

**Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the  
proposed land clearing on Farm Sterkstroom  
250, Vaalwater, Limpopo Province**

**Desktop Study (Phase 1)**

**For**

**Spoor Environmental**

**14 February 2022**

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Palaeobotanist

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## **Expertise of Specialist**

The Palaeontologist Consultant: Prof Marion Bamford  
Qualifications: PhD (Wits Univ, 1990); FRSSAf, mASSAf  
Experience: 33 years research and lecturing in Palaeontology  
25 years PIA studies and over 300 projects completed

## **Declaration of Independence**

This report has been compiled by Professor Marion Bamford, of the University of the Witwatersrand, sub-contracted by Spoor Environmental, Pretoria, 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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'MKBamford', with a horizontal line underneath.

Signature:

## **Executive Summary**

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment was requested for the proposed clearing of land for agriculture and construction of three farm dams on Farm Sterkstroom 250, Vaalwater, Limpopo 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 sandstones of the Cleremont Formation (Kransberg Group, Waterberg Group. No trace fossils of microbial activity (such as mudcracks, swirls or circles) has been found in this subgroup although they have been recorded from the older Matlabas Subgroup (Waterberg Group). 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 developer/ environmental officer/ other designated responsible person once clearing or excavations have commenced. As far as the palaeontology is concerned, the project should be authorised.

## Table of Contents

Expertise of Specialist .....	1
Declaration of Independence .....	1
1. Background .....	4
2. Methods and Terms of Reference.....	6
3. Geology and Palaeontology.....	7
i. Project location and geological context .....	7
ii. Palaeontological context.....	8
4. Impact assessment.....	9
5. Assumptions and uncertainties.....	11
6. Recommendation.....	11
7. References .....	11
8. Chance Find Protocol .....	12
9. Appendix A – Examples of fossils from the .....	13
10. Appendix B – Details of specialist.....	13
Figure 1: Google Earth Map of the proposed development .....	6
Figure 2: Geological map of the area around Vaalwater .....	7
Figure 3: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map for the site for the project .....	9

# 1. Background

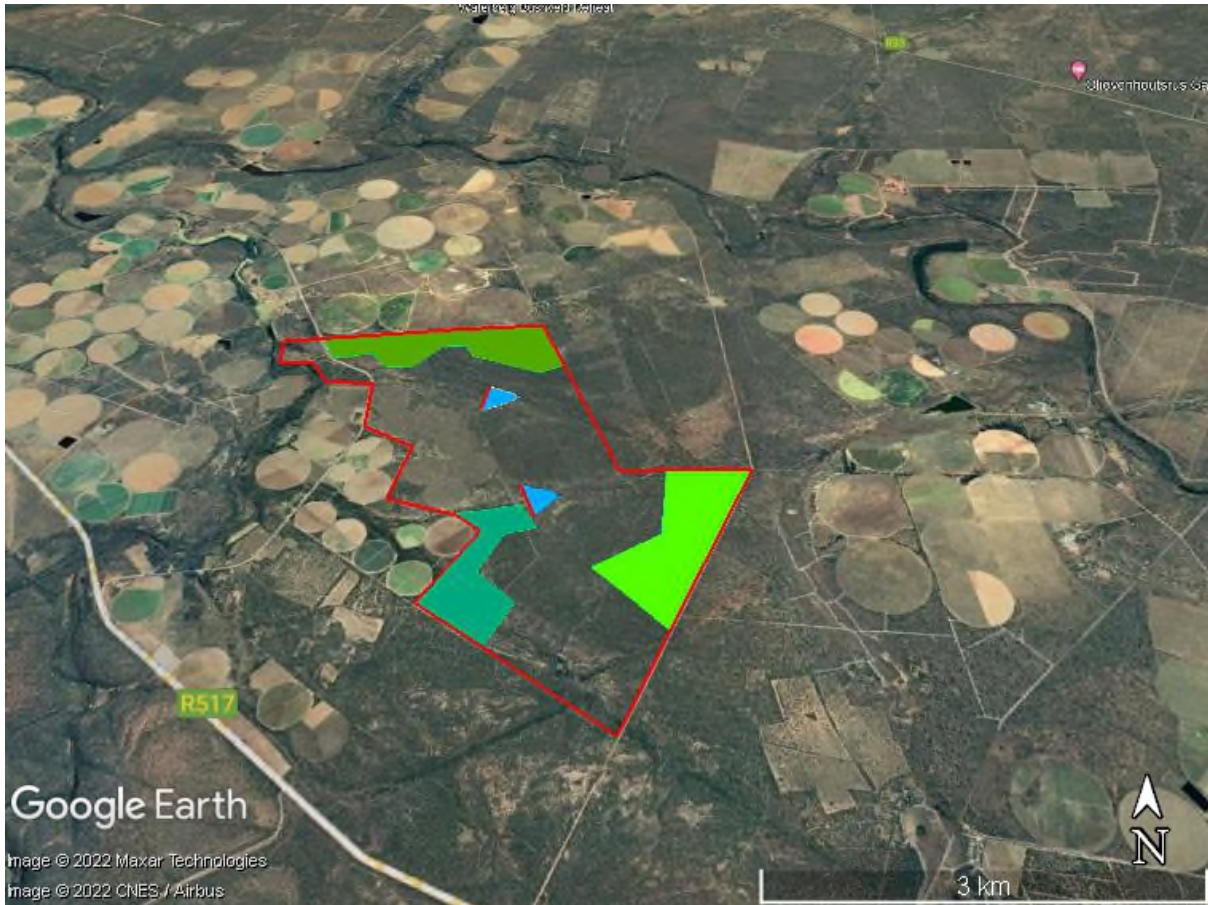
The owner of the property Sterkstroom 250 to the northeast of the town of Vaalwater, Limpopo Province (Figure 1) plans to develop the land for agriculture. This will involve the clearing of vegetation for three fields and the construction of two small dams for water storage.

