

**PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY FOR  
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ± 1931 M  
22 KV SINGLE CIRCUIT POWER LINE BETWEEN HENKRIESMOND  
AND GOODHOUSE, NORTHERN CAPE**

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<b>TITLE:</b>	<b>PALAEOLOGICAL DESKTOP STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ± 1931 M 22 KV SINGLE CIRCUIT POWER LINE BETWEEN HENKRIESMOND AND GOODHOUSE, NORTHERN CAPE</b>	
<b>SCOPE OF REPORT:</b>	The purpose of this study is a Desktop Palaeontological report that describes the factors that may be impacted on by the proposed development	
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# **PALAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ± 1931 M 22 KV SINGLE CIRCUIT POWER LINE BETWEEN HENKRIESMOND AND GOODHOUSE, NORTHERN CAPE**

## **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The study site is situated in an area of Moderate to Insignificant Palaeosensitivity.

Quaternary-aged sediments – sand, scree and sandy and gravelly soil cover most of the study area.

Fossils that occur in these Quaternary sediments are sparse, occurs sporadically and is low in diversity and this deposit is therefore classified as having a Moderate Palaeontological Sensitivity (see Fig. 3). The fossils that have been discovered in this type of Quaternary deposit elsewhere include root casts, burrows, termitaria, ostrich egg shells, mollusc shells and isolated bones (Almond & Pether 2008).

The ECO should take responsibility for supervising the development and should follow the Chance Find Procedure (p.12) if a significant fossil discovery is made.

# **PALAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ± 1931 M 22 KV SINGLE CIRCUIT POWER LINE BETWEEN HENKRIESMOND AND GOODHOUSE, NORTHERN CAPE**

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

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 that may be impacted by the proposed mining and development.

The palaeontological heritage of South Africa is unsurpassed and can only be described in superlatives. The South African palaeontological record gives us insight in inter alia the origin of dinosaurs, mammals and humans. 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. Fossils are also used to study evolutionary relationships, sedimentary processes and palaeoenvironments.

South Africa has the longest record of palaeontological endeavour in Africa. South Africa was even one of the first countries in the world in which museums displayed fossils and palaeontologists studied earth history. South African palaeontological institutions and their vast fossil collections are world-renowned and befittingly the South African Heritage Act is one of the most sophisticated and best considered in the world.

Fossils and palaeontological sites are protected by law in South Africa. Construction in fossiliferous areas may be mitigated in exceptional cases but there is a protocol to be followed.

This is a Desktop Study that was prepared in line with Regulation 28 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) Regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment. This involved an overview of the literature on the palaeontology and associated geology of the area.

### 3 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 Study**. 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 study 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.



