

ANIMAL SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

**THE PROPOSED STOMPNEUS BAY INTEGRATED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME (“IRDP”) HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND ASSOCIATED
INFRASTRUCTURE OF APPROXIMATELY 5.9HA ON PORTION 4 OF FARM DUYKER
EILAND NO. 6, ST. HELENA BAY.**

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DATE: August 2026



DECLARATION OF THE 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

10 August 2026

Signature of the EAP/ Specialist:

Date:

Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):



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PEER REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROOF OF CHANGES

The report should clarify whether Figure 1 represents the animal species screening-tool output or another screening-tool theme.

The report does represent animal species screening-tool output. The correction was made under figure 1 to replace plant species with animal species.

There is an inconsistency in the reported site inspection date. In one section, the site visit is stated as having been conducted on 17 September 2024, while another section refers to 17 September 2025

Error was corrected in the report to reflect 17 September 2024 as the survey date.

Mean density of observations / number of sample sites per unit area

The report includes a survey route map and lists animal species or signs recorded during the survey. However, the section titled “The mean density of observations / number of sample sites per unit area” does not provide an actual sample density, number of sample points per hectare, transect length, survey duration, or equivalent measure of survey effort.

The Animal Species Compliance Statement requirements include reporting the mean density of observations or number of sample sites per unit area. This allows the competent authority to evaluate whether the field effort was appropriate for the size and condition of the site.

The report should include a short quantitative statement of survey effort. This could include, for example, the number of transects or survey points, approximate transect



length, survey duration, and/or number of sample points per hectare across the ± 5.5 – 5.9 ha development area.

The report was updated and expanded under this section to include the length of line survey, time of survey and that recordings were made along the survey line and not specific plots to ensure that the area is covered and species recorded.

SCC buffer wording

The report states that SCC-specific buffers are applicable, but then indicates that no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or other buffer-triggering features were recorded within the development footprint or PAOI.

This wording may create confusion. If no SCC or buffer-triggering features were recorded, then buffers may have been considered but were not required or applied. The distinction should be clearly stated.

The report was revised so that the wording states that SCC-specific buffers were considered, but that no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or other buffer-triggering features were recorded within the development footprint or PAOI.

Relocation / surrounding habitat wording

The report indicates that avifauna species may roam through the area and that surrounding open space or degraded habitat is available for mobile species. While this may be reasonable for common and mobile species, the wording should be used carefully in relation to SCC.

The presence of surrounding habitat does not automatically mean that displaced individuals will not be affected. Adjacent habitat may differ in quality, may already be occupied, or may not provide the same ecological function as the affected habitat. In this case, the stronger basis for the low-sensitivity conclusion appears to be the degraded and transformed condition of the site, the absence of suitable breeding or roosting habitat, and the absence of confirmed SCC records on site.

The report should avoid implying that species will not be impacted simply because they can move away. The wording should rather emphasise that no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or key habitat features were recorded, and that the degraded condition of the site limits its importance for SCC.

The wording in the report was amended to read that no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or key habitat features were recorded, and that the degraded condition of the site limits its importance for SCC.

Guideline version and references

The report refers in places to the SANBI Species Environmental Assessment Guideline Version 3.1 (2022), while the methodology also refers to the 2026 Version 4.1 guideline. The review and final report should be based on the most recent applicable guideline, unless there is a specific reason for using an earlier version. Inconsistent guideline references can create confusion regarding which guidance framework was applied.



The report should update the guideline references consistently to the SANBI Species Environmental Assessment Guideline Version 4.1, 2026, where this is the guideline being applied.

Corrections were made to the report to reference Version 4.1, 2026.

Minor editorial and taxonomic corrections

There are several minor editorial and taxonomic issues that should be corrected before final submission. Examples include inconsistent spelling, grammatical errors, and taxonomic formatting issues in the SCC and observed-species tables.

Although these do not fundamentally affect the assessment outcome, they reduce the clarity and professional presentation of the compliance statement.

The report should be proofread before final submission. Scientific names should be checked and formatted consistently.

The report was proof read and minor editorial and taxonomic text corrected.

Overall Assessment

The compliance statement contains the main components required for an Animal Species Compliance Statement and provides a reasonable basis for concluding that the site is of low sensitivity for the animal species theme. The report identifies the relevant screening-tool species, evaluates habitat suitability, provides site photographs, documents field observations, and includes mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr.

The comments raised above are primarily clarification and correction matters and do not indicate fundamental disagreement with the overall conclusion of the report. Once the points above have been addressed, I would be broadly supportive of the compliance statement being submitted to the competent authority.

Subject to these corrections, I agree with the broad outcome of the compliance statement that the proposed development is unlikely to result in significant impacts on animal Species of Conservation Concern, provided that the recommended mitigation and EMPr measures are implemented.

1. INTRODUCTION

Proposed development and area assessed.

