

APPENDIX D: SPECIALIST REPORTS

Site Sensitivity Verification Report

Environmental Screening Report

Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement Report

High-Level Desktop Heritage Report

Response to NID (Notification of Intent to Develop)

Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity Verification and Compliance Statement

SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION REPORT

**THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW
DWELLING ON ERF 3806 (PORTION OF ERF
2916) SEA VISTA, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN
THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN
CAPE**

DEDEAT REF: EC08/C/LN1/M/41-2026

Prepared for: Mr. Pearton

Submitted in support of an application for Environmental Authorisation in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, as amended 07 April 2017



REPORT PREPARED BY: HORT-COUTURE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & PLANNING CC
1 Halstead Lane Port Alfred 6170 | Tel: 064 783 1668 | Email: admin@hortcuture.co.za



DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Report Title	THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806 (PORTION OF ERF 2916) SEA VISTA, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE	
Applicant	Mr. Pearton	
Author	Warren Lange / Anastasia Doyle	
Author's E-mail address	warren@hortcouture.co.za / anastasia@hortcouture.co.za	
Reviewer	Warren Lange	
Professional registration/s	BL (Pret) Pr Larch (SACLAP) Reg. EAP (2020/1503) Pr. Sci. Nat. (147880)	MSS (Rhodes University) Cand. EAP (2023/6415)
Report Status	Final	
Report date	August 2026	
Company	Hort Couture	



STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

This statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and with due consideration of all other applicable national and provincial legislation, policies, and guidelines relevant to ecological and biodiversity assessment. These include, but are not limited to, the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004), the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998), and associated protocols and frameworks prescribed under the national environmental screening system.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) hereby declares that the findings, interpretations, and recommendations presented in this Site Sensitivity Verification Report (SSV) for the Port Alfred sewerage infrastructure upgrade: Phase 4, are based on independent and objective professional judgment. The EAP has no vested financial, personal, or other interest in the proposed project, other than remuneration for professional services rendered in accordance with standard consultancy terms.

All information contained in this report is, to the best of the EAP's knowledge, true and correct, and has been prepared without influence, bias, or prejudice in favour of any party. The EAP further confirms that the assessment has been undertaken in good faith and in accordance with the principles of environmental management as set out in Section 2 of NEMA.

EXPERTISE OF COMPANY AND SPECIALIST

Hort-Couture Landscape Architects and Planners is a multidisciplinary consulting practice offering holistic environmental and landscape solutions across the disciplines of Environmental Planning and Consulting and Landscape Architecture. The firm undertakes a diverse range of projects within the residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors, and maintains full competency in all aspects of environmental assessment, design, and compliance.

Core Areas of Expertise Include:

- Environmental Planning and Consulting: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); Public Participation Processes (PPP); Environmental Management Programmes (EMPr); Protected Area Management Plans (PAMP); Feasibility Studies; Visual Impact Assessments (VIA); Environmental Auditing; Environmental Control Officer (ECO) services; and a wide range of specialist environmental studies.
- Urban Design: Masterplanning, Urban Design Frameworks (UDF), open space systems planning, and integrated land-use assessment.
- Landscape Architecture: Comprehensive spatial and visual assessments and the preparation of bespoke landscape design packages for private, commercial, industrial, and institutional clients.

Warren Lange

Principal Member – Hort-Couture Landscape Architects and Planners

Qualifications & Professional Registrations:

- Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (University of Pretoria, 1994)
- Professional Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAPASA Reg. No. 2020/1503)
- Professional Landscape Architect (SACLAP Reg. No. 20244)



- Professional Natural Scientist: Environmental Science (Pr. Sci. Nat. 147880)
- Member: Institute of Landscape Architects of South Africa (ILASA)
- Member: Institute of Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa (IAIASa)

Experience Summary:

Mr. Lange is a seasoned environmental and landscape professional with over 25 years of experience in environmental planning, impact assessment, and landscape architectural design. He has been involved in numerous environmental, biodiversity, and terrestrial ecology specialist studies throughout South Africa, with particular expertise in the Eastern Cape coastal region. Residing in Port Alfred, he possesses intimate knowledge of local environmental systems within the Ndlambe Municipality and along the broader Eastern Cape coastline. His specialist focus integrates environmental management, ecological restoration, and landscape planning toward environmentally and socially sustainable development outcomes.

Ms Anastasia Doyle

- Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Reg. No. 2023/6415)
- Master of Social Science degree in Sociology from Rhodes University

Experience Summary:

Ms Doyle has accumulated approximately six years of professional experience in applied socio-economic and environmental research. For the past three years she has been employed at Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planners, where she serves as a Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner registered with EAPASA (Reg. No. 2023/6415). Within this role she has been actively involved in the preparation and review of Environmental Impact Assessments and Basic Assessment processes, with particular responsibility for socio-economic baseline analysis, stakeholder engagement support, data collection and interpretation of community level impacts associated with proposed developments.

Ms Doyle's methodological strengths lie in qualitative and mixed methods research approaches, including stakeholder interviews, participatory engagement processes and socio-economic field assessments. She is experienced in the collection and analysis of primary field data, interpretation of demographic and economic indicators, and the integration of socio-economic considerations within environmental planning and impact assessment frameworks. In addition, she possesses technical skills in spatial analysis and mapping using Geographic Information Systems such as QGIS, enabling the integration of socio spatial data into socio economic assessments.

Warren Lange

EAP and Environmental scientist:
Biodiversity Services Professional
(Pr. Sci. Nat. 147880)

Anastasia Doyle

Candidate EAP (Reg. No. 2023/6415)
Social Scientist (MSS)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Site Sensitivity Verification Report has been prepared to confirm and ground truth the environmental sensitivity of the proposed development. The verification supports the environmental screening process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act and associated Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, ensuring that the development proposal is appropriately aligned with the site-specific environmental context and applicable regulatory requirements.

Project Overview

The Applicant, Mr Pearton, has appointed Hort Couture Landscape Architecture and Planning as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the required environmental studies, identify and assess potential environmental impacts, and compile a Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme for submission to the relevant authority.

Activity Description

The proposed activity entails the development of a new private residential dwelling and associated infrastructure on Erf 3806, St Francis Bay.

The development components are anticipated to include the following:

- A multi storey brick and mortar residential dwelling with a total floor area of approximately 500 square metres.
- Associated decks, patios and external entertainment areas linked to the dwelling and canal frontage.
- A swimming pool and associated hard landscaped areas.
- An enclosed pergola or similar covered structure along the canal frontage.
- Solar power generation and backup infrastructure.
- Rainwater harvesting tanks and associated water storage infrastructure.
- Connection to existing Kouga Local Municipality bulk services, including water, electricity, sewerage or approved sanitation infrastructure and municipal solid waste services, where applicable.
- Landscaping, garden rehabilitation, access, parking and service areas associated with the residential use of the property.
- The total development footprint, inclusive of the dwelling footprint, decks, patios, pool, pergola, access, services, hard landscaping and associated external areas, is anticipated to be approximately 600 square metres.

Vegetation clearing is expected to be limited, as the site consists predominantly of maintained landscaped garden areas rather than intact natural coastal vegetation. No unnecessary removal of indigenous vegetation will be undertaken. Any disturbed areas will be stabilised and rehabilitated through appropriate landscaping, erosion control and environmental management measures.

The proposed development will be assessed through a Basic Assessment process, during which potential impacts on the estuarine environment, canal frontage, stormwater management, biodiversity, visual character and broader receiving environment will be identified and addressed through appropriate avoidance, mitigation and management measures.



Study area

The approximate central coordinates of the study area are:

Latitude: 34°08'46.5"S

Longitude: 24°50'13.4"E

The subject property comprises Erf 3806, St Francis Bay, situated within the Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. The locality map below (Figure 1) further indicates the position of the study area in relation to the immediate and broader geographical surrounding.



Figure 1 Locality Map



2.1. Design Considerations

The development components are anticipated to include the following:

- A multi storey brick and mortar residential dwelling with a total floor area of approximately 500 square metres.
- Associated decks, patios and external entertainment areas linked to the dwelling and canal frontage.
- A swimming pool and associated hard landscaped areas.
- An enclosed pergola or similar covered structure along the canal frontage.
- The total development footprint, inclusive of the dwelling footprint, decks, patios, pool, pergola, access, services, hard landscaping and associated external areas, is anticipated to be approximately 600 square metres.

2.2. Landscaping and Environmental Management Integration

Landscaping, garden rehabilitation, access, parking and service areas associated with the residential use of the property.

2.3. Services and Engineering Infrastructure

The proposed development will consist of solar power generation and backup infrastructure. It will also make use of rainwater harvesting tanks and associated water storage infrastructure.

2.4. Municipal Bulk Services

Connection to existing Kouga Local Municipality bulk services, including water, electricity, sewerage or approved sanitation infrastructure and municipal solid waste services, where applicable.

2.5. Foundations and Structural Engineering

Excavation will be localised to the development footprints, reducing disturbance. Slope stabilisation measures will not be necessary as the development footprint is mostly flat. Erosion control and indigenous vegetation reinstatement (where necessary) will be implemented. Stormwater management will be incorporated into the design to prevent erosion, sedimentation and pollution.

2.6. Waste Management

Construction phase waste will be managed through separation, controlled storage and removal to a licensed municipal landfill facility. No on-site disposal or burning will be permitted. Solid waste will be stored in controlled, animal-proof areas and removed regularly, with recycling implemented where feasible. In the operational phase of the infrastructure development wastewater will be treated via the collection and transport to existing and functional wastewater treatment plants in the municipality.



3. Environmental Impact Avoidance and Sensitivity Considerations

The development layout has been informed by environmental sensitivity mapping and site verification, ensuring avoidance of high-sensitivity areas, including the estuary.

4. Transformation Level of the Development Footprint

The proposed development will be situated in a previously transformed area which already accommodates existing dwellings. The character of the residential area will be maintained and there will be minimal vegetation clearing. The development site is situated in between two developed residences with vegetation mostly being within maintained garden and landscaped areas.

5. Proximity to Sensitive areas and the Canals

The main watercourse in the area is the Kowie Estuary with the estuarine functional zone partially affecting the Wharf Street corridor Line and part of the West Bank. There are several wetlands in the area with the Wharf Street corridor Line being mostly affected by the wetland towards the R67.

6. Potential Construction Phase Disturbance Risks

Key environmental risks include disturbance to sensitive areas, erosion from exposed soils, vegetation disturbance, dust and noise impacts, waste generation and groundwater and stormwater-related impacts. Given the sensitivity of the receiving environment, these risks require proactive management through defined construction controls, erosion and sediment management, stormwater control and rehabilitation measures. The construction phase will also result in daily disruptions in traffic along the R72; health and safety, and quality of life for the residents will also be affected. Community engagement will be critical in terms of managing these sites.

7. Conclusion

The proposed development represents a low-intensity intervention within a sensitive but manageable receiving environment. While the broader site exhibits high environmental sensitivity, the actual development footprint is limited. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, including strict footprint control, stormwater management and ongoing environmental management, impacts can be effectively contained and reduced to acceptable levels. The site is therefore considered suitable for the proposed development from a site sensitivity perspective, subject to compliance with the Basic Assessment process and implementation of the Environmental Management Programme.



Contents

EXPERTISE OF COMPANY AND SPECIALIST	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
Project Overview	5
Study area	6
2.1. Design Considerations	7
2.2. Landscaping and Environmental Management Integration	7
2.3. Services and Engineering Infrastructure	7
2.4. Municipal Bulk Services	7
2.5. Foundations and Structural Engineering	7
2.6. Waste Management	7
3. Environmental Impact Avoidance and Sensitivity Considerations	8
4. Transformation Level of the Development Footprint	8
5. Proximity to Sensitive areas and the Canals	8
6. Potential Construction Phase Disturbance Risks	8
7. Conclusion	8
List of Tables and Figures	10
Purpose of this Report	11
Legislative Context and Requirements	11
National Legislative Framework	11
Provincial Legislative and Policy Framework (Eastern Cape)	12
Eastern Cape, Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)	12
Environmental Screening Results and Assessment Outcomes	13
Screening Summary	14
Specialist Assessments Identified	16
Agricultural Impact Assessment	17
Palaeontology Impact Assessment	18
Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment (incl. Plant, Animal & Avifaunal Themes)	19
Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	22
Conclusion	24
Site Photographs	26
Appendix A – Screening Report	28



List of Tables and Figures

Table 1 Screening Summary	16
Table 2. Impact Table Summary.....	23
Figure 1 Locality Map.....	6
Figure 2. Agricultural Sensitivity Theme.....	17
Figure 3. Terrestrial Sensitivity Map.....	20
Figure 4. Plant Species Sensitivity	20
Figure 5. Animal Species Sensitivity	21
Figure 6. Aquatic biodiversity sensitivity theme.....	22



Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this Site Sensitivity Verification Report is to confirm and validate the environmental sensitivities identified by the National Web-Based Environmental Screening Tool for Farm Portion 3/666, Southwell, Local Ndlambe Municipality, Eastern Cape.

