



PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

ESTABLISHEMENT OF A FUEL STATION,
TRUCK STOP AND CONVENIENCE
SHOP ON HOLDING 312, IN
HARTSWATER

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

2022

**COMPILED FOR: TURN 180** 



#### 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.

PALAEONTOLOGICAL CONSULTANT:

Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd

**CONTACT PERSON:** 

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SIGNATURE:



This Palaeontological Desktop Report, as part of the Heritage 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	The relevant section in the report	Comment where not applicable.	
1.(1) (a) (i) Details of the specialist who prepared the report	Page ii and Section 3 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 3 – 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 5 – Objective	-	
(cA) An indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report	Section 6 – 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		Desktop Assessment	



Table 1: NEMA Table				
Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA  Regulations of 7 April 2017	The relevant section in the report	Comment where not applicable.		
(e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used	Section 8 Approach and Methodology	-		
(f) details of an assessment of the specifically 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 & 11			
(g) An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 1 & 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 6 – Geological and Palaeontological history			
(i) A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 8.1 – 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 & 112			
(k) Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 1 & 11			
(I) Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	Section 1 & 11			
(m) Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 1 & 11			



Table 1: NEMA Table			
Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA  Regulations of 7 April 2017	The relevant section in the report	Comment where not applicable.	
(n)(i) A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised and	Section 1 & 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 & 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 was handled as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) process.	
(p) A summary and copies of any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A	Not applicable. To date, no comments	

SAHRA guidelines



Table 1: NEMA Table		
Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA  Regulations of 7 April 2017	The relevant section in the report	Comment where not applicable.
		regarding heritage resources that require input from a specialist have been raised.
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A	Not applicable.
(2) Where a government notice by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated	Section 43 compliance with	

in such notice will apply.



#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Banzai Environmental was appointed by Turn 180 to conduct the Palaeontological Desktop Assessment (PDA) to assess the proposed establishment of a fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province. In accordance with the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999, section 38) (NHRA), this PDA is necessary to confirm if fossil material could potentially be present in the planned development area, to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development on the Palaeontological Heritage and to mitigate possible damage to fossil resources.

The proposed development is underlain by Quaternary Superficial aeolian sand and at depth by sediments of the Dwyka and Ventersdorp Groups. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Quaternary Superficial Sediments is moderate (Almond and Pether; 2009). It is therefore considered that the proposed fuel station and associated infrastructure in the Northern Cape will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. The construction of the development may therefore be authorised, as the area is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources. It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or uncovered by excavations the ECO/site manager in charge of these developments must be notified immediately (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). These discoveries must be secured and the ECO/site manager must alert SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (documented and collection) can be undertaken by a professional palaeontologist. The specialist would need a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (museum or university) and all fieldwork and reports must meet the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.



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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

Tulo Ya Batho (Pty) Ltd proposes the establishment of a fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province (Figure 1-2). Turn 180 has been appointed to conduct the Environmental Authorization (EA) for the Project, while Banzai Environmental has been commissioned to conduct the Palaeontological Desktop Assessment (PDA) as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).

#### 2 LEGAL MANDATE AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The National Environmental Management Act identifies listed activities (in terms of Section 24) which are likely to have an impact on the environment. These activities cannot commence without obtaining an EA from the relevant competent authority.

Table 2: Listed	Table 2: Listed activities		
Relevant notice:	Activity No (s)	Description of each listed activity as per project description:	
GNR. 327 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 14	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres."	
GNR. 327 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 27	"The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation."	





**Figure 1**: Regional locality of the proposed fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province.



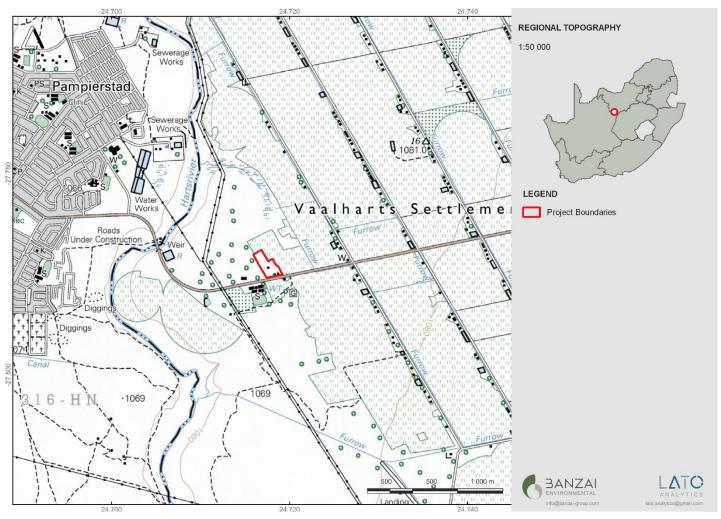


Figure 2: Locality map of the proposed development on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province.



