Magogudi Tyre Storage Facilities Slypklip

Dikgatlong Local Municipality, Frances Baard District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

Farm: Portion Slypklip 36

Fourie, H. Dr heidicindy@yahoo.com

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Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Desktop Study

Commissioned by: Exigo Sustainability (Pty) Ltd

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Arcadia

0007

012 751 2160

Ref: Pending

2019/06/13

B. Executive summary

Outline of the development project: Exigo Sustainability (Pty) Ltd has facilitated the appointment of Dr H. Fourie, a palaeontologist, to undertake a Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA), Desktop Study of the suitability of the proposed Magogudi Tyre Storage Facilities Slypklip on a Portion of the Farm Slypklip 36, Dikgatlong District Municipality, Frances Baard Local Municipality within the Northern Cape Province.

The applicant Magogudi Construction Projects, proposes to temporary store tyres, then cut/shred, bale and finally transport to a recycling facility.

The Project includes one Alternative (Figure 1):
Alternative 1: A rectangular area blocked in green with the Vaal River to the west and the N12 National Road to the east. The size of the site is approximately 4-5 hectares.

Legal requirements:-

The **National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)** requires that all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance are protected. The Republic of South Africa (RSA) has a remarkably rich fossil record that stretches back in time for some 3.5 billion years and must be protected for its scientific value. Fossil heritage of national and international significance is found within all provinces of the RSA. South Africa's unique and non-renewable palaeontological heritage is protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act. According to this act, palaeontological 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.

The main aim of the assessment process is to document resources in the development area and identify both the negative and positive impacts that the development brings to the receiving environment. The PIA therefore identifies palaeontological resources in the area to be developed and makes recommendations for protection or mitigation of these resources.

For this study, resources such as geological maps, scientific literature, institutional fossil collections, satellite images, aerial maps and topographical maps were used. It provides an assessment of the observed or inferred palaeontological heritage within the study area, with recommendations (if any) for further specialist palaeontological input where this is considered necessary.

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment is generally warranted where rock units of **LOW to VERY 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 area is unknown. The specialist will inform whether further monitoring and mitigation are necessary.

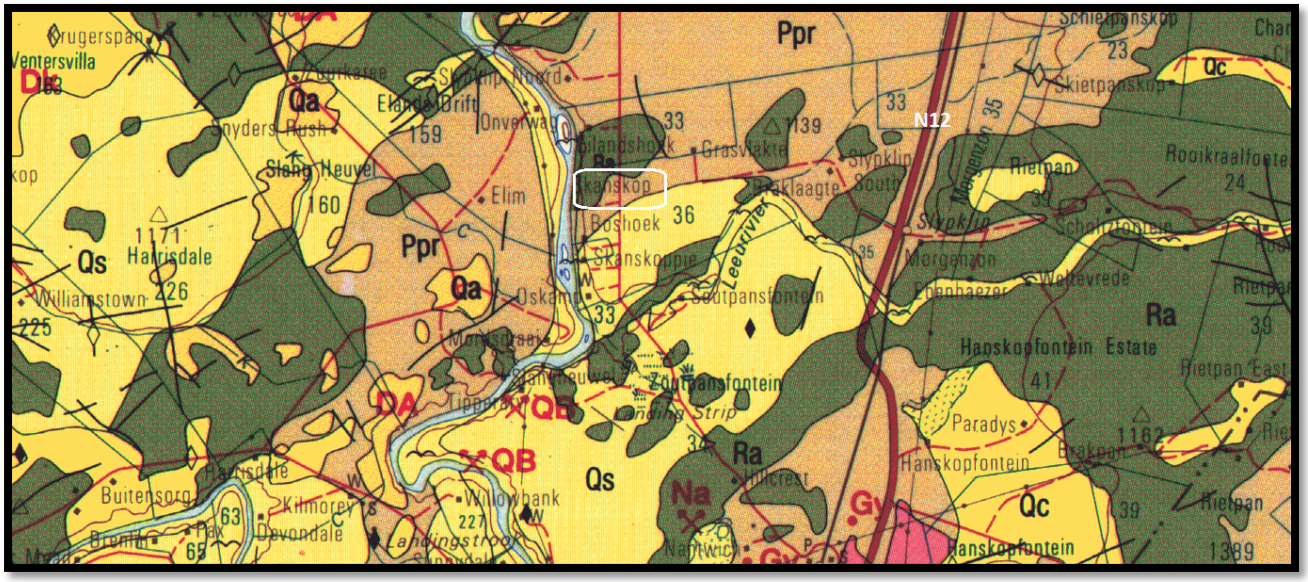
Types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No.25 of 1999):
(i) (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens.
This report adheres to the guidelines of Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).
Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length; (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding

50 m in length; (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site (see Section 38); (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; (e) or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a PHRA authority.

This report aims to provide comment and recommendations on the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on the fossil heritage of the area and to state if any mitigation or conservation measures are necessary.

Outline of the geology and the palaeontology:
The geology was obtained from map 1:100 000, Geology of the Republic of South Africa (Visser 1984) and 1:250 000, 2824 Kimberley (Bosch and Visser 1994).

Figure 3: The geology of the development area.



Legend to map and short explanation.
Qs – Red and grey aeolian dune sand (yellow). Quaternary.
^^ – Alluvium and scree (light yellow). Quaternary.
Qa – Alluvial diamondiferous gravel (darker yellow). Quaternary.
Qc – Calcrete, calcified pandune and surface limestone (dark yellow). Quaternary.
Jd – Dolerite (pink). Jurassic.
Ppr – Shale (light brown). Prince Albert Formation, Ecca Group, Karoo Supergroup. Permian.
Ra – Andesite in places amygdaloidal and / or porphyritic; quartzite and conglomerate lens near bottom [//] (green). Allanridge Formation, Platberg Group, Ventersdorp Supergroup. Randium.
…… – (black) Lineament (Landsat, aeromagnetic).
------ - Concealed geological boundary.
⊥12 – Strike and dip of bed.
◊ - Kimberlite fissure.
□ – Proposed Storage Facility (in white on figure).

Summary of findings (**1d**): The Desktop Study was undertaken in May 2019 in the winter in mild and dry conditions and the following is reported. As this is a desktop study the season has no influence on the outcome.

Over areas totalling fully 40% of Southern Africa the 'hard rocks', from the oldest to the Quaternary, are concealed by normally unconformable deposits – principally sand, gravel, sandstone, and limestone. Inland deposits are much more extensive than marine deposits and are terrestrial and usually unfossiliferous. Some of these deposits date back well into the Tertiary, whereas others are still accumulating. Owing to the all-to-often lack of fossils and of rocks suitable for radiometric or palaeomagnetic dating, no clear-cut dividing line between the Tertiary and Quaternary successions could be established (Kent 1980). The alluvium sands were deposited by a river system and reworked by wind action (Snyman 1996).

The Prince Albert Formation is the lowermost unit of the Ecca Group of the southern Cape Province. It consists essentially of shale with a maximum thickness of 120 m, and comprises that part of the former Upper Dwyka Shale that underlies the Whitehill Shale Formation (Kent 1980, Visser 1989, Snyman 1996, Johnson 2009). It overlies the Dwyka Group. So it is Early Permian in age. Fossils mostly occur in the lowermost part of the formation (Cole 2005).

