

## RECOMMENDED EXEMPTION FROM FURTHER PALAEOLOGICAL STUDIES & MITIGATION:

### PROPOSED KAKAMAS KEREN SOLAR PLANT ON ERF 1654 KAKAMAS, KAI GARIB MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE

John E. Almond PhD (Cantab.)  
*Natura Viva cc*,  
PO Box 12410 Mill Street,  
Cape Town 8010, RSA  
naturaviva@universe.co.za

February 2017

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed Kakamas Keren solar plant study area on Kakamas (suid) Erf 1654 is underlain by ancient Precambrian basement rocks belonging to the **Namaqua-Natal Province**. These basement rocks are approximately two to one billion years old and entirely unfossiliferous. They are mantled by Late Caenozoic sandy soils, surface gravels and possibly calcretes; fluvial gravels of the Orange River system are unlikely to be represented here.

The overall palaeontological impact significance of the proposed Kakamas Keren solar plant development is considered to be LOW because:

- Most of the study area is underlain by unfossiliferous metamorphic basement rocks (granite-gneisses *etc*) or mantled by superficial sediments of low palaeontological sensitivity;
- Extensive, deep excavations are unlikely to be involved in this sort of solar park project.

**It is therefore recommended that, pending the exposure of significant new fossils during development, exemption from further specialist palaeontological studies and mitigation be granted for this solar plant development.**

There are no objections on palaeontological heritage grounds to authorisation of the proposed power plant. Should any substantial fossil remains (*e.g.* vertebrate bones and teeth, shells, petrified wood, calcretised burrows) be encountered during excavation, however, these should be reported to SAHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist (Contact details: Dr Ragna Redelstorff, SAHRA, P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town 8000. Tel: 021 202 8651. Email: rredelstorff@sahra.org.za).

In general, the anticipated impact significance on local fossil heritage of developments proposed in the Kakamas region is rated as low to very low. The only study located that deals specifically with potential palaeontological impacts here is that by Almond (2011) where fossil biotas with Late Caenozoic alluvium along the Orange River are the main area of potential concern. Such potential fossils are not an issue for the Kakamas Keren solar plant proposal.

## 1. OUTLINE OF DEVELOPMENT

Keren Energy Kakamas (Pty) Ltd is proposing to construct a 5 MW Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Generation Facility on Kakamas (suid) Erf 1654, Kakamas, Kai Garib Municipality, in the Northern Cape (Fig. 2). Erf 1654 is currently zoned for agriculture and is owned by the local authority.

The proposed activity entails the construction of about 18540 solar modules with a footprint of less than 20 ha. The PV panels will be mounted on pedestals drilled and set into the ground. Extensive bedrock excavations are not envisaged, but some vegetation will need to be cleared from the site. Associated infrastructure includes a perimeter access road, single track internal access roads, trenches for underground cables, 2 to 4 transformer pads, a switching station, a maintenance shed, and a temporary construction camp.

The present palaeontological heritage comment has been commissioned by EnviroAfrica cc, Somerset West as part of a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed development (Contact details: Mr Bernard de Witt, EnviroAfrica cc, P. O. Box 5367, Helderberg, 7135; 29 St James St, Somerset West; mobile: +27 82 4489991; tel: +27 21 851 1616; fax: 086203308).

### 1.1. Legislative Framework

The present palaeontological heritage assessment report contributes to the consolidated Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed solar plant and falls under the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). It will also inform the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for this alternative energy project.

The various categories of heritage resources recognised as part of the National Estate in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act include, among others:

- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- palaeontological sites; and
- palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens.

According to Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act, dealing with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites:

- (1) The protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority.
- (2) All archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State.
- (3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.
- (4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority—
  - (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
  - (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
  - (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
  - (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

- (5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedure in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may—
- (a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;
  - (b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
  - (c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph (a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection (4); and
  - (d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.

Minimum standards for the palaeontological component of heritage impact assessment reports (PIAs) have been published by Heritage Western Cape, HWC (2016) and the South African Heritage Resources Agency, SAHRA (2013).

### **1.1. Study approach and methodology**

Due to (1) the small footprint of the proposed solar plant development as well as (2) the inferred very low palaeontological sensitivity of the study area based on previous desktop and field-based assessments by the author and others in the region (e.g. Almond 2011), only a desktop palaeontological impact assessment is submitted here.