# 3 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR

This study has been conducted by Mrs Elize Butler. She has conducted approximately 300 palaeontological impact assessments for developments in the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern, Central, and Northern Cape, Northwest, Gauteng, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga. She has an MSc (*cum laude*) in Zoology (specializing in Palaeontology) from the University of the Free State, South Africa and has been working in Palaeontology for more than twenty-eight 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 (PSSA) since 2006 and has been conducting PIAs since 2014.

#### 4 LEGISLATION

#### 4.1 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".

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or finds in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
- Notice 648 of the Government Gazette 45421- general requirements for undertaking an initial site sensitivity verification where no specific assessment protocol has been identified.

The next section in each Act is directly applicable to the identification, assessment, and evaluation of cultural heritage resources.

GNR 982 (Government Gazette 38282, 14 December 2014) promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

- Basic Assessment Report (BAR) Regulations 19 and 23
- Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) Regulation 23
- Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) Regulation 21



Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) – Regulations 19 and 23

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

- Protection of Heritage Resources Sections 34 to 36
- Heritage Resources Management Section 38

MPRDA Regulations of 2014

Environmental reports to be compiled for application of mining right - Regulation 48

- Contents of scoping report Regulation 49
- Contents of environmental impact assessment report Regulation 50
- Environmental management programme Regulation 51
- Environmental management plan Regulation 52

The NEMA (No 107 of 1998) states that an integrated EMP should (23:2 (b)) "...identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage".

In agreement with legislative requirements, EIA rating standards as well as SAHRA policies the following comprehensive and legally compatible PIA report have been compiled.

Palaeontological heritage is exceptional 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)**, an 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 300 m in length.
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length.
- any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—(Exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
- involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
- involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or



- the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority
- the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent.
- or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial heritage resources authority.

#### 5 OBJECTIVE

The objective of a Palaeontological Desktop Assessment (PDA) 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 PDA 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 of sensitive areas to be avoided (providing shapefiles/kmls) in the proposed development area;
- 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).

#### 6 GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEONTOLOGICAL HISTORY

The fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province is depicted on the 1: 250 000 Christiana 2724 Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria (Figure 3, Table 3).

The proposed development is underlain by Quaternary to Recent aeolian sand (Qw, yellow). The unconsolidated aeolian sand most probably will not contain fossil heritage. According to the PalaeoMap of the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Quaternary sands is Moderate (Figure 4). The geology has recently been updated (Council of Geosciences, Pretoria) and now indicates that the proposed fuel development is underlain by the sediments of the Kalahari Group (Figure 5). These sediments overlay the older Dwyka and Ventersdorp Supergroup sediments.

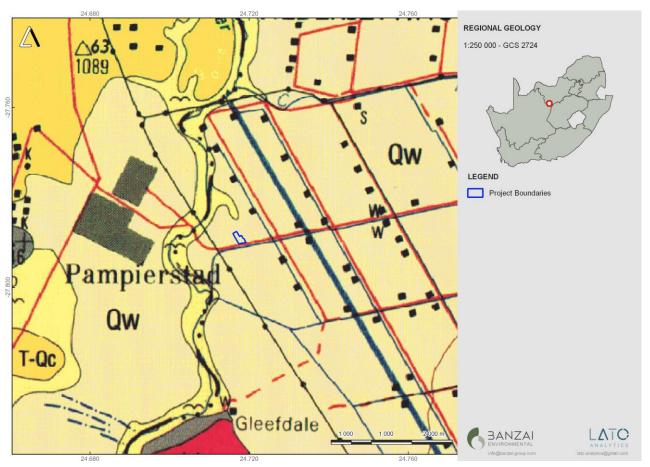
The Quaternary superficial deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time (approximately 2.6 million years ago to present). Most of the superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments and consist of gravel, sand, silt, and clay, and they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches of sediments or larger spreads onshore.