A volcanic event that started 2,714 million years ago is responsible for the Klipriviersberg Group of the Ventersdorp Supergroup, further eruptions of basalt and rhyolite formed the Platberg Group (McCarthy and Rubidge 2005). The Ventersdorp Supergroup consists mainly of andesitic lava, tuff and agglomerate. The Klipriviersberg Group and the Platberg Group are Randian in age, where the Rietgat Formation is Vaalian in age (Sheet information 2626 Wes Rand). Several formations make up the Platberg Group, the Kameeldoorns, Makwassie, Rietgat, Bothaville and Allanridge (Kent 1980).

Palaeontology - Fossils in South Africa mainly occur in rocks of sedimentary nature and not in rocks from igneous or metamorphic nature. Therefore, if there is the presence of sedimentary strata the palaeontological sensitivity can generally be **LOW to VERY HIGH,** and here locally **HIGH** for the Quaternary age rocks, **MODERATE** for the Prince Albert Formation, Ecca Group, Karoo Supergroup and **LOW** for the Platberg Group (SG 2.2 SAHRA APMHOB, 2012).

The Quaternary Formation may contain fossils. A very wide range of possible fossil remains, though these are often sparse, such as: mammalian bones and teeth, tortoise remains, ostrich eggshells, non-marine mollusc shells, ostracods, diatoms, and other micro fossil groups, trace fossils (e.g. calcretised termitaria, rhizoliths, burrows, vertebrate tracks), freshwater stromatolites, plant material such as peats, foliage, wood, pollens, within calc tufa. Stromatolite structures range from a centimetre to several tens of metres in size (Groenewald and Groenewald 2014).

Marine invertebrates, including cephalopods, bivalves and brachiopods, have been found near the base of the Prince Albert Formation at Douglas (WSW of Kimberley) (Johnson 2009). Cephalopods, brachiopods (*Attenuatella*) and lamellibranchs (*Phestia, Nuculopsis*) are found in calcareous concretions, which also contain palaeoniscoid fish (*Namaichthys*) , coprolites, fossil wood (*Glossopteris*), and the mineral glauberite. Localities are on Blaauw Krantz and Zand Bult (McLachlan and Anderson 1973). Fossil shark (*Neurocranium*) also occurs near Klaarstroom and ichnofossils near Kimberley (Cole 2005).

Recommendation:
The potential impact of the development on fossil heritage is **HIGH, MODERATE and LOW,** therefore a field survey or further mitigation or conservation measures are necessary if fossils are found (according to SAHRA protocol). A Phase 1: Field Study may be necessary to determine where the fossiliferous outcrops are and a Phase 2 PIA and or mitigation is only recommended if fossils are found during construction.

The development will benefit the community, the economy, industries and businesses. Only one Alternative is proposed.

The Project includes one Alternative (Figure 1):
Alternative 1: A rectangular area blocked in green with the Vaal River to the west and the N12 National Road to the east. The size of the site is approximately 4-5 hectares.

Concerns/threats (**1g,1ni,1nii,1o,1p**) to be added to the EMPr:

1. Threats are earth moving equipment/machinery (for example haul trucks, front end loaders, excavators, graders, dozers) during construction, the sealing-in or destruction of the fossils by development, vehicle traffic, mining, prospecting, and human disturbance.
2. Special care must be taken during the digging, drilling, blasting and excavating of foundations, trenches, channels and footings and removal of overburden as a site visit may have missed a fossiliferous outcrop. An appropriate Protocol and Management plan is attached for the Environmental Control Officer (Appendix 2).

The recommendations are:

1. Mitigation may be needed (Appendix 2) if fossils are found.
2. No consultation with parties was necessary. The Environmental Control Officer must familiarise him- or -herself with the formation present and its fossils and obtain training pre-construction (one day).
3. The development may go ahead.
4. The EMPr already covers the conservation of heritage and palaeontological material that may be exposed during construction activities. For a chance fossil find, the protocol is to immediately cease all construction activities, construct a 30 m no-go barrier, and contact SAHRA for further investigation. It is recommended that the EMPr be updated to include the involvement of a palaeontologist (pre-construction training of ECO) and the ECO must visit and survey site after blasting and excavating.

Stakeholders: Developer – Magogudi Construction Projects, 11 Kreupelhout Avenue, Weltevreden Park, Roodepoort, 1724.
Environmental – Exigo Sustainability (Pty) Ltd, Postnet Suite 74, Private Bag X 07, Arcadia, 0007, 012 751 2160.
Landowner – N/a.

C. Table of Contents

D. Background information on the project

Report

This report is part of the environmental impact assessment process under the National Environmental Management Act, as amended (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and includes Appendix 6 (GN R326 of 7 April 2017) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (see Appendix 3). It is in compliance with The Minimum Standards for Palaeontological Components of Heritage Impact Assessment Reports, Guidelines 2012.

Outline of development

This report discusses and aims to provide the applicant with information regarding the location of palaeontological material that will be impacted by the development. In the construction phase, it may be necessary for the applicant to apply for the relevant permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA / PHRA) if a fossil is unearthed.

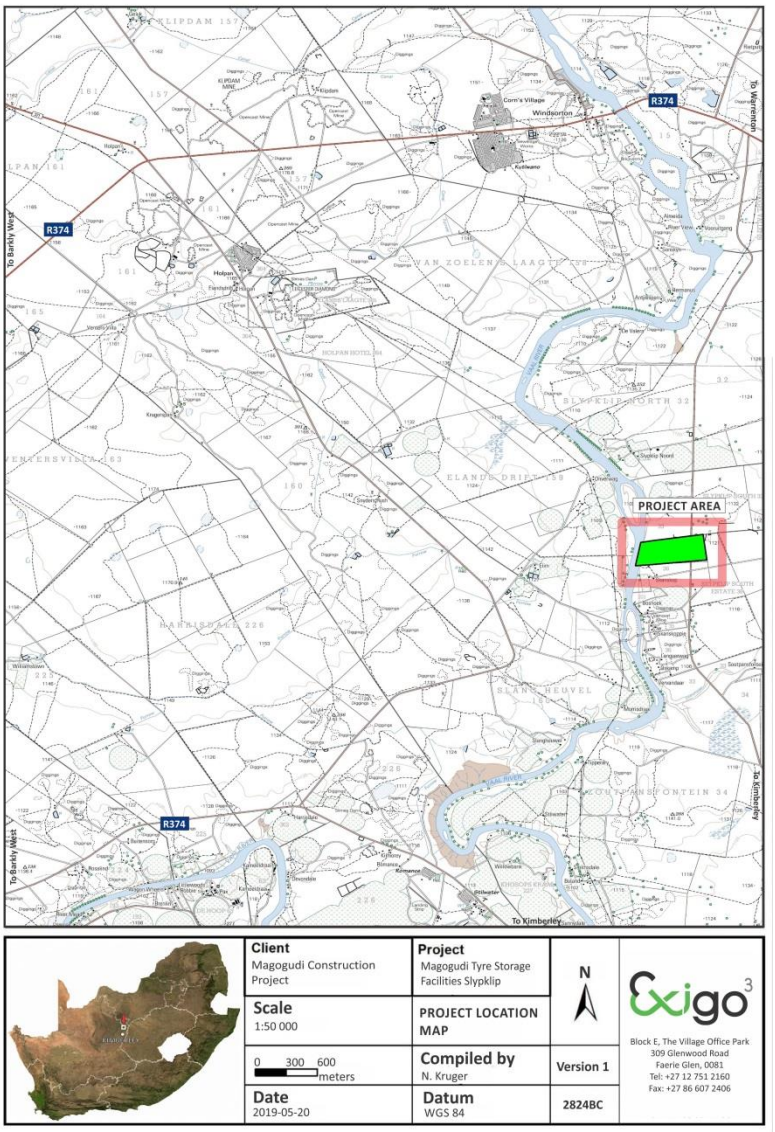
The applicant Magogudi Construction Projects, propose to temporary store tyres, which will then be cut/shred, baled into small packages (5-7 tonnes) and transported to a recycling facility. Trucks / bakkies will deliver old tyres to the storage facility, ten deliveries per day will be received. No effluent / emissions are expected.