This report provides a site-specific assessment of the actual on-ground environmental conditions to ensure that the level of environmental sensitivity assigned by the screening tool accurately reflects the current state and extent of environmental transformation on the property. The verification aims to determine whether the default sensitivity ratings generated by the national screening tool are appropriate or whether they require adjustment (up- or downgrading) based on direct field observation, contextual analysis, and supporting specialist information.

The findings of this verification are intended to:

- Ensure that the environmental authorisation process is proportionate to the actual site sensitivity and potential impact of the proposed development.
- Confirm whether any specialist assessments identified in the Screening Report are indeed required, or whether they may be motivated for exclusion based on verified on-site conditions.
- Support the competent authority (Eastern Cape DEDEAT) in determining the correct environmental assessment pathway in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended in 2017 and 2019).

Legislative Context and Requirements

This report has been prepared in compliance with the following key legislative and procedural requirements applicable in the Western Cape:

National Legislative Framework

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
 - The NEMA provides the overarching legal framework for environmental management in South Africa.
 - In terms of Section 24(1), listed activities that may significantly impact the environment may only proceed after obtaining an Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the competent authority.
- Addresses procedures to be followed for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting of identified environmental themes in terms of section 24(5)(a) and (h) of NEMA when applying for Environmental Authorisation (EA)
 - Prior to the environmental assessment the current use of land and the potential environmental sensitivity of the site as identified by the National Screening Tool must be confirmed through the site sensitivity verification.
- The site sensitivity must be undertaken by an environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or a specialist, and the following verification must be used:



- a desktop analysis; using satellite imagery;
 - preliminary on-site inspection; and
 - any other available and relevant information.
1. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended by Government Notices R.326, R.327, R.325, and R.324 of April 2017, and R.517 of 2019)
 - These Regulations establish the procedural requirements for the submission and assessment of applications for environmental authorisation.
 - Appendix 6 of the Regulations outlines the minimum requirements for the content of specialist and verification reports.
 - The screening tool and site sensitivity verification are mandatory procedural steps for all EIA applications, as per Regulation 16(1)(v), requiring inclusion of a Screening Report in the application phase.

Provincial Legislative and Policy Framework (Eastern Cape)

- This is a requirement mandated through the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) as the competent authority for this application, requires that the Screening Report and Site Sensitivity Verification accompany any application for Basic Assessment or Environmental Authorisation.

Eastern Cape, Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)

- Where applicable, environmental sensitivity verification may also inform municipal land use and development application processes, ensuring alignment between environmental and spatial planning approvals.



Environmental Screening Results and Assessment Outcomes

In accordance with the requirements for a Basic Assessment Application under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), a National Web-Based Environmental Screening Tool report was generated for the proposed development.

The Screening Tool identifies a range of potential environmental sensitivities and corresponding specialist assessments based on the national environmental datasets relevant to the application area. These sensitivities are derived from various data informants including biodiversity, heritage, hydrological, and spatial development datasets, and are intended to provide an initial indication of potential environmental constraints and compliance triggers.

This Site Sensitivity Verification (SSV) Report, therefore, serves to ground-truth and verify the environmental sensitivity ratings assigned by the Screening Tool through a combination of desktop analysis and on-site inspection. The verification process evaluates the accuracy and relevance of the tool's outputs in the context of the actual biophysical and built environment conditions present on the site.

Where the Screening Tool has recommended certain specialist studies, this report provides a substantiated motivation indicating:

- Which specialist assessments are confirmed as relevant and will be undertaken; and
- Which assessments are not considered necessary, supported by verified evidence that the site's environmental conditions differ from the Screening Tool's default sensitivity rating.

The verified findings are used to ensure that the scope and level of environmental assessment remain proportionate to the site's true environmental risk and sensitivity, consistent with the intent of the screening and verification protocols issued in terms of Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020.

The following sections of this report provide a concise summary of:

- Development incentives, exclusions, restrictions, or prohibitions applicable to the proposed development footprint;
- The most environmentally sensitive features identified within or adjacent to the property; and
- The final verified sensitivity ratings applicable to the site under the selected application classification themes.

The selected application classification for the screening report was:

- Utilities Infrastructure| Pipelines| Water| Wastewater

This classification appropriately reflects the site's desired outcomes as a Sewer Infrastructure Upgrade.



Screening Summary

The screening tool identified a range of thematic environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint, with sensitivity ratings spanning from low to very high across the various datasets. Most of the elevated sensitivity ratings reflect regional features, mapped critical biodiversity areas and ecological support areas, rather than site-specific attributes, as the footprint itself is a fully transformed. Overall, the screening results highlight regional contextual sensitivities, while on-site conditions are expected to verify predominantly low environmental sensitivity.

Environmental Theme	Screening Sensitivity Rating	Key Sensitivity Features Identified		Verification Comment / Anticipated Outcome
Agriculture	High	Sensitivity High	Feature(s) 10. Moderate-High	The site falls in an area that has been previously transformed and already accommodates two residential households. The property is not utilised for crop production, grazing or any other agricultural activity, and no agricultural infrastructure occurs within the proposed development footprint. From the verification the sensitivity can be considered as low.
Animal Species	Very High	Sensitivity Medium Medium Very High	Feature(s) Sensitive species 13 Invertebrate-Aneuryphymus montanus Actinopterygii-Pseudobarbus senticeps	The site has been extensively transformed through the engineering of a canal system and accommodation of residences. The site is in proximity to the estuary however will not have a direct impact. A qualified aquatic SACNASP-registered specialist has been appointed to further assess the sensitivity of the development in this regard.
Aquatic Biodiversity	Very High	Sensitivity Very High Very High Very High Very High	Feature(s) CBA 1 ESA 1 Estuary Estuary_Kromme	Even though the site has been substantially transformed it still is within proximity to the estuary. A qualified aquatic SACNASP-registered specialist has been appointed to further assess the sensitivity of the development in this regard. Furthermore, a detailed stormwater management plan will be integrated into the basic assessment to address



Environmental Theme	Screening Sensitivity Rating	Key Sensitivity Features Identified		Verification Comment / Anticipated Outcome
				concerns of potential flooding and the required management of construction activity.
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage	Low	Sensitivity Low	Feature(s) Low Sensitivity	A site verification indicated no areas of significant archaeological and cultural significance within proximity to the proposed developments. However, the appropriate specialist has been appointed to conduct a heritage assessment for the different areas.
Civil Aviation	High	Sensitivity High Medium	Feature(s) Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome	Based on the site verification, no further assessment was deemed necessary as the proposed development is not anticipated to have any impact on the airspace above. The impact can be considered as low due to the residential nature of the site.
Defence	Low	Sensitivity Low	Feature(s) Low Sensitivity	The EAP confirms the low sensitivity.
Palaeontology theme sensitivity	Very High	Sensitivity Medium Very High	Feature(s) Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity	No visible fossil material or palaeontological features were recorded at surface during the EAP site verification visit. Given the Very High sensitivity returned by the Screening Tool and the potential for fossil-bearing geological material to occur below ground, a suitably qualified palaeontological specialist was appointed to undertake the required desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment. The specialist assessment will be included in the Draft and Final Reports



Environmental Theme	Screening Sensitivity Rating	Key Sensitivity Features Identified		Verification Comment / Anticipated Outcome
Plant species	High	Sensitivity High Medium	Feature(s) Sensitive species 854 Zostera capensis	The site consisted mainly of landscaped garden areas, graminoids and shrubs with little to no sensitive species. The area is largely transformed accommodating two residences. A standalone plant species assessment is not required and can be incorporated into the terrestrial biodiversity assessment.
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Very high	Sensitivity Very High	Feature(s) CBA1	A site visit of the proposed activity site confirmed that the area had been completely transformed with mostly garden beds and graminoid species remaining. The vegetation present is more toward the access route. A SACNASP registered specialist has been appointed to prepare the required terrestrial biodiversity input and includes animal and plant species considerations. The findings will be included in the Draft and Final Reports.

Table 1 Screening Summary

Specialist Assessments Identified

Based on the selected application classification, the Screening Tool identified the following specialist assessments for confirmation by the EAP:

Sensitivity Category

- Agricultural Impact Assessment
- Palaeontology Impact Assessment
- Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Plant Species Assessment
- Animal Species Assessment
- Civil Aviation

Even though the site has been transformed through the historical engineering of the canals several of these assessments have been considered as necessary while the motivation for civil aviation indicates low sensitivity. While plant and animal species will be combined in the terrestrial biodiversity assessment.



Agricultural Impact Assessment

Potential impact / relevance of high–very high themes

The National Environmental Screening Tool returned a High sensitivity for the Agriculture Theme. This rating is based on broad-scale land capability information and does not reflect an existing agricultural land use on Erf 3806. Refer to the extract from the National Screening Tool Below (Figure 2).

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

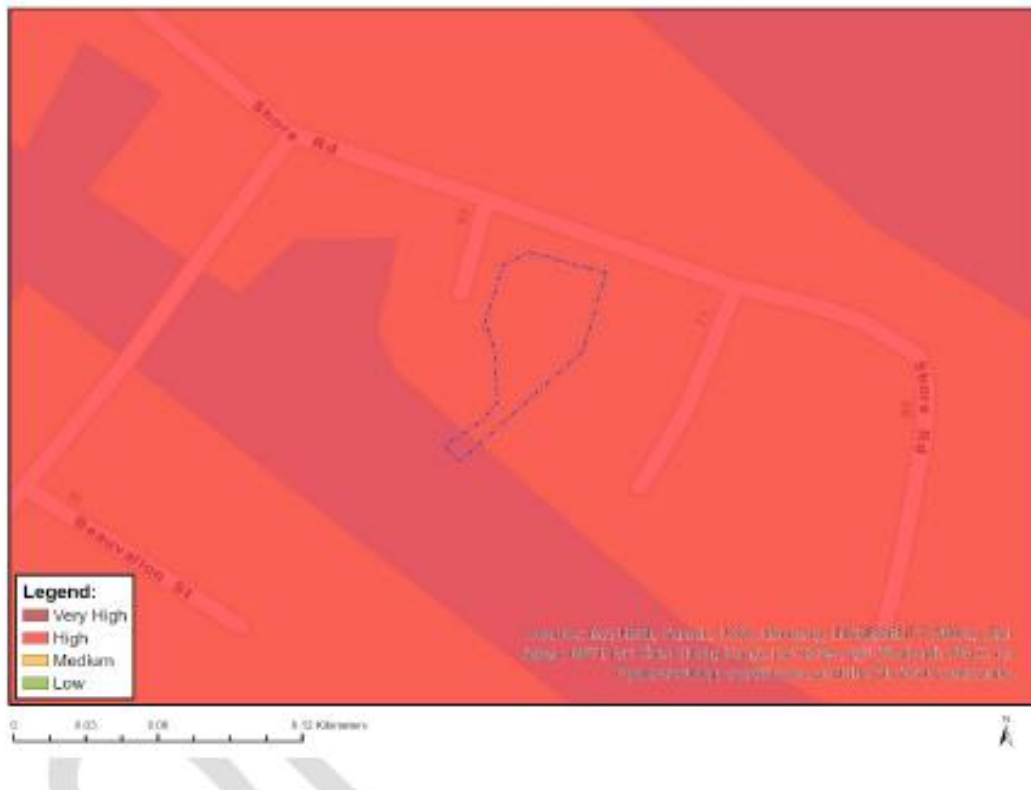


Figure 2. Agricultural Sensitivity Theme

It was noted during the on-site verification visit that Erf 3806 is a small residential erf situated within an established residential area and is zoned for residential use. No crop production, grazing, planted pasture, orchards, irrigation infrastructure or other agricultural activity occurs on the property. The surrounding immediate land use is also predominantly residential.

