



**PALAEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SECTION B AND C OF THE
BAVIAANSPOORT OUTFALL SEWER, CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN
MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

Compiled for:

Bokamoso Landscape Architects & Environmental Consultants CC

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0161

Prepared by

Banzai Environmental

12 December 2020

Declaration of Independence

I, Elize Butler, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent palaeontological 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 favorable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting palaeontological 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 section 38 of the NHRA 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 provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favorable to the applicant or not
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- I will perform all other obligations as expected a palaeontological specialist in terms of the Act and the constitutions of my affiliated professional bodies; and
- I realize that a false declaration is an offense in terms of regulation 71 of the Regulations and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the NEMA.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

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 Regulations.

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SIGNATURE:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elize Butler'.

This Palaeontological Impact Assessment report has been compiled considering the National Environmental Management Act 1998 (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Regulations 2014 as amended, requirements for specialist reports, Appendix 6, as indicated in the table below.

Table 1: NEMA Table

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report	Comment where not applicable.
1.(1) (a) (i) Details of the specialist who prepared the report	Page ii and Section 2 of Report – Contact details and company and Appendix A	-
(ii) The expertise of that person to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vita	Section 2 – refer to Appendix A	-
(b) A declaration that the person is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority	Page ii of the report	-
(c) An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Section 4 – Objective	-
(cA) An indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report	Section 5 – Geological and Palaeontological history	-
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 10	-
(d) The duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	Section 1 and 11	
(e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used	Section 7 Approach and Methodology	-
(f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Section 1 and 11	
(g) An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 1 and 11	
(h) A map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 5 – Geological and Palaeontological history	

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report	Comment where not applicable.
(i) A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 7.1 – Assumptions and Limitation	-
(j) A description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, including identified alternatives, on the environment	Section 1 and 11	
(k) Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 12	
(l) Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	Section 12	
(m) Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 12	
(n)(i) A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised and	Section 1 and 11	
(n)(iA) A reasoned opinion regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and		
(n)(ii) If the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan	Section 1 and 11	-
(o) A description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the study	N/A	Not applicable. A public consultation process will be conducted as part of the EIA and EMPr process.
(p) A summary and copies if any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A	
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority.		Not applicable.
(2) Where a government notice by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be	Section 3 compliance with SAHRA guidelines	

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report	Comment where not applicable.
applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Banzai Environmental was appointed by Bokomaso Landscape Architects & Environmental Consultants CC to conduct the Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) to assess proposed **Section B and C of the Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer, the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province**. The National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999, section 38) (NHRA), states that a Palaeontological Impact Assessment is necessary to determine the presence of fossil material within the planned development. This study is thus necessary to evaluate the effect of the construction on the palaeontological resources.

A desktop assessment undertaken by the author found that the development footprint is in the Transvaal Basin and is underlain by the Silverton, Timeball Hill and Daspoort Formations (Pretoria Group, Transvaal Supergroup) as well as intrusive diabase rocks. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Silverton Formation, Timeball Hill and Daspoort Formation is High, that of the Hekpoort formation is Moderate while the diabase rocks is intrusive metamorphic rocks having no palaeontological significance. Due to the High and Very High Sensitivities a field assessment was triggered. Numerous photographs of the proposed development footprint were taken by Nkoliso Magona and no fossiliferous outcrops were identified

The scarcity of fossil heritage at the proposed development footprint indicates that the impact of the development footprint will be of a low significance in palaeontological terms. It is therefore considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological reserves of the area.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the ESO (Environmental Site Officer) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected (if possible, *in situ*) and the ESO must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that correct mitigation (recording and collection) can be carry out by a paleontologist.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality plans to develop Section B and C of the Baviaanspoort outfall Sewer. This forms part of SIP 24: Human Settlements as published in GN 812 dated 24 July 2020, Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission Council Strategic Integrated Projects designated in terms of Section 8(1)(a) read with Section 7(1) of the Infrastructure Development Act, as amended, 2014 (Act No. 23 of 2014).

Section B and C of the Baviaanspoort outfall Sewer will be developed along the Pienaars River and will be located on Portions 44, 89 and 253; the Remainder of Portion 2 of the Farm Zwartkoppies 364 JR, on the Remainder of the Farm Hatherley 331 JR as well as on the Remainder of Portion 398 of The Farm Willows 340 JR (Figure 1-3).