Local benefits of the proposed development include benefits to the local economy through possible job creation and local supplier procurement during the construction phase as well as during the operational phase of the development.

Related infrastructure:

1. Access roads for big trucks,
2. Pre-processing areas and offices,
3. Parking spaces,
4. Electricity and water points, and
5. Fence with access gate.

Figure 1: Development location (Exigo)



The Project includes one Alternative (Figure 1):
Alternative 1: A rectangular area blocked in green with the Vaal River to the west and the N12 National Road to the east. The size of the site is approximately 4-5 hectares.

Rezoning/ and or subdivision of land: No.
Name of developer and consultant: Magogudi Construction Projects and Exigo Sustainability (Pty) Ltd.
Terms of reference: Dr H. Fourie is a palaeontologist commissioned to do a palaeontological impact assessment: field study to ascertain if any palaeontological sensitive material is present in the development area. This study will advise on the impact on fossil heritage mitigation or conservation necessary, if any.
Dr Fourie obtained a Ph.D from the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research (now ESI), University of the Witwatersrand. Her undergraduate degree is in Geology and Zoology. She specialises in vertebrate morphology and function concentrating on the Therapsid Therocephalia. She is currently employed by Ditsong: National Museum of Natural History as Curator of the fossil invertebrate, plant, dinosaur, Therapsid, amphibia and reptile collections. For the past 13 years she carried out field work in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape, North West, Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Kwazulu Natal Provinces. Dr Fourie has been employed at the Ditsong: National Museum of Natural History in Pretoria (formerly Transvaal Museum) for 24 years.

Legislative requirements: South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for issue of permits if necessary. National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). An electronic copy of this report must be supplied to SAHRA.

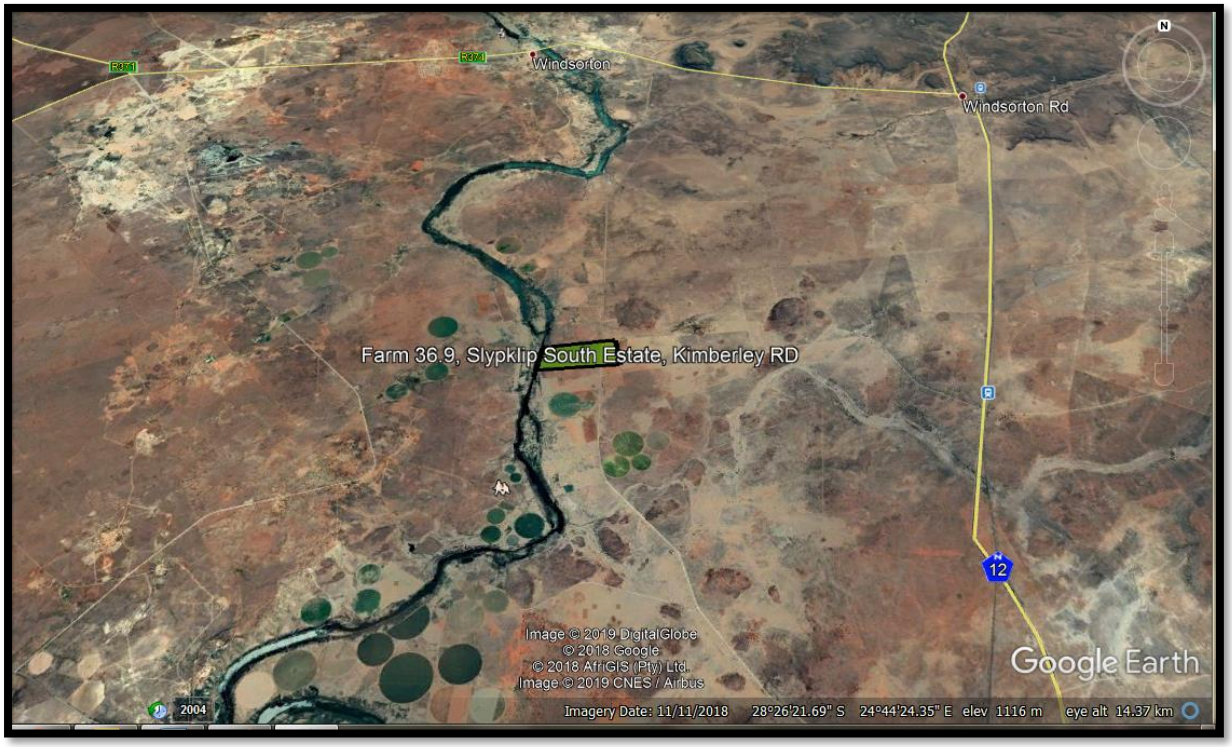
E. Description of property or affected environment

Location and depth:

The proposed Magogudi Tyre Storage Facilities will be located on a Portion of the Farm Slypklip 36, Dikgatlong District Municipality, Frances Baard Local Municipality within the Northern Cape Province.

Depth is determined by the infrastructure to be developed and the thickness of the formation in the development area. Details of the location and distribution of all significant fossil sites or key fossiliferous rock units are often difficult to determine due to thick topsoil, subsoil, overburden and alluvium. Depth of the overburden may vary a lot. Geological maps do not provide depth or superficial cover, it only provides mappable surface outcrops.

Figure 2: Location map of proposed infrastructure (Exigo).



The Project includes one Alternative (Figure 1):

Alternative 1: A rectangular area blocked in green with the Vaal River to the west and the N12 National Road to the east. The size of the site is approximately 4-5 hectares.

The site is underlain by the Quaternary age rocks, Prince Albert Formation and the Allanridge Formation.

