PLANT SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

NIEUWE RUST HOUSING PROJECT ON ERF 182 AND 184 ON ±3.45HA. AREA A = ±0.92HA AND AREA B ±2.52HA. PROPOSED LAYOUT = 91 UNITS (10M X 15M = ±150M²) A = 31 UNITS AND B = 60 UNITS.

Prepared by: Nicolaas Hanekom
Pri.Sci.Nat (Ecology) 004415
Contact details: Telephone: 0769636450
or email: nicolaas@enviro-eap.co.za

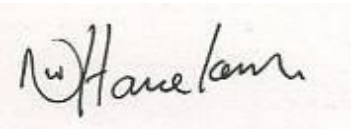
JANUARY 2026

DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one specialist.

I **Nicolaas Willem Hanekom**, as the appointed Specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that:

- In terms of the general requirement to be independent:
  - other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the development proposal or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
- In terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, have throughout this EIA process met all of the requirements;
- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the Review EAP (if applicable), the Department and I&APs all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of the application; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the EIA Regulations.



Nicolaas Hanekom
Pri.Sci.Nat (Ecology) 004415 **21 January 2026**
Signature of the Specialist: Date:

Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd
Name of company (if applicable):

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Nieuwe Rust Housing project on erf 182 and 184 on ±3.45ha. Area A = ±0.92ha and Area B ±2.52ha. Proposed Layout = 91 units (10m x 15m = ±150m²) A = 31 units and B = 60 units.

Water

Portions A & B will require new internal reticulation networks, which will be 90mm diameter uPVC Class 12 pipes and will connect to the existing water mains in Olyf Street (Portion A) and Arcarcia Street (Portion B). Valves and hydrants will be provided at suitable positions.

Sewer

The internal network will be 160 mm diameter class 34 uPVC pipes with 110 mm diameter erf connections.

Stormwater

Stormwater from Erf 184 will all be collected in stormwater pipe infrastructure in road reserves and connected to Jakaranda street stormwater infrastructure in a southern direction towards

existing town stormwater infrastructure. The southern section of Erf 182 will all be collected in stormwater pipe infrastructure in road reserves and connected to Jakaranda street stormwater infrastructure in a southern direction towards existing town stormwater infrastructure. A small area of the development stormwater will be collected in stormwater pipe infrastructure in road reserves and release to the north east in a stormwater pond with a 1:50 year flood overflow release into the surrounding area which will allow for when stormwater is release to seep through the cultivated land towards the non-perennial river.

Roads

The new roads for Portions A and B will connect to the existing Olyf Street and Arcarcia Street respectively. The new internal roads will consist of a combination of premix and paved surfaces and will be 10m and 8 m wide, but not longer than 1km.

The Department of Environmental Affairs screening report from the national web based environmental screening tool reported a “Low sensitivity”. The site sensitivity was correctly mapped in the screen tool report. The development will have a low Site Ecological Importance on the Project Area Of Influence.

This compliance statement report presents the findings of the plant species verification and site survey that was conducted by Nicolaas Hanekom.

1.1. Background & Competency

Nicolaas Hanekom is a registered Professional Natural Scientist in the ecological science field with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (“SACNASP”), (Ecology field) and a qualified registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (“EAP”) who holds a Masters Technologiae, Nature Conservation (“Vegetation Ecology and Biodiversity Assessment”) degree from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (Refer to Appendix A, CV). Nicolaas Hanekom is suitably qualified SACNASP registered specialist.

1.2. Scope and Objectives

The protocol provides the criteria for the reporting of requirements for the assessment and reporting of impacts on plant species for activities requiring environmental authorisation.

General Information

An applicant intending to undertake an activity identified in the Scope of this Protocol, on a site identified as being of “medium sensitivity” for plant species on the national web based environmental screening tool. According to the protocols, where Species of Conservation Concern (“SCC”) are found on site or have been confirmed to be likely present, a **Plant Species Specialist Assessment** must be submitted in accordance with the requirements specified for “very high” and “high” sensitivity in this protocol. Similarly, where no SCC are found on site during the investigation or if the presence is confirmed to be unlikely, a **Plant Species Compliance Statement** must be submitted. Since there were no SCC found or likely to occur on site during the field survey, a **Plant Species Compliance Statement** was conducted**.**

1.3. Terms of Reference

The Plant Species Compliance Statement, must be prepared by a suitably qualified specialist in the field of Botanical Science or Ecological Science, on the site being submitted as the preferred development site and must verify:

- That the site is of “low” sensitivity for plant species; and
- Whether or not the proposed development will have any impact on the biodiversity feature.