The proposed development includes the following:

- 185 residential Zone 1 erven (approx. 120m² erven) for IRDP housing;
- 3 Open Space Zone I erven;
- 1 Institutional Zone I (Crèche);
- 1 Institutional Zone II (Church)
- roads situated in the 10m road reserves will be 5,5m and 5,0m wide, and associated infrastructure and services



It is therefore the intention to subdivide and rezone an area of ± 5.5 ha of said portion of land for the purpose of establishing a housing project.



Photograph 1: Ecological condition of the vegetation structure and animal species habitat. Parallel area on southern boundary of existing residential area. View from east to west.



Photograph 2: Ecological condition of the vegetation structure and animal species habitat. Area on eastern side of existing residential area. View from south to north.



Sensitivity Mapping and Assessment (Site Ecological Importance)¹



Figure 1: PAOI map relevant to animal species as per the environmental screen tool report. The PAOI is relevant to the impact site and not any buffer or bigger areas.

¹ South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). 2020. *Species Environmental Assessment Guideline. Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial Fauna and Terrestrial Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa*. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria. Version 4.1. 2026.



Table 1: Species listed in Environmental Screen tool report SEI

Species	Threat status	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence based on habitat and current records	Site Ecological Importance (SEI) Importance (CI) Biodiversity Importance (BI) Functional Integrity (FI) Receptor Resilience (RR)
Black Harrier <i>Circus maurus</i>	EN	1,340,000km ² 251-999 individuals This species occurs in coastal and montane fynbos in the Western Cape particularly near vleis, marshes, streams or dams as well as dry grasslands, Karoo subdesert scrub, open plains with low shrubs and croplands. In renosterveld breeding restricted to intact patches exceeding 100ha. Breeds close to coastal and upland marshes with tall shrubs or reeds, damp sites, near vleis, marshes or streams, are preferred for breeding. Nests are shallow platform nests built on the ground, either dry or	Was not recorded on site and only likely to roam the area. <i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i> (although not recorded nor signs of their presence) is expected to occur in the project area suggesting that it could use the project area for foraging. Primary nesting habitat is not present. One habitat type was identified, namely previously ploughed areas representing disturbed low lying Saldanha Granite Strandveld. The site is currently characterised by highly degraded habitat conditions, low plant species diversity. <i>C. maurus</i> is strongly associated with fynbos ecosystems, particularly for	SEI – Low Sensitivity CI = Medium FI = High BI = Medium RR = High. Habitat not on site or in close proximity.



		damp underfoot and not over water. Concealed by rank vegetation. This species breeds from Aug- Nov with nestlings departing approximately two months later. Prefers open ground with low vegetation for hunting, where it feeds on a diet comprising mainly of small mammals, especially <i>Otomys</i> and <i>Rhabdomys</i> species at coastal sites and birds in montane habitats. At inland sites the diet shifts between small mammals to birds depending on the season. (BirdLife Int., 2016; Taylor et al., 2015; Tarboton, 2014 and Chittenden, 2009)	breeding, and typically requires large, contiguous patches of high-quality habitat (Simmons and Curtis-Scott, 2025). SCC-specific buffers were considered, but no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or other buffer-triggering features were recorded within the development footprint or PAOI. No SCC-specific buffers are required. no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or key habitat features were recorded, and that the degraded condition of the site limits its importance for SCC.	
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Table 2: Faunal SCC that has a distribution which includes the project area.

Taxon	Common name	Species	Threat status	Likelihood of Occurrence	Importance of project area to SCC
Amphibian	Cape Caco	<i>Cacosternum capense</i>	NT	Low	Medium
Reptile	Kasner's Dwarf Burrowing Skink	<i>Scelotes kasneri</i>	EN	Low	Medium
Reptile	Black girdled lizard	<i>Cordylus niger</i>	NT	Low	Medium
Mammal	Grant's Golden Mole	<i>Eremitalpa granti</i>	VU	Low	Medium
Mammal	African Clawless Otter	<i>Aonyx capensis</i>	NT	Low	Low

The development will have a low SEI on the PAOI confirming the low sensitivity rating in the environmental screen tool report.

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

The animal species compliance statement, must contain, as a minimum, the following information:

- Contact details and curriculum vitae of the specialist including SACNASP registration number and field of expertise; - **Refer to cover page, section 1.1. and Appendix A of this report**
- A signed statement of independence by the specialist; **Refer to page 2 of this report**
- A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment; **Refer to section 2.**
- A description of the methodology used to undertake the site survey and prepare the compliance statement, including equipment and modelling used where relevant; **Refer to section 3.**
- Where required, proposed impact management actions and outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMP; **Refer to section 4.**
- A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data; **Refer to section 5.**
- The mean density of observations/ number of samples sites per unit area; and **Refer to section 6.**



- Any conditions to which the compliance statement is subjected. **Refer to section 7.**

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. Nicolaas Hanekom (the specialist) is suitably qualified in terms of the protocols as an Ecologist. Ecologist is a recognised registration for Animal Studies. Nicolaas Hanekom did his first fauna specialist report in 2006. Most of the reports reference in the CV refers to biodiversity assessments. These biodiversity assessments include fauna (animals) sections in the reports since fauna is a subsection of biodiversity. Then since 2019 when the protocols Nicolaas Hanekom did first terrestrial animal impact assessments and compliance statements in terms of the protocols, and after 2020, when the protocols were amended he did animal impact assessments.