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment was requested for the Vaalwater agricultural 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 1: 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).

	<b>A specialist report prepared in terms of the Environmental Impact Regulations of 2017 must contain:</b>	<b>Relevant section in report</b>
ai	Details of the specialist who prepared the report,	Appendix B
a ii	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

	<b>A specialist report prepared in terms of the Environmental Impact Regulations of 2017 must contain:</b>	<b>Relevant section in report</b>
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
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 proposed developments on Farm Sterkstroom 250, just northeast of the town of Vaalwater. Farm boundary in red, lands to be cleared for agriculture in shades of green and two dams in blue.**

## 2. Methods and Terms of Reference

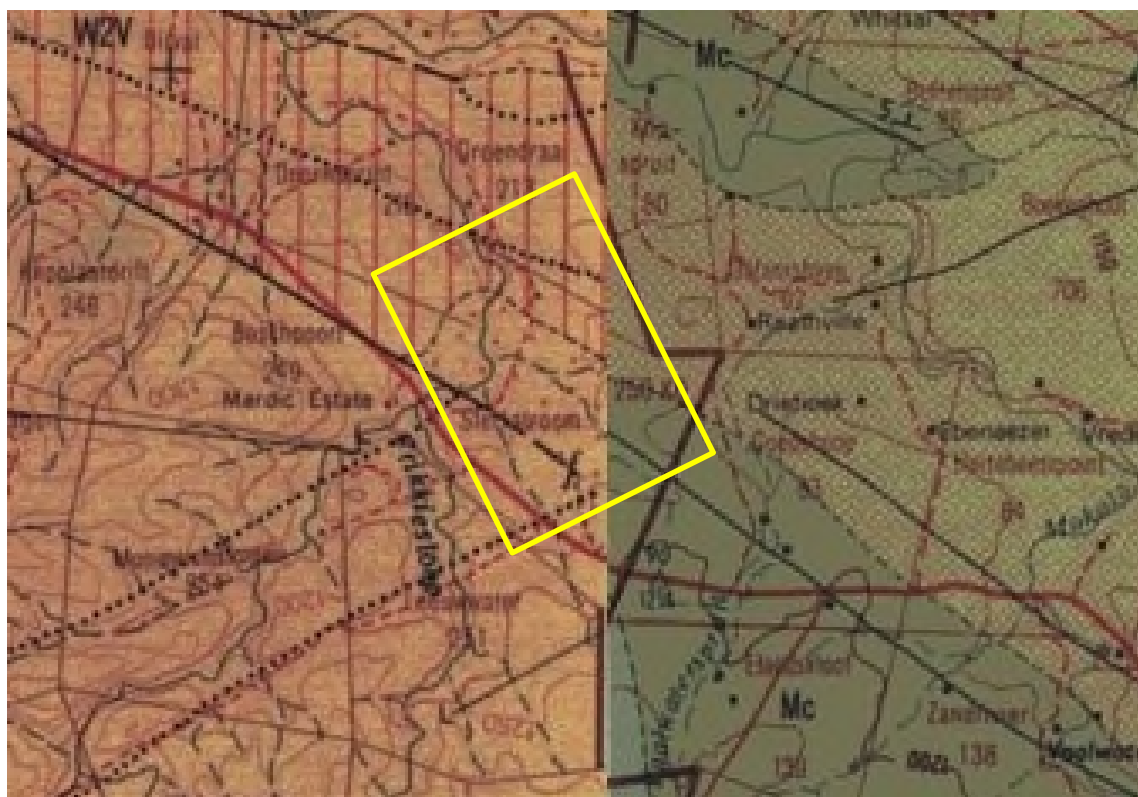
The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this study were to undertake a PIA and provide feasible management measures to comply with the requirements of SAHRA.