The proposed development will therefore not remove land from active agricultural production or affect agricultural infrastructure. The High Screening Tool rating is considered to relate to the broader land capability mapping rather than the actual agricultural value and current use of the individual erf. The site-specific agricultural sensitivity of Erf 3806 is considered Low for the purposes of the proposed residential development.



Recommendations

A standalone Agricultural Impact Assessment is not considered necessary for the proposed development. The Agriculture Theme can be addressed through this Site Sensitivity Verification and the Basic Assessment Report. This motivation is submitted for consideration by DEDEAT.

Palaeontology Impact Assessment

Potential impact / relevance of high–very high themes

The National Environmental Screening Tool identified Erf 3806 as having a Very High Palaeontology Sensitivity due to the underlying geological formations and their associated fossil sensitivity. Refer to the Screening Tool extract (Figure 3) below.

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY



Following the on-site verification, it was confirmed that the site is situated within an established residential area and is formally zoned for residential use. The site itself is already largely developed and contains existing structures, with a large portion of the erf having been transformed into landscaped lawns and garden beds surrounding the existing structures. These portions of the site no longer support any natural vegetation and are fully modified.

According to the SAHRIS Paleontological (fossil) Sensitivity Map (see below), the site sensitivity is moderate. A site visit yielded no immediate evidence of paleontological importance. No paleontologically significant find



could be found by means of desktop assessment in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, remains may be unearthed during the excavations and construction phase of the proposed development. The National Screening Tool also requires a Paleontological Specialist Assessment which is included in this report.

Should any heritage features, archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction phase, work must be suspended immediately and the finds reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) so that an investigation and evaluation of the discovery can be made.

Recommendation

A full palaeontology impact assessment (PIA) may be required under the review of the notice of intent to develop (NID) by ECPHRA. As the regulatory body ECHPRA will guide further investigation.

Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment (incl. Plant, Animal & Avifaunal Themes)

Potential impact / relevance of high–very high themes

The National Environmental Screening Tool identified Erf 3806 as having a very high Terrestrial Biodiversity sensitivity, a High Plant Species sensitivity and a Very High Animal Species sensitivity. Please refer to figure 4-6 below.

Following the on-site verification, it was confirmed that the site is situated within an established residential area and is formally zoned for residential use. The site itself is already largely developed and contains existing structures, with a large portion of the erf having been transformed into landscaped lawns and garden beds surrounding the existing structures. These portions of the site no longer support any natural vegetation and are fully modified. Minimal vegetation clearing will be required for the development of the property, and the vegetation to be affected is considered transformed mainly made up of garden areas.

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Page | 20



MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Figure 5. Animal Species Sensitivity

During the on-site verification assessment undertaken by the EAP, it was noted that Erf 3806 is situated within an established residential area and is zoned for residential use. There will be limited vegetation clearing as the area is mostly made up of landscaped garden areas. There is no dense vegetation on site apart from the shrubs that border the area.

Recommendation

- In this regard, a SACNASP registered specialist has been appointed to prepare the required terrestrial biodiversity input and includes animal species considerations. The findings will be included in the Draft and Final Reports.
- On this basis, separate Plant, Animal and Avifaunal specialist reports are not required, provided the terrestrial specialist's ToR covers these aspects explicitly.



Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Potential impact / relevance of high–very high themes

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Figure 6. Aquatic biodiversity sensitivity theme

The National Environmental Screening Tool identified Erf 3806 as having a Very High Aquatic Biodiversity Sensitivity, with the sensitivity features identified as ESA 1 and Rivers. The rating is associated with the close proximity of the property to the Kromme Estuary and the broader ecological importance of the surrounding estuarine environment. The aquatic specialist notes that “the Kromme Estuary is a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA1), and Erf 3806 is located entirely within the EFZ. However, easily implementable mitigation measures will minimise the risks to the estuary associated with a residential development” (Wood, 2026:12). Furthermore, the construction and operational phase of the development should have no impact on the estuary. The specialist indicates that there are no conditions to which the assessment is subject to.

Recommendation

Due to the development being within the EFZ a suitable marine-aquatic specialist should be consulted and the necessary compliance statement integrated into the basic assessment.



Table 2. Impact Table Summary

Specialist Study	Potential Impact / Relevance	Recommended Approach
Agriculture	It was noted during the on-site verification visit that Erf 3806 is a small residential erf situated within an established residential area and is zoned for residential use. No crop production, grazing, planted pasture, orchards, irrigation infrastructure or other agricultural activity occurs on the property. The surrounding immediate land use is also predominantly residential. The proposed development will therefore not remove land from active agricultural production or affect agricultural infrastructure. The High Screening Tool rating is considered to relate to the broader land capability mapping rather than the actual agricultural value and current use of the individual erf. The site-specific agricultural sensitivity of Erf 3807 is considered Low for the purposes of the proposed residential development.	A standalone Agricultural Impact Assessment is not considered necessary for the proposed development. The Agriculture Theme can be addressed through this Site Sensitivity Verification and the Basic Assessment Report. This motivation is submitted for consideration by DEDEAT.
Palaeontology Impact Assessment	Following the on-site verification, it was confirmed that the site is situated within an established residential area and is formally zoned for residential use. The site itself is already largely developed and contains existing structures, with a large portion of the erf having been transformed into landscaped lawns and garden beds surrounding the existing structures. These portions of the site no longer support any natural vegetation and are considered to be fully modified. According to the SAHRIS Paleontological (fossil) Sensitivity Map (see below), the site sensitivity is moderate. A site visit yielded no immediate evidence of paleontological importance. No paleontologically significant find could be found by means of desktop assessment in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, remains may be unearthed during the excavations and construction phase of the proposed development. The National Screening Tool also requires a Paleontological Specialist Assessment which is included in this report.	A full palaeontology impact assessment (PIA) may be required under the review of the notice of intent to develop (NID) by ECPHRA. As the regulatory body ECHPRA will guide further investigation.



Specialist Study	Potential Impact / Relevance	Recommended Approach
	Should any heritage features, archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction phase, work must be suspended immediately and the finds reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) so that an investigation and evaluation of the discovery can be made.	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment (includes Plant, Animal & Avifaunal themes)	The area is in in a CBA 1 however; through verification it was determined that the proposed development is largely located within an existing urban residential environment. The area is also heavily transformed through the development of an engineered canal system. There is scattered intact vegetation however this exists mostly outside the development footprint.	Prepare one consolidated Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment addressing plants, animals and avifauna, confirming absence of habitat and evaluating edge effects. Separate reports not required.
Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	The area falls within an ESA 1 and CBA 1 being the Kromme Estuary. This returns a Very High aquatic sensitivity due to proximity to the Estuary. The development could result in potential indirect impacts via stormwater, pollution, construction disturbances, and storm surge interactions. However, no direct impacts should be observed from the construction and operational phase of the development.	Undertake Marine–Aquatic Specialist Study addressing estuary interface, stormwater, estuarine processes and flood/surge risk.

Conclusion

The Site Sensitivity Verification (SSV) for the proposed development confirms that, although the National Screening Tool identified multiple high and very high sensitivities across several environmental themes, these ratings are primarily driven by regional datasets rather than site-specific conditions. Ground-truthing shows that the development footprint is a mostly transformed with little to no vegetation apart from graminoid species and garden areas. The surrounding area is also built-up and significantly engineered through an artificial canal system. The high sensitivity for terrestrial and aquatic is related to the proximity of the Kromme Estuary however, apart from cumulative impacts the aquatic specialist has confirmed the low-impact of the proposed development in the construction and operation phase. Preliminary heritage findings indicates that no significant heritage resources will be affected pending feedback from ECPHRA.

Only three specialist inputs are considered warranted for this project:

1. A Marine-Aquatic Assessment to address indirect risks to the estuarine/river functional zone and floodplains, stormwater pathways, pollution potential, and estuarine dynamics.



2. A consolidated Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment, scoped to include plant, animal and avifaunal themes
3. A heritage screener and possibly a full paleontological assessment.

In conclusion the SSV confirms that the proposed development will fall within a footprint that is mostly transformed and is surrounded by an area that is largely developed. There will be no expansion into sensitive areas and clearance of sensitive vegetation and impact on the estuarine environment. The development footprint is within a fenced space which accommodates two other residences. Subject to the three recommended specialist studies, standard environmental management controls, and statutory compliance, the proposed development is not expected to generate any unacceptable environmental impacts. The SSV therefore supports the continuation of the Basic Assessment process and confirms that the development can proceed within the regulatory framework of the NEMA EIA Regulations.







Appendix A – Screening Report

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number:

Project name: Residence Pearton

Project title: ERF 3809 SFB

Date screening report generated: 19/05/2026 10:13:37

Applicant: Owner

Compiler: HC

Compiler signature:



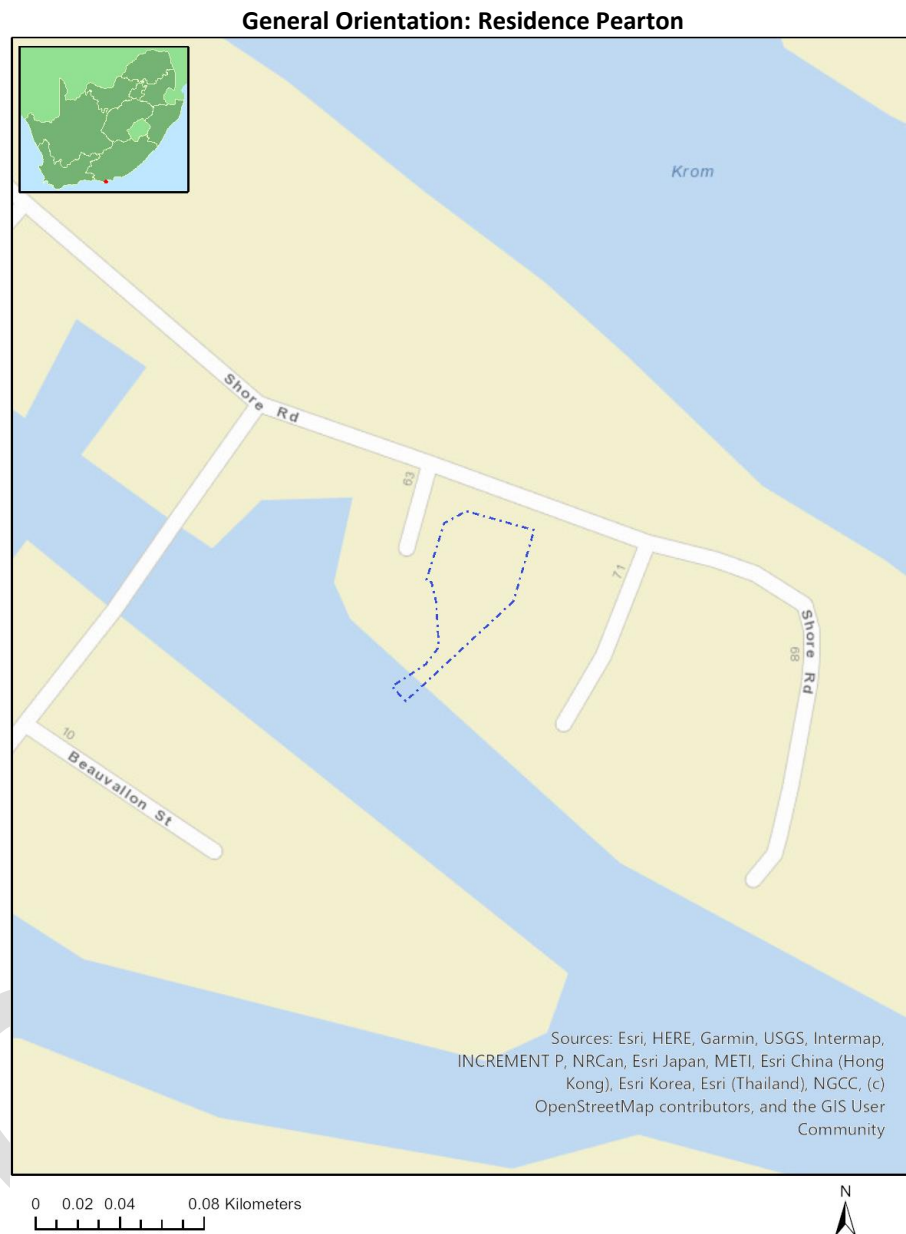
Application Category: Infrastructure | Localised infrastructure | Infrastructure in the
Sea_Estuary_Littoral Active Zone_Development Setback_100M Inland or coastal public property

