Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed Prospecting Right application for Koa South, near Steinkopf, Northern Cape Province

Desktop Study (Phase 1)

For

ASHA Consulting

25 February 2023

Prof Marion Bamford
Palaeobotanist
P Bag 652, WITS 2050
Johannesburg, South Africa
Marion.bamford@wits.ac.za

Expertise of Specialist

The Palaeontologist Consultant: Prof Marion Bamford
Qualifications: PhD (Wits Univ, 1990); FRSSAf, mASSAf
Experience: 34 years research and lecturing in Palaeontology
26 years PIA studies and over 350 projects completed

Declaration of Independence

This report has been compiled by Professor Marion Bamford, of the University of the Witwatersrand, sub-contracted by ASHA Consulting, Lakeside, South Africa. The views expressed in this report are entirely those of the author and no other interest was displayed during the decision making process for the Project.

Specialist: Prof Marion Bamford

Signature: 

Executive Summary

A desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment was requested for the prospecting rights application for Koa South on behalf of Northern Cape Base Metals (Pty), Ltd, between Steinkopf, Springbok and Aggenys, Namaqualand, Northern Cape Province.

To comply with the regulations of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA), a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) was completed for the proposed development.

The proposed site lies on the non-fossiliferous granites and gneisses of the Namaqualand area, indicated as having zero to insignificant palaeosensitivity on the SAHRIS map. There are smaller areas indicated as having low (blue) palaeosensitivity and this applies to the fluvial sands and alluvium along the ephemeral watercourses. It is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be found in the sands and alluvium because these are transported sediments. Nonetheless, a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr. Based on this information it is recommended that no further palaeontological impact assessment is required unless fossils are found by the contractor, environmental officer or other designated responsible person once excavations, drilling or trenching activities have commenced. Since the impact on the palaeontology is zero to low, as far as the palaeontology is concerned, the project should be authorised.

Table of Contents

1. Background

N. J van Zyl has been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by Northern Cape Base Metals (Pty) Ltd to conduct an Environmental Authorisation (EA) Application for proposed prospecting activities for the Koa South project located 45km NE of Springbok and 30km West of Aggeneys, Namaqualand District, Northern Cape Province. The farms affected and their coordinates are listed below and shown in Figures 1-2. The total area is 37 577.59 Ha. Base metals as well a whole variety of minerals will be sought.

Table 1: List of farms in the Koa South prospecting and mining area.

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	GEZELSCHAP BANK	71	0	29°13'48.53S	18°6'46.97E	Farm
2	NAIP	68	0	29°21'32.44S	18°20'5.1E	Farm
3	STEINKOPF	22	0	29°9'59.34S	17°48'24.02E	Farm
4	EENDOP	69	0	29°18'5.89S	18°14'27.85E	Farm
5	KONTOROGAB	72	0	29°20'53.42S	18°8'35.67E	Farm
6	KABIB	50	0	29°9'34.69S	18°17'30.07E	Farm
7	KABIB	50	0	29°10'24.14S	18°17'55.54E	Farm Portion
8	KABIB	50	1	29°7'5.23S	18°16'13.09E	Farm Portion
9	KONTOROGAB	72	2	29°22'26.09S	18°9'19.19E	Farm Portion
10	NAIP	68	2	29°19'38.74S	18°20'54.6E	Farm Portion
11	STEINKOPF	22	0	29°9'57.56S	17°48'27.06E	Farm Portion
12	KONTOROGAB	72	0	29°19'20.94S	18°7'52.23E	Farm Portion
13	NAIP	68	0	29°23'45.68S	18°21'13.94E	Farm Portion
14	GEZELSCHAP BANK	71	0	29°15'16.2S	18°6'44.26E	Farm Portion
15	GEZELSCHAP BANK	71	2	29°11'51.85S	18°6'48.6E	Farm Portion
16	NAIP	68	4	29°22'16.31S	18°17'31.04E	Farm Portion
17	EENDOP	69	1	29°19'7.54S	18°12'43.44E	Farm Portion
18	EENDOP	69	0	29°17'31.18S	18°15'28.04E	Farm Portion

A draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) has been submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) and the 2017 EIA Regulations for activities that trigger the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (MPRDA)(As amended). The proposed prospecting activities will cover 5 400 ha and include an unknown number of drilling locations, access tracks and a temporary laydown area. Prospecting will be for base metals and a variety o minerals.

ASHA Consulting was appointed to provide heritage specialist input as part of the EA application in terms of section 24(4)b(iii) of NEMA and section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) that complies with section 38(3) of the NHRA.

A desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment was requested for the project. To comply with the regulations of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA), a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) was completed for the proposed development and is reported herein.