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 2: Geological map of the area around Vaalwater and the Farm Sterkstroom in the centre. The location of the proposed project is indicated within the yellow rectangle. Abbreviations of the rock types are explained in Table 2. Map enlarged from the Geological Survey 1: 250 000 map 2426 Thabazimbi (left) and 2428 Nylstroom (right).**

Table 2: Explanation of symbols for the geological map and approximate ages (Barker et al., 2006; Simpson et al., 2013). SG = Supergroup; Fm = Formation; Ma = million years; grey shading = formations impacted by the project.

Symbol	Group/Formation	Lithology	Approximate Age
Mv / W2V	Vaalwater Fm, Kransberg Subgroup, Waterberg Group	Fine-grained feldspathic and partly micaceous sandstone, arkose, siltstone, shale	Palaeoproterozoic Ca 2080 – 1880 Ma
Mc / W2C	Cleremont Fm, Kransberg Subgroup, Waterberg Group	Coarse-grained white sandstone	Palaeoproterozoic Ca 2080 – 1880 Ma
Mss / W2S	Sandrivierviersberg Fm, Kransberg Subgroup, Waterberg Group	Coarse-grained yellow, cross-bedded sandstone	Palaeoproterozoic Ca 2080 – 1880 Ma

The project lies in the Waterberg Basin with sandstones of the Waterberg Group.



The Palaeoproterozoic rocks of southern Africa occur in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Gauteng Provinces and extend westwards into Botswana, and occur in three basins. Three main strata are recognised, the Soutspansberg Group, the Waterberg Group and the Blouberg Formation. A number of attempts have been made to correlate the strata in the different basins, the Waterberg Basin, the Soutspansberg Basin and the Middelburg Basin.

The Waterberg Group occurs in the Waterberg and Nylstroom Basins (Barker et al., 2006) and rests unconformably on rocks of the Transvaal Supergroup and the Bushveld Complex. It is overlain by Karoo Supergroup rocks. Three subgroups are recognised throughout the main Waterberg Basin but only the oldest subgroup occurs in the Nylstroom Basin. Different formations are noted in the south, southwest and central areas compared to the North, northeast and central areas according to SACS, 1980.

