

## 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:

25061006

#### 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 Forestry, Fisheries and Environment**

Reference number of authority / government department: .

Present phase at which the process with that authority stands: **An Environmental Basic Assessment (BA) process will be followed in this application.**

**Sharples Environmental Services cc is the appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner responsible for facilitating environmental authorisation for the project.**

## **PREVIOUS HWC APPLICATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SITE AND OR DEVELOPMENT**

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

<b>HWC Reference No.</b>	<b>NHRA Section</b>	<b>Summary of Proposal</b>	<b>Application Status (Approved, Not Approved, Pending)</b>	<b>Permit / Record of Decision Date</b>
Case No. 16092709	38 (3)	The project entails the construction of a concrete water reservoir. Friction piles will be employed to support the base for the reservoir, which will be partially subsurface (foundation base at $\pm 3.2$ m). The footprint area for the new reservoir is less than 0.5ha in extent.	Approved	27-06-2017
Case No. 23110105	38 (3)	The project entails construction of two concrete water reservoirs, including associated infrastructure (intake pipeline & electrical line)	Approved	No date
Case No. 16092709AS1006E/H WC23110105SB1213	38(8)	Monitoring Work Plan: Proposed Water Reservoir and Associated Infrastructure at the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (KNPS), Farm Duynefontyn 1552, Melbosstrand	Approved (monitoring is currently ongoing)	30-10-2024

## **SECTION B**

### **DETAILS OF SITE, PROPERTY OR PLACE**

Physical address or Location: **Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, off the R27/West Coast Road (Figures 1-3)**

Erf or Farm Name and No. (including the name of the site): **Duynefontein 1552**

Coordinates for logical center point (WGS84): **S 33 40.603 E 18 26.558**

Town: **Duynefontein / City of Cape Town** District / Municipality: **Cape Town Municipality**

Property Extent: **The total footprint of the study area is approximately 11.4 ha, of which 5.4 ha has already been transformed by approved infrastructural components (including the existing main power plant area, a portion of the temporary infrastructure storage facility, the original steam generator, and the constructed portion of the approved hardened water reservoir). Therefore, approximately 6 ha is considered indigenous vegetation to be cleared for the proposed works**

Current land Use: **KNPS (including the reactor unit, and generator buildings) and support structures, such as the visitor centre, conference centre, conservation office, fire training, stores, administrative offices, education centre, transport depot, disaster management, weather testing, and access roads.**

Current zoning: **Risk Industry**

Predominant land uses of surrounding properties: **Koeberg Nature Reserve, residential (Duynefontein), roads (R27), agriculture (dryland, wheat and grazing) on farms east of the N7**

### SECTION C

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

Name: **Mr. Velaphi Ntuli, Chief Nuclear Officer-Koeberg Nuclear Power Station**

Company: **Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited**

Address and postal code: **Private Bag X10, Kernkrag, 7440**

Cellular phone number: **021 550 4578**

E-mail: [ntuliv@eskom.co.za](mailto:ntuliv@eskom.co.za)

Signature:  Date: **27 July 2025**

#### REGISTERED OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name: **Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited**


Identity number of applicant: **7012125217081**

Address and postal code: **Private Bag X10, Kernkrag, 7440**

Cellular phone number: **021 550 4578**

E-mail: [ntuliv@eskom.co.za](mailto:ntuliv@eskom.co.za)

Declaration: I, **Velaphi Ntuli**, am fully aware of this application and accept its contents and declare that I intend to undertake the actions as proposed in this application.

Signature:  Date: **27 July 2025**

### SECTION D

#### DETAIL OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

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

**The proposed development entails the installation of services associated with the KNPS. As part of the construction of the power plant, services were installed to allow connectivity between the various portions of the plant. Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd proposes to upgrade the services located in a specific portion of the plant (north of the reactors)**



to the modern standard for construction and safety requirements. As the recording of infrastructure installations was not standardised in the 1980s, unearthing existing services will prove to be challenging. Although some are marked, the exact location is unknown. Therefore, as part of the modernisation and upgrading of the infrastructure, vegetation would have to be sporadically cleared within a predetermined area.

As the area under investigation (Figure below) has not been cleared in the last 10 years, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) process needs to be conducted. The investigation area for this project overlaps with the investigation area provided during the Basic Assessment (BA) process for the Reservoir Site (refer to HWC Case 23110105) – only one small portion of additional land has been included (for this application). The polygon in yellow (figure below) is the only area additional to the original investigation area provided.