In preparing a palaeontological desktop study the potentially fossiliferous rock units (groups, formations *etc.*) represented within the study area are determined from geological maps and satellite images. The known fossil heritage within each rock unit is inventoried from the published scientific literature, previous palaeontological impact studies in the same region, and the author's field experience (Consultation with professional colleagues as well as examination of institutional fossil collections may play a role here, or later following field assessment during the compilation of the final report). This data is then used to assess the palaeontological sensitivity of each rock unit to development (provisional tabulations of palaeontological sensitivity of all formations in the Northern Cape have already been compiled by Almond & Pether (2008); see also the palaeosensitivity maps provided on the SAHRIS website). The likely impacts of the proposed development on local fossil heritage are then determined on the basis of (1) the palaeontological sensitivity of the rock units concerned and (2) the nature and scale of the development itself, most significantly the extent of fresh bedrock excavation envisaged. When rock units of moderate to high palaeontological sensitivity are present within the development footprint, a Phase 1 field-based assessment study by a professional palaeontologist is usually warranted to identify any palaeontological hotspots and make specific recommendations for any mitigation or monitoring required before or during the construction phase of the development.

### 1.3. Limitations of this study

The accuracy and reliability of palaeontological specialist studies as components of heritage impact assessments are generally limited by the following constraints:

1. Inadequate database for fossil heritage for much of the RSA, given the large size of the country and the small number of professional palaeontologists carrying out fieldwork here. Most development study areas have never been surveyed by a palaeontologist.
2. Variable accuracy of geological maps which underpin these desktop studies. For large areas of terrain these maps are largely based on aerial photographs alone, without ground-truthing. The maps generally depict only significant (“mappable”) bedrock units as well as major areas of superficial “drift” deposits (alluvium, colluvium) but for most regions give little or no idea of the level of bedrock outcrop, depth of superficial cover (soil *etc*), degree of bedrock weathering or levels of small-scale tectonic deformation, such as cleavage. All of these factors may have a major influence on the impact significance of a given development on fossil heritage and can only be reliably assessed in the field.
3. Inadequate sheet explanations for geological maps, with little or no attention paid to palaeontological issues in many cases, including poor locality information.
4. The extensive relevant palaeontological “grey literature” - in the form of unpublished university theses, impact studies and other reports (*e.g.* of commercial mining companies) - that is not readily available for desktop studies.
5. Absence of a comprehensive computerized database of fossil collections in major RSA institutions which can be consulted for impact studies. A Karoo fossil vertebrate database is now accessible for impact study work.

In the case of palaeontological desktop studies without supporting Phase 1 field assessments these limitations may variously lead to either:

- a) *underestimation* of the palaeontological significance of a given study area due to ignorance of significant recorded or unrecorded fossils preserved there, or
- b) *overestimation* of the palaeontological sensitivity of a study area, for example when originally rich fossil assemblages inferred from geological maps have in fact been destroyed by tectonism or weathering, or are buried beneath a thick mantle of unfossiliferous “drift” (soil, alluvium *etc*).

Since most areas of the RSA have not been studied palaeontologically, a palaeontological desktop study usually entails *inferring* the presence of buried fossil heritage within the study area from relevant fossil data collected from similar or the same rock units elsewhere, sometimes at localities far away. Where substantial exposures of bedrocks or potentially fossiliferous superficial sediments are present in the study area, the reliability of a palaeontological impact assessment may be significantly enhanced through field assessment by a professional palaeontologist.

In the case of the present study area near Kakamas in the Northern Cape, preservation of potentially fossiliferous bedrocks is favoured by the semi-arid climate and sparse vegetation. However, bedrock exposure is constrained by extensive superficial deposits, such as surface gravels and soils, and there has been little formal palaeontological fieldwork in this area. Confidence levels for this impact assessment are nevertheless rated as *medium to high*. given the absence of older sedimentary bedrocks in the region.

## 2. GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed solar plant study area (c. 28° 47' 14" S, 20° 36' 19" E) is situated on arid, gravelly terrain at 690 m amsl on the south-western outskirts of the town of Kakamas, some 4 km south of the Orange River (Fig. 2). The area is traversed by several shallow, dendritic stream systems that intermittently drain northwards into the Orange River. The N14 trunk road runs 1.8 km to the north.

