

**PROPOSED DAM AND AGRICULTURAL
LANDS PROJECT ON PORTION 1 OF THE
FARM KRANSKLOOF 218 KR, WATERBERG
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO
PROVINCE**

**DESK TOP REPORT:
PALAEOLOGY**

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9 December 2016

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1. Introduction

The palaeontological heritage of South Africa is unsurpassed and can only be described in superlatives. The South African palaeontological record gives us insight in i.a. the origin of dinosaurs and mammals. Fossils are also used to identify rock strata and determine the geological context of the subregion with other continents and played a crucial role in the discovery of Gondwanaland and the formulation of the theory of plate tectonics. South Africa is probably best known palaeontologically for having more than half of all the hominin specimens in the world, the greatest variety of hominins in a country and the longest record of continuous hominin occupation in the world.

The Heritage Act of South Africa stipulates that fossils and fossil sites may not be altered or destroyed. The purpose of this document is to detail the probability of finding fossils in the study area which may be impacted by the proposed development.

2. Terms of reference for the report

According to the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (Republic of South Africa, 1999), certain clauses are relevant to palaeontological aspects for a terrain suitability assessment.

- **Subsection 35(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 with the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- **Subsection 35(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 procedures 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.

South Africa's unique and non-renewable palaeontological heritage is protected in terms of the NHRA. According to this act, heritage resources may not be excavated, damaged, destroyed or otherwise impacted by any development without prior assessment and without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority.

As areas are developed and landscapes are modified, heritage resources, including palaeontological resources, are threatened. As such, both the

environmental and heritage legislation require that development activities must be preceded by an assessment of the impact undertaken by qualified professionals. Palaeontological Impact Assessments (PIAs) are specialist reports that form part of the wider heritage component of:

- Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) called for in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25, 1999 by a heritage resources authority.
- Environmental Impact Assessment process as required in terms of other legislation listed in s. 38(8) of NHRA;
- Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) required by the Department of Mineral Resources.

HIAs are intended to ensure that all heritage resources are protected, and where it is not possible to preserve them in situ, appropriate mitigation measures are applied. An HIA is a comprehensive study that comprises a palaeontological, archaeological, built environment, living heritage, etc specialist studies. Palaeontologists must acknowledge this and ensure that they collaborate with other heritage practitioners. Where palaeontologists are engaged for the entire HIA, they must refer heritage components for which they do not have expertise on to appropriate specialists. Where they are engaged specifically for the palaeontology, they must draw the attention of environmental consultants and developers to the need for assessment of other aspects of heritage. In this sense, Palaeontological Impact Assessments that are part of Heritage Impact Assessments are similar to specialist reports that form part of the EIA reports. The standards and procedures discussed here are therefore meant to guide the conduct of PIAs and specialists undertaking such studies must adhere to them. The process of assessment for the palaeontological (PIA) specialist components of heritage impact assessments, involves:

Scoping stage in line with regulation 28 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) Regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment. This involves an **initial assessment** where the specialist evaluates the scope of the project (based, for example, on NID/BIDs) and advises on the form and extent of the assessment process. At this stage the palaeontologist may also decide to compile a **Letter of Recommendation for Exemption from further Palaeontological Studies**. This letter will state that there is little or no likelihood that any significant fossil resources will be impacted by the development. This letter should present a reasoned case for exemption, supported by consultation of the relevant geological maps and key literature.

A Palaeontological Desktop Study – the palaeontologist will investigate available resources (geological maps, scientific literature, previous impact assessment reports, institutional fossil collections, satellite images or aerial photos , etc) to inform an assessment of fossil heritage and/or exposure of potentially fossiliferous rocks within the study area. A Desktop studies will conclude whether a further field assessment is warranted or not. Where further

studies are required, the desktop study would normally be an integral part of a field assessment of relevant palaeontological resources.

A **Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment** is generally warranted where rock units of high palaeontological sensitivity are concerned, levels of bedrock exposure within the study area are adequate; large-scale projects with high potential heritage impact are planned; and where the distribution and nature of fossil remains in the proposed project area is unknown. In the recommendations of Phase 1, the specialist will inform whether further monitoring and mitigation are necessary. The Phase 1 should identify the rock units and significant fossil heritage resources present, or by inference likely to be present, within the study area, assess the palaeontological significance of these rock units, fossil sites or other fossil heritage, comment on the impact of the development on palaeontological heritage resources and make recommendations for their mitigation or conservation, or for any further specialist studies that are required in order to adequately assess the nature, distribution and conservation value of palaeontological resources within the study area.