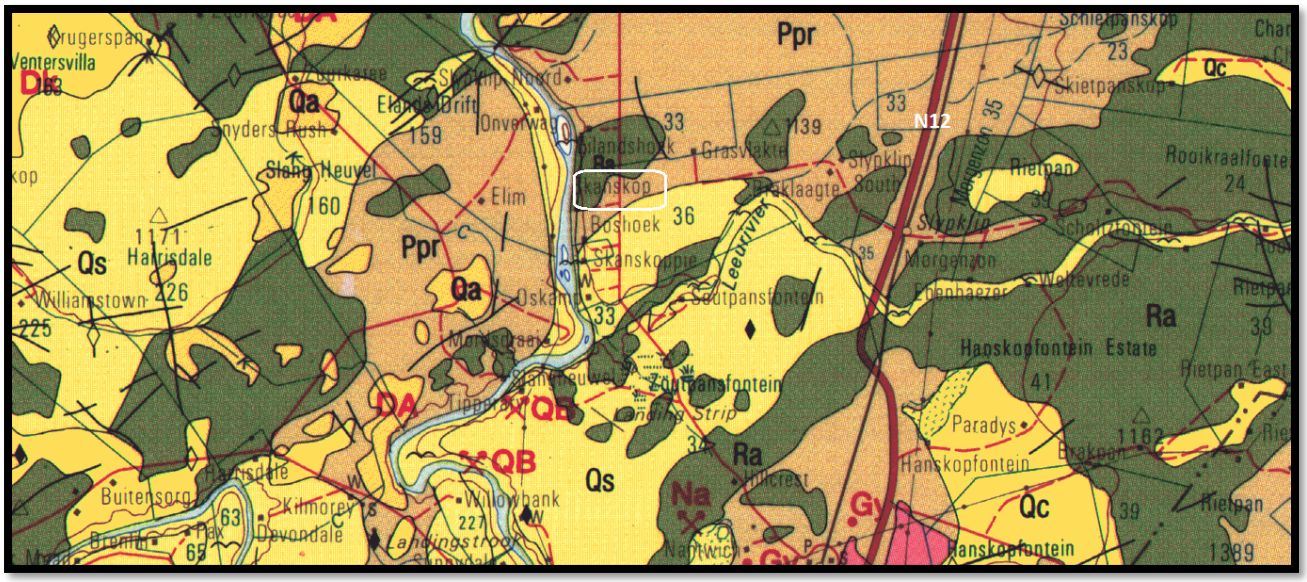
F. Description of the Geological Setting

Description of the rock units:

Over areas totalling fully 40% of Southern Africa the 'hard rocks', from the oldest to the Quaternary, are concealed by normally unconformable deposits – principally sand, gravel, sandstone, and limestone. Inland deposits are much more extensive than marine deposits and are terrestrial and usually unfossiliferous. Some of these deposits date back well into the Tertiary, whereas others are still accumulating. Owing to the all-to-often lack of fossils and of rocks suitable for radiometric or palaeomagnetic dating, no clear-cut dividing line between

the Tertiary and Quaternary successions could be established (Kent 1980). The alluvium sands were deposited by a river system and reworked by wind action (Snyman 1996).

Figure 3: Excerpt of 1:250 000 Geological Map 2824 Kimberley (Bosch and Visser 1994).



Legend to map and short explanation.

Qs – Red and grey aeolian dune sand (yellow). Quaternary.

^^ – Alluvium and scree (light yellow). Quaternary.

Qa – Alluvial diamondiferous gravel (darker yellow). Quaternary.

Qc – Calcrete, calcified pandune and surface limestone (dark yellow). Quaternary.

Jd – Dolerite (pink). Jurassic.

Ppr – Shale (light brown). Prince Albert Formation, Ecca Group, Karoo Supergroup. Permian.

Ra – Andesite in places amygdaloidal and / or porphyritic; quartzite and conglomerate lens near bottom [//] (green). Allanridge Formation, Platberg Group, Ventersdorp Supergroup. Randium.

…… – (black) Lineament (Landsat, aeromagnetic).

------ - Concealed geological boundary.

⊥12 – Strike and dip of bed.

◊ - Kimberlite fissure.

□ – Proposed Storage Facility (in white on figure).

<u>Mining Activities:</u>

DA – Diamond (alluvial)	DK – Diamond (kimberlite)	Gy – Gypsum
Na – Salt	QB – Building sand	

Large areas of the southern African continent are covered by the Karoo Supergroup. The Ecca Group is early to mid-Permian (545-250 Ma) in age. Sediments of the Ecca group are lacustrine and marine to fluvio-deltaic (Snyman 1996). The Ecca group is known for its coal (mainly the Vryheid Formation) (five coal seams) and uranium. Coalfields formed due to the accumulation of plant material in shallow and large swampy deltas (see Appendix 1). The Ecca Group conformably overlies the Dwyka Group and is conformably overlain by the Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup. It consists essentially of mudrock (shale), but sandstone-rich units occur towards the margins of the present main Karoo basin in the south, west and north-east, with coal seams also being present in the north-east (Kent 1980, Johnson 2009).

Ecca rocks are stable and lend themselves well to developments. It is only unstable in or directly above mining activities (Snyman 1996). Dolerite dykes occur throughout the Karoo Supergroup. Structural geological features such as dykes and faults can have a measurable influence on ground water flow and mass transport.

The Prince Albert Formation is the lowermost unit of the Ecca Group of the southern Cape Province. It consists essentially of shale with a maximum thickness of 120 m, and comprises that part of the former Upper Dwyka Shale that underlies the Whitehill Shale Formation (Kent 1980, Visser 1989, Snyman 1996, Johnson 2009). It overlies the Dwyka Group. So it is Early Permian in age. Fossils mostly occur in the lowermost part of the formation (Cole 2005).

Dolerite intrusions occur throughout the area in the form of sills, dykes and plates.

A volcanic event that started 2,714 million years ago is responsible for the Klipriviersberg Group of the Ventersdorp Supergroup, further eruptions of basalt and rhyolite formed the Platberg Group (McCarthy and Rubidge 2005). The Ventersdorp Supergroup consists mainly of andesitic lava, tuff and agglomerate. The Klipriviersberg Group and the Platberg Group are Randian in age, where the Rietgat Formation is Vaalian in age (Sheet information 2626 Wes Rand). The Ventersdorp Supergroup sits disconformably on the Witwatersrand Supergroup and is made up of the lower Klipriviersberg Group, the middle Platberg Group, and two formations (Bothaville and Allanridge). Together it can reach a maximum thickness of 4,260 m in some areas. The Klipriviersberg Group comprises the Edenville, Westonarea, Alberton and Orkney Formations. Several formations make up the Platberg Group, the Kameeldoorns, Makwassie, Rietgat, Bothaville and Allanridge (Kent 1980). It is described as an elliptical basin named after the town of Ventersdorp. Sediments accumulated in fault-bounded troughs or grabens and gold can be present (Norman and Whitfield 2006).

Figure 4: Lithostratigraphy (Bosch and Visser 1994).

The study area is known for diamond mining as well as for lime from the calcrete found in the pans. Windsorton has a diamond mining history going back to the 1870's producing very high quality diamonds. The small pipes and fissures can also be explored for diamonds (Norman and Whitfield 2006).

The project includes one Alternative (Figure 1)
Alternative 1: A rectangular area blocked in green with the Vaal River to the west and the N12 National Road to the east. The size of the site is approximately 4-5 hectares.

G. Background to Palaeontology of the area

Summary: When rock units of moderate to very high palaeontological sensitivity are present within the development footprint, a desk top and or field scoping (survey) study by a professional palaeontologist is usually

warranted. The main purpose of a field scoping (survey) study would be to identify any areas within the development footprint where specialist palaeontological mitigation during the construction phase may be required (SG 2.2 SAHRA AMPHOB, 2012).

The Cenozoic Era, in which we are presently living, is popularly known as the 'Age of the Mammals'. Its fossils are preserved on the river gravel terraces (Cornelia), cave systems (Makapan), coastal plains (Langebaanweg), and basins. The Cenozoic Era of South Africa has been subdivided into six African Land Mammal Ages, namely, Recent, Florisian, Cornelian, Makapanian, Langebaanian, and Namibian (MacRae 1999).