The geology of the study area near Kakamas is shown on the 1: 250 000 geology map 2820 Upington (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria; Fig. 1 herein). A comprehensive sheet explanation for this map has been published by Moen (2007). The proposed Kakamas Keren solar plant is underlain by ancient Precambrian basement rocks – the **Riemvasmaak granite-gneiss (Mrm)** – that belong to the **Namaqua-Natal Province** of Mid Proterozoic (Mokolian) age (Cornell *et al.* 2006, Moen 2007). These basement rocks are approximately two to one billion years old and entirely unfossiliferous (Almond & Pether 2008).

The Precambrian basement rocks within the study area are mantled with a spectrum of other coarse to fine-grained **superficial deposits** such as rocky soils, downwasted surface gravels, colluvium (slope deposits), sheet wash, calcrete hardpans and alluvium of intermittently flowing streams. These deposits are generally young (Quaternary to Recent) and largely unfossiliferous.

The study site is some 4 km away from the present course of the Orange River and elevated perhaps 40 m or more higher than this above mean sea level. According to Moen (2007) ancient river terrace gravels occur “all along the river” within 2 km of the present banks and at elevations of up to 45 m (rarely as high as 85m) above the present flood plain. It is considered unlikely that significant deposits of Late Tertiary **Orange River alluvial gravels** are present within the study area, and none are mapped here on the 1: 250 000 Upington geology sheet.

## 3. PALAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The Precambrian metamorphic and igneous basement rocks of the Namaqua-Natal Metamorphic Province in the study area are entirely unfossiliferous (Almond & Pether 2008).

**Alluvial gravels** of the Orange River of Miocene and younger age are locally highly fossiliferous (e.g. Hendy 1984, Schneider & Marias 2004, Almond 2009 and extensive references therein) but, as argued above, these are *not* mapped within the study area and are unlikely to occur here.

The palaeontological sensitivity of the Kakamas solar plant study area is assessed as LOW.

