey is the oldest town in the Gamtoos Valley and is known for its original residents, the San, Khoekhoen and Mfengos."

Prior to these historic settlements, these areas would have been inhabited by the San and khoekhoen groups. The Mfengos were one of the Bantu-speaking groups that displaced the indigenous Khoe herders and San-hunter gatherers.

The broader landscape immediately north of Thyspunt is dominated by renewable energy development in the form of Wind Energy Facilities including the Kouga Wind Farm, the Kareedouw East WEF and the Impofu WEF. These renewable energy facilities contribute an additional modern layer on the predominantly rural agricultural landscape between the N2 and the coastline.



Figure 4.1: Site Image indicating the broader context of the development area

Theme	Screening Tool Sensitivity	Confirmed Sensitivity	Summary
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage <i>LOW</i>		MEDIUM	The area proposed for development is located within 300m of the high-water mark and as such, would usually have high levels of sensitivity for impacts to shell midden archaeology. However, the property proposed for development is located within an area that has been extensively developed with existing residential development surrounding the subject property. Based on the extensive disturbance of the area, as well as the limited nature and scale of the proposed development activity, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage and as such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.
Palaeontology <i>VERY HIGH</i>		LOW	Wilken (2026) notes that the Nanaga Formation is mostly devoid of significant fossils, however minute fragments of marine macro-organisms (mainly shells), foraminifera (sometimes constituting up to 80 per cent of the rock), and occasional extant land gastropods such as Achatina spp., Tropidophora spp., Trigonephris spp. and Natalina spp. are present. Based on the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, the likelihood that significant fossil heritage will be negatively impacted by the proposed development is LOW and as such, no further palaeontological assessment is recommended.

Likely Impacts to Heritage Resources

Erf 1363 is situated on de Jager street in Paradys Strand and falls within 100 meters of the high-water mark of the sea and is located between the Seekoei River and the Krom River. As noted above, this property is located within an existing, developed residential area and as such, no negative impact to any historic structures or any identified cultural landscape of significance is anticipated.

The area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of the Nanaga Formation of the Algoa Group. Wilken (2026) notes that the Nanaga Formation is mostly devoid of significant fossils, however minute fragments of marine macro-organisms (mainly shells), foraminifera (sometimes constituting up to 80 per cent of the rock), and occasional extant land gastropods such as Achatina spp., Tropicophora spp., Trigonephris spp. and Natalina spp. are present." Based on the limited nature and scale of the proposed development, the likelihood that significant fossil heritage will be negatively impacted by the proposed development is LOW and as such, no further palaeontological assessment is recommended.

As noted above, the area proposed for development is located within 100m of the high-water mark and may therefore be at risk of impacting on shell midden archaeological resources, especially in close proximity to rocky shores. However, no shell midden sites are known from this stretch of coastline (Figure 3.3). Based on the limited footprint of the proposed development as a small, single residential structure with limited associated excavations, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage.

Should any fossil material or archaeological heritage be uncovered during the course of construction activities, work must cease and ECPHRA must be contacted regarding an appropriate way forward.

Recommendations for further assessment

Based on the information available, and due to the limited nature and scale of the proposed activity, it is recommended that no further heritage studies are required.

References

Almond, J. 2010. PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP STUDY FOR BANTAMSKLIP (W. CAPE) AND THYSPUNT (E. CAPE) REACTOR SITES

Almond, J. 2011. Proposed Oyster Bay Wind Energy Facility near Humansdorp. Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape

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Binneman, J. 2014. A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS OF THE PROPOSED, STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND THE RESIDENTIAL EXTENSION FOR PORTION 62 OF THE FARM ONGEGUNDE VRYHEID NO. 746, ST FRANCIS BAY, KOGUA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Durand, J. F. 2023. Proposed development of Jeffreys Bay Sewer Rising Main, Kouga Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape

Hart, T. 2012. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NUCLEAR POWER STATION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE Heritage Impact Assessment

Kruger, N. 2019. AIA - ST FRANCIS PROPERTY OWNERS NPC: PROPOSED ST FRANCIS BAY COASTAL PROTECTION PROJECT, ST FRANCIS, KOGUA MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Nel, R., 2023. Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Proposed residential development on Erf 1731 in Sea Vista, St Francis Bay, Kouga Local Municipality.