2. BASELINE PROFILE DESCRIPTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS, INCLUDING A STATEMENT ON THE DURATION, DATE AND SEASON OF THE SITE INSPECTION AND THE RELEVANCE OF THE SEASON TO THE OUTCOME OF THE ASSESSMENT

According to *The Vegetation Map of South African, Lesotho and Swaziland* (VEGMAP), (SANBI, 2018) the vegetation of study area used to be Namaqualand Heuweltjieveld and Southern Namaqualand Quartzite Klipkoppe Shrubland, which are categorised as Least Concern in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) List of Threatened Ecosystems in Need of Protection (dated 2022). The flora and vegetation structure on site is disturbed and does not represent the vegetation structure of Namaqualand Heuweltjieveld or Southern Namaqualand Quartzite Klipkoppe Shrubland. However, some parts top soil was not legally disturbed the last 10 years and therefore it contains indigenous vegetation in terms of the definitions of the NEMA EIA regulations 2014, as amended.

The site visit was carried 15 August 2024. The peak flowering time in this region is spring, which occurs from August to October. The survey was done in the optimal period and the information gathered was sufficient to do the assessment due to the transformed nature of the site.

Photograph 1: Status and habitat condition on erf 182.

Photograph 2: Status and habitat condition on erf 184.

Photograph 3: Status and habitat condition on erf 184.

Photograph 4: View of typical Southern Namaqualand Quartzite Klipkoppe Shrubland and Namaqualand Heuweltjieveld vegetation structure.

SKn 4 Namaqualand Heuweltjieveld
VT 31 Succulent Karoo (88%) (Acocks 1953). LR 57 Lowland Succulent Karoo (79%) (Low & Rebelo 1996).

Vegetation & Landscape Features Undulating plains leading up to the Escarpment with a mosaic of communities on heuweltjies (slightly raised, rounded termite mounds up to 10 m in diameter) and in between the heuweltjies. Low shrubland (canopy cover 20–45%) dominated by leaf-succulent shrubs.

Important Taxa Succulent Shrubs: *Drosanthemum hispidum* (d), *Euphorbia ephedroides* var. *ephedroides* (d), *Jordaaniella cuprea* (d), *Lampranthus otzenianus* (d), *Ruschia leucosperma* (d), *R. robusta* (d), *Salsola namibica* (d), *Antimima compacta*, *Aridaria noctiflora* subsp. *noctiflora*, *Didelta carnosa* var. *carnosa*, *Eberlanzia parvibracteata*, *Lycium cinereum*, *Manochlamys albicans*, *Salsola aellenii*, *S. aphylla*, *Sarcocaulon flavescens*, *Tetragonia fruticosa*, *T. spicata*. Low Shrubs: *Galenia fruticosa* (d), *Lebeckia halenbergensis* (d), *Anthospermum aethiopicum*, *Berkheya fruticosa*, *Galenia africana*, *Hermannia trifurca*, *Hirpicium alienatum*, *Limeum africanum*, *Pelargonium praemorsum*, *Pentzia globosa*, *Pteronia glabrata*, *Tripteris oppositifolia*, *Zygophyllum retrofractum*. Herbs: *Arctotis fastuosa* (d), *Dimorphotheca sinuata* (d), *Leysera tenella* (d), *Oncosiphon suffruticosum* (d), *Osteospermum pinnatum* (d), *Tripteris microcarpa* (d), *Amellus microglossus*, *A. strigosus* subsp. *pseudoscabridus*, *Emex australis*, *Felicia bergeriana*, *F. tenella* subsp. *longifolia*, *Pharnaceum croceum*, *Plantago cafra*, *Rhynchopsidium pumilum*, *Ursinia cakilefolia*, *Zaluzianskya villosa*. Geophytic Herb: *Oxalis annae* (d). Succulent Herbs: *Mesembryanthemum guerichianum* (d),

Psilocaulon junceum (d), *Tetragonia microptera* (d). Graminoids: *Ehrharta calycina* (d), *E. longiflora* (d), *E. pusilla*, *Pentaschistis airoides*, *Tribolium echinatum*, *T. utriculosum*.