Table 2: National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) - Requirements for Specialist Reports (Appendix 6).

	A specialist report prepared in terms of the Environmental Impact Regulations of 2017 must contain:	**Relevant section in report**
ai	Details of the specialist who prepared the report,	Appendix B
aii	The expertise of that person to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae	Appendix B
b	A declaration that the person is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority	Page 1
c	An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Section 1
ci	An indication of the quality and age of the base data used for the specialist report: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map accessed – date of this report	Yes
cii	A description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change	Section 5
d	The date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	N/A
e	A description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process	Section 2
f	The specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the activity and its associated structures and infrastructure	Section 4
g	An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	N/A
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;	N/A
i	A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 5
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 4
k	Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 8, Appendix A

	A specialist report prepared in terms of the Environmental Impact Regulations of 2017 must contain:	Relevant section in report
l	Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	N/A
m	Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 8, Appendix A
ni	A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity or portions thereof should be authorised	Section 6
nii	If the opinion is that the proposed activity 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	Sections 6, 8
o	A description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the study	N/A
p	A summary and copies of any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A
q	Any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A
2	Where a government notice gazetted by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	N/A

Figure 1: Google Earth map of the general area and prospecting area (red outline).

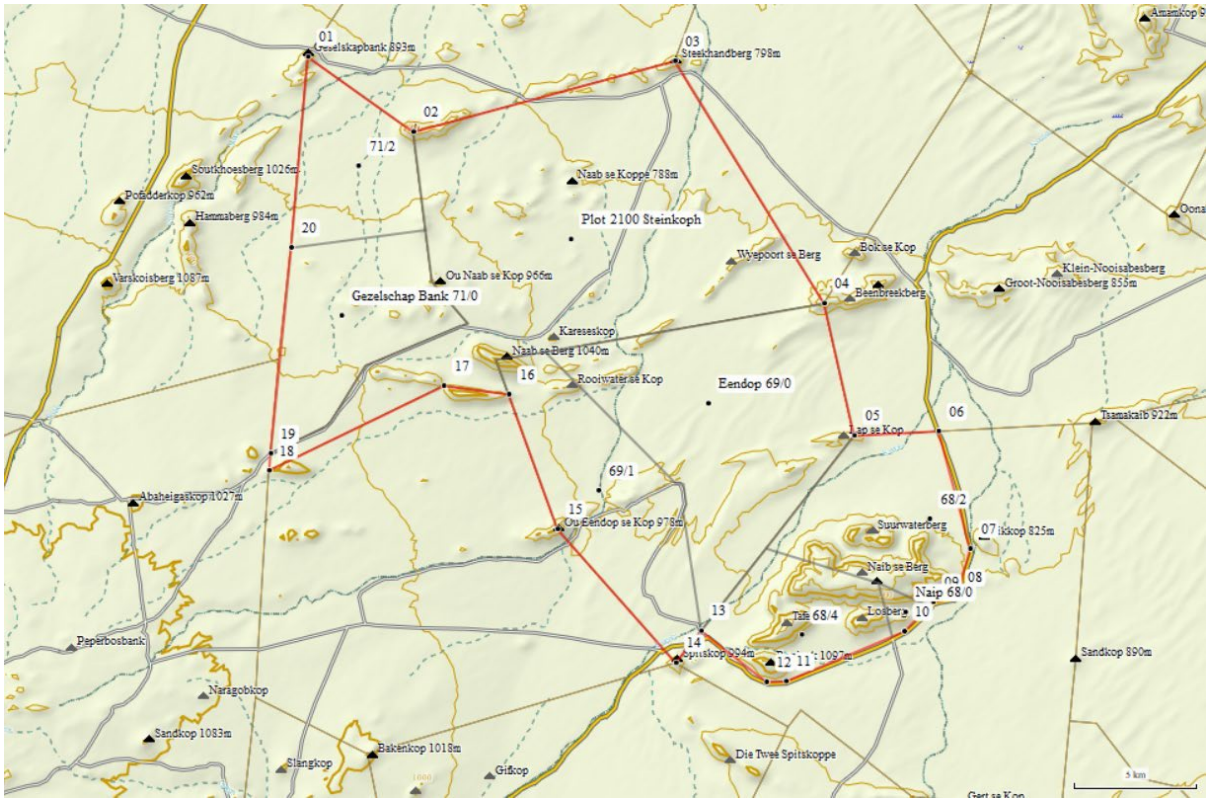

Figure 2: Simple topographic map of the proposed prospecting rights area for the Koa South application shown by the red outline. Farm portions and coordinates in Table 1. Map from 03 PWP NC Base Metals document.