Nel, R. 2026. PALAEONTOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY In terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA for a Thyspunt

Reichart, K. 2026. A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE GUMDALE CAMPING AND CONFERENCE CENTRE ON PORTION 11 OF THE FARM AFDK NO. 384 NEAR KARIEGA (UITENHAGE), SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

Wilken, D. 2026. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the Construction of a Dwelling on Erf 66, Cape St Francis, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

Wiltshire, N. 2026. The Proposed Development of a Nuclear Power Plant (up to 5200 MW) in Thyspunt – Kouga Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province / Bantamsklip – Overstrand Local Municipality in the Western Cape Province

[Cape Farm Mapper V 3](#)
[SAHRIS Palaeo Map | SAHRIS](#)
[All About JBay – Jeffreys Bay Tourism](#)

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS 12 AND 13 OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 AS AMENDED.

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	
Date Received:	

Application for environmental authorization in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014. This form is valid as of 6 January 2021.

PROJECT TITLE

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A RESIDENTIAL DWELLING ON ERF 1363, PARADYS STRAND, KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE
--

SPECIALIST ¹	Artefactual Heritage Consulting (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	Jenna Lavin		
Postal address:	19 Dartmouth Road, Muizenberg, Cape Town		
Postal code:	7945	Cell:	083 619 0854
Telephone:	NA	Fax:	NA
E-mail:	jlavin.heritage@gmail.com		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	ASAPA, APHP, ICOMOS SA		

Project Consultant:
Contact person:
Postal address:

EAP Services		
Claire De Jongh		
17 High st, Mount Pleasant, Port Elizabeth, 6070		
6070	Cell:	0846074743
Telephone:	Fax:	
E-mail:		
claire@eapservices.co.za		

Postal code:

Telephone:

E-mail:

4.2 The SPECIALIST

I, Jenna Lavin, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent Specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by

interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;

- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Amendments to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended.
- ~~• I have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding, such vested interest being:~~



Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Artefactual Heritage Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Name of company:

26/06/2026

Date:

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths:



Date:

SGT

Designation:

¹ Curriculum Vitae (CV) attached

Official stamp (below).

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS
COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRE
26 JUN 2026
GEMEENSKAPDIENSSENTRUM VISHOEK / FISH HOEK K.P / C.P.
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Annexure 1

CV

CURRICULUM VITAE

EDUCATION:

Tertiary

- 2011 Continued Professional Development Course in Urban Conservation Management (University of Cape Town) Part I and Part II
- 2010 M.Sc. with Distinction in Archaeology (University of Cape Town)
Title: *Palaeoecology of the KBS member of the Koobi Fora Formation: Implications for Pleistocene Hominin Behaviour.*
- 2007 B.Sc. Honours in Archaeology (University of Cape Town)
Title: *The Lost Tribes of the Peninsula: An Investigation into the historical distribution of Chacma baboons (Papio ursinus) at the Cape Peninsula, South Africa.*
Koobi Fora Field School, Rutgers University (U.S.A.)/ National Museums of Kenya
- 2006 B.Sc. Archaeology (University of Cape Town)
B.Sc. Environmental and Geographic Science (University of Cape Town)

Secondary

- 1999-2003 Rustenburg High School for Girls
Firsts in English, Afrikaans, Mathematics HG, Biology HG, History HG, Entrepreneurship.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Environmental and Heritage Management:

- *Artefactual Heritage Consulting (Pty) Ltd - Business Owner*
January 2026 to present

I currently work as an independent heritage consultant providing specialist heritage expertise to clients including the development of management plans, heritage impact assessments and other specialist heritage reports. I liaise with clients, authorities and other specialists to ensure compliance with the provisions of relevant local, national and international heritage requirements including the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the IFC Performance Standards.

I currently sit on the HWC Inventories, Grading and Interpretations Committee (IGIC) and I am a member of the Council of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) since 2024.

- *Director: Heritage for CTS heritage and member of OpenHeritage NPC.*

July 2016 to January 2026

I was a member of the senior management of the company, responsible for project management and operations management as well as quality control on all of our heritage-related projects. I provide specialist heritage expertise when required and assisted with the drafting of management plans, heritage impact assessments and other specialist heritage reports. I liaised with clients, authorities and other specialists to ensure the highest quality product from CTS Heritage. I also managed the staff in the Heritage Directorate.