1.2. Scope and Objectives

The protocol² provides the criteria for the reporting of requirements for the assessment and reporting of impacts on animal 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 “very high or high sensitivity” for animal species on the national web based environmental screening tool must submit an Animal Species Impact Assessment Report. However, where the information gathered from the Initial Site Sensitivity Verification and the specialist assessment differs from the designation of “very high or high” animal species sensitivity from the national web based environmental screening tool and it is found to be of a “medium or low” sensitivity, then an animal species impact assessment is not required. Should this apply, an Animal Species Compliance Statement is to be provided.

1.3. Terms of Reference

The Animal Species Compliance Statement, must be prepared by a suitably qualified specialist

² Published in Government Notice No. 1150 in Government Gazette 43855 30 October 2020). This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za



in the field of Zoological 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 animal 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

Sensitivity Mapping and Assessment (Site Ecological Importance)³ Degraded Saldanha Granite Strandveld

Where the site-specific assessment produces lower or higher SEI classification than the ‘environmental sensitivity’ output of the screening tool for that particular site, it is the responsibility of the specialist to provide a clear and defensible justification for the difference. SEI is considered to be a function of the biodiversity importance (BI) of the receptor (e.g. species of conservation concern, the vegetation/fauna community or habitat type present on the site and its resilience to impacts (receptor resilience [RR]) as follows:

$$SEI = BI + RR$$

BI in turn is a function of conservation importance (CI) and the functional integrity (FI) of the receptor as follows:

$$BI = CI + FI$$

Conservation importance (CI) is evaluated in accordance with recognised established internationally acceptable principles and criteria for the determination of biodiversity-related value, including the IUCN Red List of Species, Red List of Ecosystems and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA; IUCN [2016]).

Conservation importance is defined here as:

“The importance of a site for supporting biodiversity features of conservation concern present, e.g. populations of IUCN threatened and Near Threatened species (CR, EN, VU and NT), Rare species, range-restricted species, globally significant populations of congregatory species, and areas of threatened ecosystem types, through predominantly natural processes.”

These criteria are defined as follows:

³ South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). 2020. Species Environmental Assessment Guideline. Guidelines for the implementation of the Fauna and Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria. Version 4.1 2026.



IUCN threatened and Near Threatened species (CR, EN, VU and NT) are defined as either the global or national assessments of the risk of extinction as evaluated by a dedicated panel of species specialists according to the criteria of the International Union for The Conservation of Nature (www.iucnredlist.org). Where the global and national assessments differ for the same taxon, the national evaluation of status should be used in calculating SEI unless the global assessment is both more recent and of a more threatened category. It is important to note that the specialist is required to have a firm understanding of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (IUCN 2012) in order to appropriately apply these for the evaluation of SEI. This criterion can be assessed using confirmed occurrences of species or the suitability of the habitat to support these species.

Rare species are those included on South Africa's National Red List as Rare or Critically Rare or Extremely Rare. These are highly restricted species that are currently not declining. However, should any development impact on a population of these species they will immediately qualify under one of the IUCN categories of threat.

Range-restricted species – the presence of terrestrial flora, vertebrate and invertebrate fauna with a global population extent of occurrence (EOO) of 10 000 km² or less.

Globally significant populations of congregatory species – a roughly estimated proportion (%) of the global population of a fauna species that congregate for breeding/feeding/hibernation/other reasons.

Significant areas of threatened vegetation types – this is a function of both the area (size) being considered in relation to the total extent of that vegetation type (i.e. proportion) and how threatened (CR, EN, VU) the vegetation types are.

Natural processes – natural unmanaged areas with low levels of ecological disturbance have largely intact natural processes such as pollination, seed dispersal and migration, and thus have greater intrinsic conservation importance than those that are modified through ecological disturbance.

While most of the features that will be included in the CI will be provided by the screening tool, it is important to note that CI is evaluated at a much finer spatial scale and based on fieldwork data collection and comprehensive desktop analyses performed by the specialist during the EA process. As a minimum requirement, CI needs to be determined for each identified habitat within the project footprint/PAOI, but best practice recommendation is that it should be determined for all habitats within the entire PAOI.

Fulfilling criteria to evaluate CI do not rely on a single specific threshold for each of the above defining characteristics but can act in combination or in isolation, providing a more robust evaluation of CI as per table below.