Table of Contents

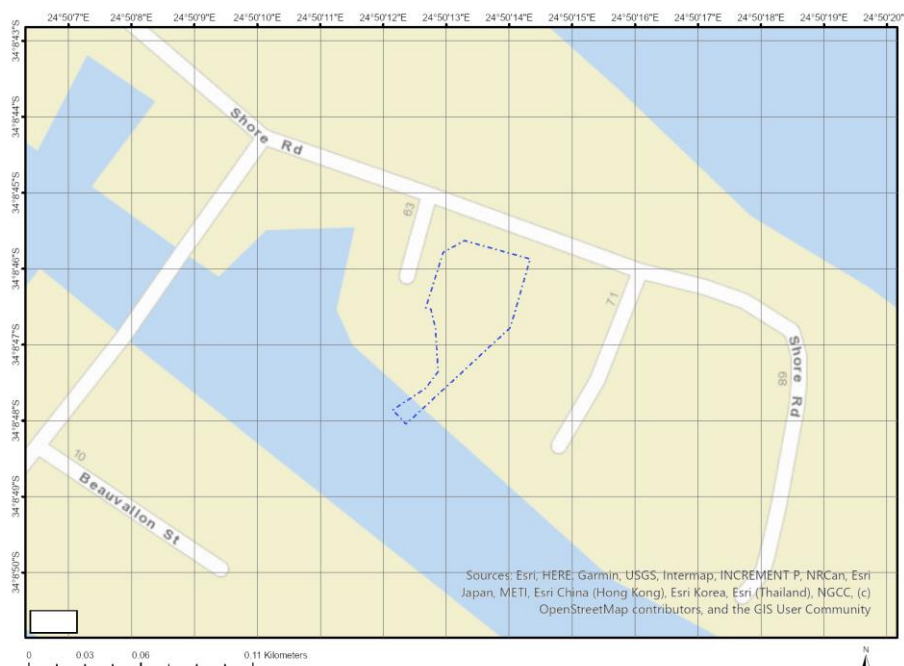
Proposed Project Location	3
Orientation map 1: General location	3
Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)	4
Cadastral details of the proposed site	4
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area	4
Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application	5
Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes	5
Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions	5
Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity	5
Specialist assessments identified	6
Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area	8
MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY	8
MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	9
MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	10
MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY	11
MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY	12
MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY	13
MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY	14
MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	15
MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	16

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	SEA VISTA	2916	0	34°8'46.79S	24°50'12.95E	Erven
2	SEA VISTA	3806	0	34°8'46.66S	24°50'13.26E	Erven

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/1861/AM1	Wind	Approved	25
2	14/12/16/3/3/2/1103	Wind	Approved	27.9
3	12/12/20/1861	Wind	Approved	25
4	12/12/20/1756/1	Wind	Approved	7.4
5	12/12/20/2289	Wind	Approved	8.4
6	14/12/16/3/3/2/1104/AM1	Wind	Approved	18.5

¹ "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

7	14/12/16/3/3/1/2566	Solar PV	Approved	23.1
8	12/12/20/1718	Wind	Approved	11.8
9	12/12/20/1585/AM7	Wind	Approved	17.4
10	12/12/20/1756/1/AM4	Wind	Approved	7.4
11	12/12/20/2289/AM2	Wind	Approved	8.4
12	12/12/20/1756	Wind	Approved	1.1
13	12/12/20/1585	Wind	Approved	17.4
14	12/12/20/1756/2	Wind	Approved	28.9
15	12/12/20/1752	Wind	Approved	25.3
16	14/12/16/3/3/2/1104	Wind	Approved	18.5
17	14/12/16/3/3/2/1102/AM1	Wind	Approved	27.7
18	12/12/20/2209	Wind	Approved	27.7
19	14/12/16/3/3/2/1102	Wind	Approved	27.7
20	12/12/20/1585/AM6	Wind	Approved	17.4
21	12/12/20/1585/A5	Wind	Approved	17.4

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application

No intersections with EMF areas found.

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:

Infrastructure| Localised infrastructure| Infrastructure in the Sea_Estuary_Littoral Active Zone_Development Setback_100M Inland or coastal public property.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
South African Conservation Areas	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/SACAD_OR_2025_Q3_Metadata.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		

Animal Species Theme	X			
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme		X		
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Marine Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
7	Avian Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Avifauna_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

OFFICIAL

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	10. Moderate-High

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Sensitive species 13
Medium	Invertebrate-Aneuryphymus montanus
Very High	Actinopterygii-Pseudobarbus senticeps

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	Estuary
Very High	Estuary_Kromme

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

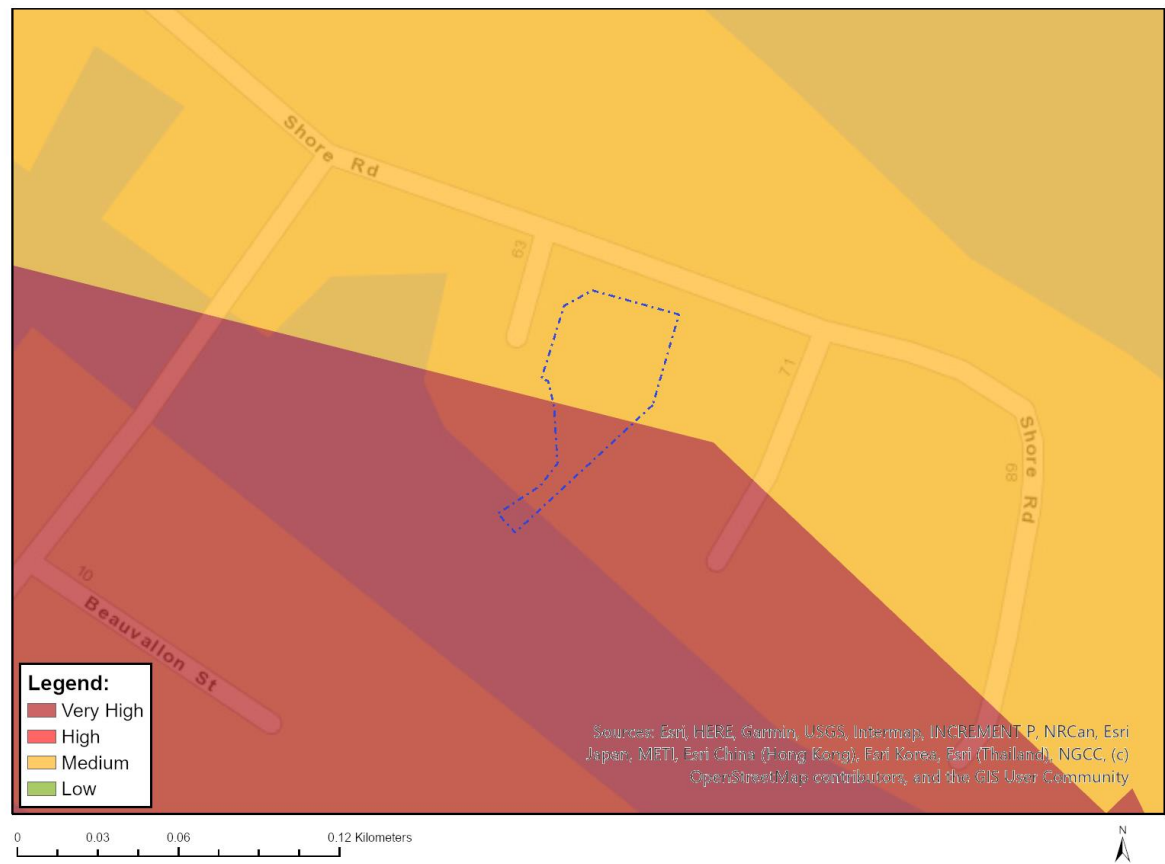


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

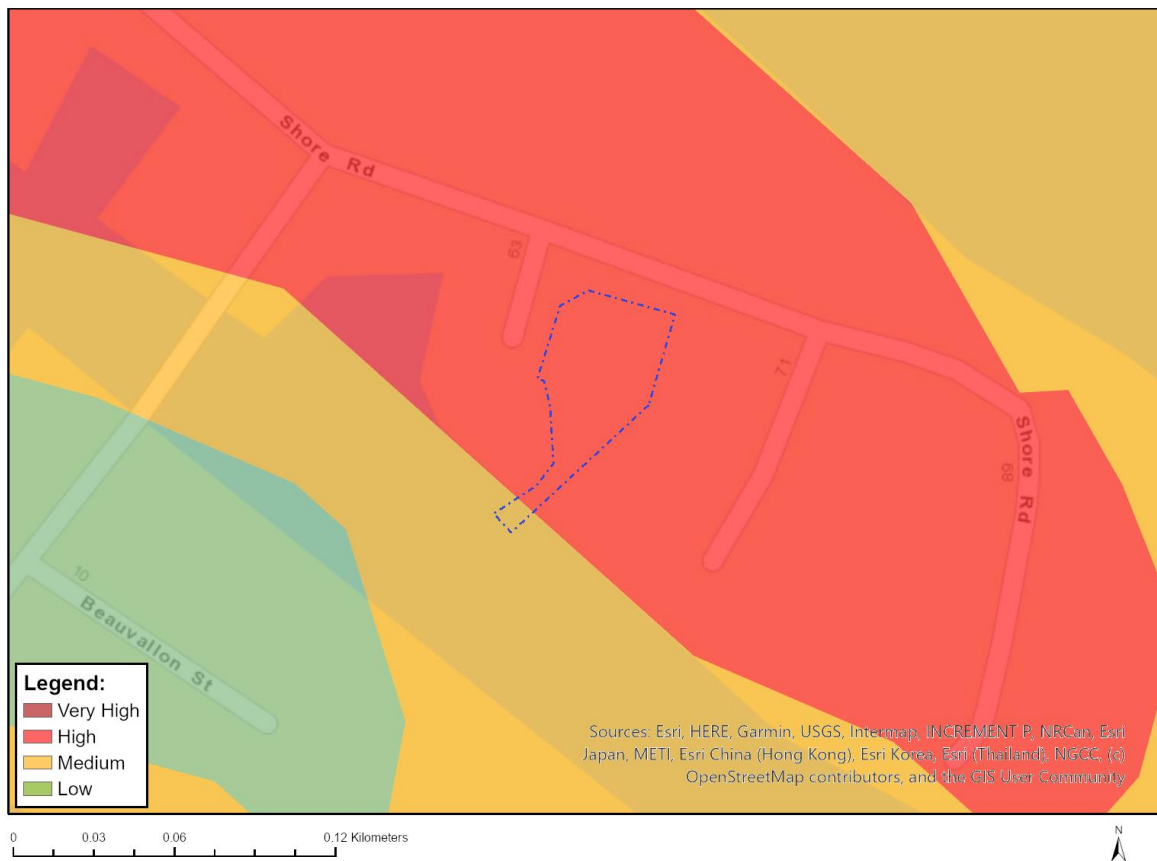


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity
Very High	Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Sensitive species 854
Medium	Zostera capensis

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA1

AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY COMPLIANCE STATEMENT REPORT

**FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806,
SEA VISTA, ST FRANCIS BAY**

Prepared by:

Dr Aidan Wood
Professional Natural Scientist - Aquatic Science: Marine Science
(SACNASP Registration No. 400127/07)
Village Green, 1 Wood Street, Port Alfred, 6170
Cell: 082 8694939; E-mail: aidanwood770@gmail.com

Prepared For:

Hort-Couture Landscape Architecture and Planning - Mr Warren Lange
1 Halstead Lane, Port Alfred, 6170
Email: warren@hortcouture.co.za; Tel: 046 624 1522

Submitted 30 July 2026

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	REASONS FOR DEVIATION FROM THE PROTOCOL	1
2	MINIMUM REPORT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS	1
3	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION	1
3.1	LOCATION	1
3.2	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	4
4	SITE VISIT AND METHODOLOGY	5
4.1	SITE VISIT	5
4.2	METHODOLOGY	5
5	RESULTS	5
5.1	ASSUMPTIONS AND KNOWLEDGE GAPS	5
5.2	SAMPLE SITES.....	7
5.3	AREA OF INFLUENCE FOR AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY	9
5.3.1	THE KROMME ESTUARY	9
6	POTENTIAL IMPACTS, ASSESSMENT, AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	10
6.1	CONSTRUCTION PHASE.....	10
6.1.1	Soil erosion and runoff.....	10
6.1.2	Cement toxicity	11
6.1.3	Hydrocarbon spills	11
6.2	OPERATIONAL PHASE.....	11
6.2.1	Wastewater.....	11
6.3	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	11
7	CONCLUSION.....	12
8	REFERENCES	12
9	APPENDIX 1 – SACNASP REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR AIDAN WOOD	14
10	APPENDIX 2 – STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE AND CV	15

1 INTRODUCTION

This report has been developed in terms of the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998; NEMA) and the Act's associated 2017 amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations (Government Notice No. 326; Government Gazette No. 40772 of 7 April 2017), and in terms of the Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Aquatic Biodiversity (Government Notice No. 320; Government Gazette No. 43110 of 20 March 2020; the Protocol). The Draft Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystem Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa (SANBI/CSIR 2021) were also used for guidance.