Southern Namaqualand Quartzite Klipkoppe Shrubland vegetation is a low-to-medium height shrubland, often dominated by leaf-succulent or deciduous-leafed woody shrubs. It forms part of the "broken veld," where vegetation is denser in rocky areas, providing shelter and specialized habitats, rather than on open sandy flats. The shrubland is heavily populated by Mesembryanthemaceae (vygies) such as *Ruschia* (e.g., *Ruschia viridifolia*) and *Leipoldtia laxa*. Common woody shrubs include *Zygophyllum morgsana* and *Lycium ferocissimum*. The quartz-dominated areas (Klipkoppies) are known for high levels of endemism in dwarf succulent shrubs. These include specialized, tiny succulents such as *Crassula spp*., *Adromischus spp*., *Pelargonium spp*., and various stapeliads.

Only pioneer species with a sparesely vegetation cover were recorded on site as a result of the historical cultivation of the area as well as Community impacts and small farm animal gryzing of the site. The following species could be recorded during the survey: *Cyanella hyacinthoides, Lapeirousia silenoides, Ruschia muelleri, Tribolium utriculosum, Augea capensis, Tetraena simplex, Galenia africana* and *Galenia fruticosa*.

No Terrestrial CBA or ESA was mapped on the site. It is clear from the photographs that the vegetation structure of the mapped vegetation types are not represented on the site. This confirm that the impact areas are not a priority biodiversity site and therefore correctly not mapped as a CBA or ESA (priority conservation area).

3. A DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY USED TO UNDERTAKE THE SITE SURVEY AND PREPARE THE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT AND MODELLING USED WHERE RELEVANT

A literature review and desktop analysis were undertaken prior to the field investigation, utilizing various sources including the South African National Biodiversity Institute (“SANBI”) data and other relevant sources. Recent and historical aerial imagery of the site was reviewed in order to identify points for investigation during the field survey. Utilising the above information, a field investigation was undertaken whereby:

- Sites of geomorphological or topographic variance were identified and subjected to an evaluation of species present within transects established across the selected site.
- Species were identified and collated.
- Additional random sample points were selected from other sites surrounding the proposed impacted areas for comparative purposes.

The assessments entailed both a literature review of the region, as well as on site evaluations, during which specific primary data will be collected and evaluated. In addition, the identification of key ecological features was undertaken allowing for the interpretation of the prevailing habitat form and associated processes.

All data collected in the field and during the literature review was evaluated and interpreted in order to provide an understanding of the nature of the prevailing environment at a landscape and habitat level. In addition, specific evaluation of data relating to habitat form and structure was undertaken, aiding in the identification of bio-physical anomalies within the prevailing environment. Such variance may be considered to be indicative of differing habitat forms, which under consideration, may be of higher order ecological value in relation of the prevailing environment.

The study area was surveyed on foot, and all indigenous species growing in the greater study area were noted. Particular attention was paid to potential fauna and flora Species of Conservation Concern that could have been present. Various photographs were taken.

4. WHERE REQUIRED, PROPOSED IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES OR ANY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE EMPR

Undertake construction activities only in identified and specifically demarcated areas.

5. A DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSUMPTIONS MADE AND ANY UNCERTAINTIES OR GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR DATA

No assumptions were made and no uncertainty or gaps in knowledge or data is noted.

6. THE MEAN DENSITY OF OBSERVATIONS/ NUMBER OF SAMPLES SITES PER UNIT AREA

Standard methods of evaluation were used. A hand-held Garmin ® GPSMap 64s was used to record ‘sample’ waypoints and the ‘sample track’. At the ‘sample waypoints’ specific details of the surrounding vegetation and features of habitat were recorded, and photographs taken to support the general observations made on the site. No attempt was made to cover the whole property, but sampling was focused so as to obtain the best overall understanding of landscape and biodiversity conditions on the site.

Due to the size of the site, ecological disturbances, line transects covering different habitat units and area of special concern were conducted and plant species recorded.

7. ANY CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT IS SUBJECTED

The findings, results, observations, conclusions, and recommendations given in this report are based on the author's best scientific and professional knowledge as well as available information and knowledge of the area.

This report may not be altered or added to without the prior written consent of the author. This restraint also refers to electronic copies of this report which are supplied as sub portion of other reports, including main reports. Similarly, any recommendations, statements, or conclusions drawn from or based on this report must specifically refer to this report. If such comments form part of a main report for this investigation, the report must be included in its entirety as an appendix or separate section to the main report.

8. REFERENCES

Brownlie, S. 2005. Guideline for Involving Biodiversity Specialists in EIA Processes: Edition 1. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 C. Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town. 63 pp.