2. Methods and Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this study were to undertake a PIA and provide feasible management measures to comply with the requirements of SAHRA.
The methods employed to address the ToR included:

1. Consultation of geological maps, literature, palaeontological databases, published and unpublished records to determine the likelihood of fossils occurring in the affected areas. Sources included records housed at the Evolutionary Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand and SAHRA databases;
2. Where necessary, site visits by a qualified palaeontologist to locate any fossils and assess their importance (*not applicable to this assessment*);
3. Where appropriate, collection of unique or rare fossils with the necessary permits for storage and curation at an appropriate facility (*not applicable to this assessment*); and
4. Determination of fossils' representivity or scientific importance to decide if the fossils can be destroyed or a representative sample collected (*not applicable to this assessment*).

3. Geology and Palaeontology

i. Project location and geological context

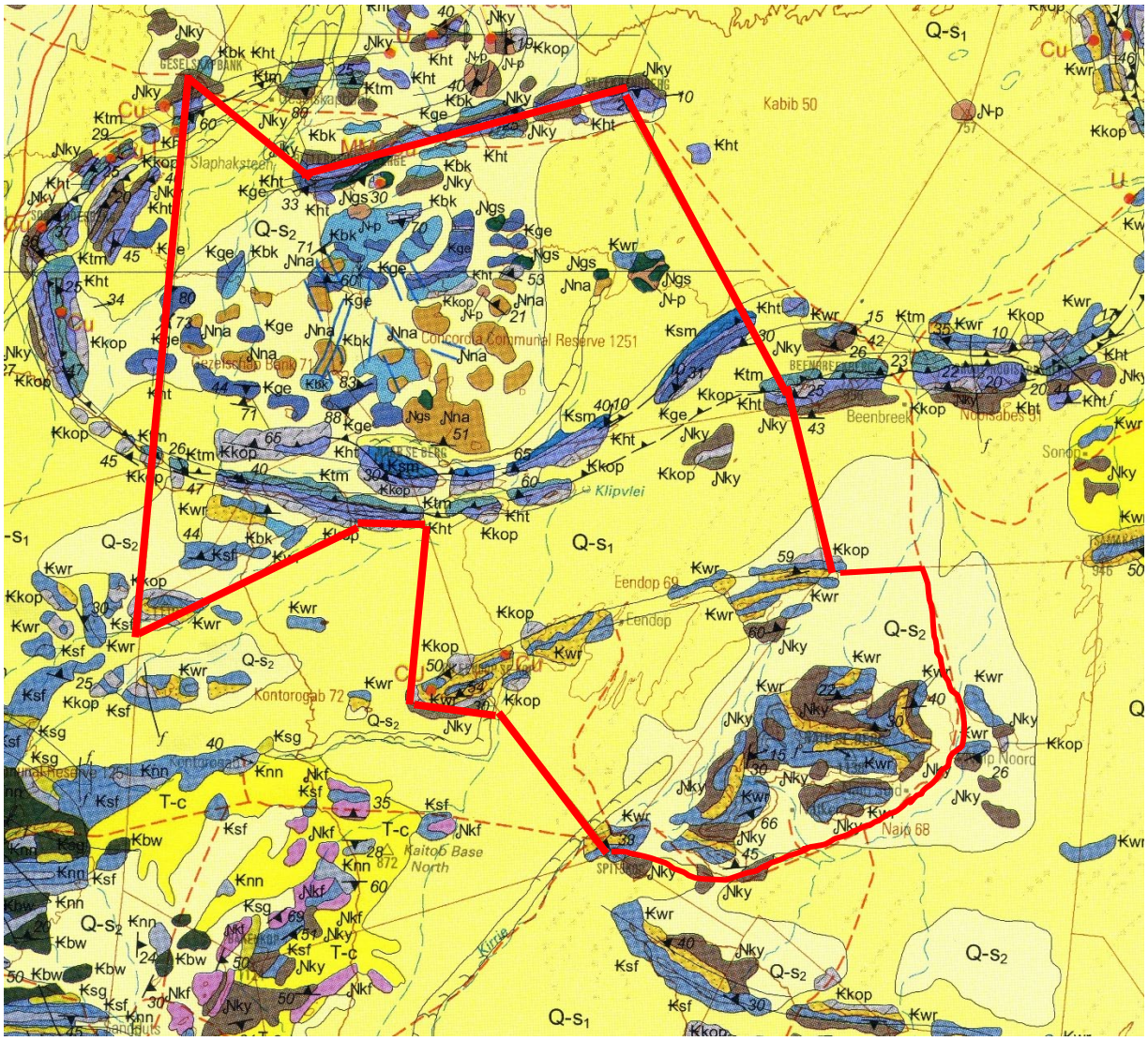

Figure 3: Geological map of the area around the Koa South prospecting and mining area with the location of the proposed project indicated within the red polygon. Abbreviations of the rock types are explained in Table 3. Map enlarged from the Geological Survey 1: 250 000 map 2918 Pofadder.