The report is an Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement for the proposed development of a new dwelling on Erf 3806 on the southern bank of the lower reaches of the Kromme Estuary (Figure 1). The site is classified as both CBA1 and ESA1, and lies entirely within the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ); as such, it has a **Very High** sensitivity rating for the Aquatic Biodiversity theme (Figures 2 & 3).

1.1 REASONS FOR DEVIATION FROM THE PROTOCOL

Despite the Very High Sensitivity rating, it is the opinion of this report that a Specialist Assessment is not required as per the Protocol. Instead, a Compliance Statement together with a description of the environment is warranted. Although the northern edge of the site is located approximately 41 m from the high-water mark (HWM), and the marina canal demarcates the southern edge, the Erf is located within an entirely transformed environment within an established coastal urban residential area (Sea Vista). All the surrounding properties are developed. Although some construction activities and the disposal of wastewater during the operational phase pose a risk, individual impacts can be mitigated if recommendations are implemented.

2 MINIMUM REPORT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

In terms of Section 3 (Sub-section 3) of The Protocol, the minimum report content requirements for an Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement are detailed in Table 1.

3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

3.1 LOCATION

The subject property is located on Erf 3806, on the southern side of Shore Road, Sea Vista, St Francis Bay, Kouga Local Municipality, within the Eastern Cape Province (Figures 1, 3 and 4). The GPS coordinates at the centre of the site are 34°08'46.57"S; 24°50'13.32"E.

The proposed development entails the construction of a new multi-storey brick and mortar residential dwelling and associated infrastructure. The property is currently an undeveloped residential erf with no existing dwelling or other permanent built structures. The site has, however, historically been maintained as a landscaped garden and therefore does not represent an intact or undisturbed natural coastal vegetation area.

Table 1 Minimum report content requirements for an Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement.

Minimum report content	Section/Comment
3.1. The compliance statement must be prepared by a suitably qualified specialist registered with the SACNASP, with expertise in the field of aquatic sciences.	Author is a SACNASP registered Professional Natural Scientist in the field of Aquatic Science: Marine Science, with in excess of 20 years' experience in estuarine management
3.2. The compliance statement must:	
3.2.1. be applicable to the preferred site and the proposed development footprint;	Figures 1 & 2
3.2.2. confirm that the site is of "low" sensitivity for aquatic biodiversity; and	Section 5.3
3.2.3. indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an impact on the aquatic features.	Sections 6 & 7
3.3. The compliance statement must contain, as a minimum, the following information:	
3.3.1. contact details of the specialist, their SACNASP registration number, their field of expertise and a curriculum vitae;	Title page; Appendix 1 & 2
3.3.2. a signed statement of independence by the specialist;	Appendix 2
3.3.3. a statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Section 4.1
3.3.4. a baseline profile description of biodiversity and ecosystems of the site;	Sections 5.2 & 5.3
3.3.5. the methodology used to verify the sensitivities of the aquatic biodiversity features on the site including the equipment and modelling used where relevant;	Section 4
3.3.6. in the case of a linear activity	Not applicable
3.3.7. where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr;	Section 6
3.3.8. a description of the assumptions made as well as any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data; and	Section 5.1
3.3.9. any conditions to which this statement is subjected.	Not applicable; see Section 7
3.4. A signed copy of the compliance statement must be appended to the Basic Assessment Report or Environmental Impact Assessment Report.	To be done by Hort-Couture



Figure 1 Erf 3806 locality map showing the immediate surrounding area.



Figure 2 Erf 3806 has a Very High sensitivity rating for the Aquatic Biodiversity theme (ESA1; CBA1; Kromme Estuary).

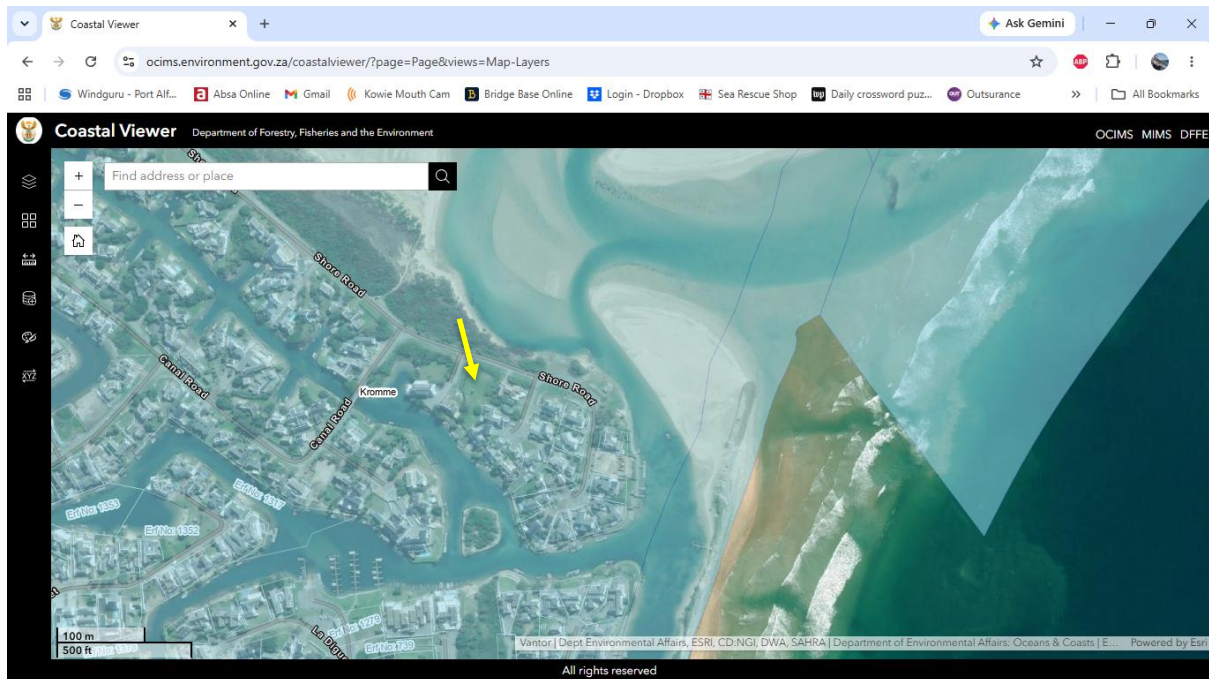


Figure 3 The Estuarine Functional Zone of the Kromme Estuary in the vicinity of the proposed activity on Erf 3806 (arrow), St Francis Bay (<https://ocims.environment.gov.za/coastal%20viewer>; accessed 30/06/2026).

3.2 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The proposed activity entails the development of a new private residential dwelling and associated infrastructure on Erf 3806, St Francis Bay. The development components are anticipated to include the following:

- A multi-storey brick and mortar residential dwelling with a total floor area of approximately 500 square metres.
- Associated decks, patios and external entertainment areas linked to the dwelling and canal frontage.
- A swimming pool and associated hard landscaped areas.
- An enclosed pergola or similar covered structure along the canal frontage.
- Solar power generation and backup infrastructure.
- Rainwater harvesting tanks and associated water storage infrastructure.
- Connection to existing Kouga Local Municipality bulk services, including water, electricity, sewerage or approved sanitation infrastructure and municipal solid waste services, where applicable.
- Landscaping, garden rehabilitation, access, parking and service areas associated with the residential use of the property.

The total development footprint, inclusive of the dwelling footprint, decks, patios, pool, pergola, access, services, hard landscaping and associated external areas, is anticipated to be approximately 600 square metres.

Vegetation clearing is expected to be limited, as the site consists predominantly of maintained landscaped garden areas rather than intact natural coastal vegetation. No unnecessary

removal of indigenous vegetation will be undertaken. Any disturbed areas will be stabilised and rehabilitated through appropriate landscaping, erosion control and environmental management measures.

Appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and management measures will be incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) to ensure the development proceeds in an environmentally responsible manner consistent with the precautionary principle and sustainable coastal planning objectives.

In the context of potential impacts on the Kromme Estuary, the disposal of wastewater and effluent during the operational phase is of key importance, as any spillage and subsequent runoff into the estuary would affect water quality and estuarine functioning. During the construction phase, erosion and runoff leading to sedimentation in the estuary, hydrocarbon spills from on-site machinery, and leaching of cement will be assessed.

4 SITE VISIT AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 SITE VISIT

A site visit was conducted on the 28th of May 2026 from 15h00 to 15h30, approximately an hour after high tide. The time and season had no bearing on the outcome of the assessment.

4.2 METHODOLOGY

To verify the Very High Sensitivity rating and assess potential impacts on aquatic biodiversity, the site visit involved a visual inspection (on the ground and aerial using a drone) and a photographic record of the Erf and estuary surrounds. No destructive sampling took place, and aquatic habitat types and vegetation were identified *in situ*. In addition, the 2018 National Biodiversity Assessment – Estuarine Realm (NBA; Van Niekerk et al. 2019) and the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP; Hawley et al. 2018) were used to characterize the aquatic features (Kromme Estuary). No modelling was necessary.

5 RESULTS

5.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND KNOWLEDGE GAPS

The exact location of the high-water mark (HWM) is not known; however, the vegetation edge on the southern estuary bank (41 m from the northern edge of the site) and the marina canal walls to the south of the property appear to delineate the extent of the HWM under normal conditions. Exceptions would be expected during equinox tides and extreme storm-driven tidal surges. The position of the HWM, however, has become less relevant in the context of estuarine management, with the EFZ being used as an indication of estuarine area. The upper extent of the EFZ is usually the 5 m contour, but it can extend beyond this, based on habitat type, topography, flood prevention, etc. The EFZ in the area encompassing the Sea Vista development extends as high as eight meters above mean sea level in places.

It is assumed that a conservancy tank will be located within the northern half of the site, close to Shore Road and at least 45 m from the estuary edge, which is more than the 30 m from a water course recommended by the CSIR (Wright 1999) for septic tank drainage fields, and

with a closed conservancy system instead of a septic tank, the risk of contamination of the estuary is reduced significantly. Further assumptions are that the tank will be large enough to meet the household's needs (including swimming pool backwash - see below), will be maintained in good working order, with leaks dealt with immediately, and that the municipality will empty it as required.

It is assumed that small mobile machinery such as generators and cement mixers will be placed on drip trays to prevent contamination from hydrocarbon spills. Any spills not contained within the drip trays will be cleared manually and removed off-site immediately.

It is assumed that cement needed for plastering and construction will be mixed on a non-permeable surface, similar to a large drip tray, to prevent leaching and runoff of toxins into the estuary.

Swimming pool

Swimming pool installations and maintenance must comply with the National Building Regulations, and the South African Standard (SANS 10400) Code of Practice for the application of the Regulations. Regulation P3 states that no person shall, without the written permission of the local authority, discharge or cause the discharge of any water from a swimming pool, either directly or indirectly, onto any public street or public place, or onto any site other than onto the site upon which such swimming pool, fountain or reservoir is situated. Similarly, one is deemed to have satisfied the rules if, according to Regulation PP12.2, any swimming bath or swimming pool is so designed and constructed that the water from the backwashing of any filter is discharged onto the site upon which such bath or pool is situated or, with approval, into a drain.

However, this would appear to exclude stormwater drains, presumably because they empty into watercourses. According to an STBB Attorneys newsletter, quoted at <https://www.cch.co.za/news/good-to-know-what-is-pool-backwash-water-how-to-legally-get-rid-of-it/> on April 6 2016, "Our law prohibits the disposal of backwash water from swimming pools into the road or stormwater system as its chemical content is unsafe for naturally existing ecosystems. Therefore, the water originating from the backwash of a swimming pool must flow to the sewage system."