Conservation importance	Fulfilling criteria
Very high	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of CR, EN, VU or Extremely Rare or Critically Rare species that have a global EOO of < 10 km². Any area of natural habitat of a CR ecosystem type or large area (> 0.1% of the total ecosystem type extent) of natural habitat of EN ecosystem type. Globally significant populations of congregatory species (> 10% of global population).
High	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of CR, EN, VU species that have a global EOO of > 10 km². IUCN threatened species (CR, EN, VU) must be listed under any criterion other than A, if listed as threatened only under Criterion A, include if there are less than 10 locations or < 10 000 mature individuals remaining. Small area (> 0.01% but < 0.1% of the total ecosystem type extent) of natural habitat of EN ecosystem type or large area (> 0.1%) of natural habitat of VU ecosystem type. Presence of Rare species. Globally significant populations of congregatory species (> 1% but < 10% of global population).
Medium	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of populations of NT species, threatened species (CR, EN, VU) listed under Criterion A only and which have more than 10 locations or more than 10 000 mature individuals. Any area of natural habitat of threatened ecosystem type with status of VU. Presence of range-restricted species. > 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with potential to support SCC.
Low	No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC. No confirmed or highly likely populations of range-restricted species. < 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with limited potential to support SCC.
Very low	No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of SCC. No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of range-restricted species. No natural habitat remaining.



Furthermore, while CI is most likely to be assessed based on data collected during the fieldwork survey, it can also be an assessment of the suitability of the receptor to support populations conforming to the fulfilling criteria. As can be seen from the worked example below, each of these evaluations of the fulfilling criteria demand necessary justification.

Functional integrity (FI) of the receptor (e.g. the vegetation/fauna community or habitat type) is defined here as the receptors' current ability to maintain the structure and functions that define it, compared to its known or predicted state under ideal conditions. Simply stated, FI is:

'A measure of the ecological condition of the impact receptor as determined by its remaining intact and functional area, its connectivity to other natural areas and the degree of current persistent ecological impacts.'

These criteria can be defined as:

- Connectivity to other natural areas – connectivity, which can also be measured conversely as the degree of habitat fragmentation, refers to how connected habitat patches are to each other, which has a significant influence on numerous ecological process, such as migration and dispersal opportunities of biota and therefore genetic exchange between populations. Connectivity to other similar habitats becomes more important as the remaining intact and functional area of a habitat decreases, mainly because population sizes decrease and are therefore at greater risk from ecological perturbations and inbreeding effects. The degree of connectivity between habitat patches varies greatly with the dispersal ability of the taxon or taxon group (e.g. fossorial reptiles) in question.
- Degree of current persistent negative ecological impacts – persistent negative impacts such as uncontrolled spread of alien and invasive flora effectively decreases both the remaining intact area and ecosystem functioning of a particular habitat.
- Remaining intact and functional area – the proportion of the receptor that supports natural habitat with intact ecological processes – small areas are less likely to withstand ecological degradation compared to large areas, and the latter are therefore better able to maintain structure and function allowing for intact ecological processes.

$$SEI = BI + RR$$

BI in turn is a function of conservation importance (CI) and the functional integrity (FI) of the receptor as follows:

CI = **low**. Reason be that the vegetation and habitat has been lost. That no Species of Conservation Concern was mapped. On the edge of urban development and ecological connectivity and functioning compromised by historic agriculture activities, including ploughing. The small area mapped as CBA is degraded and consists of pioneer plants and does not represent the vegetation structure of Saldanha Granite Standveld. Off the mapped CBA area, approximately 800m² consist of degraded vegetation that does not represent Saldanha Granite Standveld Vegetation structure and the rest are disturbed areas. The CBA is contested, in which



regard we wish to note that in certain cases, very small fragments of CBA are often outliers from the process of developing the BSP and can be considered as errors which is clear in this site mapped CBA. The rest of the development area was correctly mapped as no CBA or ESA. None of the species listed in the Screening Tool Report were recorded on site. The vegetation does not represent the vegetation structures associated with the Saldanha Granite Strandveld vegetation type.

- FI= **low**. On the edge of urban development and ecological connectivity and functioning compromised by historic agriculture activities, including ploughing. Limited functionality is present on site due to the past disturbances.

$$BI = CI + FI$$

Therefore, using table below, the BI was assessed to be very **low** (CI **low** = and FI = **low**)

Recalling that biodiversity importance (BI) is a function of conservation importance (CI) and the functional integrity (FI) of a receptor, BI can be derived from a simple matrix of CI and FI as per table below.

Biodiversity importance		Conservation importance				
		Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Functional integrity	Very high	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Low
	High	Very high	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Very low
	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Very low
	Very low	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low

Receptor resilience (RR) is defined here as:

'The intrinsic capacity of the receptor to resist major damage from disturbance and/or to recover to its original state with limited or no human intervention.'

The fulfilling criteria to evaluate RR are based on the estimated recovery time required to restore an appreciable portion of functionality to the receptor (refer to table below) and will require justification by the specialist. The specialist needs to bear in mind that resilience will often be



linked to a particular disturbance or impact, or even time of year, and needs to be described in relation to these factors. Receptor resilience needs to be evaluated by the specialist and justification for each evaluation must be provided in the report.

Resilience	Fulfilling criteria
Very high	Habitat that can recover rapidly (~ less than 5 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a very high likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a very high likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
High	Habitat that can recover relatively quickly (~ 5–10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a high likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a high likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Medium	Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a moderate likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a moderate likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Low	Habitat that is unlikely to be able to recover fully after a relatively long period: > 15 years required to restore ~ less than 50% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a low likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a low likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Very low	Habitat that is unable to recover from major impacts, or species that are unlikely to remain at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that are unlikely to return to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.