In 2019, CTS Heritage was contracted to draft the update to the National Policy on the Digitisation of Arts, Culture and Heritage Assets. A project that was successfully completed with the adoption of the updated policy by the South African Parliament in 2020.

At CTS Heritage, I have worked with various museums including the West Coast Fossil Park in their operational planning. I have been involved in developing the online map for the National Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route proposed World Heritage Site with the National Department of Arts and Culture, contributing to the Stellenbosch Municipal Heritage Survey (SMHS) located within a proposed Cape Winelands World Heritage Cultural Landscape among other large-scale projects. The SMHS won an award in 2019.

In addition, between 2016 and 2026 I have completed over 1000 Heritage Impact Assessments, Archaeological Impact Assessments and Heritage Screening Assessments across South Africa.

I have contributed to the development of the World Heritage Site Nomination dossiers for the Modern Human Origins WHS and I have contributed as an expert member of ICOMOS in drafting Desk Reviews of proposed WHS Nominations. Furthermore, I have been part of the team that drafted the Conservation Management Plans for both Diepkloof proposed World Heritage Site and Sibudu Cave World Heritage Site.

- *Assistant Director for Policy, Research and Planning at Heritage Western Cape (HWC).*

August 2014 to June 2016

As a member of the management structure of HWC, I was responsible for the drafting of new heritage related policy, the grading and declaration of Provincial Heritage Sites, the development of Conservation Management Plans, facilitating the development of inventories of heritage resources through local authorities as well as managing the development of the Western Cape's Heritage Information Management System (HIMS). I was also responsible for managing the project to nominate the Modern Human Origins proposed World Heritage Site.

In this position, on behalf of HWC I engaged with various stakeholders to streamline and formalise the relationship between various legal compliance processes including heritage. The standard operating procedure developed through this process has been widely adopted and remains implemented today.

I performed the role of Acting Deputy Director for HWC from April to December 2015, including financial management responsibilities, staff management responsibilities, problem solving and the training of new staff.

- *Heritage Officer for Palaeontology and for the Mpumalanga Province at the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).*

January 2013 to June 2014

Responsibilities in this position included managing palaeontological permit applications in terms of Section 35 of the NHRA and development applications in terms of Section 38 of the NHRA. Projects included the development of a National Palaeotechnic Report identifying significant palaeontological deposits throughout South Africa, as well as developing professional relationships between SAHRA and the Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) and the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA).

During this time, I was part of the team that developed the digitised National Palaeontological Sensitivity Map, the first of its kind in the world.

- *Heritage Officer for Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites at Heritage Western Cape (HWC).*

September 2010 to December 2012

HWC is a Public Entity that forms part of the Heritage Resource Management Component of the Provincial Governments' Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport (DCAS). Projects included the declaration of Pinnacle Point and the West Coast Fossil Park as Provincial Heritage Sites (PHSs), the management of the development of the Boboon Point PHS Conservation Management Plan as well as an educational outreach program as part of the DCAS MOD Centre Project.

- *Heritage Officer for the Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) as part of a three month contract.*

January 2010 to March 2010

Field Work Experience:

2026-	Various archaeological and heritage field assessments for specialist archaeological assessments and heritage impact assessments for Artefactual Heritage Consulting (Pty) Ltd
2016-2025	Various archaeological and heritage field assessments for specialist archaeological assessments and heritage impact assessments for CTS Heritage
2010-2016	Various archaeological and heritage field assessments on behalf of HWC and SAHRA
2008-2009	Field Assistant, Dr. D. Braun, Elandsfontein Excavation Locality, University of Cape Town (UCT) Field Assistant, Dr. D. Braun, Koobi Fora Research Project (Kenya), Rutgers University, New Jersey
2006	Field Assistant, Damiana Ravasi (PhD), Zoology Department, University of Cape Town.
2005	Research Assistant, Dr. Becky Ackerman, Archaeology Department, University of Cape Town

2004 Field Assistant, Prestwich Place Excavation Locality, Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT

Teaching Positions:

2019 - 2025 Guest Lecturer, Introduction to South African Heritage Legislation, UCT
MPhil: Conservation of the Built Environment

2020 - 2021 Guest Lecturer, Introduction to South African Heritage Legislation, Rhodes University: Post Graduate Diploma in Heritage