As such, it is assumed that the swimming pool filtration system will be linked to the conservancy tank to allow for the disposal of backflushed water.

5.2 SAMPLE SITES



Plate 1: View of the Kromme Estuary immediately to the north of Erf 3806 looking west (top left), north across the wide mouth region (top right) and east (left). Terrestrial vegetation reaches the water's edge, the substrate is sandy, and no salt marsh habitat is evident.



Plate 2: An aerial view of Shore Road and the southern estuary bank located immediately adjacent to Erf 3806 (arrow).



Plate 3: An aerial view of Erf 3806 with the southern edge adjacent to the Sea Vista canals (top left), middle section (top right), and northern edge bordering Shore Road (left), showing the transformed nature of the site.



Plate 4: View of the typical intertidal saltmarsh habitat of the lower reaches approximately one kilometer upstream from Erf 3806. The saltmarsh is a mosaic of *Spartina maritima*, *Sarcocornia* spp., *Chenolea diffusa*, and *Salicornia* sp., but is dominated by *Limonium scabrum* interspersed with *Plantago* sp.

5.3 AREA OF INFLUENCE FOR AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY

The Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) encompasses the entire site and almost all of the Sea Vista development, confirming the very high sensitivity rating for aquatic biodiversity. However, for reasons detailed in Section 1.1, an Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement is deemed to be sufficient, instead of a detailed Specialist Assessment.

5.3.1 THE KROMME ESTUARY

The estuary is classified as a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA1) in the ECBCP (Hawley et al. 2018). It is a predominantly open system located in the warm-temperate biogeographical region of South Africa with an estimated total habitat area of 421.2 hectares (ha), comprising intertidal saltmarsh (18.1 ha), supratidal saltmarsh (77.2 ha), submerged macrophytes (34 ha; mostly *Zostera capensis*), reeds and sedges (13 ha; mostly *Phragmites australis*), sand/mud banks (89.7 ha), and 189.3 ha of open water. The cumulative impact of pressures on the system is rated as High, with two pressures, namely freshwater inflow and pollution, being rated as Very High. Habitat loss, fishing effort, and alien invasive fish are rated as High (Van Niekerk et al. 2019). The present ecological state is D (largely modified - a large change in ecosystem processes and loss of natural habitat and biota), and the recommended ecological category is D. The estuary has a High Importance biodiversity importance rating, and a High biodiversity priority rating, and is considered to be a part of the Biodiversity Core Set of estuaries in South Africa (hence its CBA1 designation). The Kromme Estuary is an important fish nursery area (Van Niekerk et al. 2019), but not an Important Bird Area.

Restoration measures needed to improve estuary condition and productivity include the restoration and protection of base flows, restoration of flood events (to scour sediment accumulation), improving water quality (agricultural return flows), rehabilitation of riparian areas and wetlands, controlling recreational activities impacting on birds, reduction of fishing and bait collection pressure, and the eradication of alien invasive fish species (Van Niekerk et al. 2019).

The estuary within the immediate vicinity to the south of the affected site comprises a completely transformed habitat of man-made canals that surround islands of development kept in place by retaining walls. The habitat is essentially an open-water channel, with a sandy substrate and no aquatic vegetation, i.e., no salt marsh, no submerged macrophytes.

The estuary in the immediate vicinity to the north of the affected site is in the mouth region and comprises an extensive intertidal area that is predominantly sand; there is no salt marsh habitat, and submerged macrophytes are absent. The estuary is approximately 600 m wide at this point. Extensive salt marsh areas and submerged *Zostera capensis* dominate further upstream (Figure 4). The typical salt marsh habitat comprises a mosaic of *Spartina maritima*, *Sarcocornia* spp., *Chenolea diffusa*, and *Salicornia* sp. (likely *S. meyeriana*), but it is dominated by *Limonium scabrum* interspersed with *Plantago* sp. (see Plate 4). The mouth region and lower reaches are very shallow, with large sandbanks dominating the system.

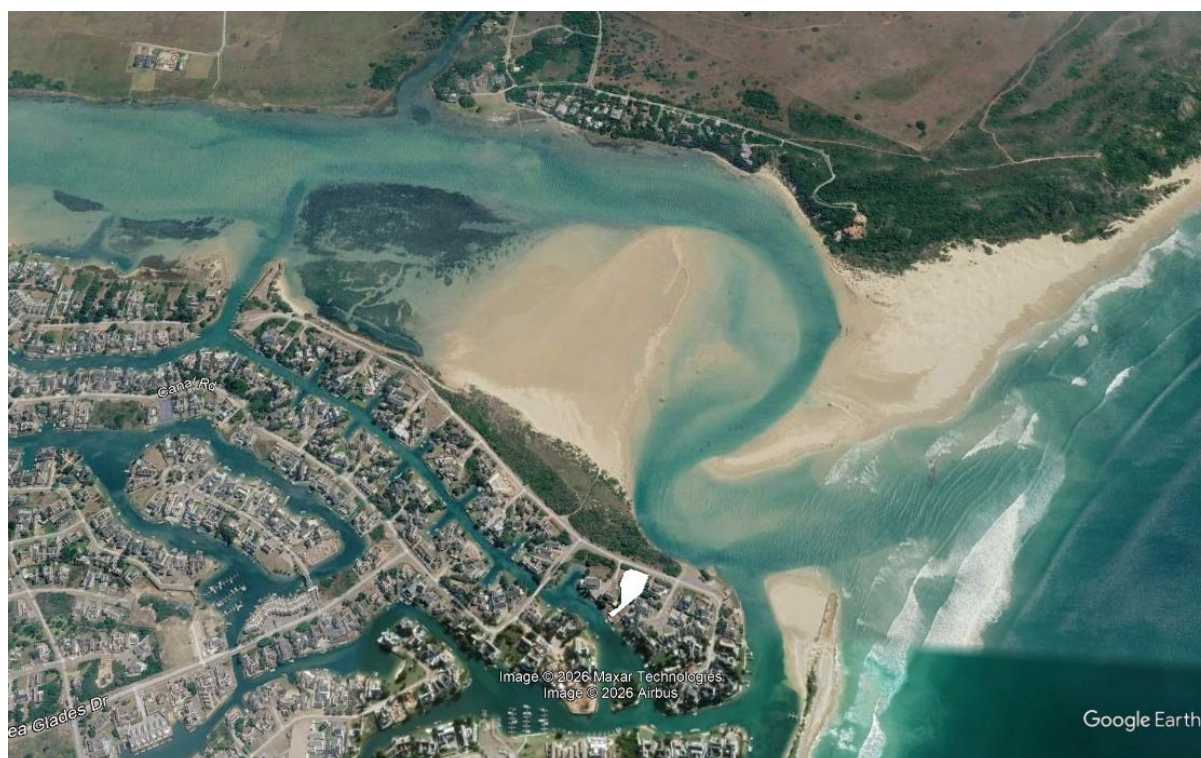


Figure 4: An expanded view showing the wide, shallow mouth region and lower reaches, and extensive salt marsh habitat and submerged *Zostera capensis* upstream of Erf 3806 (Source: Google Earth; Image date 17/02/2024).

Intertidal and supratidal saltmarsh habitats have decreased in coverage in South African estuaries over the past 20 years by 12.9% and 31.6%, respectively (Van Niekerk et al. 2019). Habitat loss has been highlighted as a concern in the Kromme Estuary, which is why informal footpaths through the intertidal areas (see Plate 4) that trample and destroy the habitat should be rehabilitated – a moratorium on walking through the area should allow for natural recovery. Although the submerged macrophyte, *Z. capensis*, exhibits a downward trend in coverage in many estuaries, due mainly to boat disturbance (propeller wash), bait collection, and walking/trampling at low tide (e.g., Bushmans Estuary; Jafta 2010), the Kromme has exhibited an upward trend in recent times. This is likely due to a combination of its high salinity tolerance linked with reduced freshwater inflow (Adams 2016). Historically, the endangered Knysna seahorse was found in ten estuaries, including the Kromme, but its numbers are in decline and it is now thought to be restricted to the Knysna, Swartvlei, and Keurbooms systems (Lockyear et al. 2006).

6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS, ASSESSMENT, AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

6.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

6.1.1 Soil erosion and runoff

Clearing of vegetation and destabilisation of existing landscaped areas during construction could lead to erosion and runoff towards the estuary during heavy rain periods. The estuary is already under pressure from sediment build-up and habitat loss. Sediment runoff could add to

the sediment load in the system, an impact that is considered High. The northern edge of the property has a fence and dense vegetation that should preclude the loss of sediment towards the estuary. However, it is recommended that a sediment barrier be placed along the southern edge bordering the canals during construction until the area is stabilised (paved or landscaped), and there will be NO IMPACT.

6.1.2 Cement toxicity

Cement can be toxic to aquatic organisms due to the lime content that is highly water soluble, which can increase the pH of water, making it more alkaline. Higher alkalinity can cause “acid” burns in fish that can become infected, and interfere with physiological processes in aquatic fauna and flora. Any cement mixed on site must be done in a demarcated area towards the northern end of the property on a non-permeable surface that can contain the mixture. There must be no mixing on the bare ground to prevent leaching; all spills onto the ground must be cleaned up by hand and removed from site; and all machinery or tools must be washed off at an off-site location or in containers that can be emptied off-site. These basic recommendations should ensure that there will be NO IMPACT.

6.1.3 Hydrocarbon spills

A hydrocarbon spill in an aquatic environment refers to the release of oil or petroleum products like oil, petrol or diesel into water, which can significantly harm aquatic life. Spills can impact everything from plankton to fish, birds, and marine mammals, depending on the spill's size and location; essentially, it's a major threat to the entire aquatic ecosystem. Hydrocarbons can foul the feathers of birds, preventing them from flying, and can lead to hypothermia. Exposure can clog the gills of fish, preventing them from breathing, and can also disrupt reproductive cycles. Benthic and pelagic invertebrates, such as crabs and prawns, can be directly impacted, hampering breathing, movement, and reproductive success. Ingestion can lead to poisoning, and contaminants can move through the food chain, affecting organisms at different trophic levels. In the context of the construction operation, any machinery (e.g., cement mixers, generators) must be located on drip trays containing a layer of fine sand (small particle size) that can trap hydrocarbons through adsorption, and which should be cleaned out regularly for disposal at a suitable waste treatment site. Any accidental spills on site must be cleaned up manually and disposed of off-site. These basic recommendations should ensure that there will be NO IMPACT.

6.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE

6.2.1 Wastewater

The pollution of estuaries from contaminated wastewater is highlighted in the 2018 NBA as one of the key pressures facing these systems (Van Niekerk et al. 2019), and the specific restoration measures for the Kromme Estuary include improving water quality. The conservancy tank must be located in the northern half of the property close to Shore Road, and must be serviced regularly to prevent overflow spills that may wash into the system. Any foul odours and leaks (dampness) around the conservancy tank site must be investigated, and repairs must be conducted immediately if required. On its own, wastewater from Erf 3806 is unlikely to have any negative effects, and there will be NO IMPACT if these guidelines are adhered to.

6.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The density of housing in the vicinity of Erf 3806, and elsewhere in the area, much of which is located within the EFZ, is cause for concern. Each property on its own is unlikely to have any negative impact on either the functioning of the Kromme Estuary or its aquatic biodiversity. However, the cumulative impact of wastewater spills due to damaged sewerage infrastructure (e.g., from flooding), and the loss of habitat caused by informal footpaths through riparian areas and saltmarsh habitat, must be considered. All footpaths traversing saltmarshes should be “closed”, and the areas rehabilitated as detailed in Van Niekerk et al. (2019); sewerage infrastructure must be regularly maintained; and the capacity to service (empty) conservancy tanks must be ensured. The future development of vacant, untransformed plots, or the rezoning of areas for development within the EFZ, needs to be discouraged.

7 CONCLUSION

- This Compliance Statement applies to the proposed activities on Erf 3806, Sea Vista, St Francis Bay, and their effect on the aquatic biodiversity of the adjacent Kromme Estuary.
- The Kromme Estuary is a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA1), and Erf 3806 is located entirely within the EFZ. However, easily implementable mitigation measures will minimise the risks to the estuary associated with a residential development.
- On its own, the proposed activities will have NO IMPACT on the estuary either during construction or operation.
- The risk of estuarine impact due to the cumulative impact of developments within the EFZ in the lower and middle reaches should be regarded as HIGH, and proactive measures by the local authority to prevent additional development within the EFZ would assist in reducing this risk.
- There are no conditions to which this compliance statement is subject.