The receptor resilience should be an assessment of whether the ecosystem in its current condition is resilient to disturbance and not the resilience of the original ecosystem to past disturbances unrelated to the proposed development.

The RR = **high**. Reason be that it habitat representing Saldanha Granite Strandveld was lost and the habitat is unlikely to be able to recover. In this regard both the historical ploughed areas not mapped as CBA or ESA as well as the small mapped CBA are ecosystems which are present as a result of high levels of historical disturbance and are therefore both highly resilient



ecosystems. The resilience should therefore be rated as high or very high with a resultant SEI of very low. We further wish to recommend that the impact ratings should be re-evaluated after a reassessment of the SEI and the need for a biodiversity offset verified accordingly.

$$\text{SEI (very low)} = \text{BI (low)} + \text{RR (high)}$$

Site ecological importance		Biodiversity importance				
		Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Receptor resilience	Very low	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Low
	Low	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Very low
	Medium	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
	High	High	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low
	Very high	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low

Guidelines for interpreting SEI in the context of the proposed development activities.

Site ecological importance	Interpretation in relation to proposed development activities
Very high	Avoidance mitigation – no destructive development activities should be considered. Offset mitigation not acceptable/not possible (i.e. last remaining populations of species, last remaining good condition patches of ecosystems/ unique species assemblages). Destructive impacts for species/ecosystems where persistence target remains.
High	Avoidance mitigation wherever possible. Minimisation mitigation – changes to project infrastructure design to limit the amount of habitat impacted; limited development activities of low impact acceptable. Offset mitigation may be required for high impact activities.
Medium	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Low	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Very low	Minimisation mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable and restoration activities may not be required.

The PAOI mapped for this area in the screen toll report was very high. The assess Site Ecological importance is **very low**, which is confirmed by the fact that the area was not mapped CBA or ESA, except for the small incorrectly mapped area.



The animal species listed in the environmental screen tool report was not observed or recorded on site and will also not be impacted. SCC-specific buffers were considered, but no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or other buffer-triggering features were recorded within the development footprint or PAOI. No SCC-specific buffers are required. No SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or key habitat features were recorded, and that the degraded condition of the site limits its importance for SCC. The PAOI mapped for this area in the screen tool report was very low and medium. The assess Site Ecological importance is very low, which is confirmed by the fact that the area was not mapped CBA or ESA, except for the small incorrectly mapped area as medium in screen tool report. As can be noted from the photograph and historical images, the area was heavily impacted in the past and the vegetation structures compromised in such an extent that the vegetation recorded during the site survey consists mostly of pioneer plants such as *Aizoon paniculatum*, *Oncosiphon suffruticosum*, *Bromus pectinatus*, *Lycium tetrandrum*, *Lycium ferocissimum*, *Trachyandra divaricate*, *Leysera gnaphalodes*, *Carpobrotus quadrifidus*, *Osteospermum incanum subsp. incanum*, *Lapeirousia anceps*, *Ruschia macowanii* (definitely not *Ruschia langebaanensis* determined from the time of flowering. *Ruschia langebaanensis* flowers from May to July and *Ruschia macowanii* from September to November), *Hermannia scabra*, *Lycium tetrandrum*, *Othonna cylindrica*, *Moraea minor*, *Hermannia humifusa*, *Euphorbia burmannii*, *Senecio sarcoides*, *Felicia tenella*, *Dimorphoheca pluvialis*, and *Drosanthemum floribundum*.

One habitat type was identified, namely previously ploughed areas representing disturbed low lying Saldanha Granite Strandveld. The site is currently characterised by highly degraded habitat conditions, low plant species diversity. *C. maurus* is strongly associated with fynbos ecosystems, particularly for breeding, and typically requires large, contiguous patches of high-quality habitat (Simmons and Curtis-Scott, 2025). SCC-specific buffers were considered, but no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or other buffer-triggering features were recorded within the development footprint or PAOI. No SCC-specific buffers are required. No SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or key habitat features were recorded, and that the degraded condition of the site limits its importance for SCC.

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:

- 2025 Mammal Red List - <https://ewt.org/2025-red-mammal-list/>
- 2025 Bird Red List - <https://www.birdlife.org.za/red-data-book/>
- SANBI. 2026. Species Environmental Assessment Guideline. Guidelines for the implementation of the Fauna and Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa Version 4.1 South Africa. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



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 was 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 presence of fauna must be evaluated based on the literature and available databases but in many cases, these databases are not intended for fine-scale use and the reliability and adequacy of these data sources relies heavily on the extent to which the area has been sampled in the past. Many areas have not been well sampled with the result that the species lists derived for the area do not always adequately reflect the actual fauna and flora present at the site. Cryptic/nocturnal animals might not have been sampled and encountered. This is acknowledged as a limitation of the study, however it is substantially reduced through extracting the species lists for a substantially larger area than the site and through the inclusion of information from previous experience in the wider area. The assessment was undertaken using sampling methods appropriate to the protocols, terms of reference and methodologies described above.