Table 3: Explanation of symbols for the geological map and approximate ages (Cornell et al., 2006; Johnson et al., 2006; Partridge et al., 2006). SG = Supergroup; Fm = Formation; Ma = million years; grey shading = formations impacted by the project.

Symbol	Group/Formation	Lithology	Approximate Age
Qs-1	Quaternary sand	Red wind-blown sands and dunes	Quaternary, ca 1.2 – 1 Ma
Qs-2	Quaternary sand	Sand, scree, rubble and sandy soil	Quaternary, ca 1.2 – 1 Ma

Symbol	Group/Formation	Lithology	Approximate Age
Nkf	Kweekfontein Granite, Korridor Suite	Leucogranite	Neoproterozoic
Nko	Koperberg Suite	Norite, diorite, anorthosite	Neoproterozoic ca 1000 Ma
Nkoo, Ngb, Ncc, Nbur	Spektakel Suite	Aplogranite, porphyritic granite	Neoproterozoic ca 1060 Ma
Nna	Naab Suite	Granodioritc granite	
Nab, Nky, Nnd, Nme, Nnb	Little Namaqualand Suite	Augen gneiss	Neoproterozoic ca 1200 Ma
Nks	Koesie se Dam Fm, Toubep Suite	Tonalite	Neoproterozoic ca 1200 Ma
Kkoe, Kga, Kht, Ktm, Ksm, Kwr,	Aggenys Subgroup, Bushmanland Group	Quartzite, schist	Neoproterozoic ca 1700 Ma
Kge	Geselskapbank Fm, Bushmanland Group	Gneiss	Neoproterozoic ca 1800 Ma
Kbk	Brulkop Fm, Bushmanland Group	Gneiss	Neoproterozoic ca 1900 Ma
Kpe, Kgu, Klo, Kkv, Kns, Kon	Droëboom Subgroup	Gneiss, schist, biotite schist	Neoproterozoic ca 1900 Ma
Knn, Kkop, Kbw, Ksf	Gladkop Suite	Grey fine-grained gneiss	Neoproterozoic Ca 2050 – 1700 Ma

The prospecting rights area on the various farms lies in the Namaqua-Natal Province in the Namaqua section (Figure 3, Table 3). The Namaqua-Natal Province is a tectono-stratigraphic province and forms the southern and western boundary of the ancient Kaapvaal Craton, and extends below the Karoo Basin sediments to the south (Cornell et al., 2006). It comprises rocks that were formed during the Namaqua Orogeny (mountain-building) some 1200 – 1000 million years ago. It has been divided by geologists into a number of terranes (similar lithology and bounded by shear zones). There are three main lithologic units used to separate the terranes as well as the shear zones but still there is some debate about the terranes (ibid). Very simply, the lithologic units are older reworked rocks, juvenile rocks formed during tectonic activities and metamorphosed, and intrusive granitoids.

According to Cornell et al. (2006) the five terranes are:
A - Richtersveld Subprovince (undifferentiated terranes)
B – Bushmanland Terrane (granites)
C – Kakamas Terrane (supracrustal metapelite ca 2000 Ma
D – Areachap Terrane (supracrustal rocks and granitoids)
E – Kaaien Terrane (Keisian aged metaquartzites and deformed volcanic rocks).

The project lies in the Bushmanland Terrane with its northern boundary against the Richtersveld Subprovince and the eastern boundary against the Kakamas Terrane (ibid). The Namaqua-Natal Province rocks are volcanic in origin and frequently metamorphosed. Several outcrops occur in the area and probably underlie the fluvial

alluvium and Gordonia sands. Several periods of intrusion have occurred and these are from older to younger: the Gladkop Suite, the Little Namaqualand Suite, the Spektakel Group and the Koperberg Suite.

Overlying many of these rocks are loose sands and sand dunes of the Gordonia Formation, Kalahari Group of Neogene Age. The Gordonia Formation is the youngest of six formations and is the most extensive, stretching from the northern Karoo, Botswana, Namibia to the Congo River (Partridge et al., 2006). It is considered to be the biggest palaeo-erg in the world (ibid). The sands have been derived from local sources with some additional material transported into the basin (Partridge et al., 2006). Much of the Gordonia Formation comprises linear dunes that were reworked a number of times before being stabilised by vegetation (ibid).