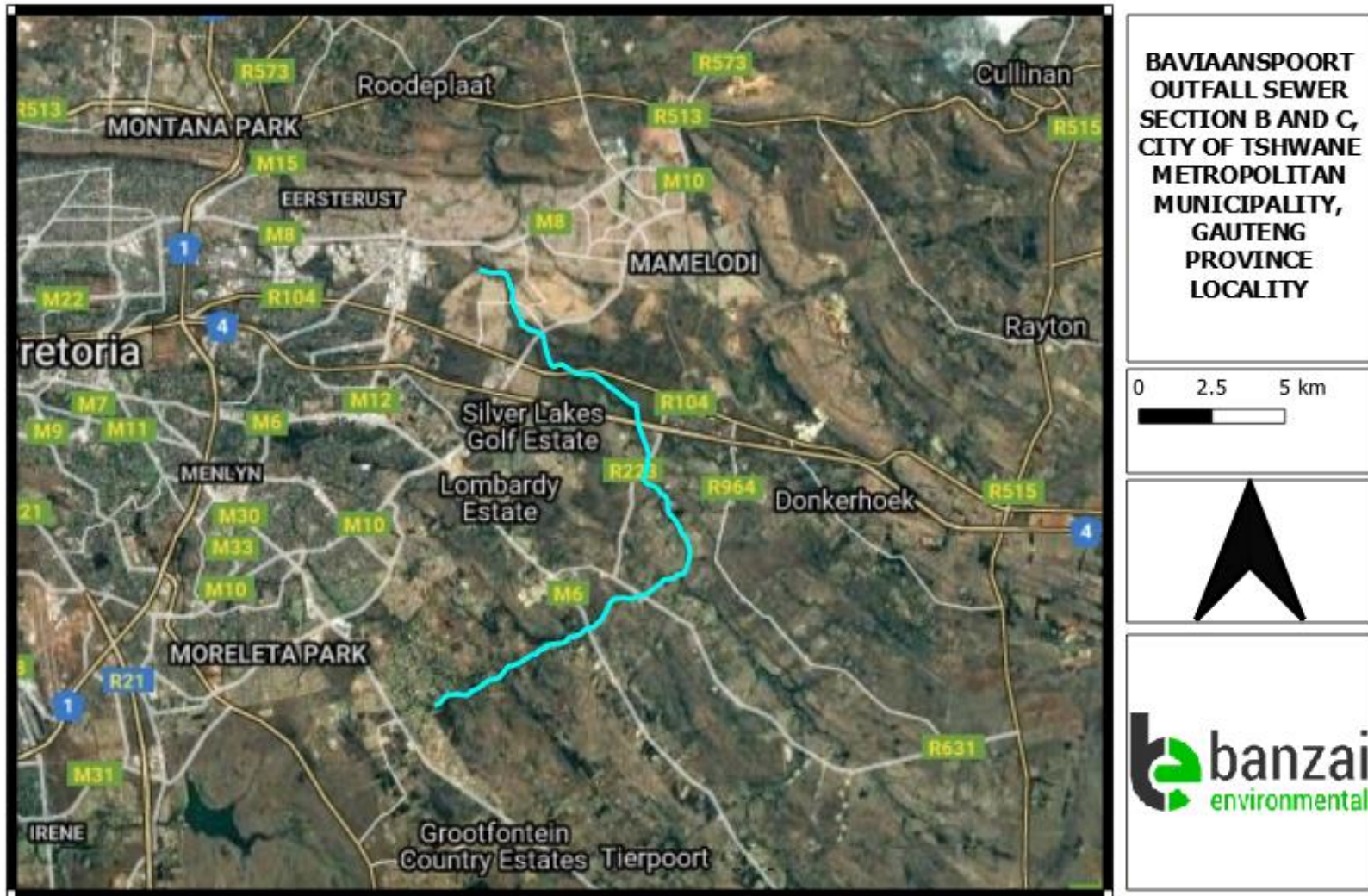


Figure 1: Google Earth Image (2020) indicating the locality of the proposed section B and C of the Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer (in blue), Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