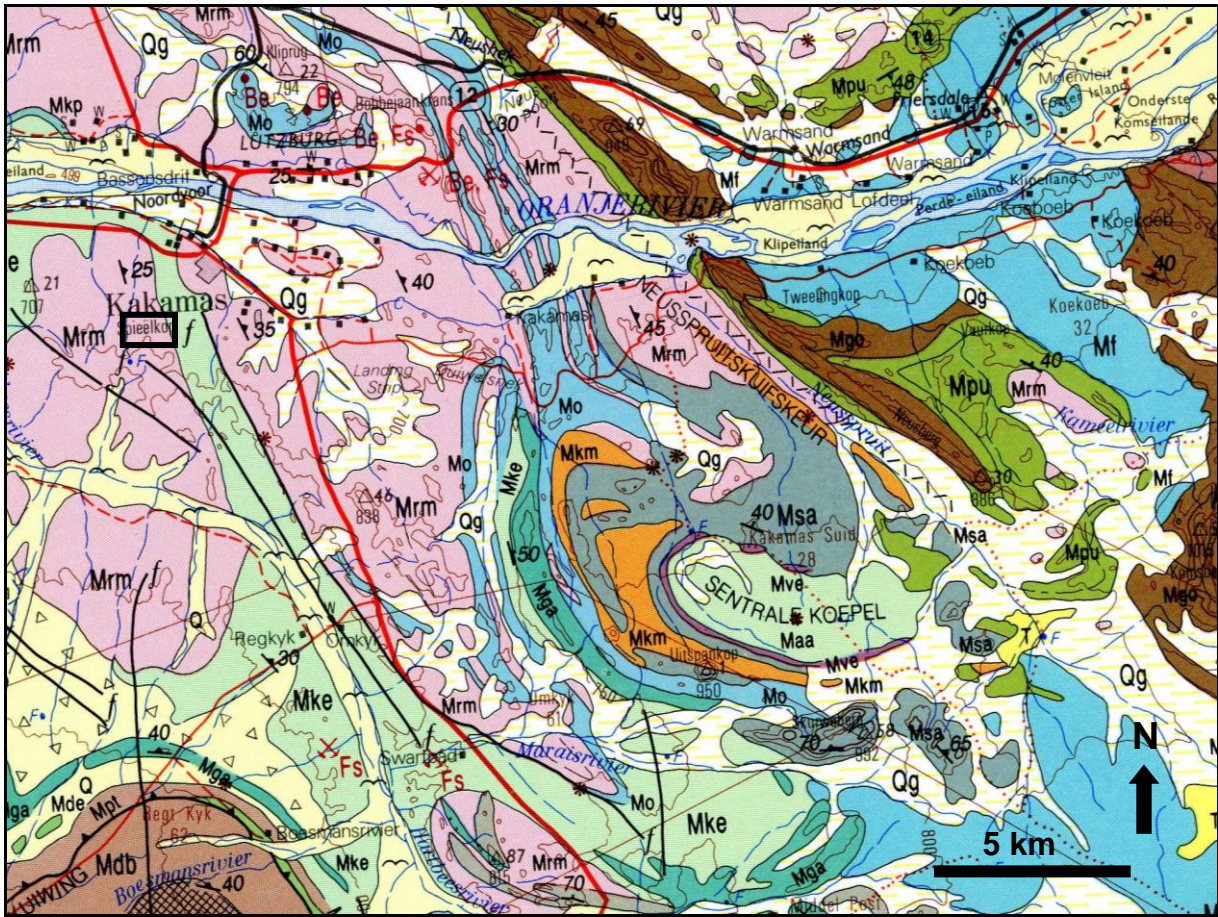


Fig. 1. Extract from 1: 250 000 geological map 2820 Upington (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria) showing approximate location of proposed Kakamas Keren Solar Plant study area on the south-western outskirts of Kakamas, Northern Cape Province (small black rectangle). The study area is underlain by unfossiliferous Precambrian (Middle Proterozoic / Mokolian) basement rocks of the Namaqua-Natal Metamorphic Province, principally the Riemvasmaak granite-gneiss (Mrm, pink).



Fig. 2. Google earth© satellite image showing the study area for the Kakamas Keren solar plant on Erf 1654 on the south-western outskirts of Kakamas, Northern Cape (yellow polygon).

### 3.1. Cumulative impacts on palaeontological heritage

In order to assess cumulative impacts on palaeontological heritage, previous palaeontological impact assessment reports (PIAs) for alternative energy and other developments in the Kakamas region were accessed using the SAHRIS website as well as the author's own database. It is noted that for the great majority of development proposals in the region a PIA report has not been submitted, reflecting its low palaeontological sensitivity. Proposals documented are for agricultural and housing developments, mine prospecting and powerlines as well as a hydropower development on the Orange River (Almond 2011). In practice, the only strictly relevant studies are those that deal with comparable fossil heritage assemblages from the same sedimentary rock units that are represented in the Kakamas Keren solar plant study area itself, in particular Late Caenozoic superficial sediments broadly associated with the Kalahari Group (*i.e.* calcretes, alluvium, surface gravels).

In general, the anticipated impact significance on local fossil heritage of developments proposed in the Kakamas region is rated as low to very low. The only study located that deals specifically with potential palaeontological impacts here is that by Almond (2011) where fossil biotas with Late Caenozoic alluvium along the Orange River are the main issue of concern. Such potential fossils are not an issue for the Kakamas Keren solar plant proposal.

It is concluded that cumulative impacts on the very sparse local fossil assemblages posed by the Kakamas Keren solar plant and other developments in the Kakamas region is very low.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall palaeontological impact significance of the proposed Kakamas Keren solar plant development is considered to be LOW because:

- Most of the study area is underlain by unfossiliferous metamorphic basement rocks (granite-gneisses *etc*) or mantled by superficial sediments of low palaeontological sensitivity;
- Extensive, deep excavations are unlikely to be involved in this sort of solar park project.

**It is therefore recommended that, pending the exposure of significant new fossils during development, exemption from further specialist palaeontological studies and mitigation be granted for this solar plant development.**

There are no objections on palaeontological heritage grounds to authorisation of the proposed power plant. Should any substantial fossil remains (*e.g.* vertebrate bones and teeth, shells, calcretised burrows) be encountered during excavation, however, these should be reported to SAHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist (Contact details: Dr Ragna Redelstorff, SAHRA, P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town 8000. Tel: 021 202 8651. Email: rredelstorff@sahra.org.za).

The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) responsible for the solar plant development should be made aware of the potential occurrence of scientifically-important fossil remains such as stromatolites within the development footprint. During the construction phase all major clearance operations (*e.g.* for new access roads) and deeper (> 1 m) excavations (*e.g.* for solar panel footings) should be monitored for fossil remains on an on-going basis by the ECO. Should substantial fossil remains - such as stromatolites, vertebrate bones and teeth - be encountered at surface or exposed during construction, the ECO should safeguard these, preferably *in situ*. They should then alert the relevant provincial heritage management authority as soon as possible - *i.e.* SAHRA for the Northern Cape (Contact details: Dr Ragna Redelstorff, SAHRA, P.O. Box 4637, Cape Town 8000. Tel: 021 202 8651. Email: rredelstorff@sahra.org.za). This is to ensure that appropriate action - *i.e.* recording, sampling or collection of fossils, recording of relevant geological data - can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense.