As the services were installed in the 1980s, their exact locations are unknown. As a result, the exact footprint for clearance cannot be determined, and it is therefore assumed that the entire area will need to be cleared.



The yellow polygon is the only area additional to the original investigation area (refer to HWC Case 23110105).

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

PLEASE TICK THE APPROPRIATE BOX	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Section 38(1)(a)</b> Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Section 38(1)(b)</b> Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Section 38(1)(c)</b> Any development or activity that <u>will change the character of a site</u> :

	(i) exceeding 5 000m <sup>2</sup> in extent.
	(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof.
	(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  <b>The proposed development will not change the character of the site.</b>
	<b>Section 38(1)(d)</b> Rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m <sup>2</sup> in extent.
	Other triggers e.g., in terms of other legislation (NEMA, etc.) – Describe the details:  <b>NEMA, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2014, as amended (GNR 326 of 2017).</b>

**ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST AND/ OR VALUE OF DEVELOPMENT UPON COMPLETION:** R \_\_\_\_\_

<b>SECTION E</b>
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PROVIDE A SHORT HISTORY OF THE SITE, PROPERTY OR PLACE – Include sources where applicable.

**Hermanus Dempers (1799) was the first owner of Duynefontein. Tenants were awarded certain land rights in 1731, and paid rent to the Cape Government. When the property was surveyed in 1834, there was no indication of houses or any built structures on the farm. According to Hart (2010), Duynefontein is a farm that did not play any significant role in the Colonial history of the Cape.**

**KNPS was under construction in the 1970s and 1980s, and the reactor units and turbines have been in place for more than four decades.**

**Hart, T. 2010. Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Nuclear Power Station ('Nuclear 1') and associated infrastructure. Heritage Impact Assessment. Report prepared for Arcus GIBB (Pty) Ltd. Archaeology Contracts Office, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town.**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES**

Section 3 of the NHRA sets out the following categories of heritage resources 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:

	<b>Places, buildings, structures, and equipment of cultural significance:</b> Description of Heritage Resource:  Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>n/a</b>
	<b>Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage:</b>