The revised list published in Government Gazette 47526 (Notice No.689) on 18 November 2022 in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA).

Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF). 2008. Updated Manual for the Identification and Delineation of Wetlands and Riparian Areas.

Driver, Nel, Snaddon, Murray, Roux, Hill (2011). Implementation Manual for Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas. Draft Report for the Water Research Commission.

Driver A., Cowling R.M., & Maze K. 2003. Planning for living landscapes: perspectives and lessons from South Africa. Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, Washington DC; Botanical Society of South Africa, Cape Town.

IUCN Red List www.iucnredlist.org.

Helme N. & D. Raimondo. In prep. Contribution to the updated Red Data Book list of threatened plants of South Africa.

Miller J.R. 2005. Biodiversity conservation and the extinction of experience. Trends in Ecology and Evolution. 20(8): 430-434.

Mucina, L., Rutherford, M.C. and Powrie, L.W. 2018. The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. South African National Biodiversity Institute (2006-2018).

Raimondo, D., Von Staden, L., Foden, W., Victor, J.E., Helme, N.A., Turner, R.C., Kamundi, D.A., and Manyama, P.A. (eds.) 2009 and online updates at redlist.sanbi.org. Red List of South African Plants 2009. Strelitzia 25. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

CapeNature. 2024. 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan and Guidelines Overview V2.0. Unpublished Report.

APPENDIX A
SPECIALIST CV

CURRICULUM VITAE – NICOLAAS WILLEM HANEKOM

Profession: Environmental Scientist and Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Date of Birth: 01/02/1967

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Nicolaas Hanekom is a qualified Environmental Assessment Practitioner (”EAP”) who holds a Masters Technologiae, Nature Conservation (“Vegetation Ecology and Biodiversity Assessment”) degree from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. Nicolaas is certified in terms of section 20(3)(a) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003), as a Professional Natural Scientist Ecological Science (Pri.Sci.Nat); Aquatic Science & Conservation Science (Cand.Sci.Nat), Registration Number: 004415. He further qualified in Environmental Management Systems ISO 14001:2004, at the Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University, as well as Environmental Management Systems ISO 14001:2004 Audit: Internal Auditors Course to ISO 19011:2003 level, from the Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University qualifying him to execute audits to ISO/SANS environmental compliance and EMS standards.

He has also completed the suite of Greener Governance courses with certificates in;

- An Overview of Environmental Management at the Local Government Level, Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University;
- Greener Governance for Local Authorities, Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University;
- Tools for Integrated Environmental Management and Governance, Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University.

He further attended and obtained a certificate on Integrated Protected Area Planning at the Centre for Environmental Development, University of Kwa Zulu Natal and a certificate in Project Management (Theory and Practical), through CS Holdings. Nicolaas has lectured in two subjects at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. He has 26 years of environmental planning experience, working for Free State and Western Cape departments of environmental affairs, where he reviewed and commented on development (EIA) applications, in the West Coast Region.

He has, as practising EAP been responsible for many environmental impact assessments and EIA applications, waste license and atmospheric emission license applications.
He has also been involved in the implementation of several environmental management systems. He has engaged successfully with various clients as set out below.

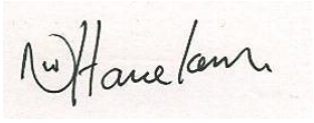
Areas of specialisation:	• Ecosystem (terrestrial and aquatic) monitoring and assessments • Design of monitoring programmes for ecosystems (terrestrial and aquatic) • Environmental Impact Assessments • River classification and environmental water requirements • Wetlands Delineation • River and Wetlands management • Water Use Authorization Applications • Water quality management • River Health Assessments
Countries of Work Experience:	South Africa (Northern Cape, Western Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga, Gauteng)
Employment Record	• Student at Bontebok National Park (1992) • Assistant Reserve Manager at Gariep Dam Nature Reserve, Free State (1993 - 1998) • Reserve Manager, Conservation Services Manager for Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (1998 - 2006) • External Lecturer at Cape Peninsula University of Technology (2003 - 2005) • Director: Environmental Management at Cape Lowlands Environmental Services (2006 – 2010) • Director, Environmental Management and lead Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner at Eco Impact (Pty) Ltd (2010 – to August 2019) • Director, Environmental Management and lead Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner at Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd (September 2019 – to date)

