



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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CaseID: 10601

Date: Monday July 17, 2017

Page No: 1

Final Comment

In terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: Mr Neels Kruger

Exigo Sustainability

Eulophia Corner Building 1

38 Gen. Van Reyneveld St

Perseuor Park

Pretoria

0020

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) OF AREAS DEMARCTED FOR A PROPOSED MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT ON ERVEN 1 AND 2 OF A PORTION OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM WATERKLOOF 378JR, AND ASSOCIATED UPGRADE OF SOLOMON MAHLANGU DRIVE, CITY OF TSHWANE, GAUTENG PROVINCE

SAHRA issued an interim comment dated 13/03/2017 for the proposed mixed use commercial development located on Erven 1 and 2 of the Remaining Extent of the farm Waterkloof 378 JR, City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality of Gauteng Province. The interim comment requested that a Palaeontological Desktop study must be commissioned by the developer and the report must be written by a suitably qualified palaeontologist and submitted to the case on SAHRIS for commenting. Dr Francois Durand was appointed by Exigo 3 to carry out the study. SAHRA issued a Final Comment on 29 May 2017

Durand, J.F. June 2017. Proposed Development at Erasmus Park (Waterkloof 378 JR), Pretoria, Gauteng, Desktop Study Palaeontology

The first palaeontological desktop assessment was summarised as follows:

“The study area is underlain by non-fossiliferous Vaalian aged ferruginous shales, conglomerate, siltstone and tilloid of the Timeball Hill Formation (Pretoria Group, Transvaal Supergroup). In the north-eastern corner of the study area is underlain by dolomite with chert of the Malmani Subgroup (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup) which will not be impacted by the proposed development. The author recommends that the development is exempted from further palaeontological studies.”

SAHRA set conditions within the Final Comments as:



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“No disturbances or damage may occur near or on the dolomite outcrops identified in the north eastern sections of the development.

The ECO as part of the EMPr must monitor all ground clearance, and excavations and construction activities near the north eastern section of the project area where the dolomite outcrops are located. A report of the monitoring must be submitted to SAHRA at the end of the construction phase.”

The author re-assessed the study area after review of the geotechnical study. The author finds that the area is underlain by Vaalian Aged ferruginous shale, siltstone, conglomerate and tilloid of the Rooihoogte Formation (Pretoria Group, Transvaal Supergroup), which is not considered fossiliferous. The north-eastern portion of the development is underlain by dolomite with chert of the Malmani Subgroup (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup) and so is the south-western corner of the development, which is considered to be of high palaeontological importance.. The author recommends the following if any fossils are uncovered during excavations:

1. Surface excavations should continuously be monitored by the ECO and if any fossil material be unearthed the excavation must be halted.
2. If fossiliferous material has been disturbed during the excavation process it should be put aside to prevent it from being destroyed.
3. The ECO then has to take a GPS reading of the site and take digital pictures of the fossil material and the site from which it came.
4. The ECO then should contact a palaeontologist and supply the palaeontologist with the information (locality and pictures) so that the palaeontologist can assess the importance of the find and make recommendations.
5. If the palaeontologist is convinced that this is a major find an inspection of the site must be scheduled as soon as possible in order to minimise delays to the development. From the photographs and/or the site visit the palaeontologist will make one of the following recommendations:
 - a. The material is of no value so development can proceed, or:
 - b. Fossil material is of some interest and a representative sample should be collected and put aside for further study and to be incorporated into a recognised fossil repository after a permit was obtained from SAHRA for the removal of the fossils, after which the development may proceed, or:



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Page No: 3

c. The fossils are scientifically important and the palaeontologist must obtain a SAHRA permit to excavate the fossils and take them to a recognised fossil repository, after which the development may proceed.

7. If any fossils are found then a schedule of monitoring will be set up between the developer and palaeontologist in case of further discoveries.

Final Comment

SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) accept the amended palaeontological impact assessment report and the amended recommendations provided therein. SAHRA is amending its first Final Comment conditions to include:

SAHRA has no objections to the proposed development going ahead if the amended Fossil Finds Procedure as follows is included in the EMPr.

1. Excavations into the palaeontologically sensitive dolomite must continuously be monitored by a professional palaeontologist and if any fossil material is unearthed the excavation must be halted.
2. The palaeontologist will assess the importance of the find and make recommendations.
3. If the palaeontologist is convinced that this is a major find and of scientific interest, a representative sample must be taken or full excavation be conducted after a collection permit was obtained from SAHRA.

The ECO as part of the EMPr must monitor all ground clearance, excavations and construction activities in the sections of the project area which of high palaeontological sensitivity, where the dolomite outcrops are located. A report of the monitoring must be submitted to SAHRA at the end of the construction phase.

If there are any new heritage resources discovered during construction and operation phases of the proposed development, then a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contracted as soon as possible to inspect the findings at the expense of the developer.

If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required at the expense of the developer. Mitigation will only be carried out after the archaeologist or palaeontologist obtains a permit in terms of section 35 of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). You may contact SAHRA APM Unit for further details: (Nokukhanya Khumalo/John Gribble 021 202 8652).

If any unmarked human burials are uncovered and the archaeologist called in to inspect the finds and/or the

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Page No: 4

police find them to be heritage graves then mitigation may be necessary and the SAHRA BGG Unit must be contacted for processes to follow (Mimi Seetelo 012 320 8490).

The Final BAR and the appendices must be submitted to the case and the Record of Decision must be uploaded to the case once it is granted.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

Nokukhanya Khumalo
Heritage Officer
South African Heritage Resources Agency

John Gribble
Manager: Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage Unit / Acting Manager: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit
South African Heritage Resources Agency

ADMIN:

Direct URL to case: <http://www.sahra.org.za/node/385234>

Terms & Conditions:

1. This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining local authority approval or any other necessary approval for proposed work.

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Page No: 5

2. If any heritage resources, including graves or human remains, are encountered they must be reported to SAHRA immediately.
3. SAHRA reserves the right to request additional information as required.