8 REFERENCES

- Adams, J.B. 2016. Distribution and status of *Zostera capensis* in South African estuaries. *South African Journal of Botany*, 107: pp63-73.
- Hawley, G., Desmet, P. & Berliner, D. 2019. Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP) Handbook. Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (King Williams Town).
- Jafta, N. 2010. The botanical importance and health of the Bushmans Estuary, Eastern Cape, South Africa. MSc Thesis. Nelson Mandela University.
- Lockyear, J.F., Hecht, T., Kaiser, H. & Teske, P.R. 2006. The distribution and abundance of the endangered Knysna seahorse *Hippocampus capensis* (Pisces: Syngnathidae) in South African estuaries. *African Journal of Aquatic Science*, 31(2): pp275-283.
- SANBI/CSIR. 2021. Ecosystem Environmental Assessment Guideline: Draft. Produced for Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment by the South African National Biodiversity Institute and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Draft 1: 5 July 2021.
- Van Niekerk, L., Adams, J.B., Lamberth, S.J., MacKay, C.F., Taljaard, S., Turpie, J.K., Weerts S.P. & Raimondo, D.C., 2019 (eds). *South African National Biodiversity Assessment 2018: Technical Report. Volume 3: Estuarine Realm*. CSIR report number

CSIR/SPLA/EM/EXP/2019/0062/A. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
Report Number: SANBI/NAT/NBA2018/2019/Vol3/A. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12143/6373>

Wright, A. 1999. Septic Tanks in the Coastal Zone. Report to the Water Research Commission by the Groundwater Programme Division of Water, Environment and Forestry Technology CSIR. WRC Report No 597/1/99.

10 APPENDIX 2 – STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE AND CV

AIDAN DAVID WOOD: CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

Surname	Wood
First Names	Aidan David
Date of Birth	28 May 1966
Place of Birth	Johannesburg, South Africa
Sex	Male
Race	White
Disability	None
Marital Status	Single
Driving License	Code EB
Nationality	South African Citizen
ID Number	660528 5076 089
Home Language	English
Computer Literate	Yes

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

SACNASP registered as Professional Natural Scientist; Aquatic Science: Marine Science. Registration Number 400127/07.

WORK ADDRESS AND CONTACT DETAILS

Village Green, Wood Street
P.O. Box 611
Port Alfred, 6170
South Africa
Tel: 0828694939
E-mail: aidanwood770@gmail.com

EDUCATION

1979 – 1983	Matriculated from St. Stithians College; University exemption.
1987 - 1989	B.Sc. Rhodes University (Entomology with Distinction)
1990	B.Sc. (Hons) Rhodes University, Ichthyology and Fisheries Science (with Distinction)
1991 - 1993	M.Sc. Rhodes University, Ichthyology and Fisheries Science
1994 - 1998	Ph.D. Rhodes University, Ichthyology

RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

1. 1989 Third year B.Sc. project (Zoology): The feeding habits of the brown shy shark, *Haploblepharus fuscus* (Carchariniiformes: Scyliorhinidae) from the intertidal rocky shore zone of the Ciskei Coast.
2. 1989 Third year B.Sc. project (Entomology): The distribution of *Simulium (Edwardseltum) damnosum* (Diptera: Simuliidae) in Southern Africa, and a chromosomal study of a member of the complex from the Buffalo River, Eastern Cape.
3. 1990 B.Sc. (Hons) project: The acute toxicity of endosulfan, endosulfan/alphamethrin and endosulfan/deltamethrin to *Tilapia rendalli rendalli* (Boulenger 1896 (Pisces: Cichlidae).
4. 1991 – 1993 M.Sc. project: Aspects of the biology and ecology of the East Coast abalone, *Haliotis midae*, along the Eastern Cape and Ciskei Coast.
5. 1994 – 1998 Ph.D. project: A contribution towards the taxonomy of the ichthyoplankton species community and understanding of its dynamics along the south-east coast of South Africa.

RESEARCH PAPERS

- Wood, A. 1994. The South African abalone *Haliotis midae* – aspects of ecology, biology. *The Naturalist*. **38(2)**: 33-40.
- Wood, A. 1994. A re-evaluation of the management strategy for the abalone, *Haliotis midae*, along the East Cape coast. *The Naturalist*. **38(3)**: 16-18.
- Wood, A.D. & C.D. Buxton 1996 - Aspects of the biology of the abalone *Haliotis midae* (Linne, 1758) on the east coast of South Africa. 1. Feeding biology. *S. Afr. J. mar. Sci.* **17**: 61-68.
- Wood, A.D. & C.D. Buxton 1996 - Aspects of the biology of the abalone, *Haliotis midae* (Linne, 1758) on the east coast of South Africa. 2. Reproduction. *S. Afr. J. mar. Sci.* **17**: 69-78.
- Wood, A.D. 1999 – Ichthyoplankton – A small consideration for large Marine Protected Areas. In: Proceedings of the Third Southern African Marine Linefish Symposium. Arniston, 28 April – 1 May 1999. (Ed.) B.Q. Mann. *SANCOR Occasional Report No. 5*. pp22-26.
- Wood, A.D. 1999. *Haliotis midae*. In: Assessment of Marine Resource Availability for Subsistence Fisheries along the Coasts of South Africa. Compiled by R. van Zyl, Centre for Marine Studies, UCT. pp5-16 to 5-19.
- Wood, A.D. 2000 – The description of *Austroglossus pectoralis* (Teleostei: Soleidae) larvae from the South-east coast of South Africa. *Scientia Marina*. **64(4)**: 387-392.
- Wood, A.D., Brouwer, S.L., Cowley, P.D. & T.D. Harrison. 2000. An updated checklist of the ichthyofaunal species assemblage of the Tsitsikamma National Park, South Africa. *Koedoe*. **43(1)**: 83-95.
- Whitfield, A.K. and A.D. Wood. (Eds.). 2003. Studies on the river-estuary interface region of selected Eastern Cape estuaries. WRC Report No. 756/1/03. 313pp.
- Wood, A. D. Description of larval *Cynoglossus zanzibarensis* (Teleostei: Cynoglossidae) from the Tsitsikamma Coast, South Africa. *African Journal of Marine Science*. **25**: 177-183.
- Breen, C.M. *et al.* 2004. Towards the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Eastern Cape Estuaries. Report to the WRC (TT 237/04). 35pp. Also published as WRC Report No. 1246/1/04 (Volume I).
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A. W Paterson. 2004. Report C: A Classification System for Eastern Cape Estuaries, with Management Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of their Living Resources. In: Eastern Cape Estuaries Management Programme. Volume II: Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. (Eds.) Breen, C.M. *et al.* WRC Report No. 1246/1/04: 41pp.
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A.W. Paterson. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C1. Introduction. 4pp.
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A.W. Paterson. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C2. Sustainable Use. 10pp.
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A.W. Paterson. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C3. Current status of sustainable exploitation of living resources in Eastern Cape estuaries. 36pp.
- Wood, A.D. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C4. Snapshot survey of selected estuaries and institutional capacity in the Eastern Cape. pp54-124.
- Cowley, P.D., Wood, A.D., Corroyer, B., Nsubuga, Y. and R. Chalmers. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C5: A survey of fishery resource utilization on four Eastern Cape estuaries (Great Fish, West Kleinemonde, East Kleinemonde and Kowie). pp129-223.
- B.Q. Mann, L. Celliers, S.T. Fennessy, S. Bailey and A.D. Wood. 2006. Towards the declaration of a large marine protected area: a sub-tidal ichthyofaunal survey of the Pondoland coast in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. *African Journal of Marine Science*, **26(3&4)**: 535-551.
- 11 Wood, A.D. 2013. Compiler: *Chirodactylus grandis* (pp47-48), *Boopsoidea inornata* (pp210-211) and *Gymnocrotaphus curvidens* (pp235-236). In: B.Q. Mann (Ed.) South African Marine Linefish Species Profiles. ORI Special Publication No. 9. 343pp.
- Wood, A.D., Downey-Breedt, N., Sauer, W., Cochrane, K., Potts, W., Bealey, R. and P. Obregon. 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 1. Project Overview. November 2017. 13pp.
- Wood, A.D. *et al.* 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 2. Case Studies and Data Analysis. November 2017. 137pp.
- Wood, A.D. *et al.* 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 3. Technical Guideline Review and General Best Practise Guideline for Recreational Fisheries Governance. November 2017. 26pp.

- Wood, A.D. et al. 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 4. A Strategy to Improve the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries in Grenada and the Dominican Republic. November 2017. 21pp.
- Saayman, M., Saayman, A., Zeelie, E., Potts, W., Mann, B., Weyl, O., Van der Merwe, P., Wood, A., Raemaekers, S., Cowley, P., Pledger, J., Bova, C. & Scholtz, M. 2017. Economic significance of recreational angling in South Africa 2017. Potchefstroom: Tourism Research in Economic Environs & Society Technical Report to SACRAA: 31pp.
- Ortega-Cisneros, K; Yokwana, S; Sauer, W; Cochrane, K; Cockcroft, A; James, NC; Potts, WM; Singh, L; Smale, M; Wood, A; Pecl, G. 2018. Assessment of the likely sensitivity to climate change for the key marine species in the southern Benguela system. *Afr. J Mar. Sci.* 40(3): 279-292.
- WM Potts, CS Bova, BQ Mann, M Saayman, WHH Sauer, OLF Weyl, S Raemaekers, A Wood. Striking disconnect between the economics, policy and management of SA's marine recreational fisheries. In: Murray TS, Duncan MI, Winkler AC, Childs A-R, Mann BQ, Potts WM (eds). 2020. Linefish resilience in the Anthropocene: The Proceedings of the 5th Southern African Marine Linefish Symposium. Rhodes University, Makhanda, 113pp.
- K Bullock, A Wood, VA Dames, JA Venter & J Greeff (2021): A decade of surf-zone linefish monitoring in the Dwesa-Cwebe Marine Protected Area, with a preliminary assessment of the effects of rezoning and resource use, *African Journal of Marine Science* 43(3): 1-15. DOI: 10.2989/1814232X.2021.1951353

CONFERENCES

- Wood, A.D. & Buxton, C.D. Poster - Aspects of the biology and population dynamics of the midas abalone along the Ciskei coast of southern Africa. ZSSA Symposium, Stellenbosch, South Africa, 16-18 July 1991.
- Wood, A.D. & Buxton, C.D. Oral - Day/night variation and the effect of mesh size on the catchability of ichthyoplankton taken with Bongo nets. ZSSA & SASAQS Symposium, Grahamstown, South Africa, 27-30 June 1995.
- Wood, A.D. & Buxton, C.D. Oral - Vertical distribution of ichthyoplankton in the Tsitsikamma National Park. 9th South African Marine Science Symposium, Cape Town, South Africa, 21-23 November 1996.
- Wood, A.D. Oral - A preliminary appraisal of the dispersal potential of ichthyoplankton from the Tsitsikamma National Park. International Conference for the PARADI Association and the Fisheries Society of Africa, Grahamstown, South Africa, 13 - 19 September 1998.
- Wood, A.D. Oral - Ichthyoplankton - A small consideration for large marine protected areas. Third Southern African Marine Linefish Symposium, Arniston, 28 April - 1 May 1999.
- Wood, A.D. & P.D. Cowley. Oral - The spatial distribution of four shore-angling species from the Tsitsikamma coast. 5th International Temperate Reef Symposium, Cape Town. January 30 - February 4, 2000.
- Cowley, P.D., Attwood, C.G., Götz, A., Kerwath, S.E., Wood, A.D., Potts, W.M., Mackenzie, B.L., Bennett, R., Watt-Pringle, P. and Escobar-Poras, J. 2008. Movement behaviour of important fishery species in the Tsitsikamma National Park. Tsitsikamma National Park Scientists' Symposium 2008. Storms River, TNP, July 2008. Oral presentation by PDC.
- Mann, B.Q. (Ed). 2013. Southern African Marine Linefish Species Profiles. Oceanographic Research Institute. Special Publication No. 9. Compiler for *Chirodactylus grandis*; *Boopsoidea innornata*; *Gymnocrotaphus curvidens*.
- Wood, A.D. et al. 2017. Global review of governance structures for recreational fisheries (World Bank/Conservation International). Oral Presentation, WRFC8 Victoria, Canada (19 July 2017).
- WM Potts, CS Bova, BQ Mann, M Saayman, WHH Sauer, OLF Weyl, S Raemaekers, A Wood. 2019. Striking disconnect between the economics, policy and management of SA's marine recreational fisheries. 5th SA Marine Linefish Symposium; Mpekwini, July 2019.