Professional membership, accreditations and courses	• South African Council for Natural Scientists Professions Pri.Sci.Nat (Ecological Science) • Riparian vegetation identification and health assessment. Internal Western Cape Nature Conservation short course presented by Dr C Boucher (Stellenbosch University) in 2000. • SASS5 Aquatic Biomonitoring Training Course. 2 to 5 September 2013. Ground Truth Water and Environmental Engineering consultancy in partnership with the Department of Water Affairs. • Workshop on "Section 21(c) and (i) Water Use Training: Understanding Watercourses and Managing Impacts to their Characteristics". 10 May 2017. Presented by Dr Wietsche Roets of the Department of Water and Sanitation (Sub-Directorate: Instream Water Use).
Summary of experience	1992: South African National Parks. Student at Bontebok National Park with management and monitoring actions related to the Breede River. 1993 -1998: Free State Nature Conservation. Ecological management and monitoring actions related to the Gariep Dam, Orange and Caledon Rivers. 1998 -2006: CapeNature. Ecological management and monitoring actions related to the Berg River Estuary, Verlorenvlei, Lamberts bay's Jackalsvlei, Wadrift Soutpanne, Oliphant's River mouth, Rocherpan Nature Reserve, etc. Review and assessment of EIA applications, inclusive of Freshwater ecology. Did some site visits with Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (Hester Lyons) to confirm the presence of aquatic ecological features during EIA water use registration applications. 2006 to date: Cape Lowland Environmental Services, Eco Impact Legal Consultant and Enviro-EAP. Ecological (Freshwater and aquatic) Specialist input, assessment, monitoring and reports.
Publications and assessment reports	Just to name a few. Was involved in many Ecological Assessments, monitoring and inputs in EIA applications. • Elandskloof Farm 475 Citrusdal Biodiversity Baseline Survey. August 2010. This Biodiversity Assessment Covering Terrestrial and Aquatic Aspects to Inform Decisions Regarding The Proposed Elandskloof Weir Flood Damage Project On Farm 475, In The Citrusdal Area. • Cape Solar Energy Electricity Generation Facility. Farm 187/3 & 187/13 Kenhardt. Biodiversity And Ecological Baseline Survey. January 2011. (Included Terrestrial and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications) • Prieska Photvoltaic Power Generation Project. Prieska Commonage Northern Cape. Biodiversity And Ecological Baseline Survey. July 2011. (Included Terrestrial and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications) • Witteklip Erf 123 Extension, Vredenburg. Biodiversity Baseline Survey. Updated - October 2012 (Included Terrestrial and aquatic ecological

	assessments and water use authorization applications) • Baseline Biodiversity Survey And Wetland Delineation for ECCA Holdings: Cape Bentonite Mine on Erf 1412 Near Heidelberg. Prepared for: Shangoni Management Services Pry (Ltd). October 2014. • Freshwater Impact Assessment Laingsburg Flood Damage Repairs & Storm Water Infrastructure. 18 February 2016. • Ecological Assessment for Swartland Municipality - Upgrades To Voortrekker/Bokomo Road And Voortrekker/Rozenburg Road Intersections and Upgrade to the Diep River Bridge, Malmesbury on A Portion Of Erf 327, Malmesbury (Road) Erf 1530, Diep River Bridge Crossing, and Erf 1528, Property South of Diep River where Road Widening and Turning Circle Will Be Constructed. March 2016. (Freshwater Ecology Inputs and Water Use Registration) • Freshwater Impact Assessment. McGregor Bridge, Robertson Bridge and Willem Nels River Maintenance Management Plan. 24 June 2016. (Freshwater Ecology assessment and input as well as Water Use Registration) • Water Use Authorization Application Risk Matrix. Orange Grove Trust Vegetation Clearing and Agricultural Development on Portion 4 of Farm Glen Heatlie No 316, Worcester. 12 June 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in EIA process and Water Use Registration). • Water Use Authorization Application Risk Matrix Prepared For: Witzenberg Municipality Sand Mine Farm 1 Prince Alfred Hamlet. 28 March 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in EIA process and Water Use Registration). • Proposed Hartmanshoop Agri Vegetation Clearing Project and Irrigation on Erf 686, Laingsburg. 12 August 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in Water Use Registration). • County Fair: Hocraft Abattoir And Rendering Facility Waste Water Treatment Works “CF Hocraft WWTW” Mosselbank River Second Quarter 2018 Biomonitoring Report. June 2018. (Done quarterly biomonitoring for the last three years).

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe my qualifications, my experience, and me.



Nicolaas Hanekom Pri Sci Nat (Ecology).
Registration number 004415