The beds of the ephemeral watercourses are sandy and gravelly and have been derived from weathered and loose material upstream so the source rocks will be the granites, quartzites and gneisses of the Namaqua Suite.

ii. Palaeontological context

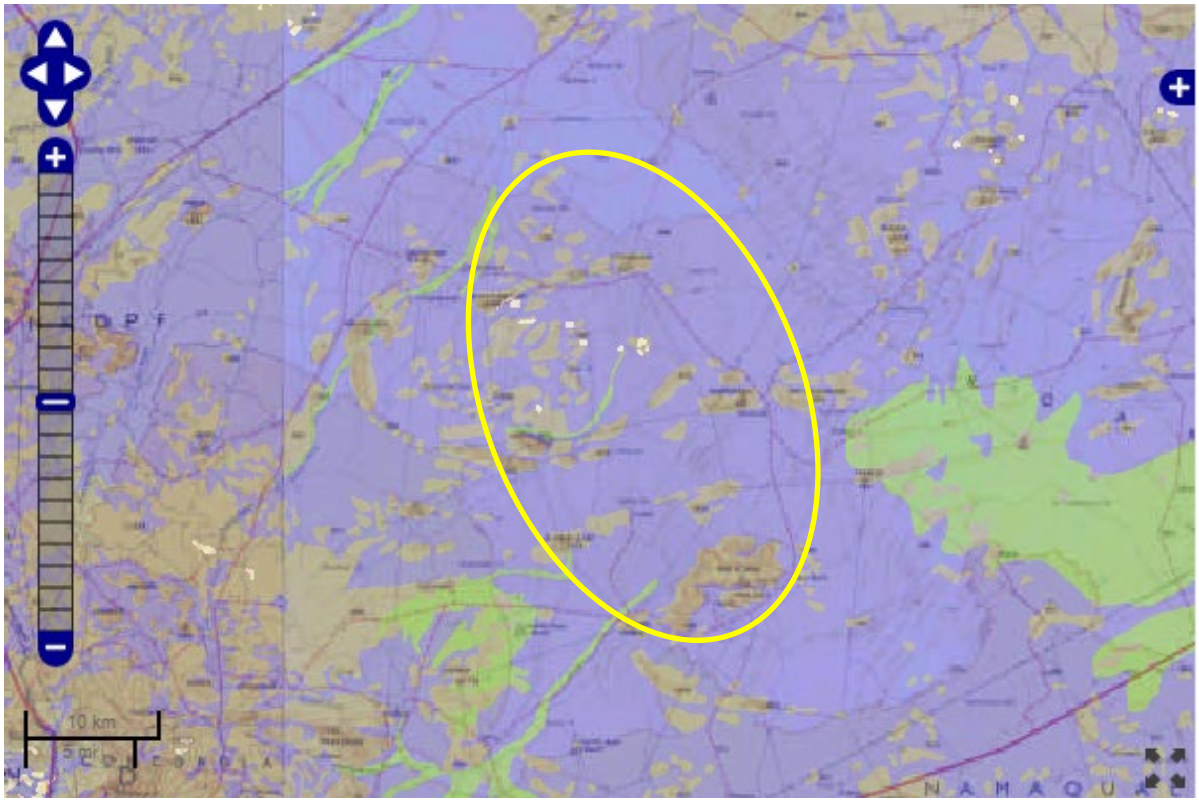

Figure 4: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map for the site for the prospecting rights application for Koa South, shown within the yellow oval. Background colours indicate the following degrees of sensitivity: red = very highly sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero.