Significant fossil finds in the Free State are recorded from Cenozoic aged superficial deposits at specific localities such as Florisbad, Cornelia and others. The fossils recorded include bones and teeth of mammals, reptiles, fish, freshwater molluscs, petrified wood, trace fossils, rhizoliths and diatom floras (Groenewald and Groenewald 2014).

A very wide range of possible fossil remains occur in the Cenozoic, though these are often sparse, such as: mammalian bones and teeth, tortoise remains, ostrich eggshells, non-marine mollusc shells, ostracods, diatoms, and other micro fossil groups, trace fossils (e.g. calcretised termitaria, rhizoliths, burrows, vertebrate tracks), freshwater stromatolites, plant material such as peats, foliage, wood, pollens, within calc tufa. Stromatolite structures range from a centimetre to several tens of metres in size. They are the result of algal growth in shallow water, indicating a very rich growth that would have caused an enrichment in the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere (Groenewald and Groenewald 2014).

The Quaternary deposits are covered by the Heritage Impact Assessment and if fossils are present these should be studied by an archaeozoologist as they do faunal lists through identification of individual skeletal elements. Groenewald and Groenewald 2014 described these as alluvial deposits associated with recent water courses of main rivers and streams. These sediments are presently not well studied and records of fossil occurrences are mainly associated with archaeological reports. The floodplains are protected by the 1:100 and 1:50 year flood lines that cannot be intruded during construction, except for roads, services and parking areas.

Taung is north of Kimberley closer to Vryburg and is known for the Taung child or *Australopithecus africanus.* Another well-known site is that of Florisbad near Bloemfontein which yielded archaic *Homo sapiens.* Early in the Palaeocene, mammals of all types became abundant and at the beginning of the Miocene the primates became abundant and approximately eight million years ago the first hominin lineage is seen (McCarthy and Rubidge 2005).

Marine invertebrates, including cephalopods, bivalves and brachiopods, have been found near the base of the Prince Albert Formation at Douglas (WSW of Kimberley) (Johnson 2009). Cephalopods, brachiopods (*Attenuatella*) and lamellibranchs (*Phestia, Nuculopsis*) are found in calcareous concretions, which also contain palaeoniscoid fish (*Namaichthys*) , coprolites, fossil wood (*Glossopteris*), and the mineral glauberite. Localities are on Blaauw Krantz and Zand Bult (McLachlan and Anderson 1973). Fossil shark (*Neurocranium*) also occurs near Klaarstroom and ichnofossils near Kimberley (Cole 2005).

Table 1: Taken form The Palaeotechnical Report (Almond and Pether 2009).

19. OTHER CAENOZOIC FLUVIAL, LACUSTRINE & TERRESTRIAL DEPOSITS OF INTERIOR **(Most too small to be indicated on 1: 250 000 geological maps)** ***eg* Kwaggaskop, Dasdap, Vaalputs, Arries Drift, Windsorton, Rietputs, Riverton Fms**	Fluvial, pan, lake and terrestrial sediments, including diatomite (diatom deposits), pedocretes, spring tufa / travertine, cave deposits, peats, colluvium Late Cretaceous /Palaeocene to Holocene	Bones and teeth of wide range of mammals, including mammals (*eg* teeth & bones of mastodont proboscideans, rhinos, bovids, horses, micromammals), reptiles (crocodiles, tortoises), ostrich egg shells, fish, freshwater and terrestrial molluscs (unionid bivalves, gastropods), crabs, trace fossils (*eg* termitaria, horizontal invertebrate burrows, stone artefacts), petrified wood, leaves, rhizoliths, diatom floras, peats and palynomorphs. Calcareous tufas at edge of Ghaap Escarpment might be highly fossiliferous (*cf* Taung in NW Province – abundant Makapanian Mammal Age vertebrate remains, including australopithecines)	Scattered records, many poorly studied and of uncertain age Reflect ancient drainage systems of subcontinental interior (eg Geelvloer – Koa River Valley system, Palaeo-Orange and Vaal systems) Include fossil equivalents of famous Arriesdrift Mid Miocene fauna from S. Namibia (*eg* at Bosluispan, Proto-Orange Terrace Gravels of lower Orange River) Fossils threatened by alluvial diamond mining (Vaal & Mid to Lower Orange River gravels) Orange River Man (100-50 Ka, *H. heidelbergensis*) See archaeological literature for fossil & subfossil remains from archaeological sites (eg Wonderwerk Cave nr Kuruman, Kathu Pan near Sishen)

KAROO SUPERGROUP continued	**10. ECCA GROUP** **(Ppr, Ppw, Pw, Pt, Ps, Pk, Pwa)**	Offshore basin plain (predominantly non-marine) to coastal deltaic sediments, minor volcanic ashes (tuffs) Early – Mid Permian 290 – 266 Ma	**9b. Ecca Group**: non-marine trace fossils, vascular plants (including petrified wood) and palynomorphs of *Glossopteris* flora, mesosaurid reptiles, fish (including microvertebrate remains, coprolites), crustaceans, sparse marine shelly invertebrates (molluscs, brachiopods), microfossils (radiolarians *etc*), insects	• Diverse non-marine trace fossil assemblages from Gondwana • Exceptionally preserved biota of Whitehill Sea (mesosaurid reptiles, fish, crustaceans)

1. VENTERSDORP SUPERGROUP (Rk, Rp, Rka, Rgd, Rm, Rri, Rbt, Ral)	Metasediments (fluvial & lacustrine siliciclastics, chert, dolomite), lavas Neoarchaean (Randian) *c.* 2.7 Ga	Lacustrine stromatolites in carbonates, Possible organic-walled microfossils	• Non-marine stromatolites • LIP (Large Igneous Province) voluminous basaltic eruptions

Legend:
Purple – High palaeontological sensitivity.
Green – Moderate.
Blue – Low.

Fossils in South Africa mainly occur in rocks of sedimentary nature and not in rocks from igneous or metamorphic nature. Therefore, if there is the presence of sedimentary strata the palaeontological sensitivity is generally LOW to VERY HIGH, but here locally **HIGH** for the Quaternary age rocks, **MODERATE** for the Prince Albert Formation (Ppr) and **LOW** for the Allanridge Formation (Ral).

Rock Unit	Significance/vulnerability	Recommended Action
Qs	High	Desktop study and field assessment is likely
Qc	High	Desktop study and field assessment is likely
Ppr	Moderate	Desktop study is required
Ra	Low	No action required

Table 2: Criteria used (Fossil Heritage Layer Browser/SAHRA).

Databases and collections: Ditsong: National Museum of Natural History. Evolutionary Studies Institute, University of the Witwatersrand (ESI).
Impact: **HIGH** for the Quaternary age rocks, **MODERATE** for the Prince Albert Formation and **LOW** for the Allanridge Formation. There are significant fossil resources that may be impacted by the development.

H. Description of the Methodology (1e)

The palaeontological impact assessment desktop study was undertaken in May 2019. A field assessment will include a walkthrough of the affected portion and photographs (in 20 mega pixels) taken of the site with a digital Canon camera (PowerShot SX620HS). It may be necessary to use a Global Positioning System (GPS) (Garmin eTrex 10) to record outcrops if not covered with topsoil, subsoil, overburden, and vegetation. A literature survey is included and the study relied on literature, geological maps, google.maps, and google.earth images.