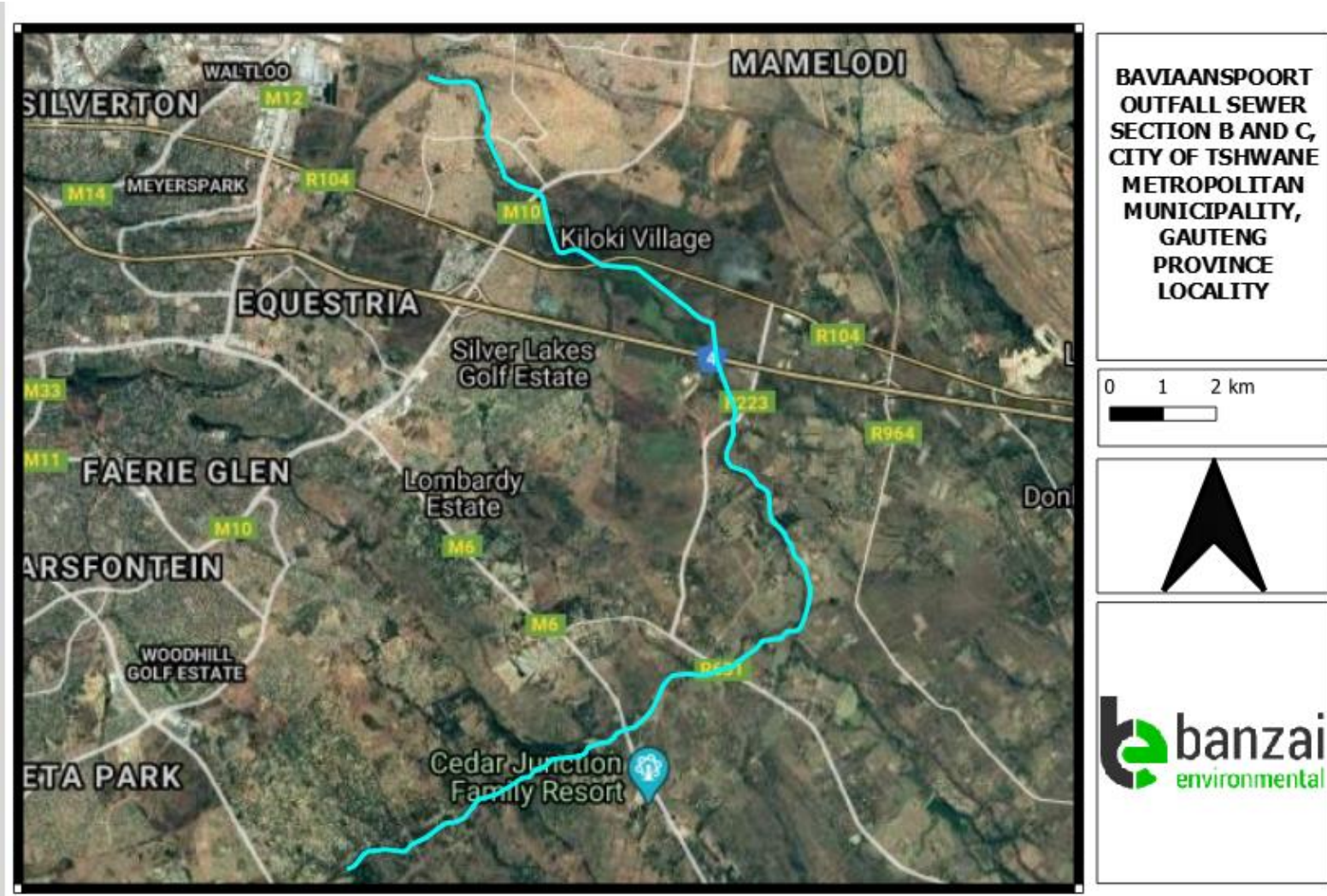


Figure 2: Close-up Google Earth Image (2020) indicating the locality of the proposed section B and C of the Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer (in blue), Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