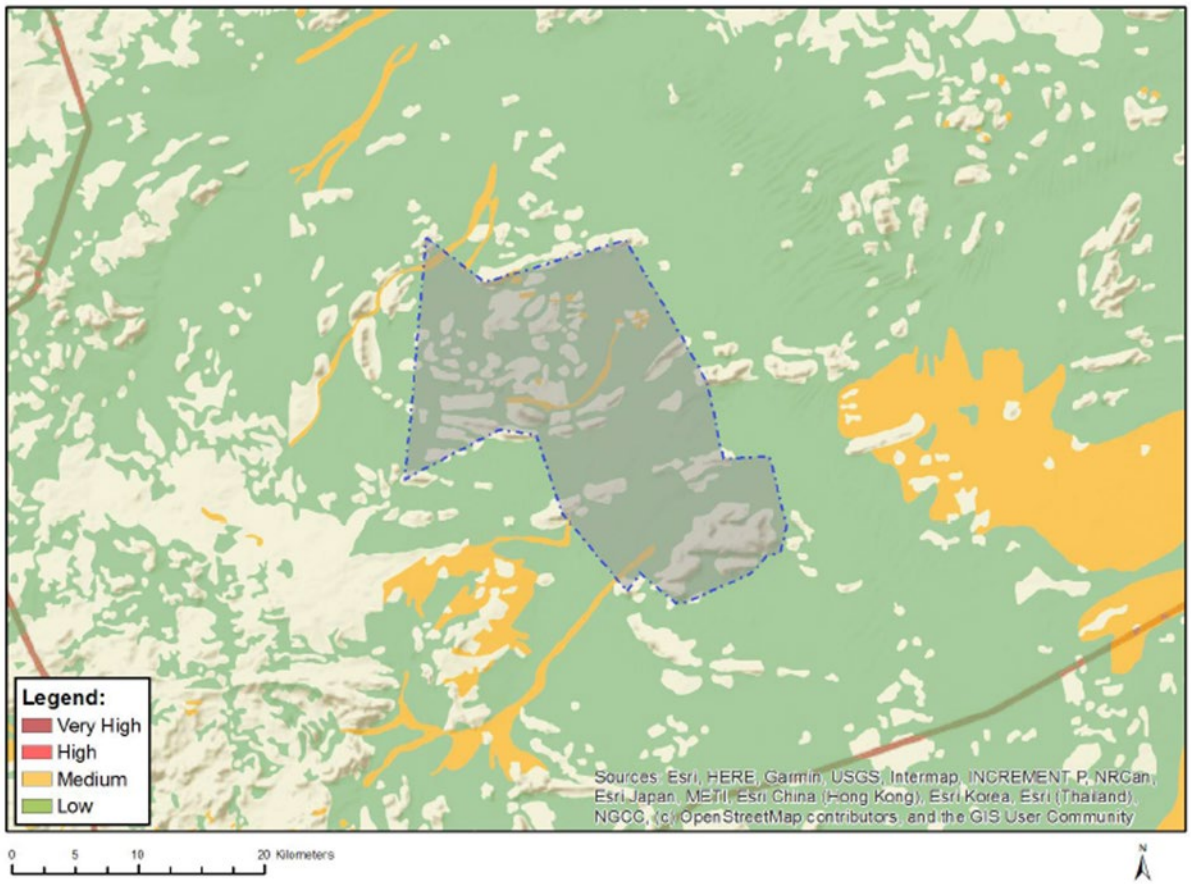

Figure 5: DFFE map for palaeosensitivity. White is equivalent to grey and green equivalent to blue in the SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map (Figure 4).

The palaeontological sensitivity of the area under consideration is presented in Figures 4-5. The site for prospecting is mainly in the non-fossiliferous igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Namaqua Suite, in particular the Little Namaqualand, Gladkop, Spektakel and Bushmanland Suites. Such rocks do not preserve fossils and their weathered products would not contain any fossils either.

Quaternary sands and alluvium are in the riverbeds and ephemeral watercourses, possibly sourced from the Gordonia Formation. Since these sands have been transported they would not contain any fossils in primary context. They might have included fragments of more robust fossils such as bones or silicified woods from farther upstream. When and if the rivers flow the stones, bones and fragments would be tumbled and washed downstream so their occurrence would be very rare and unpredictable. Sands themselves do not preserve fossils because they are friable and coarse-grained. The preservation of fossils requires the burial of organic matter in a low energy, fine-grained sediment that excludes oxygen and therefore reduces the degradation of organic matter (Briggs and McMahon, 2016). The SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map indicates that the area is of low to zero sensitivity (Figure 4) which is correct because the upstream or source rocks do not preserve fossils either.

4. Impact assessment

An assessment of the potential impacts to possible palaeontological resources considers the criteria encapsulated in Table 3:

Table 3a: Criteria for assessing impacts

PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA		
Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts	**H**	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action.
	M	Moderate/ measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints.
	L	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.
	L+	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.
	M+	Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction.
	H+	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favourable publicity.
Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts	**L**	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short term
	M	Reversible over time. Life of the project. Medium term
	H	Permanent. Beyond closure. Long term.
Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of impacts	**L**	Localised - Within the site boundary.
	M	Fairly widespread – Beyond the site boundary. Local
	H	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/ national
PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)	**H**	Definite/ Continuous
	M	Possible/ frequent
	L	Unlikely/ seldom

Table 3b: Impact Assessment

PART B: Assessment		
SEVERITY/NATURE	**H**	-
	M	-
	L	Granites, gneiss, aeolian and alluvial sands do not preserve fossils; so far there are no published records of plant or animal fossils in this region so it is very unlikely that fossils occur on the site. The impact would be negligible
	L+	-
	M+	-

PART B: Assessment		
	H+	-
DURATION	**L**	-
	M	-
	H	Where manifest, the impact will be permanent.
SPATIAL SCALE	**L**	Since the only possible fossils within the area would be transported, robust fossils in the sands of the river beds, the spatial scale will be localised within the site boundary.
	M	-
	H	-
PROBABILITY	**H**	**-**
	M	**-**
	L	It is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be found in the loose soils and sands that cover the area or in the granites and gneisses. Nonetheless, a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the eventual EMPr.