For the Avi-Fauna point counts, which involve standing at designated locations to record birds seen or heard, walking along predefined lines, observations when in the area, historical recordings and history of visiting the area over years were used as sampling methods. Sampling was done in September and within the months recommended in the Species Environmental Assessment Guidelines.

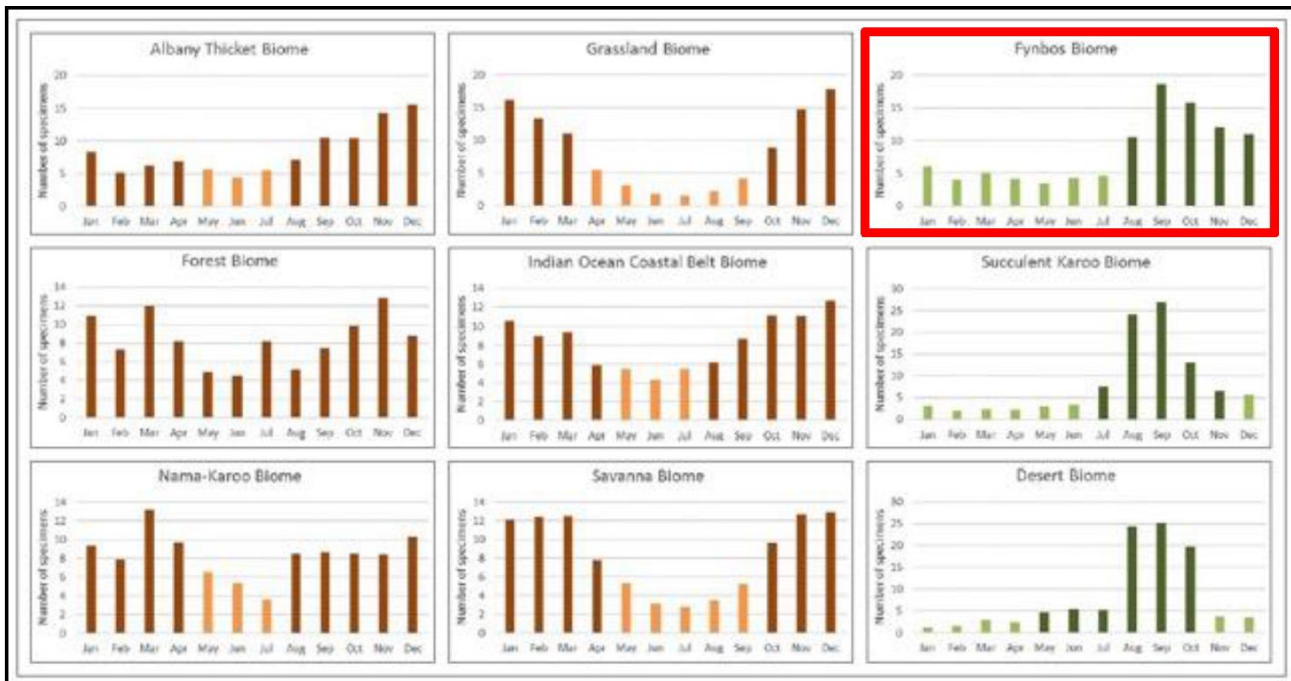


Figure 2: Recommended survey periods for different biomes (Species Environmental Assessment Guidelines). The site is within the fynbos biome.

The study area was surveyed on foot and outside the development area by vehicle, and all animal species, activities or footprints in the greater study area were noted. Various transects were conducted to cover the area. Particular attention was paid to potential fauna and flora Species of Conservation Concern that could have been present. Various photographs were taken.

For the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) surveys and sampling the following techniques were used. For Avi-Fauna, surveys were focus on observations while walking, using elevated areas to do surveys over time using binoculars, observations while driving and knowledge of years visiting the area. For mammals surveys was focus on direct observations were made by walking through the project area and recording species seen. In addition, habitats that typically provide refuge for faunal species were targeted to search for specific species.

Reptiles and terrestrial amphibians were targeted in microhabitats by lifting rocks and logs, peeling away bark and scraping through leaf litter. While walking the project area, mammals and Avi-Fauna are often flushed from hiding and were recorded.

Indirect observation is the searching for evidence of faunal presence and includes spoor, skat, roadkill, skulls, quills, dens, burrows, hairs, scrapings, and diggings.

Survey Map

Legend

- Farm Portions

Map Center: Lon: 17°58'26.6"E
Lat: 32°43'45.6"S

Scale: 1:4,834

Date created: 2026/19/05

Source: Esri, Contributor, Geographic Names and the GIS User Community
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Chief Surveyor-General (DURPD)

The map displays an aerial view of Stompneus Village. A red solid line outlines a specific area, while yellow dashed lines delineate various farm portions. The village is situated near Star Road and Main Street. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances from 0 to 0.25 km. The map is oriented with North at the top, as indicated by the north arrow in the top left corner.