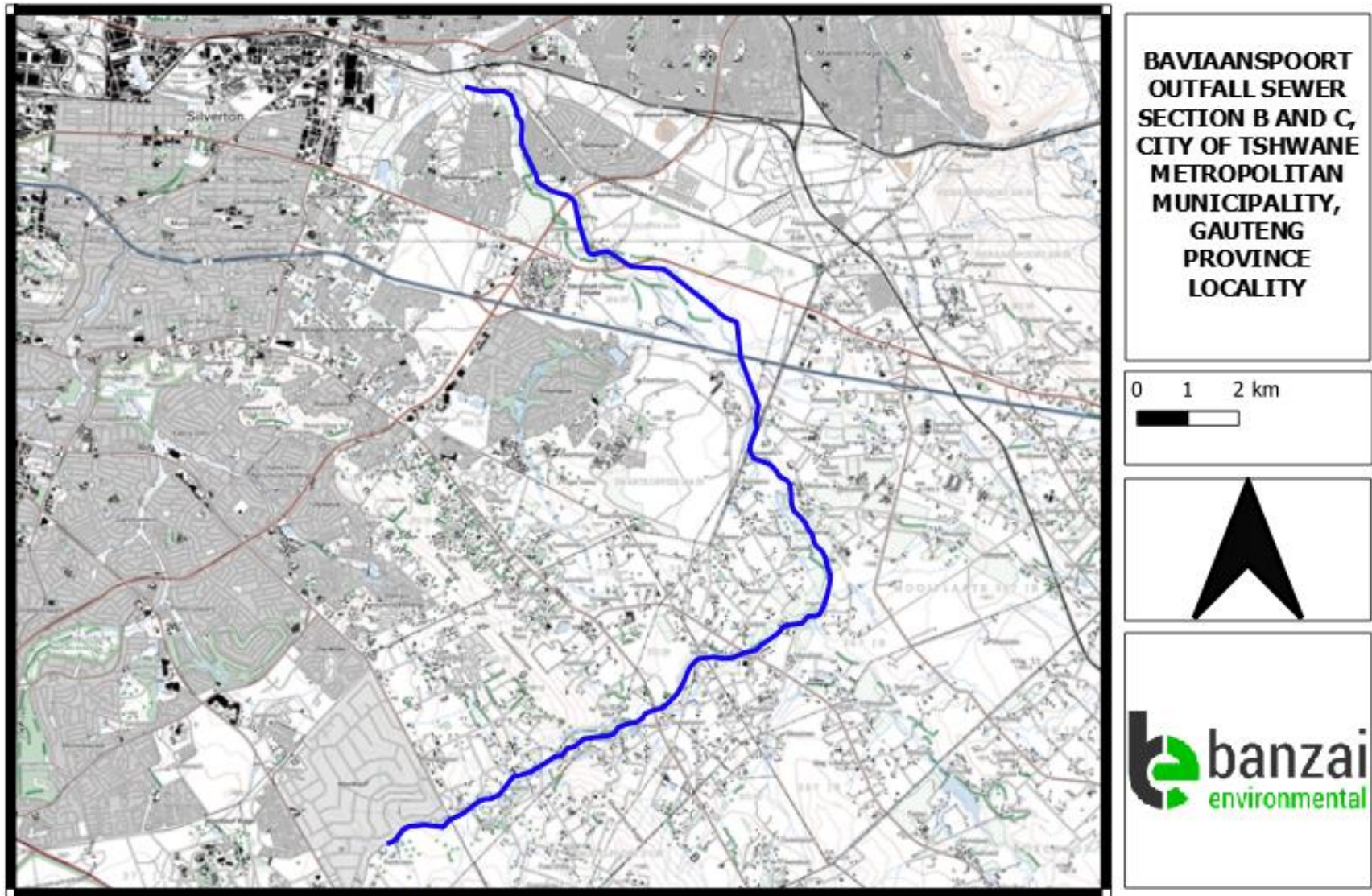


Figure 3: Locality of the proposed Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer (Section B and C) indicated in blue.

2 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR

The author (Elize Butler) has an MSc in Palaeontology from the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa. She has been working in Palaeontology for more than twenty-six years. She has experience in locating, collecting and curating fossils, including exploration field trips in search of new localities in the Karoo Basin. She has been a member of the Palaeontological Society of South Africa for 14 years. She has been conducting PIAs since 2014.

3 LEGISLATION

3.1 National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999)

Cultural Heritage in South Africa, includes all heritage resources, is protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA). Heritage resources as defined in Section 3 of the Act include **“all objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens”**.

Palaeontological heritage is unique and non-renewable and is protected by the NHRA. Palaeontological resources may not be unearthed, broken moved, or destroyed by any development without prior assessment and without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority as per section 35 of the NHRA.

This Palaeontological Impact Assessment forms part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and adhere to the conditions of the Act. According to **Section 38 (1)**, a HIA is required to assess any potential impacts to palaeontological heritage within the development footprint where:

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
 - a. (exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
 - b. involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - c. involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - d. the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority
 - e. the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent;
- or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial heritage resources authority.

4 OBJECTIVE

The objective of a Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is to determine the impact of the development on potential palaeontological material at the site.

According to the "SAHRA APM Guidelines: Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports" the aims of the PIA are: 1) to **identify** the palaeontological status of the exposed as well as rock formations just below the surface in the development footprint 2) to estimate the **palaeontological importance** of the formations 3) to determine the **impact** on fossil heritage; and 4) to recommend how the developer ought to protect or mitigate damage to fossil heritage.

The terms of reference of a PIA are as follows:

General Requirements:

- Adherence to the content requirements for specialist reports in accordance with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended;
- Adherence to all applicable best practice recommendations, appropriate legislation and authority requirements;
- Submit a comprehensive overview of all appropriate legislation, guidelines;
- Description of the proposed project and provide information regarding the developer and consultant who commissioned the study;
- Description and location of the proposed development and provide geological and topographical maps;
- Provide Palaeontological and geological history of the affected area;
- Identification sensitive areas to be avoided (providing shapefiles/kmls) in the proposed development;
- Evaluation of the significance of the planned development during the Pre-construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning Phases and Cumulative impacts. Potential impacts should be rated in terms of the direct, indirect and cumulative:
 - a. **Direct impacts** are impacts that are caused directly by the activity and generally occur at the same time and at the place of the activity.
 - b. **Indirect impacts** of an activity are indirect or induced changes that may occur as a result of the activity.
 - c. **Cumulative impacts** are impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities.
- Fair assessment of alternatives (infrastructure alternatives have been provided);
- Recommend mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the proposed development; and

- Implications of specialist findings for the proposed development (such as permits, licenses etc).

5 GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL HISTORY

The proposed Section B and C of the Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province is indicated on the 1:250 000 2528 Pretoria Geological map (Council of Geoscience) (Figure 4). The development footprint is in the Transvaal Basin and is underlain by the Silverton (Vsi), Timeball Hill (Vt) and Daspoort (Vdq) and Hekpoort Formations (Pretoria Group, Transvaal Supergroup) as well as intrusive diabase rocks (di). According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Silverton Formation, Timeball Hill and Daspoort Formation is High, that of the Hekpoort formation is Moderate while the diabase rocks is intrusive metamorphic rocks having no palaeontological significance (Figure 4; Table 2).