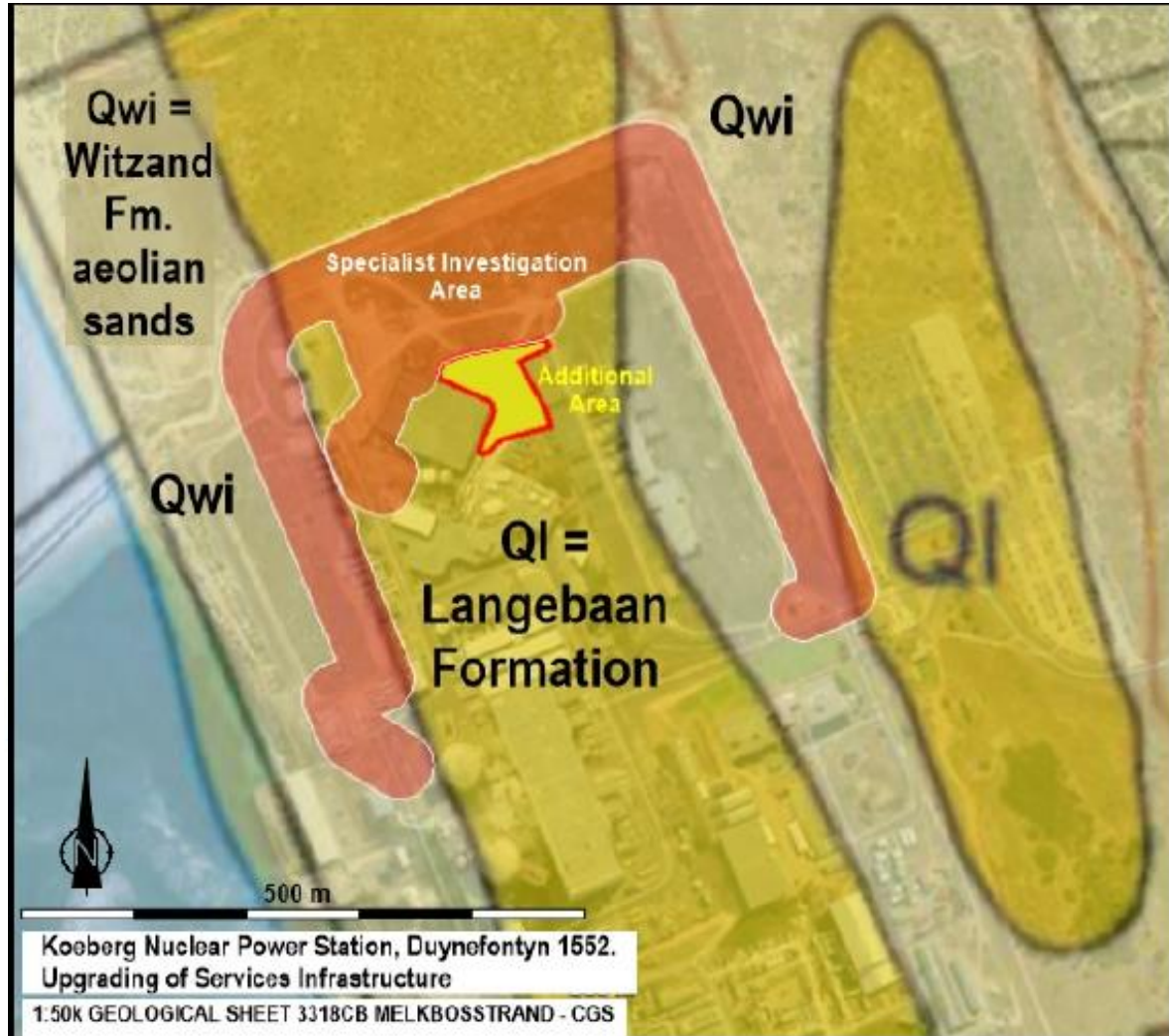
	<p>Description of Heritage Resource:</p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>n/a</b></p>
	<p><b>Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage:</b></p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource:</p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>n/a</b></p>
	<p><b>Historical settlements and townscapes:</b></p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource:</p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>n/a</b></p>
	<p><b>Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance:</b></p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource:</p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>n/a</b></p>
	<p><b>Geological resources of scientific or cultural significance:</b></p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource:</p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>Miocene-age fossils (5-6 million years old) were encountered in several geological strata during excavations for the KNPS in the 1970s and 1980s (Avery 2016).</b></p> <p><b>Avery, G. 2016. Palaeontological Assessment. 1:50 000 3318CB Melkbosstrand. Report prepared for Doug Jeffery Environmental Consultants. Archaeozoology, Stone Age Archaeology and Quaternary Palaeontology. Cape Town</b></p>
	<p><b>Archaeological resources – Incl. archaeological sites and material, rock art, battlefields, and wrecks etc.:</b></p> <p>Description of Heritage Resource: <b>Stone tools</b></p> <p>Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>A broken Middle Stone Age (MSA) flake and a small nodule of silcrete were recorded within the footprint of the 2016 Alt 1 Reservoir (Kaplan 2016), near the location of the 2025 water reservoir tanks. No other archaeological resources were identified in the surrounding area.</b></p> <p><b>The Duynefontein 2 archaeological excavation situated approximately 950 m north of the proposed development site revealed Pleistocene fossil bones and Early Stone Age tools in the eroded shallow subsurface (Cruz-Urbe et al 2003; Deacon 1975).</b></p> <p><b>Cruz-Urbe K., Klein, R.G., Avery, G., Avery, M, Halkett, D., Hart, T., Milo, R. G., Sampson, C. G., &amp; Volman, T. P. 2003. Excavations of buried Late Acheleun (Mid-Quaternary) Land Surfaces at Duynefontein 2, Western Cape Province, South Africa. Journal of Archaeological Science 30:559-575.</b></p> <p><b>Deacon, J. 1975. Report on stone artefacts from Duynefontein 2, Melkbosstrand. South African Archaeological Bulletin 31:21-25.</b></p> <p><b>Kaplan, J. 2016. Heritage Impact Assessment, proposed water reservoir at the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, Farm Duynefontein 34, Malmesbury Registration Division. Report prepared for Doug Jeffery Environmental Consultants. ACRM, Cape Town</b></p>