A total of approximately 3.7km was covered during the survey as per the photographs below. Only photos of relevance were taken and include as proof below. A total of 3 hours were spent on site and area for further observation purposes.



Info

P9172357

September 17 2024

12 39 PM

Add a description

Saldanha Bay



Info

P9172358

September 17 2024

12 41 PM

Add a description

Saldanha Bay





Info

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September 17 2024

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Add a description

Saldanha Bay



Next



Info

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September 17 2024

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Add a description

Saldanha Bay





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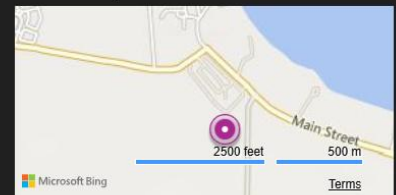
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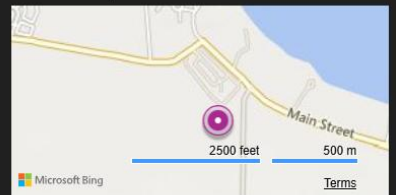
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Info



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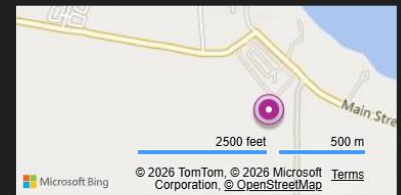
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Add a description



Saldanha Bay



Info



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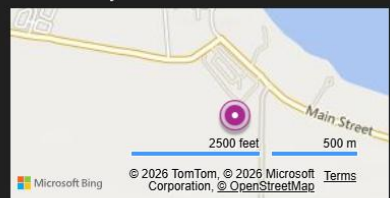
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Saldanha Bay





Info



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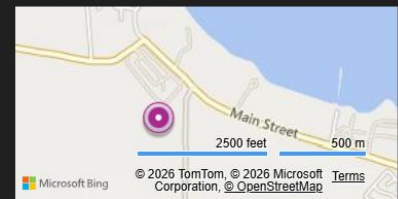
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Saldanha Bay



Info



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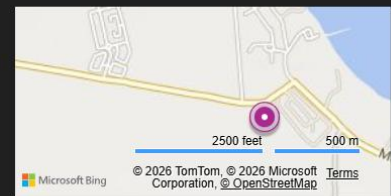
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Add a description



West Coast





Info

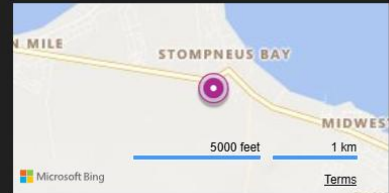
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 West Coast



Info

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 September 17 2024

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 West Coast





Info

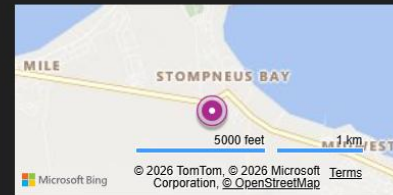
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👤 West Coast



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👤 Saldanha Bay





Info

September 17 2024

12 58 PM

Add a description

Saldanha Bay

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Info

September 17 2024

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Saldanha Bay

Microsoft Bing © 2026 TomTom, © 2026 Microsoft Corporation, © OpenStreetMap



Info



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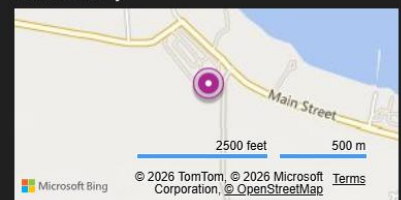
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Saldanha Bay



Info



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Add a description



Saldanha Bay



No Threatened or Protected Species were recorded on site and unlikely that they will occur on site due to the transformed state of the area.

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

- Should any faunal SCC be encountered during construction, these must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and photographs placed on iNaturalist



- Any faunal species that may die as a result of construction activities must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and these records placed on iNaturalist.
- In addition to all mitigations listed above a clause must be included in contracts for ALL personnel working on site stating that: “no wild animals will be hunted, killed, poisoned or captured. No wild animals will be imported into, exported from or transported in or through the province. No wild animals will be sold, bought, donated and no person associated with the development will be in possession of any live wild animal, carcass or anything manufactured from the carcass.” A clause relating to fines, possible dismissal and legal prosecution must be included should any of the above transgressions occur, especially for SCC.
- Fauna chance-find protocol, restrictions on night lighting, pet control during construction, and alien-plant clearing must be included in EMP.

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

The site visit was conducted 17 September 2024. The overall confidence in the completeness and accuracy of the animal species findings at this point in time is considered to be good. A follow-up survey is not considered essential for decision-making.