## 4 DETAILS OF STUDY AREA AND TYPE OF ASSESSMENT

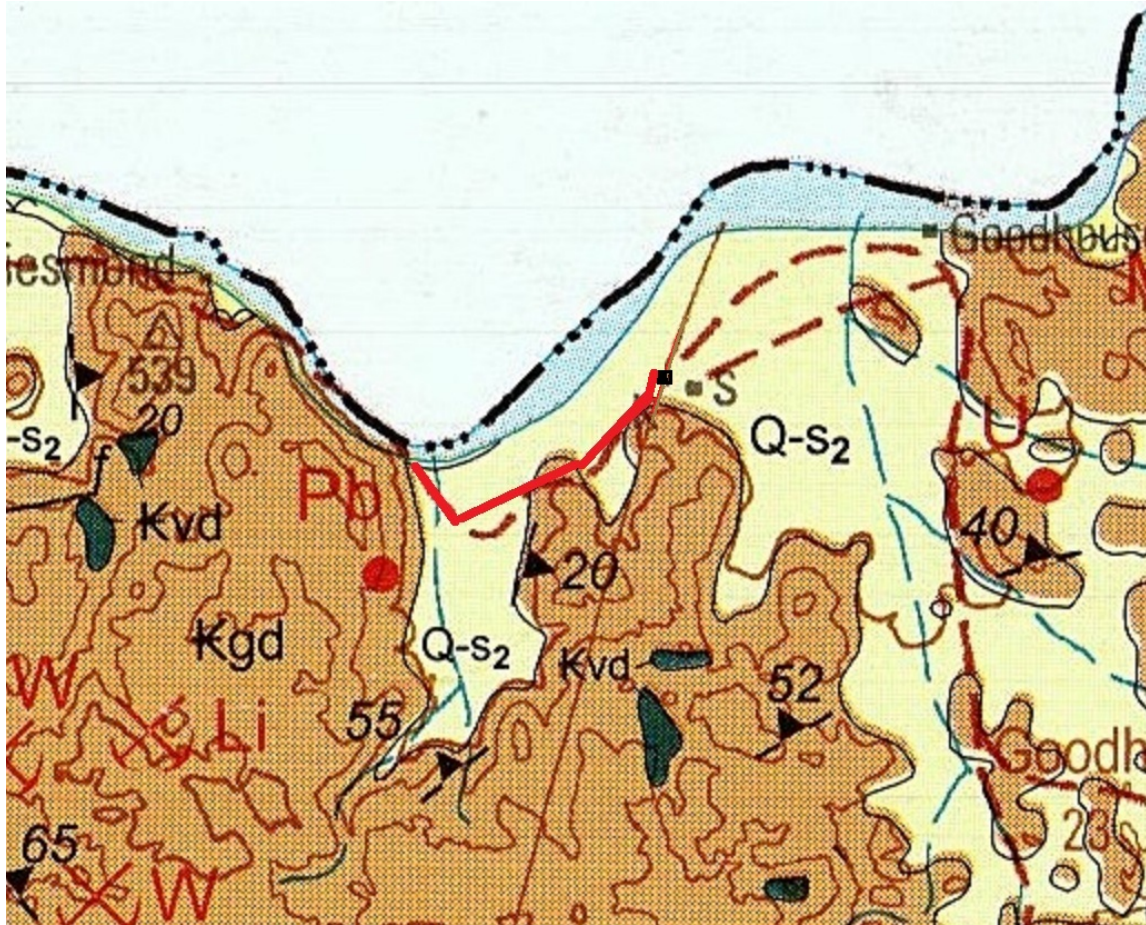


**Figure 1: Google Earth photo indicating study site (white lines)**

The area in which the development is planned is flanked by the Orange River to the north and by mountains to the south. The study area itself is relatively flat and covered with sand (see Fig.1).

The relevant literature and geological maps have been studied for a Desktop Study.

## 5 GEOLOGICAL SETTING



The study area is indicated by the red line

**Figure 2: Geological map of the study area and surroundings (adapted from the 2818 ONSEEPKANS 1: 250 000 Geology Map (Council for Geoscience, 2007))**

### GEOLOGICAL MAP LEGEND

	Lithology	Stratigraphy		Age
Q-s <sub>2</sub>	Red sand, scree, gravelly and sandy soil			Quaternary
Kgd	Grey granodiorite and hornblende-biotite, porphyritic in places	Goodhouse Subsuite	Violsdrift Suite	Kheisian of the Mokolian
Kvd	Metagabbro, metapyroxynite, ultramafic rocks	Vuurdood Subsuite		

The largest part of the study site is situated on the Quaternary red sand, scree and gravelly and sandy soil (Marais *et al.*, 2001). The rocks to the south of the study area are the granodiorite and hornblende-biotite of the Goodhouse Subsuite of the Violsdrift Suite. The central part of the study area crosses over these igneous rocks (see Fig. 2).

The Quaternary sediments were deposited on the older igneous rocks of the Violsdrift Suite.

## 6 PALAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE REGION



(The study site is indicated with the red line)

Colour	Palaeontological Significance	Action
GREEN	MODERATE	Desktop study is required.
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT / ZERO	No palaeontological studies are required.

**Figure 3:: Palaeontological sensitivity of the region (SAHRA, 2019)**

The study area is underlain by Quaternary sand, scree and gravelly and sandy soil that is classified as having Moderate Palaeontological Sensitivity (see Fig. 3).

The central part of the proposed line crosses over the granodiorite and hornblende-biotite of the Goodhouse Subsuite that are unfossiliferous.

It is unlikely that the Quaternary deposits in the study area contain fossils (Almond & Pether, 2009). Fossil land snail shells have been found in red sands similar to that of the study area to the south (Marais *et al.*, 2001).

Other fossils that occur sporadically in deposits of this age in the Northern Cape include root casts, termitaria, animal burrows, ostrich egg shells, bones, teeth and horn cores. In river sediments fossils of fish, frogs, molluscs, crustaceans, wood and peat and microfossils may occur sparsely (Almond & Pether, 2009).

## 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Due to the scarcity of fossils in the Quaternary deposits in the study area, it is improbable that fossils will be encountered during construction. If, however any fossils are exposed during construction, the ECO should take the following steps:

### PROCEDURE FOR CHANCE PALAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Extracted and adapted from the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 Regulations Reg No. 6820, GN: 548.

The following procedure must be considered in the event that previously unknown fossils or fossil sites are exposed or found during the life of the project:

1. Surface excavations should continuously be monitored by the ECO and any fossil material be unearthed the excavation must be halted.
2. If fossiliferous material has been disturbed during the excavation process it should be put aside to prevent it from being destroyed.
3. The ECO then has to take a GPS reading of the site and take digital pictures of the fossil material and the site from which it came.
4. The ECO then should contact a palaeontologist and supply the palaeontologist with the information (locality and pictures) so that the palaeontologist can assess the importance of the find and make recommendations.
5. If the palaeontologist is convinced that this is a major find an inspection of the site must be scheduled as soon as possible in order to minimise delays to the development.

From the photographs and/or the site visit the palaeontologist will make one of the following recommendations:

- a. The material is of no value so development can proceed, or:
- b. Fossil material is of some interest and a representative sample should be collected and put aside for further study and to be incorporated into a recognised fossil repository after a permit was obtained from SAHRA for the removal of the fossils, after which the development may proceed, or:
- c. The fossils are scientifically important and the palaeontologist must obtain a SAHRA permit to excavate the fossils and take them to a recognised fossil repository, after which the development may proceed.

7. If any fossils are found then a schedule of monitoring will be set up between the developer and palaeontologist in case of further discoveries.

## 8 REFERENCES

Almond, J.E. & Pether, J. (2009). Palaeontological heritage of the Northern Cape. Interim SAHRA technical report, 124 pp. Natura Viva cc., Cape Town.

Council for Geoscience (2007). Geological map of the study area and surroundings (adapted from the 2818 ONSEEPKANS 1: 250 000 Geology Map, Council for Geoscience, Pretoria.

Marais, J.A.H.; Agenbacht, A.L.D.; Prinsloo, M. & Basson, W.A. (2001). The geology of the Springbok area. Explanation to 1: 250 000 geology Sheet 2916 Springbok, 103 pp. Council for Geoscience, Pretoria.

## 9 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:

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



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