**Palaeontological resources** – i.e., fossils, geological formations etc.:

Description of Heritage Resource: **Fossils**

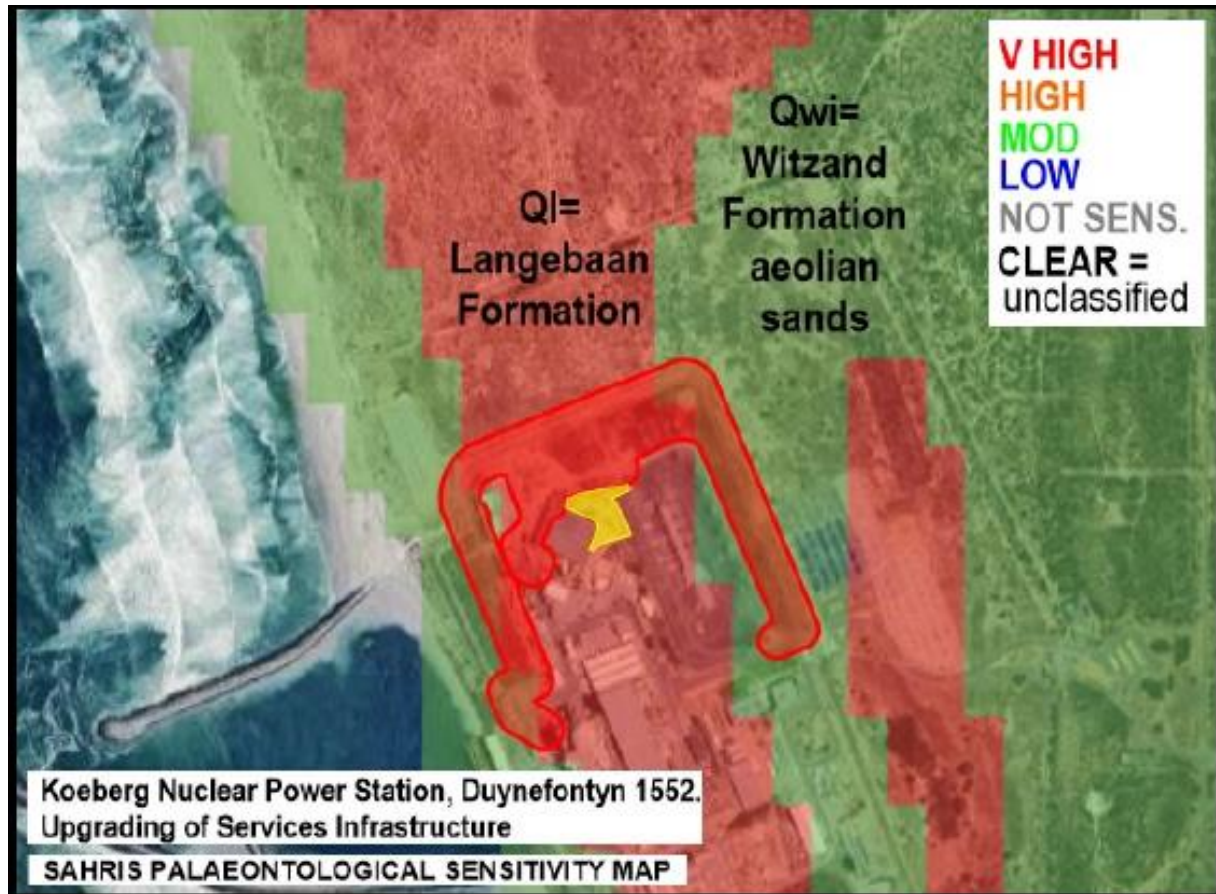
Descriptions of Heritage Impact: According to Pether (2025), pale coversands of the Witzand Formation cover the area in the form of sand sheets and small dunes. The (proposed) additional area lies on the underlying Langebaan Formation aeolianite (see figure below), the calcrete capping of which is locally exposed in patches where the coversands are thinner.



Geological context of the previous area (red polygon) assessed by Pether in 2025 & the Additional Area (small yellow polygon outlined in red)

Assuming that installations will entail excavations of 1-3 m in depth, Pether (2023) notes that 'there is a possibility that fossils and artefacts could be exposed in excavations made for the proposed project'.

Due to the association of Stone Age material and fossil bones on the shallowly buried palaeosurfaces, the palaeontological sensitivity rating of the Langebaan Fm. is Very High (Figure below), which is particularly pertinent in this area (Pether 2023).



Palaeontological Sensitivity of the formations in the development area (Pether 2025).

The upgrading of services will involve the re-excavation of disturbed ground in the existing infrastructure trenches. Nevertheless, *ex-situ* fossils and archaeological material may be present in the disturbed sediments, and 'new ground' is also likely to be excavated in certain places.