SAHRA Document 7/6/9/2/1 only requires track records/logs from archaeologists not palaeontologists as palaeontologists concentrate on outcrops which may be recorded on a GPS. Isolated occurrences of rocks usually do not constitute an outcrop. Fossils can occur in dongas, as nodules, in fresh rock exposures, and in riverbeds. Finding fossils require the experience and technical knowledge of the professional palaeontologist, but that does not mean that an amateur can't find fossils. The geology of the region is used to predict what type of fossil and zone will be found in any particular region. An archaeozoologist can be called upon to assess more recent quaternary and tertiary deposits.

Assumptions and Limitations (**1i**):-

The accuracy and reliability of the report may be limited by the following constraints:

1. Most development areas have never been surveyed by a palaeontologist or geophysicist.
2. Variable accuracy of geological maps and associated information.
3. Poor locality information on sheet explanations for geological maps.
4. Lack of published data.
5. Lack of rocky outcrops.
6. Inaccessibility of site.
7. Insufficient data from developer and exact lay-out plan for all structures (for this report all required data/information was provided).

A Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Field Study will include:

1. Recommendations for the future of the site.
2. Background information on the project.
3. Description of the property of affected environment with details of the study area.
4. Description of the geological setting and field observations.
5. Background to palaeontology of the area.
6. Heritage rating.
7. Stating of significance (Heritage Value).

A Phase 2 Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Mitigation will include:

1. Recommendations for the future of the site.
2. Description of work done (including number of people and their responsibilities).
3. A written assessment of the work done, fossils excavated, not removed or collected and observed.
4. Conclusion reached regarding the fossil material.
5. A detailed site plan.
6. Possible declaration as a heritage site or Site Management Plan.

The National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 further prescribes -

Act No. 25 of 1999. National Heritage Resources Act, 1999.

The National Estate as: 3 (2) (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites, (i)(1) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens,
Heritage assessment criteria and grading used: (a) Grade 1: Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
(b) Grade 2: Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
(c) Grade 3: Other heritage resources worthy of conservation.
SAHRA is responsible for the identification and management of Grade 1 heritage resources.
Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA) identifies and manages Grade 2 heritage resources.
Local authorities identify and manage Grade 3 heritage resources.

No person may damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of a provincially protected place or object without a permit issued by a heritage resources authority or local authority responsible for the provincial protection.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites: Section 35.
(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8) (a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State.
(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

Mitigation involves planning the protection of significant fossil sites, rock units or other palaeontological resources and/or excavation, 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 a Phase 2 may be implemented.

The Mitigation is done in order to rescue representative fossil material from the study area to allow and record the nature of each locality and establish its age before it is destroyed and to make samples accessible for future research. It also interprets the evidence recovered to allow for education of the public and promotion of palaeontological heritage.

Should further fossil material be discovered during the course of the development (*e. g.* during bedrock excavations), this must be safeguarded, where feasible *in situ,* and reported to a palaeontologist or to the Heritage Resources authority. In situations where the area is considered palaeontologically sensitive (*e. g.* Karoo Supergroup Formations, ancient marine deposits in the interior or along the coast) the palaeontologist might need to monitor all newly excavated bedrock. The developer needs to give the palaeontologist sufficient time to assess and document the finds and, if necessary, to rescue a representative sample.

When a Phase 2 palaeontological impact study is recommended, permission for the development to proceed can be given only once the heritage resources authority has received and approved a Phase 2 report and is satisfied that (a) the palaeontological resources under threat have been adequately recorded and sampled, and (b) adequate development on fossil heritage, including, where necessary, *in situ* conservation of heritage of high significance. Careful planning, including early consultation with a palaeontologist and heritage management authorities, can minimise the impact of palaeontological surveys on development projects by selecting options that cause the least amount of inconvenience and delay.

Three types of permits are available; Mitigation, Destruction and Interpretation. The specialist will apply for the permit at the beginning of the process (SAHRA 2012).

I. Description of significant fossil occurrences (1f)

A very wide range of possible Quaternary fossil remains occur, though these are often sparse, such as: mammalian bones and teeth, tortoise remains, ostrich eggshells, non-marine mollusc shells, ostracods, diatoms, and other micro fossil groups, trace fossils (e.g. calcretised termitaria, rhizoliths, burrows, vertebrate tracks), freshwater stromatolites, plant material such as peats, foliage, wood, pollens, within calc tufa. Stromatolite structures range from a centimetre to several tens of metres in size. They are the result of algal growth in shallow water, indicating a very rich growth that would have caused an enrichment in the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere (Groenewald and Groenewald 2014).

Marine invertebrates, including cephalopods, bivalves and brachiopods, have been found near the base of the Prince Albert Formation at Douglas (WSW of Kimberley) (Johnson 2009). Cephalopods, brachiopods (*Attenuatella*) and lamellibranchs (*Phestia, Nuculopsis*) are found in calcareous concretions, which also contain palaeoniscoid fish (*Namaichthys*) , coprolites, fossil wood (*Glossopteris*), and the mineral glauberite.

Details of the location and distribution of all significant fossil sites or key fossiliferous rock units are often difficult to be determined due to thick topsoil, subsoil, overburden and alluvium. Depth of the overburden may vary a lot.

The threats are:- earth moving equipment/machinery (for example haul trucks, front end loaders, excavators, graders, dozers) during construction, activities, the sealing-in or destruction of fossils by development, vehicle traffic, mining, prospecting, and human disturbance. See Description of the Geological Setting (F) above.

J. Recommendation (1j,1l)

a. There is no objection (see Recommendation B) to the development, but it may be necessary to request a Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Field study to identify fossiliferous outcrops as the palaeontological sensitivity is **HIGH** and a Phase 2 Palaeontological Mitigation which is generally required if the Phase 1 Palaeontological Assessment identified a fossiliferous formation or surface fossils or if fossils are found during construction. The Protocol for a Chance Find and Management Plan is attached (Appendix 2) for the ECO.
b. This project will benefit the environment, economy, and social development of the community.
c. Preferred choice: The impact on the palaeontological heritage is **HIGH** (see Executive Summary).
d. The following should be conserved: if any palaeontological material is exposed during digging, excavating, drilling or blasting SAHRA must be notified. All construction activities must be stopped, a 30 m no-go barrier constructed, and a palaeontologist should be called in to determine proper mitigation measures.

Sampling and collecting **(1m,1k)**:
Wherefore a permit is needed from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA / PHRA).

a. Objections: Cautious. See heritage value and recommendation.
b. Conditions of development: See Recommendation.
c. Areas that may need a permit: Only if a fossil is unearthed.
d. Permits for mitigation: **SAHRA/PHRA**.

K. Conclusions

a. All the land involved in the development was assessed and none of the property is unsuitable for development (see Recommendation B).

b. All information needed for the Palaeontological Impact Assessment was provided by the Consultant. All technical information was provided by Exigo Sustainability (Pty) Ltd.
c. Areas that would involve mitigation and may need a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency are discussed.
d. The following should be conserved: if any palaeontological material is exposed during digging, excavating, drilling or blasting, SAHRA must be notified. All development activities must be stopped and a palaeontologist should be called in to determine proper mitigation measures, especially for shallow caves.
e. Condition in which development may proceed: It is further suggested that a Section 37(2) agreement of the Occupational, Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 is signed with the relevant contractors to protect the environment (fossils) and adjacent areas as well as for safety and security reasons.