The Quaternary deposits are of significant importance due to the palaeoclimatic changes that are reflected in the different geological formations (Hunter et al., 2006). During the climate fluctuations in the Cenozoic Era most geomorphologic features in southern Africa where formed (Maud, 2012). Barnosky (2005) indicated that various warming and cooling events occurred in the Cenozoic but states that climatic changes during the Quaternary Period, specifically the last 1.8 Ma, were the most drastic climate changes relative to all climate variations in the past. Climate variations that occurred



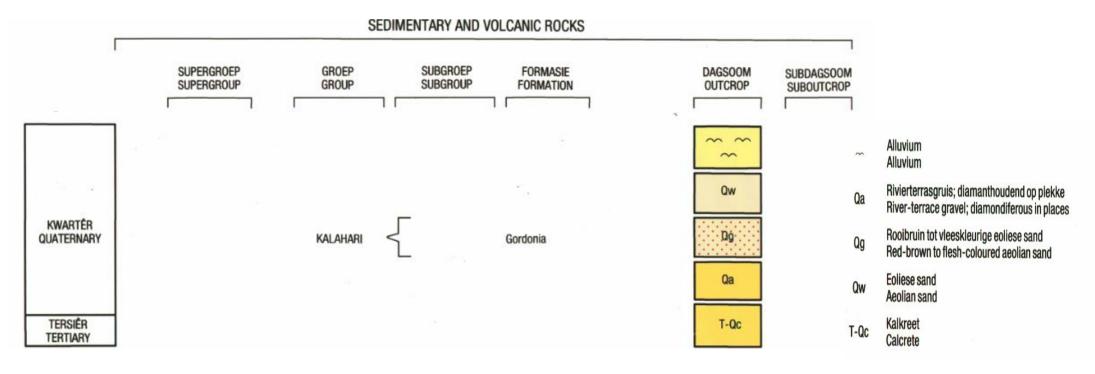
in the Quaternary Period were both drier and wetter than the present and resulted in changes in river flow patterns, sedimentation processes and vegetation variation (Tooth et al., 2004).

The sands and calcretes of the Kalahari Group range in thickness from a few metres to more than 180m (Partridge et al., 2006). The pan sediments of the area originated from the Gordonia Formation and contains white to brown fine-grained silts, sands and clays. Some of the pans consist of clayey material mixed with evaporates that shows seasonal effects of shallow saline groundwaters (De Witt et al., 2000; Johnsen et al, 2006). The Gordonia dune sands are dated as Late Pliocene/Early Pleistocene to Recent times by the Middle to Later Stone Age stone tools recovered from them (Dingle et al., (1983). The boundary of the Pliocene-Pleistocene has been extended back from 1.8 Ma to 2.588 Ma placing the Gordonia Formation almost entirely within the Pleistocene Epoch. The fossil assemblages of the Kalahari are generally low in diversity and occur over a wide range. These fossils represent terrestrial plants and animals with a close resemblance to living forms. Fossil assemblages include bivalves, diatoms, gastropod shells, ostracods and trace fossils. The palaeontology of the Quaternary superficial deposits has been relatively neglected in the past. Late Cenozoic calcrete may comprise of bones, horn corns as well as mammalian teeth (Klein, 1984). Tortoise remains have also been uncovered as well as trace fossils which includes termite and insect's burrows and mammalian trackways. Amphibian and crocodile skeletons have been uncovered where the depositional settings in the past were wetter.

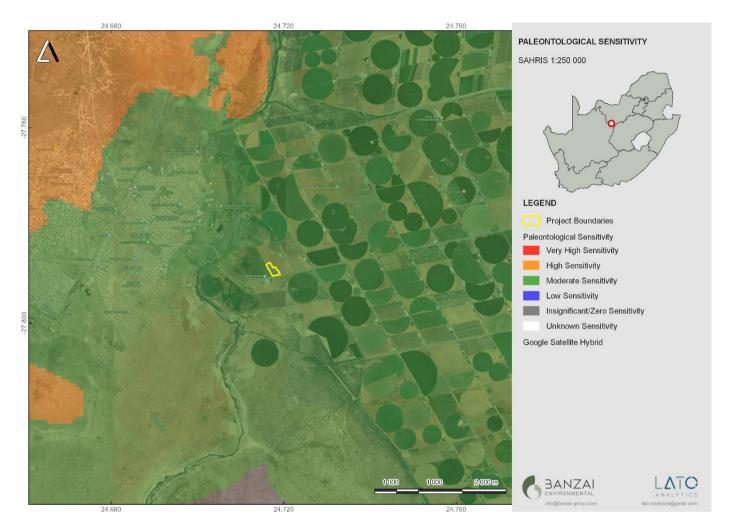


**Figure 3**: Extract of the 1:250 000 Christiana 2724 Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria) indicating the proposed fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province.

Table 3:Legend of the 2724 Christiana Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria)







**Figure 4**: Extract of the 1 in 250 000 SAHRIS PalaeoMap map (Council of Geosciences) indicating the proposed fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province in yellow.



Table 4:Palaeontological Sensitivity according to the SAHRIS PalaeoMap (Almond et al, 2013; SAHRIS website		
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 Palaeosensitivity map (**Figure 4**) the proposed development is underlain by sediments with a moderate (green) Palaeontological Sensitivity.