These mitigation recommendations should be incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for the solar plant project.

Please note that:

- All South African fossil heritage is protected by law (South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999) and fossils cannot be collected, damaged or disturbed without a permit from SAHRA or the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (in this case Heritage Western Cape);
- The palaeontologist concerned with potential mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from SAHRA (N. Cape) and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g. museum or university collection);
- All palaeontological specialist work should conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g. data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies developed by HWC (2016) and SAHRA (2013).

## 5. REFERENCES

ALMOND, J.E. 2009. Contributions to the palaeontology and stratigraphy of the Alexander Bay sheet area (1: 250 000 geological sheet 2816), 117 pp. Unpublished report for the Council for Geoscience. Natura Viva cc, Cape Town.

ALMOND, J.E. 2011. Proposed hydropower station on the Orange River near Kakamas, Northern Cape Province (DEA Ref. No. 12/12/20/2012). Palaeontological assessment: recommended exemption from further palaeontological studies, 6 pp. Natura Viva cc, Cape Town.

ALMOND, J.E. & PETHER, J. 2008. Palaeontological heritage of the Northern Cape. Interim SAHRA technical report, 124 pp. Natura Viva cc, Cape Town.

CORNELL, D.H. *et al.* 2006. The Namaqua-Natal Province. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. & Thomas, R.J. (Eds.) The geology of South Africa, pp 325-379. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg & Council for Geoscience, Pretoria.

HENDEY, Q.B. 1984. Southern African late Tertiary vertebrates. In: Klein, R.G. (Ed.) Southern African prehistory and paleoenvironments, pp 81-106. Balkema, Rotterdam.

MOEN, H.F.G. 2007. The geology of the Upington area. Explanation to 1: 250 000 geology Sheet 2820 Upington, 160 pp. Council for Geoscience, Pretoria.

PARTRIDGE, T.C., BOTHA, G.A. & HADDON, I.G. 2006. Cenozoic deposits of the interior. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. & Thomas, R.J. (Eds.) The geology of South Africa, pp. 585-604. Geological Society of South Africa, Marshalltown.

SAHRA 2013. Minimum standards: palaeontological component of heritage impact assessment reports, 15 pp. South African Heritage Resources Agency, Cape Town.

SCHNEIDER, G. & MARAIS, C. 2004. Passage through time – the fossils of Namibia. 159 pp. Gamsberg MacMillan, Windhoek.

## 6. QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR

Dr John Almond has an Honours Degree in Natural Sciences (Zoology) as well as a PhD in Palaeontology from the University of Cambridge, UK. He has been awarded post-doctoral research fellowships at Cambridge University and in Germany, and has carried out palaeontological research in Europe, North America, the Middle East as well as North and South Africa. For eight years he was a scientific officer (palaeontologist) for the Geological Survey / Council for Geoscience in the RSA. His current palaeontological research focuses on fossil record of the Precambrian - Cambrian boundary and the Cape Supergroup of South Africa. He has recently written palaeontological reviews for several 1: 250 000 geological maps published by the Council for Geoscience and has contributed educational material on fossils and evolution for new school textbooks in the RSA.

Since 2002 Dr Almond has also carried out palaeontological impact assessments for developments and conservation areas in the Western, Eastern and Northern Cape, Limpopo, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northwest and Free State under the aegis of his Cape Town-based company *Natura Viva* cc. He has been a long-standing member of the Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Committee for Heritage Western Cape (HWC) and an advisor on palaeontological conservation and management issues for the Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA), HWC and SAHRA. He is currently compiling technical reports on the provincial palaeontological heritage of Western, Northern and Eastern Cape for SAHRA and HWC. Dr Almond is an accredited member of PSSA and APHP (Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners – Western Cape).

### Declaration of Independence

I, John E. Almond, declare that I am an independent consultant and have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the proposed project, application or appeal in respect of which I was appointed other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with the activity, application or appeal. There are no circumstances that compromise the objectivity of my performing such work.



**Dr John E. Almond**  
**Palaeontologist**  
***Natura Viva* cc**