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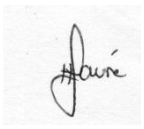
Declaration (disclaimer) 1(b)

I, Heidi Fourie, declare that I am an independent consultant and have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the proposed development project for which I was appointed to do a palaeontological assessment. There are no circumstances that compromise the objectivity of me performing such work.

I accept no liability, and the client, by receiving this document, indemnifies me against all actions, claims, demands, losses, liabilities, costs, damages and expenses arising from or in connection with services rendered, directly or indirectly by the use of the information contained in this document.

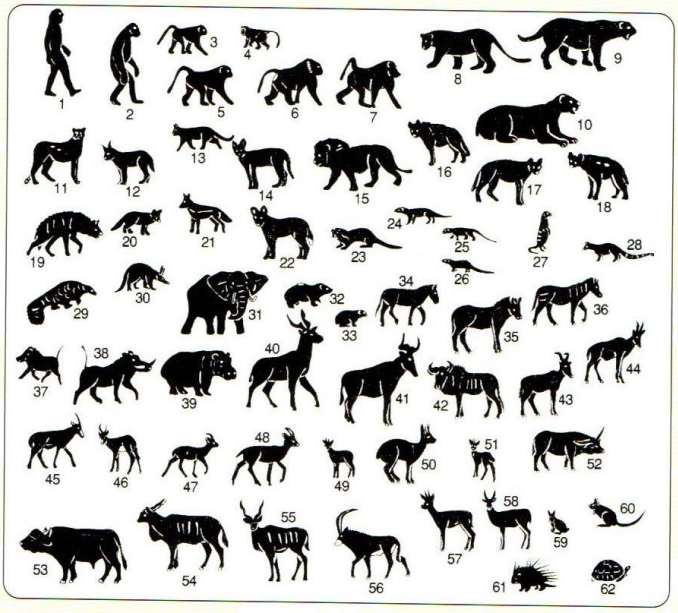
It may be possible that the Desktop Study may have missed palaeontological resources in the project area as outcrops are not always present or visible due to vegetation while others may lie below the overburden of earth and may only be present once development commences.

This report may not be altered in any way and any parts drawn from this report must make reference to this report.



Heidi Fourie
2019/06/13

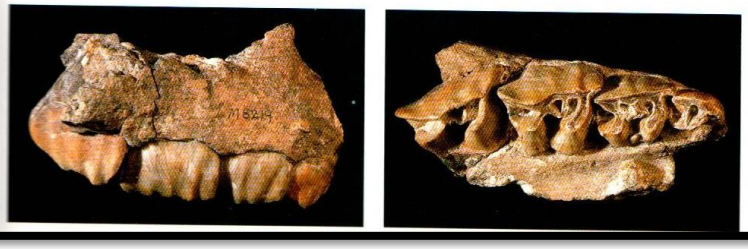
Appendix 1: Examples of Quaternary age fossils.



Silhouette representation of the larger vertebrates whose remains are represented in Members 1-3 of the Swartkrans site on the outskirts of the town of Krugersdorp. Numbers after each taxon comprise minimum numbers of individuals represented in the remains of the lower bank (Member 1), hanging remnant (Member 1), Member 2 and Member 3 respectively.
Courtesy of Dr C.K. Brain.
Museum of Natural History, Pretoria

FAUNA FROM MEMBERS 1 - 3, SWARTKRANS (Makapanian Mammal Age)
Courtesy Dr B. Brain, - Museum of Natural History, Pretoria

1: *Homo erectus* (man) 1,3,2,0. **2**: *Australopithecus robustus* (robust apeman) 13,87,17,9. **3**: *Parapapio jonesi* 0,8,0,0. **4**: *Cercopithecoides* sp. 1,0,0,0. **5**: *Papio hamadryas robinsoni* 6,38,8,11. **6**: *Theropithecus oswaldi danieli* 1,17,1,14. **7**: *Dinopithecus ingens* 1,26,0,0. **8**: *Panthera pardus* (leopard) 4,12,2,5. **9**: *Dinofelis* sp. (false sabre-toothed cat) 0,1,0,0. **10**: *Megantherion* sp. (dirk-toothed cat) 0,1,0,1. **11**: *Acinonyx jubatus* (cheetah) 0,1,0,1. **12**: *Felis caracal* (caracal) 1,0,0,0. **13**: *Felis lybica* (African wild cat) 0,0,0,1. **14**: *Felis serval* (serval) 1,0,0,0. **15**: *Panthera leo* (lion) 1,1,0,0. **16**: *Hyaena brunnea* (brown hyaena) 1,4,2,3. **17**: *Chasmaporthetes nitidula* (hunting hyaena) 2,8,1,2. **18**:*Crocuta crocuta* (spotted hyaena) 0,2,1,1. **19**: *Proteles* sp. (large fossil aardwolf) 1,1,0,1. **20**: *Vulpes* sp. (fox) 0,2,0,3. **21**: *Canis mesomelas* (black-backed jackal) 3,4,4,5. **22**: Large canid gen. and sp. indet. 0,0,1,1. **23**: *Aonyx capensis* (Cape clawless otter) 2,0,1,2. **24**: *Atilax* sp. (water mongoose) 0,0,1,1. **25**: *Cynictis penicillata* (yellow mongoose) 0,0,1,1. **26**: *Herpestes ichneumon* (large grey mongoose) 1,0,0,0. **27**: *Suricata suricatta* (suricate) 0,0,2,1. **28**: *Genetta tigrina* (large-spotted genet) 0,0,0,1. **29**: *Manis* sp. (pangolin) 0,0,0,1. **30**: *Orycteropus afer* (antbear) 1,0,1,1. **31**: cf. *Elphas* sp. 2,0,0,1. **32**: *Procavia transvaalensis* (large fossil dassie) 3,8,3,5. **33**: *Procavia antiqua* (fossil dassie) 17,16,10,11. **34**: *Hipparion lybicum steytleri* (three-toed horse) 1,1,1,1. **35**: *Equus capensis* (giant Cape horse) 2,6,3,5. **36**: *Equus burchelli* (Burchell's zebra) 0,0,0,1. **37**: *Phacochoerus* sp. (warthog) 1,0,3,1. **38**: cf. *Tapinochoerus meadowsi* (large fossil pig) 1,7,1,1. **39**: *Hippopotamus* sp. (hippopotamus) 1,0,0,1. **40**: Giraffid 0,1,1,1. **41**: *Megalotragus* sp. (giant hartebeest) 0,3,1,3. **42**: *Connochaetes* sp. (wildebeest) 7,19,7,7. **43**: Medium alcelaphine: *Alcelaphus* sp. or *Beatragus* sp. (hartebeest) 3,22,3,6. **44**: *Rabaticerus porrocornutus* 0,2,0,0. **45**: *Damaliscus* sp. (blesbok) 2,4,6,6. **46**: *Antidorcas marsupialis australis* (springbok) 11,0,10,18. **47**: *Antidorcas recki* 0,6,2,1. **48**: cf. *Gazella* sp. (gazelle) 5,6,5,14. **49**: *Oreotragus oreotragus* (klipspringer) 1,0,0,1. **50**: *Oreotragus major* (fossil klipspringer) 0,1,0,0. **51**: *Raphicerus campestris* (steenbok) 1,0,1,3. **52**: *Makapania* sp. (musk ox) 0,3,0,0. **53**: *Syncerus* sp. (buffalo) 2,3,2,3. **54**: *Taurotragus oryx* (eland) 0,0,1,1. **55**: *Tragelaphus strepsiceros* (kudu) 0,4,0,1. **56**: *Hippotragus* cf. *niger* (sable) 0,0,1,3. **57**: *Pelea* sp. (rhebck) 0,2,0,2. **58**: *Redunca arundinum* (reedbuck) 0,1,0,0. **59**: Lagomorph gen. and sp. indet. (hare) 9,0,4,7. **60**: *Pedetes* sp. (springhare) 1,0,1,1. **61**: *Hystrix africaeaustralis* (porcupine) 2,2,1,2. **62**: *Chelonia* indet. (tortoise) 1,0,2,2.