2020 Guest Lecturer, Introduction to South African Heritage Legislation, Rhodes University: Post Graduate Diploma in Heritage

2019 2017 Guest Lecturer, South African Heritage Legislation, George Washington University Heritage Management Field School

2016 Guest Lecturer, South African Heritage Legislation, Archaeology Honours Course, University of Cape Town

2015 Guest Lecturer, South African Heritage Legislation, Archaeology Honours Course, University of Cape Town

2014 Guest Lecturer, South African Heritage Legislation, Archaeology Honours Course, University of Cape Town

2013 Guest Lecturer, South African Heritage Legislation, Archaeology Honours Course, University of Cape Town

2010 Teaching Assistant, Langebaanweg Field School, Arizona State University

2009 Demonstrator, Archaeology in Practice, University of Cape Town (AGE3013H)
Demonstrator, Introduction to Geography, Earth and Environmental Science, University of Cape Town (GEO1009F)
Teaching Assistant, Koobi Fora Field School (Kenya), Rutgers University, New Jersey
Lecturer, Introduction to Geography, Earth and Environmental Science: Supplementary Course, University of Cape Town (EGS1004S)
Demonstrator, Elandsfontein Honours Field School, University of Cape Town (AGE4000W)

2008 Demonstrator, Introduction to Geography, Earth and Environmental Science, University of Cape Town (ERT1000F)

Conferences and Papers

2025 IAIA-SA, Drakensberg, RSA: "Heritage Screening and the data that informs it"

2024 ASAPA, Lesotho: "Cultural Landscapes as part of the Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment Process"

2024 IAIA-SA, Rustenburg, RSA: "Cultural Landscapes as part of the Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment Process"

2021 Paper submitted for the Online ICAHM Conference: *"Challenges And Opportunities In The Management Of Impacts From Renewable Energy Development On Significant Archaeological Landscapes In The Karoo, South Africa"*

2019 ASAPA, Kimerley, RSA: *"Interactive Online Mapping: Using innovative technologies to communicate the significance and relevance of archaeological sites"*

2017 ASAPA, Pretoria, RSA: *"Using Heritage Data to Guide Responsible Development: Tools to ensure high quality recording of heritage sites"*

- ICAHM, Bagomoyo, Tanzania: *"OpenHeritage: Development and implementation of national heritage management systems - Lessons from South Africa, Namibia and Kenya"*
- 2016 ICAHM, Salalah, Oman: *"Straight to the (Baboon) Point: A look at the Conservation of Archaeological Landscapes in South Africa using Baboon Point as a Case Study"*
- 2015 Leakey Foundation, Sonoma County, San Francisco, USA: *"Straight to the (Baboon) Point: A look at the Conservation of Archaeological Landscapes in South Africa using Baboon Point as a Case Study"*
- 2012 PSSA, Johannesburg, RSA: *"SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map - Methodology and Implementation"*

Other

In 2013 I was asked to join the panel of judges for the Ministerial awards for Heritage in the Western Cape. From 2013 to 2014, I was a member of the Heritage Western Cape Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Committee and I was a member of the Heritage Western Cape Inventories, Gradings and Interpretations Committee from 2016 to 2020 and I am once more a member of this committee in 2023.

In November 2013, I was awarded a bursary from the Department of Arts and Culture to complete a Masters in Philosophy in Conservation of the Built Environment through the UCT Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment in 2014 and 2015. I was in the process of finalising this degree in 2017, however the birth of my son has halted my progress. I have subsequently lectured for this course at UCT.

I am a paid up member of the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA), the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP) and was a member of the Executive Council of APHP from 2014 to 2022. In June 2017, I was selected as Chair of APHP, a position that I filled until May 2021. Since June 2024, I have been on the ASAPA Council under the SAQA Portfolio. I am a member of ICOMOS South Africa. I am also a member of the International Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), a committee of UNESCO.

From 2016 to 2025, I was an active participant in a not-for-profit company called OpenHeritage which is dedicated to opening access to heritage resources through digital innovation. To this end, we have been involved in a number of projects including Wikipedia Training with Africa Centre, the development and implementation of a Collections Management System for the National Museums of Kenya and the development of a digital Inventory of the Vernacular Architecture of the Eastern Cape. We have recently completed a stabilization and conservation project at the Archaeological Site - Matjies River Rock Shelter.