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

No animal species of conservation concern were recorded nor is their preferred habitat present on site. The animal species listed in the environmental screen tool report was not observed or recorded on site and will also not be impacted on. One habitat type was identified, namely previously ploughed areas representing disturbed low lying Saldanha Granite Strandveld. The site is currently characterised by highly degraded habitat conditions, low plant species diversity. *C. maurus* is strongly associated with fynbos ecosystems, particularly for breeding, and typically requires large, contiguous patches of high-quality habitat (Simmons and Curtis-Scott, 2025). SCC-specific buffers were considered, but no SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or other buffer-triggering features were recorded within the development footprint or PAOI. No SCC-specific buffers are required. No SCC breeding sites, roosting sites, confirmed populations or key habitat features were recorded, and that the degraded condition of the site limits its importance for SCC.

The species observed or evidence of their existence during the site survey were:

- Cape mole-rat activities *Georchus capensis*
- Pied crow *Corvus albus*
- Bokmakierie *Telophorus zeylonus*
- Angulate tortoise *Chersina angulate*
- Cape spurfowl *Pternistis capensis*



- Pied starling *Lamprotornis bicolor*
- Cape wagtail *Motacilla capensis*
- Cape sparrow *Passer melanurus*
- Cape Gray mongoose *Herpestes pulverulentus*
- Helmeted Guinea Fowl *Numida meleagris*

Concluding Statement

The compliance statement contains the main components required for an Animal Species Compliance Statement and provides a reasonable basis for concluding that the site is of low sensitivity for the animal species theme. The report identifies the relevant screening-tool species, evaluates habitat suitability, provides site photographs, documents field observations, and includes mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMP.

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

Alexander G Marais J. 2007. a Guide To The Reptiles Of Southern Africa.

Barnes K.N. 2000. The Eskom Red Data book of birds of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. BirdLife South Africa, Johannesburg.

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Friedmann Y. & Daly B. (eds) 2004. Red Data Book of the mammals of South Africa: a conservation assessment. CBSG Southern Africa, Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN), Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa.

Hockey PAR., Dean WRJ & Ryan PG. 2006. Roberts Birds Of Southern Africa. VIIth Edition.



Minter L.R., Burger M., Harrison J.A., Braack H.H., Bishop P.J. and Kloepper D. 2004. Atlas and Red Data book of the frogs of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Mucina, L. and M. Rutherford. *Eds.* 2018 online update. Vegetation map of South Africa, Lesotho, and Swaziland. *Strelitzia 19*. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Smithers RHN. 1983. Land Mammals Of Southern Africa. A field Guide.

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 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. Nicolaas Hanekom (the specialist) is suitably qualified in terms of the protocols as an Ecologist. Ecologist is a recognised registration for Animal Studies. Nicolaas Hanekom did his first fauna specialist report in 2006. Most of the reports reference in the CV refers to biodiversity assessments. These biodiversity assessments include fauna (animals) sections in the reports since fauna is a subsection of biodiversity. Then since 2019 when the protocols Nicolaas Hanekom did first terrestrial animal impact assessments and compliance statements in terms of the protocols, and after 2020, when the protocols were amended he did animal impact assessments.

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, Wadrikt 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 (fauna and flora) 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 (fauna, flora and Avi-fauna) and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications) • Prieska Photovoltaic Power Generation Project. Prieska Commonage



	Northern Cape. Biodiversity And Ecological Baseline Survey. July 2011. (Included Terrestrial (fauna, flora and Avi-fauna) and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications) • Witteklip Erf 123 Extension, Vredenburg. Biodiversity Baseline Survey. Updated - October 2012 (Included Terrestrial (fauna, flora and Avi-fauna) 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). • TERRESTRIAL PLANT SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT GOUDA PIGGERY (PTY) LTD, ON FARM DASDRIF RE/945, MOORREESBURG. February 2022
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- ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED SALDANHA BULK DRY TERMINAL VEGETATION CLEARING AND ORE AND MINERAL SANDS BULK STORAGE FACILITY on PORTIONS 1 OF FARM NO 1043, VREDENBURG. November 2020.
- ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ATLANTIS PHOSPHATE MINE, LIME SALES LTD. PORTION 1 OF FARM 982, ATLANTIS. August 2022.
- ANIMAL SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT PROPOSED EXPANSION OF EXISTING CHICKEN LAYING HOUSES, REARING HOUSES AND HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE AT ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS, TURTLE SPRINGS, STANFORD. November 2022.
- THE PROPOSED SAND MINING ON PORTIONS OF REMAINDER OF FARM 781, CALEDON, WESTERN CAPE. August 2023.
- ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE THE PROPOSED 900 IRDP HOUSING ON PORTION 3 OF FARM 282 IN SALDANHA. PHASE 1: APPROX. 500IRDP ERVEN (APPROX. 11,4 HA) INSIDE URBAN EDGE. PHASE 2: APPROX. 400IRDP ERVEN (APPROX. 13,5 HA) OUTSIDE URBAN EDGE WITH A TOTAL DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT OF APPROXIMATELY 25HA. October 2023. ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT
- RETAIL AND FUELING STATION DEVELOPMENT ON PORTION 7 OF FARM JACOBUSKRAAL NO 554, YZERFONTEIN. November 2023.
- TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT SISHEN IRON ORE MINE EXPANSION PROJECT APPLICATION. September 2022

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