Left: Teeth of the white rhino *Ceratotherium simum* from Makapansgat. **Right**: View from above shows the sharp cutting edges of the tooth row of this predominant grazer. Specimen 170 mm long.
In the collection of the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.
Photograph C.S. MacRae

Appendix 2 (1k,1m,1q): **Protocol for Chance Finds and Management plan**

This section covers the recommended protocol for a Phase 2 Mitigation process as well as for reports where the Palaeontological Sensitivity is **LOW**; this process guides the palaeontologist / palaeobotanist on site and should not be attempted by the layman / developer. As part of the Environmental Authorisation conditions, an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) will be appointed to oversee the construction activities in line with the legally binding Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) so that when a fossil is unearthed they can notify the relevant department (SAHRA) and specialist to further investigate. Therefore, the EMPr must be updated to

include the involvement of a palaeontologist during the digging and excavation (ground breaking) phase of the development.

The EMPr already covers the conservation of heritage and palaeontological material that may be exposed during construction/development activities. When a fossil is found, the area must be fenced-off with a 30 m barrier and the construction workers must be informed that this is a no-go area. The ECO should familiarise him- or herself with the fossiliferous formations and its fossils. A weekly site visit after blasting or excavating is recommended and the keeping of a photographic record when feasible. The Evolutionary Studies Institute, University of the Witwatersrand has good examples of Fossils.

The developer must survey the areas affected by the development and indicate on plan where the construction / development / mining will take place. Trenches have to be dug to ascertain how deep the sediments are above the bedrock (can be a few hundred metres). This will give an indication of the depth of the topsoil, subsoil, and overburden, if need be trenches should be dug deeper to expose the interburden.

Mitigation will involve recording, rescue and judicious sampling of the fossil material present in the layers sandwiched between the geological / coal layers. It must include information on number of taxa, fossil abundance, preservational style, and taphonomy. This can only be done during mining or excavations. In order for this to happen, in case of coal mining operations, the process will have to be closely scrutinised by a professional palaeontologist / palaeobotanist to ensure that only the coal layers are mined and the interlayers (siltstone and mudstone) are surveyed for fossils or representative sampling of fossils are taking place.

The palaeontological impact assessment process presents an opportunity for identification, access and possibly salvage of fossils and add to the few good plant localities. Mitigation can provide valuable onsite research that can benefit both the community and the palaeontological fraternity.

A Phase 2 study is very often the last opportunity we will ever have to record the fossil heritage within the development area. Fossils excavated will be stored at a National Repository.

A Phase 2 Palaeontological Impact Assessment: Mitigation will include (SAHRA) -

1. Recommendations for the future of the site.
2. Description and purpose of work done (including number of people and their responsibilities).
3. A written assessment of the work done, fossils excavated, not removed or collected and observed.
4. Conclusion reached regarding the fossil material.
5. A detailed site plan and map.
6. Possible declaration as a heritage site or Site Management Plan.
7. Stakeholders.
8. Detailed report including the Desktop and Phase 1 study information.
9. Annual interim or progress Phase 2 permit reports as well as the final report.
10. Methodology used.

Three types of permits are available; Mitigation, Destruction and Interpretation. The specialist will apply for the permit at the beginning of the process (SAHRA 2012).

The Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) does not have guidelines on excavating or collecting, but the following is suggested:

1. The developer needs to clearly stake or peg-out (survey) the areas affected by the mining/ construction/ development operations and dig representative trenches and if possible supply geological borehole data.
2. Fossils likely to occur are for example the fossil plants from the Vryheid Formation, these are present in the grey shale (or any other fossiliferous layer ranked as VERY HIGH or HIGH) or invertebrates from the Volksrust Formation (or any other fossiliferous layer).
3. When clearing topsoil, subsoil or overburden and hard rock (outcrop) is found, the contractor needs to stop all work.
4. A Palaeobotanist / palaeontologist (contact SAHRIS for list) must then inspect the affected areas and trenches for fossiliferous outcrops / layers. The contractor / developer may be asked to move structures, and put the development on hold.
5. If the palaeontologist / palaeobotanist is satisfied that no fossils will be destroyed or have removed the fossils, development and removing of the topsoil can continue.
6. After this process the same palaeontologist / palaeobotanist will have to inspect and offer advice through the Phase 2 Mitigation Process. Bedrock excavations for footings may expose, damage or destroy previously buried fossil material and must be inspected.
7. When permission for the development is granted, the next layer can be removed, if this is part of a fossiliferous layer, then with the removal of each layer of sediment, the palaeontologist / palaeobotanist must do an investigation (a minimum of once a week).
8. At this stage the palaeontologist / palaeobotanist in consultation with the developer / mining company must ensure that a further working protocol and schedule is in place. Onsite training should take place, followed by an annual visit by the palaeontologist / palaeobotanist.

Fossil excavation if necessary during Phase 2:

1. Photography of fossil / fossil layer and surrounding strata.
2. Once a fossil has been identified as such, the task of extraction begins.
3. It usually entails the taking of a GPS reading and recording lithostratigraphic, biostratigraphic, date, collector and locality information.
4. Use Paraloid (B-72) as an adhesive and protective glue, parts of the fossil can be kept together (not necessarily applicable to plant fossils).
5. Slowly chipping away of matrix surrounding the fossil using a geological pick, brushes and chisels.
6. Once the full extent of the fossil / fossils is visible, it can be covered with a plaster jacket (not necessarily applicable to plant fossils).
7. Chipping away sides to loosen underside.
8. Splitting of the rock containing palaeobotanical material should reveal any fossils sandwiched between the layers.

SAHRA Documents:
Guidelines to Palaeontological Permitting Policy.
Minimum Standards: Palaeontological Component of Heritage Impact Assessment reports.
Guidelines for Field Reports.
Palaeotechnical Reports for all the Provinces.

Appendix 3: Table of Appendix 6 requirements.

Section	Point in Act	Heading
B	1(c)	Outline of development project
	1(d)	Summary of findings
	1(g)	Concerns/threats

	1(n)i	Concerns/threats
	1(n)ii	Concerns/threats
	1(o)	Concerns/threats
	1(p)	Concerns/threats
D	1(h)	Figures
	1(a)i	Terms of reference
H	1(e)	Description of Methodology
	1(i)	Assumptions and Limitations
I	1(f)	Heritage value
J	1(j)	Recommendation
	1(l)	Recommendation
	1(m)	Sampling and collecting
	1(k)	Sampling and collecting
Declaration	1(b)	Declaration
Appendix	1(k)	Protocol for finds
	1(m)	Protocol for finds
	1(q)	Protocol for finds