The Precambrian Transvaal Supergroup is approximately 2550-2050 Ma years old (Bekker et al. 2008; Catuneanu et al 1999) (Late Archaean to Early Proterozoic) and is about 15 km thick. This Supergroup consists of sedimentary, volcanic and unmetamorphosed clastic rocks. The subunits of the Pretoria Group that contain stromatolites, while the carbonaceous mudrocks probably also contain microfossils.

The sandstone dominated Magaliesberg Formation overlies the mudrocks of the Silverton Formation, and in turn the Silverton Formation overlies the sandstone dominated Daspoort Formation. The Silverton Formation is a lithologically varied, mudrock-dominated sequence that was deposited on an offshore shelf along the borders of the Kaapvaal Craton (Eriksson et al. 2002, 2009). Volcanic ash-rich layers are common as well as minor layers of carbonate and chert. Sandstones become more regular in the upper part of the sequence and was deposited under shallower conditions. In the eastern part of the Pretoria Basin, the Machadodorp Member lies in the middle of the Silverton Formation and is represented by a conspicuous layer of volcanic rocks (including agglomerates basaltic lavas as well as tuffs). The presence the volcanic pillow lavas and water-lain tuffs suggests that they were formed beneath the sea. The deep-water Silverton mudrocks were deposited in high sea levels and was followed by shallowing fluvial and deltaic sandstones in the low sea levels of the overlying Magaliesberg Formation. The Hekpoort formation consists of Basaltic andesite and pyroclastic rocks and is volcanic in origin.

The Timeball Hill Formation comprises of conglomerates, diamictite, quartzite, minor lavas with lacustrine and fluvio-deltaic mudrocks, whereas the overlying Klapperkop Member of the Timeball Hill Formation consist of conglomerate, quartzite, shale, and siltstone (Groenewald 2014). Catuneanu & Eriksson (2002) is of the opinion that the Timeball Hill Formation was deposited within a deep marine basin (Figure 5).

Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Section B and C of the Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer, Tshwane, Gauteng Province



Figure 4: Extract of the 1:250 000 2528 Pretoria Geological map (Council of Geoscience) of the proposed Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer (Section B and C), Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province (development footprint indicated in yellow). Map drawn by QGIS 2.18.28.

Table 2: Geology and lithology of the development footprint

Complex	Supergroup/Group /Suite	Formation	Lithology	Fossil Heritage
	Transvaal Supergroup, Pretoria Group	Silwerton Formation (Vsi)	Marine mudrocks with minor carbonates, volcanic rocks (Machadodorp Member)	Stromatolites
	Pretoria Group	Daspoort (Vdq)	Alluvial, fluvial and deltaic mudrocks and sandstones; marine sediments in east	Stromatolites
	Transvaal Supergroup Pretoria Group	Hekpoort (Vha)	Volcanics (including basalts, pyroclastics) with minor lacustrine shales	No Fossils
	Transvaal Supergroup Pretoria Group	Timeball Hill (Vt)	Quartzite, siltstone, shale, conglomerate, Fluvio-deltaic and lacustrine mudrocks with diamictite, quartzite, minor lavas.	Stromatolites
		Diabase		None

The Timeball Hill Formation is known to comprise of stromatolites. The lower part of this Formation is associated with thin carbonate interbeds within turbidite sequences (Catuneanu & Eriksson 2002). Stromatolites have not been documented from the overlying fluvio-deltaic Klapperkop Quartzite Member. Other subunits in the Pretoria Group containing stromatolites possibly also contain organic-walled microfossils (Groenewald, 2014).