A **Phase 2 Palaeontological Mitigation** involves planning the protection of significant fossil sites, rock units or other palaeontological resources and/or the recording and sampling of fossil heritage that might be lost during development, together with pertinent geological data. The mitigation may take place before and / or during the construction phase of development. The specialist will require a Phase 2 mitigation permit from the relevant Heritage Resources Authority before Phase 2 may be implemented.

A **'Phase 3' Palaeontological Site Conservation and Management Plan** may be required in cases where the site is so important that development will not be allowed, or where development is to co-exist with the resource. Developers may be required to enhance the value of the sites retained on their properties with appropriate interpretive material or displays as a way of promoting access of such resources to the public.

The assessment reports will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority, and depending on which piece of legislation triggered the study, a response will be given in the form of a Review Comment or Record of Decision (ROD). In the case of PIAs that are part of EIAs or EMPs, the heritage resources authority will issue a comment or a record of decision that may be forwarded to the consultant or developer, relevant government department or heritage practitioner and where feasible to all three.

3. Details of study area and the type of assessment:



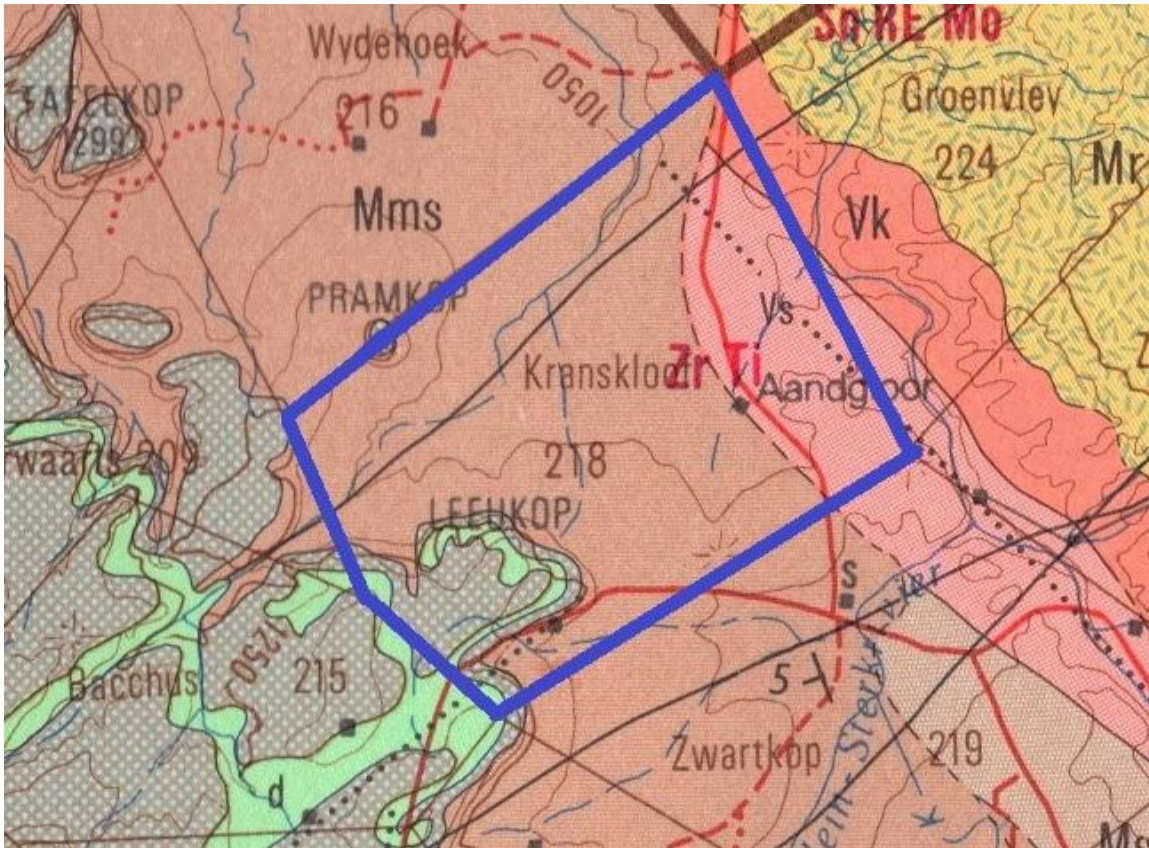
Figure 1: Google Earth photo of the study site indicated by the red polygon

The study area (Fig. 1), lies 36km north northwest of Mokopane in the Limpopo Province.