According to Pether (2025), a new PIA is 'considered to be unnecessary as it will just duplicate the content of the existing detailed PIA by Avery (2016)'.

Pether, J. 2023. Addendum – Palaeontological Impact Assessment, Proposed Hard Water Reservoir & Assoc. Infrastructure, Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, Duynfontein 1552 Melkbosstrand, City of Cape Town, Western Cape. Report prepared for ACRM. John Pether Geological and Palaeontological Consultant, Kommetjie

Avery, G. 2016. Palaeontological Assessment. 1:50 000 3318CB Melkbosstrand. Report prepared for Doug Jeffery Environmental Consultants. Archaeozoology, Stone Age Archaeology and Quaternary Palaeontology. Cape Town (report attached)

**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: n/a



	<b>Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa:</b> Description of Heritage Resource:  Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>n/a</b>
	<b>Other heritage resources:</b> Description of Heritage Resource:  Descriptions of Heritage Impact: <b>n/a</b>

**PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES**

**Anticipated impact on Stone Age archaeological heritage resources: Medium-Low. **Note:** current monitoring of excavations for the concrete water tanks, and water intake pipeline have so far not revealed any archaeological or fossil heritage resources or deposits (Kaplan 2025 in prep). The subsurface deposits are disturbed due to previous excavations conducted in the area during the 1980s when the KNPS was built.**

**Anticipated impact on fossil heritage resources: Medium-Low. (**Note:** the above pertains).**

**A Chance Find Protocol for Fossils must be included in the EMP**

**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: **Jonathan Kaplan - Agency for Cultural Resource Management**

**ASAPA CRM Membership No. 64**

Capacity: **Heritage Practitioner (archaeologist)**

### **PLEASE NOTE**

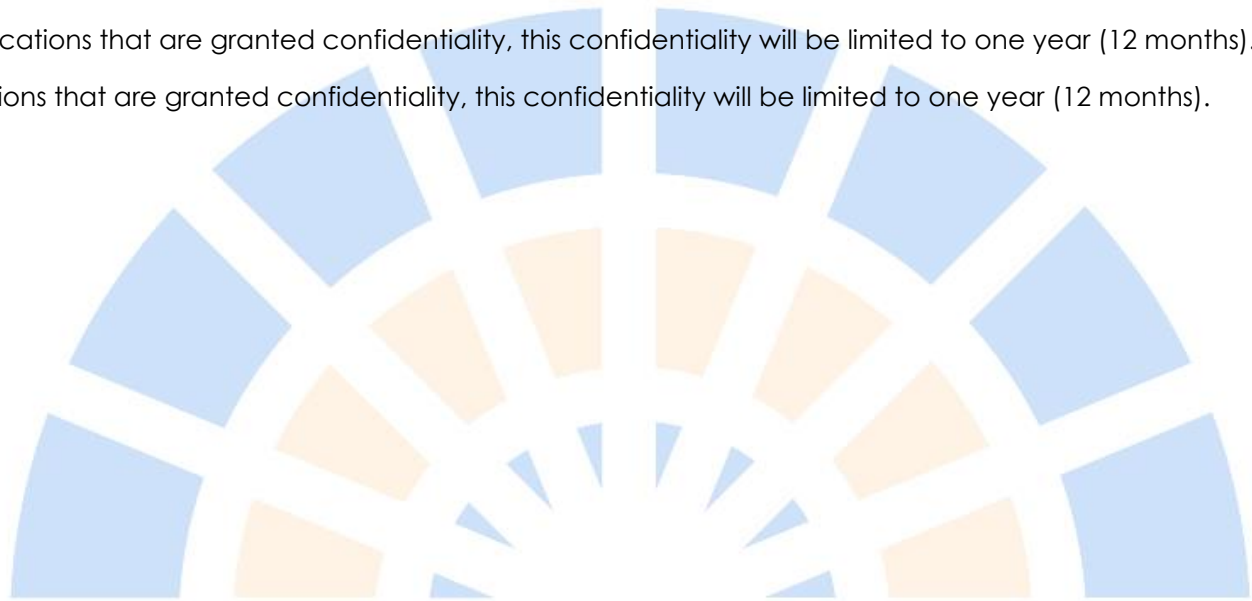
Any further studies which HWC requires should be submitted in the form of a single, consolidated report with a single set of recommendations. Specialist studies must be incorporated in full, either as chapters of the report, or as annexures thereto.

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