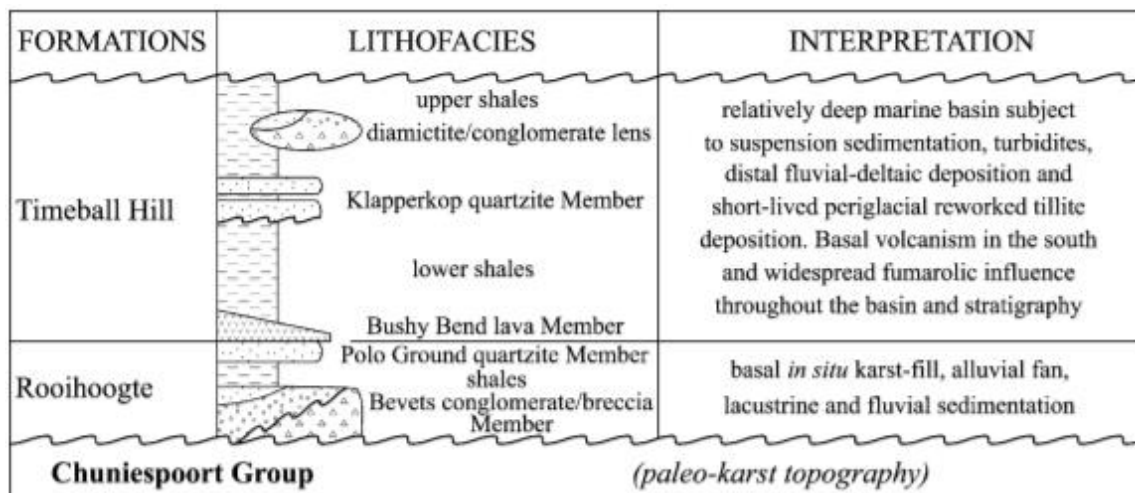


Figure 5: Stratigraphy and depositional settings of the Timeball Hill Formation at the base of the Pretoria succession (Catuneanu and Eriksson 2002).

Stromatolites are layered mounds, columns and sheet-like sedimentary rocks (Figure 6). These structures were originally formed by the growth of layer upon layer of cyanobacteria, a single-celled photosynthesizing microbe. Cyanobacteria are prokaryotic cells (simplest form of modern carbon-bases life). Stromatolites are first found in Precambrian rocks and are known as the earliest known fossils. The oxygen atmosphere that we depend on was generated by numerous cyanobacteria photosynthesizing during the Archaean and Proterozoic Era.



Figure 6: Example of a well-preserved stromatolite from the Archaean Era.

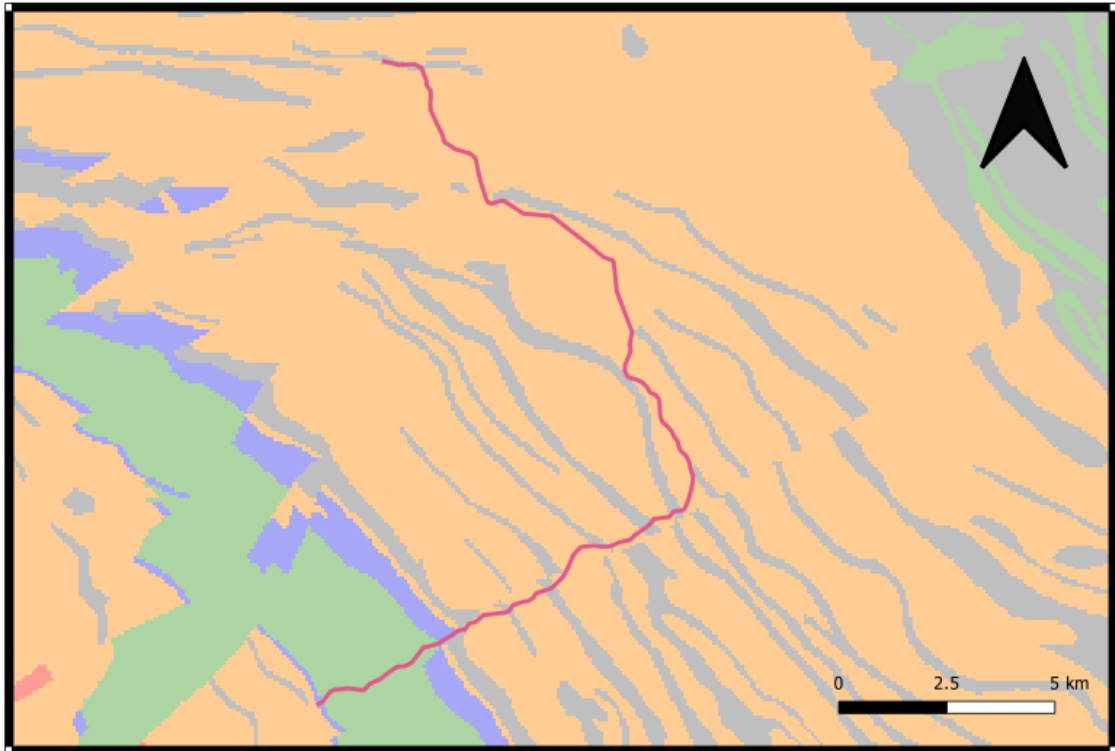


Figure 7: Extract of the 1 in 250 000 SAHRIS PalaeoMap map (Council of Geosciences) indicating the location of the proposed development.

Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	Field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

According to the SAHRIS palaeo sensitivity map (Figure 7) there is a High chance of finding fossils in the orange areas (Timeball Hill, Silverton and Daspoort Formations, while the Hekpoort has a moderate Palaeontological Sensitivity. The desktop assessment thus triggered this study which is a Phase 1 Field Impact Assessment.

6 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE

The proposed Outfall Sewer will be in the eastern section of the City of Tshwane. Section B is about 4.7km in extent and Section C 3.1km (See Figure 1-3). Section B of the proposed sewer line runs almost parallel to the river and lies in a north-western direction from the N4 freeway to Road M10 (Solomon Mahlangu Drive). If sensitive areas or problem areas along this Section are identified the proposed sewer line may change direction to across the river/tributary of the river. The sewer line will run below the N4 freeway and Road M10 (Solomon Mahlangu Drive) where the line intersects with these roads.