The farm lies west of the Sterkrivier and the Mokamole River runs through the farm. This farm, like those adjacent to it, is used for agriculture. The central and eastern part of the study site is predominantly flat with some hilly terrain in the western part.

The relevant literature and geological maps have been studied for a palaeontological desk top study.

4. Geological setting



The study area is indicated by the blue polygon

Figure 2: Geological map of Kranskloof and surroundings (adapted from the Nylstroom 2428 1: 250 000 Geology Map, Geological Survey, 1978)

LEGEND

Sedimentary Rocks				
	Lithology	Formation	Subgroup and Group	Age
d	Diabase, dolerite, other basic to intermediate rocks			
Mmc	Sandstone, grit, conglomerate, boulder conglomerate	Mogalakwena	Kransberg Subgroup of the Waterberg Group	Mogolian
Mms	Fine to medium-grained sometimes feldspathic sandstone	Makgabeng	Matlabas Subgroup of the Waterberg Group	
Ms	Medium to coarse-grained sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate,	Swaershoek	Nylstroom Subgroup of the Waterberg Group	
Vs	Rhyolite, andesite, tuff, volcanic breccias, sandstone and quartzite	Schrikkloof	Rooiberg Group	Vaalian
Vk	Rhyolite and quartzite xenoliths	Kwaggasnek	Rooiberg Group	
Mr	Granophyre; quartz-feldspar porphyry, granodiorite	Rashoop Granophyre Suite of the Bushveld Igneous Complex		

The study area is situated adjacent to the Bushveld Igneous Complex (Fig. 2). The Bushveld Igneous Complex intruded into the older Transvaal Sequence approximately 2.1 Ga ago. The Makgabeng Formation of the Kransberg Subgroup of the Waterberg Group underlies the largest part of the study area. The Mogalakwena Formation and its diabase intrusions occur in the western part of the study area. The Schrikkloof Formation of the Rooiberg Group underlies the eastern part of the study area. The Kwaggasnek Formation of the Rooiberg Group underlies a small portion of the farm in the east.

The Rooiberg Group is part of the Bushveld Magmatic Province and comprises volcanic units together with interbedded, thin sedimentary strata (Buchanan, 2009). The Rooiberg Group is of Vaalian age (>2Ga).

The Waterberg Group rests unconformably on the Transvaal Supergroup, the granites and mafic rocks of the Bushveld Complex and Archaean gneisses and granites of the Kaapvaal Craton. The lower parts of the Swaershoek Formation were deposited penecontemporaneous with the intrusion of the Bushveld Complex granites. It consists of intensely sheared and jointed arenites and rudites. The upper part consists of fractured arenites and rudites with intercalated lutites. The Makgabeng Formation consists of fine- to medium-grained arenites which display very large-scale, planar, wedge-shaped and subordinate trough cross-bedding. The Mogalakwena Formation consists of granule-rich lithic arenites and granule rudites with pebble washes and interbedded pebble to cobble rudites (Barker *et al.*, 2009). The Waterberg Group is of Mogolian age (2.07-1.08 Ga).

References:

Barker, O.B.; Brandl, G.; Callaghan, C.C.; Eriksson, P.G. & Van der Neut, M. (2009) *The Soutpansberg and Waterberg Groups and the Blouberg Formation*. In: Johnson, M.R.; Anhaeusser, C.R. & Thomas, R.J. The Geology of South Africa, The Geological Society of South Africa.

Buchanan, P.C. (2009) *The Rooiberg Group*. In: Johnson, M.R.; Anhaeusser, C.R. & Thomas, R.J. The Geology of South Africa, The Geological Society of South Africa.

Geological Survey (1978) Nylstroom 2428 1: 250 000 Geology Map.

5. Conclusion and recommendations:

The rocks of the Bushveld Igneous Complex are non-fossiliferous and are of no palaeontological concern. The sedimentary units in the study area being older than 1 Ga are devoid of macroscopic multicellular fossils. No fossils have been reported from this region. Due to the unlikelihood of fossils occurring in the study area it is recommended that the project should be exempted from further palaeontological studies.



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