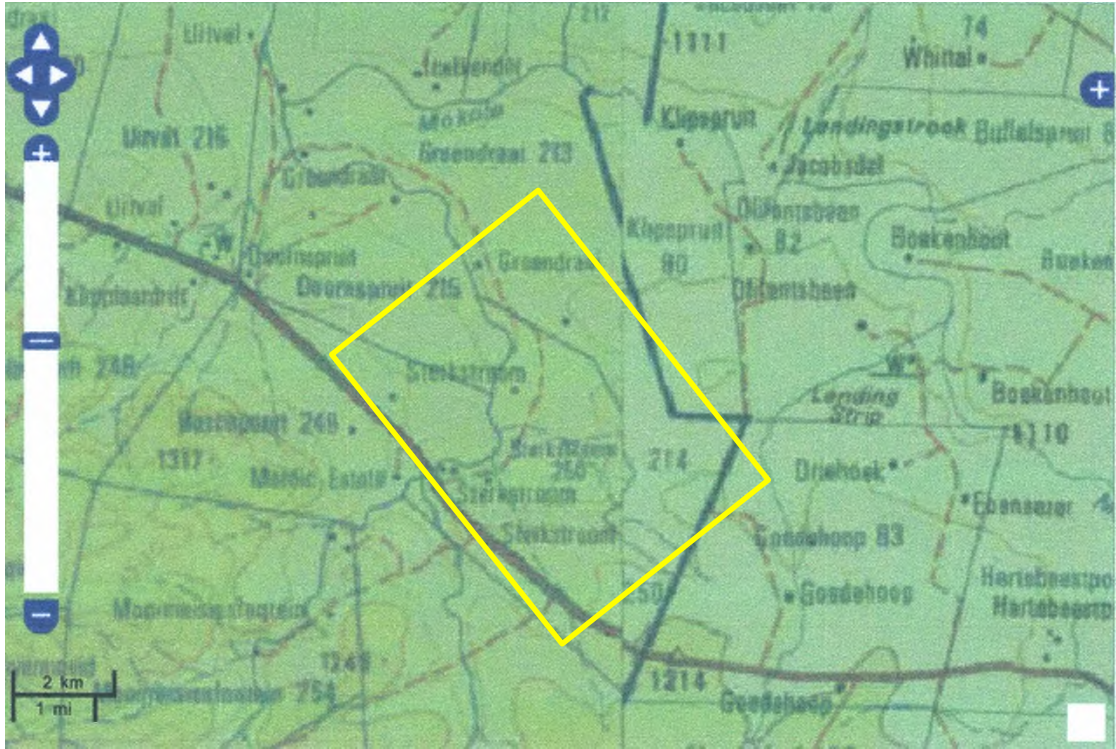
This site occurs in the central Waterberg Basin with sandstones of the Kransberg Subgroup. The Waterberg Group was deposited between 2000 and 1700 million years ago, well after the Great Oxidation Event (GOE, ca 2.5 Ga) so oxygen was available and these shallow water deposits are known as red beds. It has been divided into three subgroups with only the basal group, the Kransberg Subgroup that forms a second, similar, upward-fining sequence in the Waterberg Basin (Barker et al., 2006).

Three formations make up the upper Kransberg Subgroup and they are from the base, the Sandriviersberg, the Cleremont and the Vaalwater Formations.

## ii. Palaeontological context

The palaeontological sensitivity of the area under consideration is presented in Figure 3. The site for development is in the Vaalwater Formation and indicated as moderately sensitive (green). NOTE – SAHRIS maps the Waterberg Group as green – moderately sensitive even though the PTR Limpopo shows it be blue – insignificant (Groenewald et al., 2014).

These sandstones or arenites were deposited about 2 000 million years ago when there were only microbes present, no visible plants or animals. In some rocks of the Transvaal Supergroup algal colonies are present as trace fossils such as stromatolites. In other settings there are microbialites or microbially induced sedimentary structures (MISS) such as mudcracks, swirls or dots where the slime produced by the microbes has partially cemented and preserved traces in the shoreline sands (Burne and Moore, 1987; Noffke et al., 2001). Although the environmental settings are similar, no microbialites have been recorded from the Kransberg Subgroup, but have been preserved from the older Matlabas Subgroup of the Waterberg Group.



**Figure 3: SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map for the site for the proposed Sterkstroom Farm project near Vaalwater shown within the yellow rectangle. Background colours indicate the following degrees of sensitivity: red = very highly sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero.**

#### 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**

<b>PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA</b>		
<b>Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts</b>	<b>H</b>	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action.
	<b>M</b>	Moderate/ measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints.
	<b>L</b>	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.
	<b>L+</b>	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.