7 METHODS

The aim of a desktop study is to evaluate the risk to palaeontological heritage in the proposed development. This include all trace fossils and fossils. All available information is consulted to compile a desktop study and includes: Palaeontological Impact Assessment reports in the same area; aerial photos and Google Earth images, topographical as well as geological maps.

7.1 Assumptions and Limitations

The focal point of geological maps is the geology of the area and the sheet explanations were not meant to focus on palaeontological heritage. Many inaccessible regions of South Africa have never been reviewed by palaeontologists and data is generally based on aerial photographs alone. Locality and geological information of museums and universities databases have not been kept up to date or data collected in the past have not always been accurately documented.

Comparable Assemblage Zones in other areas is sourced to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which was not documented in the past. When using similar Assemblage Zones and geological formations for Desktop studies it is generally **assumed** that exposed fossil heritage is present within the footprint. **A field-assessment will thus improve the accuracy of the desktop assessment.**

8 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONSULTED

In compiling this report the following sources were consulted:

- Geological map 1:100 000, Geology of the Republic of South Africa (Visser 1984);
- 1: 250 000 2528 Pretoria Geological map (Council of Geoscience);
- A Google Earth map with polygons of the proposed development was obtained from Bokomaso Landscape Architects & Environmental Consultants CC.

9 SITE VISIT

Nkoliso Magona visited the proposed development on foot and provided the following photographs. No fossiliferous outcrop was identified in the planned development footprint. However, fossil heritage may be unearthed during the construction phase of the development. A Chance find protocol is thus attached if fossils are found during the construction phase



Figure 8: Tall grass in the proposed development with no visible outcrops
GPS coordinates 25° 43' 33.69" S 28° 21' 32.77" E



Figure 9: Rubble next to the riverbank with no visible outcrops
GPS coordinates 25° 43' 51.77" S; 28° 21' 55.35" E



Figure 10: Disturbed agricultural land no fossiliferous outcrops
GPS coordinates 25° 43 '46.63" S; 28° 21' 56.27" E



Figure 11: Tall grass with small trees with no visible outcrops
GPS coordinates 25° 44' 07.83" S; 28° 21' 58.24" E

10 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of impacts on the environment whether such impacts are positive or negative. Each impact is also assessed according to the following project phases:

- Construction;
- Operation; and
- Decommissioning.

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact should be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance should

Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Section B and C of the Baviaanspoort Outfall Sewer, Tshwane, Gauteng Province

also be included. The rating system is applied to the potential impacts on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. In assessing the significance of each impact, the following criteria is used:

Table 3: The rating system

NATURE		
The Nature of the Impact is the possible destruction of fossil heritage		
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be experienced.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site.
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district.
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region.
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country.
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact.		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity.		
1	Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be

		mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 30 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered indefinite.
INTENSITY/ MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact.		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired. Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures.
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		

1	No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts. A cumulative impact is an effect which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects.
2	Low cumulative impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects.
3	Medium cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects.
4	High cumulative impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
SIGNIFICANCE		
Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula: (Extent (1) + probability(3) + reversibility(4) + irreplaceability(4) + duration(4) + cumulative effect) (3) x magnitude/intensity(1). The summation of the different criteria will produce a non-weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.		
Points	Impact significance rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.

74 to 96	Negative very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive

Significance = (Extent (1) + probability (3) + reversibility(4) + irreplaceability(4) + duration(4) + cumulative effect) (3) x magnitude/intensity(1)= 19

10.1 Summary of Impact Tables

The development footprint is in the Transvaal Basin and is underlain by the Silverton, Timeball Hill and Daspoort and Hekpoort Formations (Pretoria Group, Transvaal Supergroup) as well as intrusive diabase rocks. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Silverton Formation, Timeball Hill and Daspoort Formation is High, that of the Hekpoort formation is Moderate while the diabase rocks is intrusive metamorphic rocks having no palaeontological significance.

Loss of fossil heritage will be a negative impact. Only the site will be affected by the proposed development. The expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent to long term. In the absence of mitigation procedures, the damage or destruction of any palaeontological materials will be permanent. Impacts on palaeontological heritage during the construction phase could potentially occur and are regarded as having a high probability. **The significance of the impact occurring will be low.**

11 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A desktop assessment undertaken by the author found that the development footprint is in the Transvaal Basin and is underlain by the Silverton, Timeball Hill and Daspoort Formations (Pretoria Group, Transvaal Supergroup) as well as intrusive diabase rocks. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Silverton Formation, Timeball Hill and Daspoort Formation is High, that of the Hekpoort formation is Moderate while the diabase rocks is intrusive metamorphic rocks having no palaeontological significance. Due to the High and Very High Sensitivities a field assessment was triggered. Numerous photographs of the proposed development footprint were taken by Nkoliso Magona and no fossiliferous outcrops were identified.