Based on the nature of the project, surface activities may impact upon the fossil heritage if preserved in the development footprint. The geological structures suggest that the rocks are either much too old and of the incorrect type to contain fossils (Bushmanland Suite, Gladkop Suite, Little Namaqualand Suite) or are transported sands derived from a non-fossiliferous source. Since there is an extremely small chance that transported fossils may be disturbed a Fossil Chance Find Protocol has been added to this report. Taking account of the defined criteria, the significance of potential impacts to fossil heritage resources is extremely low.

5. Assumptions and uncertainties

Based on the geology of the area and the palaeontological record as we know it, it can be assumed that the formation and layout of the granites, gneiss, quartzites, sandstones and sands are typical for the country and do not contain fossil plant, insect, invertebrate and vertebrate material. The sands of the Quaternary period would not preserve fossils because the material is transported and friable.

6. Recommendation

Based on the lack of any previously recorded fossils from the area, it is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the sands and alluvium of the Quaternary. There is a very small chance that fossils may occur in river beds so a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr. If fossils are found by the contractor, environmental officer, or other responsible person once drillinghas commenced then they should be rescued and a palaeontologist called to assess and

collect a representative sample. The impact on the palaeontological heritage would be extremely low so the project should be authorised.

7. References

Briggs, D.E.G., McMahon, S., 2016. The role of experiments in the taphonomy of exceptional preservation. Palaeontology 59, 1-11.

Cornell, D.H., Thomas, R.J., Moen, H.F.G., Reid, D.L., Moore, J.M., Gibson, R.L., 2006. The Namaqua-Natal Province. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. and Thomas, R.J., (Eds). The Geology of South Africa. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg / Council for Geoscience, Pretoria. Pp 325-379.

Partridge, T.C., Botha, G.A., Haddon, I.G., 2006. Cenozoic deposits of the interior. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. and Thomas, R.J., (Eds). The Geology of South Africa. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg / Council for Geoscience, Pretoria. Pp 585-604.

Roberts, D.L., Botha, G.A., Maud, R.R., Pether, J., 2006. Coastal Cenozoic deposits. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. and Thomas, R.J., (Eds). The Geology of South Africa. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg / Council for Geoscience, Pretoria. Pp 605-628.

Plumstead, E.P., 1969. Three thousand million years of plant life in Africa. Geological Society of southern Africa, Annexure to Volume LXXII. 72pp + 25 plates.

8. Chance Find Protocol

Monitoring Programme for Palaeontology – to commence once the excavations / drilling / trenching activities begin.

1. The following procedure is only required if fossils are seen on the surface and when drilling/excavations/trenching commence.
2. When excavations begin the rocks and sand must be given a cursory inspection by the environmental officer or designated person. Any fossiliferous material (plants, insects, bone, trace fossils) should be put aside in a suitably protected place. This way the project activities will not be interrupted.
3. Photographs of similar fossils must be provided to the developer to assist in recognizing the fossil plants, vertebrates, invertebrates or trace fossils in the shales and mudstones (for example see Figure 6). This information will be built into the EMP's training and awareness plan and procedures.
4. Photographs of the putative fossils can be sent to the palaeontologist for a preliminary assessment.

5. If there is any possible fossil material found by the developer/environmental officer/contractor then the qualified palaeontologist sub-contracted for this project, should visit the site to inspect the selected material and check the dumps where feasible.
6. Fossil plants or vertebrates that are considered to be of good quality or scientific interest by the palaeontologist must be removed, catalogued and housed in a suitable institution where they can be made available for further study. Before the fossils are removed from the site a SAHRA permit must be obtained. Annual reports must be submitted to SAHRA as required by the relevant permits.
7. If no good fossil material is recovered then no site inspections by the palaeontologist will be necessary. A final report by the palaeontologist must be sent to SAHRA once the project has been completed and only if there are fossils.
8. If no fossils are found and the excavations have finished then no further monitoring is required.

9. Appendix A – Examples of fossils from the Quaternary

Figure 6: Photographs of fossils that have been recovered from other parts of South Africa from Quaternary rivers, pans and abandoned channels. Note the fragmentary nature of these robust fossils.