	<b>M+</b>	Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction.
	<b>H+</b>	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favourable publicity.
<b>Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts</b>	<b>L</b>	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short term
	<b>M</b>	Reversible over time. Life of the project. Medium term
	<b>H</b>	Permanent. Beyond closure. Long term.
<b>Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of impacts</b>	<b>L</b>	Localised - Within the site boundary.
	<b>M</b>	Fairly widespread – Beyond the site boundary. Local
	<b>H</b>	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/ national
<b>PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)</b>	<b>H</b>	Definite/ Continuous
	<b>M</b>	Possible/ frequent
	<b>L</b>	Unlikely/ seldom

**Table 3b: Impact Assessment**

<b>PART B: Assessment</b>		
<b>SEVERITY/NATURE</b>	<b>H</b>	-
	<b>M</b>	-
	<b>L</b>	Soils do not preserve fossils; so far there are no records from the Kransberg Subgroup of trace fossils in this region so it is very unlikely that fossils occur on the site. The impact would be negligible
	<b>L+</b>	-
	<b>M+</b>	-
	<b>H+</b>	-
	<b>DURATION</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>M</b>		-
<b>H</b>		Where manifest, the impact will be permanent.
<b>SPATIAL SCALE</b>	<b>L</b>	Since the only possible fossils within the area would be trace fossils in the sandstones, the spatial scale will be localised within the site boundary.
	<b>M</b>	-
	<b>H</b>	-
<b>PROBABILITY</b>	<b>H</b>	-
	<b>M</b>	-
	<b>L</b>	It is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be found in the loose soils and sands that cover the area or in the sandstones of the Kransberg Subgroup. 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 much too old to contain body fossils but the right age to preserve traces of microbial activity. Furthermore, the material to be developed for agriculture is the overlying soils and this does not preserve fossils. Since there is an extremely small chance that trace fossils may be disturbed a Fossil Chance Find Protocol has been added to this report. Taking account of the defined criteria, the potential impact 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 dolomites, sandstones, shales and sands are typical for the country and do not contain fossil plant, insect, invertebrate and vertebrate material. The soils and sands of the Quaternary period would not preserve fossils.

## 6. Recommendation

Based on experience and the lack of any previously recorded fossils from the area, it is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the sandstones of the Kransberg Subgroup (Waterberg Group) or in the soils of the Quaternary. There is a very small chance that fossils may occur in the sandstones so a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMP. If fossils are found by the environmental officer, or other responsible person once clearing of vegetation and excavations for dams and piping have commenced then they should be rescued and a palaeontologist called to assess and collect a representative sample. Since the impact on the palaeontological heritage would be low, the proposed project should be authorised.

## 7. References

Barker, O B., Brandl, G., Callaghan, C.C., Erikssen, P.G., van der Neut, M., 2006. The Soutpansberg and Waterberg Groups and the Blouberg Formation. 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 301-318.

Burne, R.V., Moore, L.S., 1987. Microbialites; organo-sedimentary deposits of benthic microbial communities *Palaios* 2, 241-254.

Groenewald, G., Groenewald, D., Groenewald, S., 2014. SAHRA Palaeotechnical Report. Palaeontological Heritage of Limpopo. 22 pages.

Noffke, N., Gerdes, G., Klenke, T. and Krumbein, W.E., 2001. Microbially induced sedimentary structures – a new category within the classification of primary sedimentary structures. *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, A71, 649-656.

Simpson, E.L., Heness, E., Bumby, A., Eriksson, P.G., Eriksson, K.A, Hilbert-Wolf, H.L., Linnevelt, S., Malenda, H.F., Modungwa, T., Okaforba, O.J., 2013. Evidence for 2.0 Ga continental microbial mats in a paleodesert setting. *Precambrian Research* 327, 36-50.