The scarcity of fossil heritage at the proposed development footprint indicates that the impact of the development footprint will be of a **low significance** in palaeontological terms. It is therefore

considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological reserves of the area.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the ESO (Environmental Site Officer) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected (if possible, *in situ*) and the ESO must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that correct mitigation (recording and collection) can be carry out by a paleontologist.

12 CHANCE FINDS PROTOCOL

A following procedure will only be followed if fossils are uncovered during excavation.

12.1 Legislation

Cultural Heritage in South Africa (includes all heritage resources) is protected by the **National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA)**. According to Section 3 of the Act, all Heritage resources include “**all objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens**”.

Palaeontological heritage is unique and non-renewable and is protected by the NHRA and are the property of the State. It is thus the responsibility of the State to manage and conserve fossils on behalf of the citizens of South Africa. Palaeontological resources may not be excavated, broken, moved, or destroyed by any development without prior assessment and without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority as per section 35 of the NHRA.

12.2 Background

A fossil is the naturally preserved remains (or traces) of plants or animals embedded in rock. These plants and animals lived in the geologic past millions of years ago. Fossils are extremely rare and irreplaceable. By studying fossils, it is possible to determine the environmental conditions that existed in a specific geographical area millions of years ago.

12.3 Introduction

This informational document is intended for workmen and foremen on construction sites. It describes the actions to be taken when mining or construction activities accidentally uncovers fossil material.

The Environmental Site Officer (ESO) [an internal appointment who is on site permanently during construction, to ensure legal compliance] is responsible to train the workmen and foremen in the procedure to follow when a fossil is accidentally uncovered. The ESO reports to the ECO (Environmental Compliance Officer) which is an external appointment to ensure legal compliance and is only on site occasionally. In the absence of the ESO, a member of the staff must be appointed to be responsible for the proper implementation of the chance find protocol as not to compromise the conservation of fossil material.

12.4 Chance Find Procedure

- If a chance find is made the person responsible for the find must immediately **stop working** and all work that could impact that finding must cease in the immediate vicinity of the find.
- The person who made the find must immediately **report** the find to his/her direct supervisor which in turn must report the find to his/her manager and the ESO or site manager. The ESO or site manager must report the find to the relevant Heritage Agency (South African Heritage Research Agency, SAHRA). (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za). The information to the Heritage Agency must include photographs of the find, from various angles, as well as the GPS co-ordinates.
- A preliminary report must be submitted to the Heritage Agency within **24 hours** of the find and must include the following: 1) date of the find; 2) a description of the discovery and a 3) description of the fossil and its context (depth and position of the fossil), GPS co-ordinates.
- Photographs (the more the better) of the discovery must be of high quality, in focus, accompanied by a scale. It is also important to have photographs of the vertical section (side) where the fossil was found.

Upon receipt of the preliminary report, the Heritage Agency will inform the ESO (or site manager) whether a rescue excavation or rescue collection by a palaeontologist is necessary.

- The site must be secured to protect it from any further damage. **No attempt** should be made to remove material from their environment. The exposed finds must be stabilized and covered by a plastic sheet or sand bags. The Heritage agency will also be able to advise on the most suitable method of protection of the find.
- In the event that the fossil cannot be stabilized the fossil may be collected with extreme care by the ESO or site manager. Fossils finds must be stored in tissue paper and in an appropriate box while due care must be taken to remove all fossil material from the rescue site.
- Once Heritage Agency has issued the written authorization, the developer may continue with the development on the affected area.

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Appendix A – Elize Butler CV

CURRICULUM VITAE

ELIZE BUTLER

PROFESSION: Palaeontologist
YEARS' EXPERIENCE: 26 years in Palaeontology

EDUCATION:

B.Sc Botany and Zoology, 1988
University of the Orange Free State

B.Sc (Hons) Zoology, 1991
University of the Orange Free State

Management Course, 1991
University of the Orange Free State

M. Sc. *Cum laude* (Zoology), 2009
University of the Free State

Dissertation title: The postcranial skeleton of the Early Triassic non-mammalian Cynodont *Galesaurus planiceps*: implications for biology and lifestyle

MEMBERSHIP

Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) 2006-currently

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Part-time Laboratory assistant Department of Zoology & Entomology
University of the Free State Zoology
1989-1992

Part-time laboratory assistant Department of Virology
University of the Free State Zoology
1992

Research Assistant National Museum, Bloemfontein 1993 –
1997

Principal Research Assistant National Museum, Bloemfontein
and Collection Manager 1998–currently

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Butler, E. 2014. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade of existing water supply infrastructure at Noupoort, Northern Cape Province. 2014. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological impact assessment of the proposed consolidation, re-division and development of 250 serviced erven in Nieu-Bethesda, Camdeboo local municipality, Eastern Cape. Bloemfontein.

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