10. Appendix B – Details of specialist

Curriculum vitae (short) - Marion Bamford PhD
January 2023

I) Personal details

Surname	:	**Bamford**
First names	:	**Marion Kathleen**
Present employment	:	Professor; Director of the Evolutionary Studies Institute. Member Management Committee of the NRF/DST Centre of Excellence Palaeosciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Telephone	:	+27 11 717 6690
Fax	:	+27 11 717 6694
Cell	:	082 555 6937
E-mail	:	marion.bamford@wits.ac.za ; marionbamford12@gmail.com

ii) Academic qualifications
Tertiary Education: All at the University of the Witwatersrand:
1980-1982: BSc, majors in Botany and Microbiology. Graduated April 1983.
1983: BSc Honours, Botany and Palaeobotany. Graduated April 1984.
1984-1986: MSc in Palaeobotany. Graduated with Distinction, November 1986.
1986-1989: PhD in Palaeobotany. Graduated in June 1990.
NRF Rating: C-2 (1999-2004); B-3 (2005-2015); B-2 (2016-2020); B-1 (2021-2026)

iii) Professional qualifications
Wood Anatomy Training (overseas as nothing was available in South Africa):
1994 - Service d'Anatomie des Bois, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium, by Roger Dechamps
1997 - Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France, by Dr Jean-Claude Koeniguer
1997 - Université Claude Bernard, Lyon, France by Prof Georges Barale, Dr Jean-Pierre Gros, and Dr Marc Philippe

iv) Membership of professional bodies/associations
Palaeontological Society of Southern Africa
Royal Society of Southern Africa - Fellow: 2006 onwards
Academy of Sciences of South Africa - Member: Oct 2014 onwards
International Association of Wood Anatomists - First enrolled: January 1991
International Organization of Palaeobotany – 1993+
Botanical Society of South Africa
South African Committee on Stratigraphy – Biostratigraphy - 1997 - 2016
SASQUA (South African Society for Quaternary Research) – 1997+
PAGES - 2008 –onwards: South African representative

ROCEEH / WAVE – 2008+
INQUA – PALCOMM – 2011+onwards

vii) Supervision of Higher Degrees
All at Wits University

Degree	Graduated/completed	Current
Honours	13	0
Masters	13	3
PhD	13	6
Postdoctoral fellows	15	4

viii) Undergraduate teaching
Geology II – Palaeobotany GEOL2008 – average 65 students per year
Biology III – Palaeobotany APES3029 – average 45 students per year
Honours – Evolution of Terrestrial Ecosystems; African Plio-Pleistocene Palaeoecology; Micropalaeontology – average 12-20 students per year.

ix) Editing and reviewing
Editor: Palaeontologia africana: 2003 to 2013; 2014 – Assistant editor
Guest Editor: Quaternary International: 2005 volume
Member of Board of Review: Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology: 2010 –
Associate Editor Open Science UK: 2021 -
Review of manuscripts for ISI-listed journals: 30 local and international journals
Reviewing of funding applications for NRF, PAST, NWO, SIDA, National Geographic, Leakey Foundation

x) Palaeontological Impact Assessments

Selected from the past five years only – list not complete:

- Mala Mala 2017 for Henwood
- Modimolle 2017 for Green Vision
- Klipoortjie and Finaalspan 2017 for Delta BEC
- Ledjadja borrow pits 2018 for Digby Wells
- Lungile poultry farm 2018 for CTS
- Olienhout Dam 2018 for JP Celliers
- Isondlo and Kwasobabili 2018 for GCS
- Kanakies Gypsum 2018 for Cabanga
- Nababeep Copper mine 2018
- Glencore-Mbali pipeline 2018 for Digby Wells
- Remhoogte PR 2019 for A&HAS
- Bospoort Agriculture 2019 for Kudzala
- Overlooked Quarry 2019 for Cabanga
- Richards Bay Powerline 2019 for NGT
- Eilandia dam 2019 for ACO
- Eastlands Residential 2019 for HCAC
- Fairview MR 2019 for Cabanga
- Graspan project 2019 for HCAC
- Lieliefontein N&D 2019 for EnviroPro
- Skeerpoort Farm Mast 2020 for HCAC

- Vulindlela Eco village 2020 for 1World
- KwaZamakhule Township 2020 for Kudzala
- Sunset Copper 2020 for Digby Wells
- McCarthy-Salene 2020 for Prescali
- VLNR Lodge 2020 for HCAC
- Madadeni mixed use 2020 for EnviroPro
- Frankfort-Windfield Eskom Powerline 2020 for 1World
- Beaufort West PV Facility 2021 for ACO Associates
- Copper Sunset MR 2021 for Digby Wells
- Sannaspos PV facility 2021 for CTS Heritage
- Smithfield-Rouxville-Zastron PL 2021 for TheroServe

xi) Research Output

Publications by M K Bamford up to January 2023 peer-reviewed journals or scholarly books: over 170 articles published; 5 submitted/in press; 10 book chapters.
Scopus h-index = 31; Google scholar h-index = 39; -i10-index = 116.
Conferences: numerous presentations at local and international conferences.