**Figure 5**:Updated Geology (Council of Geosciences, Pretoria) of the proposed fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province.

This map indicates that the development is underlain by the Kalahari Group.



# Table 5:Fossil Heritage from the Northern Cape [extracted from the Palaeotechnical report of the Northern Cape (Almond and Pether, 2009)].

15. FLUVIAL, LACUSTRINE & TERRESTRIAL DEPOSITS (most too small to be indicated on small scale geological maps) including <i>eg</i> Kwaggaskop Fm (Q)	Fluvial, pan, lake and terrestrial sediments, including diatomite (diatom deposits), pedocretes, tufa, cave deposits  Late Cretaceous to Holocene  c. 65 Ma → 0 Ma	Bones and teeth of mammals (eg proboscideans, rhinos, bovids, horses, micromammals), reptiles, fish, freshwater molluscs, petrified wood, trace fossils (eg termitaria), rhizoliths, diatom floras	Scattered records, many poorly studied (eg from ancient drainage systems)     Include equivalents of famous Arrisdrift Miocene fauna from S. Namibia     Threatened by alluvial diamond mining (eg Gariep, Vaal river gravels)     Orange River Man (100-50 Ka, H. heidelbergensis)
14. KALAHARI GROUP	Fluvial gravels, sands, lacustrine and pan mudrocks, evaporites,	Palynomorphs, root casts (rhizomorphs) and burrows (eq	Fossils mainly associated with ancient pans, lakes and river
(K-Q)	aeolian sands, pedocretes (especially calcrete)  Late Cretaceous to Recent <90 Ma → 0 Ma	termitaria), rare vertebrate remains (mammals, fish, ostrich egg shell etc), diatom-rich limestones, freshwater stromatolites, freshwater and terrestrial shells (gastropods, bivalves), ostracods, charophytes	systems  Palaeontology poorly studied

6

#### 7 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE

The prosed fuel station with a truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province (Figure 1-2).

#### 8 METHODS

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

### 8.1 Assumptions and Limitations

The focal point of geological maps is the geology of the area and the sheet explanations of the Geological Maps 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 also used to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which has 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, but is not deemed as required based on the sensitivity of the area as per the palaeo sensitivity map of SAHRA.





**Figure 6**: Typical view over the development indicates that the development is mantled by vegetation with no sign of rocky outcrops. (Photos provided by Turn 180).



#### 9 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)
- A Google Earth map with polygons of the proposed development was obtained from Turn 180.
- 1:250 000 Christiana 2724 Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria)
- PIAs in the immediate area of the proposed development includes that of Rubidge 2021; Bamford, 2021.

#### 10 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

#### 10.1 Method of Environmental Assessment

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 optimization of an impact should be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance should 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 6: The Rating System

The Nat	The Nature of the Impact is the possible destruction of fossil heritage		
GEOGR	GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is	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.	
PROBA	PROBABILITY		
This de	scribes 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).	
DURAT	ION		
	scribes the duration of the impact posed activity.	ts. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact because of	
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.	



INTENS	ITY/ MAGNITUDE					
Describ	es 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 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.				
REVERS	IBILITY					
propose	d activity.	pact can be successfully reversed upon completion of the				
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 because 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 may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities because 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) (4) x magnitude/intensity (4) = 80.

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					

# Table 7: Summary of Impacts

(Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.

	Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Reversibility	Irreplicable loss	Cumulative effect	Impact
Pre- Mitigation	1	4	2	4	4	2	30
Post- Mitigation	1	4	1	4	4	2	15



# 10.2 Summary of Impact Tables

The expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent too long term. Only the site will be affected. In the absence of mitigation procedures (should fossil material be present within the affected area) the damage or destruction of any palaeontological materials will be permanent and there will be, and the loss of Fossil Heritage will be irreplaceable. The severity of the impact is very high.

#### 11 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development is underlain by Quaternary aeolian sand and at depth by Dwyka and Ventersdorp Group sediments. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Quaternary Superficial Sediments is moderate (Almond and Pether; 2009).

It is therefore considered that the proposed truck stop and convenience store/shop on holding 312, in Hartswater in the Northern Cape Province will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. The construction of the development may therefore be authorised as the area is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources. It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or uncovered by excavations the ECO/site manager in charge of these developments must be notified immediately (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). These discoveries must be secured and the ECO/site manager must alert SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (documented and collection) can be undertaken by a professional palaeontologist. The specialist would need a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (museum or university) and all fieldwork and reports must meet the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.

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# APPENDIX A

#### **ELIZE BUTLER**

PROFESSION: Palaeontologist

YEARS' EXPERIENCE: 30 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

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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

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