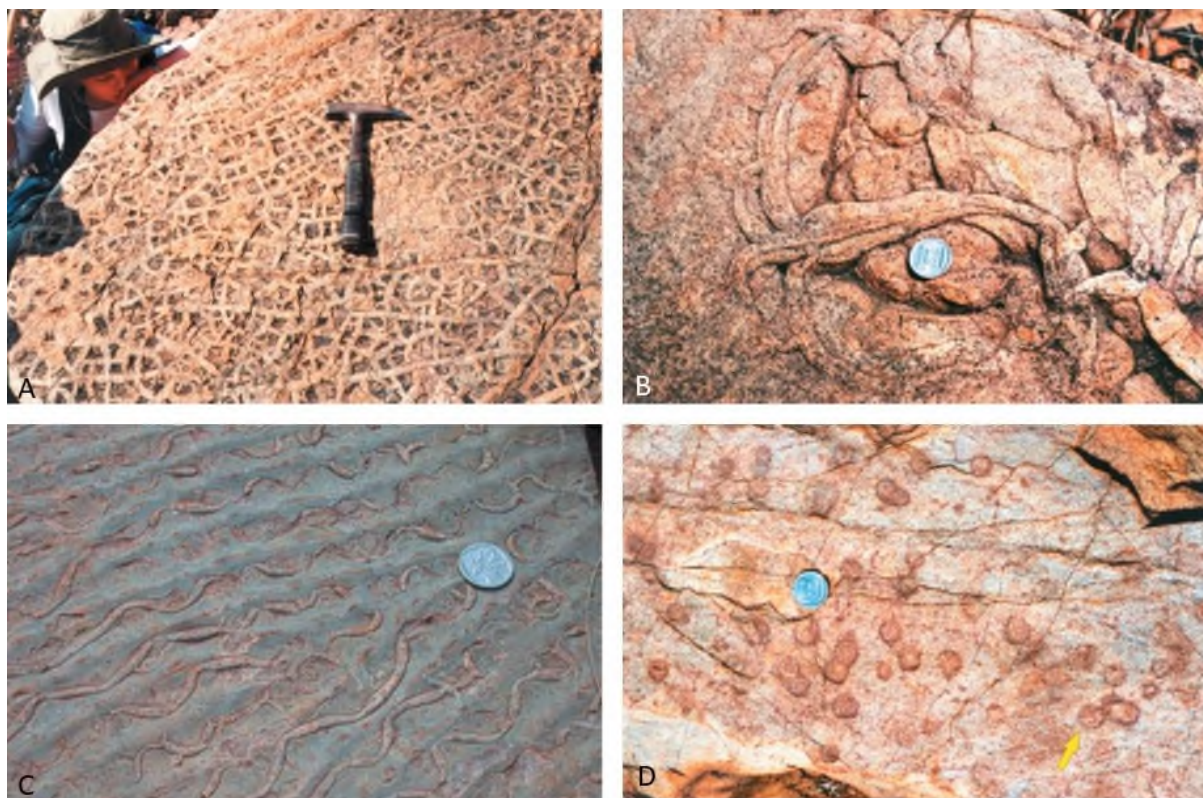
## 8. Chance Find Protocol

### **Monitoring Programme for Palaeontology – to commence once the excavations and clearing activities begin.**

1. The following procedure is only required if fossils are seen on the surface and when excavations commence.
2. When excavations begin the rocks and must be given a cursory inspection by the environmental officer or designated person. Any fossiliferous material (trace fossils, plants, insects, bone, coal) 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 4). 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 contractor/environmental officer 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 older sandstones



Magaliesberg Fm trace fossils, near Pretoria (all from Bosch & Eriksson, 2008): A – cracks, B – sinuous structure, C – *Manchuriphycus*, D – circular structures. R1 coin for scale.

Figure 4: Examples of trace fossils from shallow shoreline sandstones. These are from the older Transvaal Group rocks but might occur in the Waterberg Group sandstones.

## 10. Appendix B – Details of specialist

### **Curriculum vitae (short) - Marion Bamford PhD January 2022**

#### **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

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## 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	11	3
PhD	11	6
Postdoctoral fellows	15	1

## 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
- Lielifontein 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 2022 peer-reviewed journals or scholarly books: over 160 articles published; 5 submitted/in press; 10 book chapters.  
Scopus h-index = 30; Google scholar h-index = 35; -i10-index = 92  
Conferences: numerous presentations at local and international conferences.