PAPERS REFEREED

- Almirion, *et al.* Ichthyology and limnology of a stream in the Argentina Temperate Plain. *Hydrobiologia*. Refereed July 1995.
- Comparisons of occurrence, density, and body length of the larval black porgy, *Acanthopagrus schlegelii* (Bleeker), between coastal waters and an estuary of western Taiwan (Authors names withheld from manuscript). *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*. Refereed May 1997.
- Harris, S.A. & D.P. Cyrus. Distribution, abundance and seasonality of fish larvae in Durban Harbour, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *S. Afr. J. mar. Sci.* Refereed November 1997.

Walker, S., Neira, F.J. & P.C. Coutin. Reproductive biology and larval development of black bream, *Acanthopagrus butcheri* (Pisces: Sparidae), in the Gippsland Lakes, south-eastern Australia. Mar. Freshwat. Res. Refereed June 1999.

Cowley, P.D., Brouwer, S.L. & R.L. Tilney. The role of the Tsitsikamma National Park in the management of four shore-angling fishes along the south-eastern Cape coast of South Africa. S. Afr. J. mar. Sci. Refereed January 2000.

Connell, A.D. Notes on pelagic eggs of marine fishes from Park Rynie KwaZulu-Natal: seasonal spawning patterns of the three most common species. African Zoology. Refereed February 2000.

Pradervand, P. and N. Govender. Assessment of catches in shore angling competitions in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. African Zoology. Refereed February 2002.

12 Strydom, N.A. Shallow subtidal bays: a new larval fish nursery identified along temperate rocky shores of South Africa. African Zoology. Refereed December 2007.

Kaselowski, T. and J.B. Adams. Not so pristine – characterizing the physico-chemical conditions of an undescribed temporarily open/closed estuary. Water SA (Vol. 39 No.5). Refereed February 2013.

Cilliers, C.J. and J.B. Adams. Development and implementation of a monitoring programme for South African estuaries. Reviewed February 2015 for Water SA.

REFERENCES

Professor Thomas Hecht (Head of Department during my post-graduate studies at Rhodes)

13 Advance Africa Management Services cc
tomh@advanceafrica.co.za; 046 675 1010; 082 801 1363

Professor Warwick Sauer
 PhD supervisor; Head of Department: Ichthyology & Fisheries Science, Rhodes University
w.sauer@ru.ac.za; 046 603 8415; 082 774 1337

Dr Russell Chalmers
 Aquatic Ecosystem Services
Russell@AquaticES.co.za; 082 873 9018

Professor Warren Potts
 Department of Ichthyology & Fisheries Science, Rhodes University
w.potts@ru.ac.za; 046 603 8415; 079 615 5113

RECENT RELEVANT FIELD EXPERTISE AND WORK EXPERIENCE

1. September 2012 – February 2013. Present ecological state assessment for the Kowie Estuary Reserve Template. Contract with Dept. Water Affairs (in collaboration with Schermann, Colloty and Associates).
2. August 2013 – October 2013. Specialist estuary & marine ecological assessment and sediment analysis & monitoring programme for the Kowie Estuary dredging project. Sub-contracted to Afri-Coast Engineers.
3. February 2015 – development of a Dredge Environmental Management Plan for the dredging of the Royal Alfred Marina and Kowie Estuary. Contracted to RAMHOA.
4. April 2016 to November 2017 – Development of mouth management recommendations for the Heuningnes Estuary and specialist estuary impact assessment for the De Mond development at Heuningnes Estuary. Contracted by SMEC Consulting Engineers.
5. June 2017 to November 2017 – Specialist assessment (marine and estuary) for Kenmare Pilivilli (Heavy Minerals) mining operation, Mozambique. Contracted to AES (Russell Chalmers).
6. May 2019 – March 2021 – SAIAB: Project Manager and Senior Research Assistant to the Managing Director (fixed-term contract).
7. June 2021 – June 2023 – Knowledge Broker: SANOCEAN Programme. Fixed-term contract with the Institute for Coastal & Marine Research, Nelson Mandela University. Project: *Benchmarking knowledge-based adaptive management of estuarine fisheries in South Africa for sustainable development*.
8. April 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1911, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
9. April 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 383, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
10. April 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 480, Boknesstrand (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
11. May 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf RE/371, Bushman's River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).

12. July 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 318, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
13. July 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erven 468 & 470, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
14. July 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 536, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
15. July 2022 - Salt marsh rehabilitation report for Portion 6 of the Farm South Gorah, Bushmans Estuary (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
16. August 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 612, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
17. September 2022 – Estuarine impact assessment (Kowie Estuary) for the Port Alfred desalination and reclamation reverse osmosis works. Contracted to Aquatic Ecosystem Services (Russell Chalmers).
18. November 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 393, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
19. November 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 14, Hengeltrots Shareblock, Eersterivier (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
20. February 2023 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 40, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
21. October 2023 – Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Portions 6 and 16 of the Farm 397, South Gorah, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
22. October 2023 – Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 526, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
23. February 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 4301, Port Alfred (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
24. February 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 382, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
25. February 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erven 419 & 420 (combined), Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
26. March 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1852, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
27. March 2024 – Estuarine impact assessment for the stabilization of the Kowie Estuary bank alongside Centenary Park Drive (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
28. May 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1328, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
29. June 2024 – Estuarine Impact Assessment (Kariega Estuary) for the development of Ndokwenza 193, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
30. July 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 377 and Erf 378, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
31. August 2024 – Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 4766, Port Alfred (for Coastal Green Environmental Consulting).
32. August 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 888, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
33. August 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 42, St Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
34. September 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 202, Boknesstrand (for Coastal Green Environmental Consulting).
35. October 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Kleinemonde West Shareblock (Mr Hallick), Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
36. October 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 739, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
37. October 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1390, St Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
38. February/March 2025 – Estuarine Impact Assessment for the drilling of test boreholes in the Mtamvuna Estuary (for Environmental Edge Pty Ltd.).
39. April 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 315, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
40. April 2025 – Wetland rehabilitation report: Thornhill Ministerial Housing Project – Link Sanitation Phase 2; Kowie Estuary (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
41. April 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 6268, Port Alfred (for Coastal Green Environmental Consulting).

42. June 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1509 and Erf 4717, Port Alfred (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
43. July 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 4844, Port Alfred (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
44. August 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 93, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
45. October 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Farm 713/10, Kromme Estuary, St. Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
46. October 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 352, Plettenberg Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
47. November 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 300, Cape St Francis (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
48. February 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 711, Kromme Estuary, St. Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
49. February 2026 – Aquatic biodiversity and coastal processes impact assessment for the demolition and development on Erf R237, Plettenberg Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
50. February 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 809, Cape St Francis (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
51. May 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for the Port Alfred sewerage infrastructure upgrade: Phase 4 (Kowie Estuary and wetlands) (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
52. May 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Farm 838, St Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
53. June 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 718, Seafeld (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
54. July 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 3806, Kromme Estuary, St. Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).



DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS 12 AND 13 OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 AS AMENDED.

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

NEAS Reference Number:

Date Received:

Application for environmental authorization in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014. This form is valid as of 4 May 2026.

PROJECT TITLE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806 (PORTION OF ERF 2916), SEA VISTA, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE.

SPECIALIST ¹

Dr Aidan Wood

Postal address:

P.O. Box 611, Port Alfred

Postal code:

6170

Cell:

082 869 4939

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

aidanwood770@gmail.com

Professional affiliation(s) (if any)

SACNASP Registered Professional Natural Scientist – Aquatic Science: Marine Science (Registration Number: 400127/07)

Project Consultant:
Contact person:
Postal address:

Hort Couture		
Warren Lange		
P.O. Box 2206, Port Alfred, 6170		
	Cell:	082 464 8339
Postal code: 6170		
Telephone: 064 783 1668	Fax:	Not Available
E-mail: warren@hortcouture.co.za		

4.2 The SPECIALIST

I, **Aidan David Wood**, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent Specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by



interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;

- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Amendments to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended.

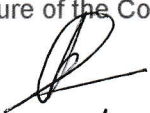
Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:



Name of company: N/A

Date: 30/07/2026

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths:



Date: 30/07/2026

HK Director

SUSAN JEANNE ROBERTSON
HR DIRECTOR

Commissioner of Oaths, Sarah Baartman District
Rhodes University, Drostdy Road
Makhanda, 6139

Designation:

¹ Curriculum Vitae (CV) attached

Official stamp (below).

Annexure 1

CV

10 APPENDIX 2 – STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE AND CV

AIDAN DAVID WOOD: CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

Surname	Wood
First Names	Aidan David
Date of Birth	28 May 1966
Place of Birth	Johannesburg, South Africa
Sex	Male
Race	White
Disability	None
Marital Status	Single
Driving License	Code EB
Nationality	South African Citizen
ID Number	660528 5076 089
Home Language	English
Computer Literate	Yes

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

SACNASP registered as Professional Natural Scientist; Aquatic Science: Marine Science. Registration Number 400127/07.

WORK ADDRESS AND CONTACT DETAILS

Village Green, Wood Street
P.O. Box 611
Port Alfred, 6170
South Africa
Tel: 0828694939
E-mail: aidanwood770@gmail.com

EDUCATION

1979 – 1983	Matriculated from St. Stithians College; University exemption.
1987 - 1989	B.Sc. Rhodes University (Entomology with Distinction)
1990	B.Sc. (Hons) Rhodes University, Ichthyology and Fisheries Science (with Distinction)
1991 - 1993	M.Sc. Rhodes University, Ichthyology and Fisheries Science
1994 - 1998	Ph.D. Rhodes University, Ichthyology

RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

1. 1989 Third year B.Sc. project (Zoology): The feeding habits of the brown shy shark, *Haploblepharus fuscus* (Carchariniiformes: Scyliorhinidae) from the intertidal rocky shore zone of the Ciskei Coast.
2. 1989 Third year B.Sc. project (Entomology): The distribution of *Simulium (Edwardseltum) damnosum* (Diptera: Simuliidae) in Southern Africa, and a chromosomal study of a member of the complex from the Buffalo River, Eastern Cape.
3. 1990 B.Sc. (Hons) project: The acute toxicity of endosulfan, endosulfan/alphamethrin and endosulfan/deltamethrin to *Tilapia rendalli rendalli* (Boulenger 1896 (Pisces: Cichlidae).
4. 1991 – 1993 M.Sc. project: Aspects of the biology and ecology of the East Coast abalone, *Haliotis midae*, along the Eastern Cape and Ciskei Coast.
5. 1994 – 1998 Ph.D. project: A contribution towards the taxonomy of the ichthyoplankton species community and understanding of its dynamics along the south-east coast of South Africa.

RESEARCH PAPERS

- Wood, A. 1994. The South African abalone *Haliotis midae* – aspects of ecology, biology. *The Naturalist*. **38(2)**: 33-40.
- Wood, A. 1994. A re-evaluation of the management strategy for the abalone, *Haliotis midae*, along the East Cape coast. *The Naturalist*. **38(3)**: 16-18.
- Wood, A.D. & C.D. Buxton 1996 - Aspects of the biology of the abalone *Haliotis midae* (Linne, 1758) on the east coast of South Africa. 1. Feeding biology. *S. Afr. J. mar. Sci.* **17**: 61-68.
- Wood, A.D. & C.D. Buxton 1996 - Aspects of the biology of the abalone, *Haliotis midae* (Linne, 1758) on the east coast of South Africa. 2. Reproduction. *S. Afr. J. mar. Sci.* **17**: 69-78.
- Wood, A.D. 1999 – Ichthyoplankton – A small consideration for large Marine Protected Areas. In: Proceedings of the Third Southern African Marine Linefish Symposium. Arniston, 28 April – 1 May 1999. (Ed.) B.Q. Mann. *SANCOR Occasional Report No. 5*. pp22-26.
- Wood, A.D. 1999. *Haliotis midae*. In: Assessment of Marine Resource Availability for Subsistence Fisheries along the Coasts of South Africa. Compiled by R. van Zyl, Centre for Marine Studies, UCT. pp5-16 to 5-19.
- Wood, A.D. 2000 – The description of *Austroglossus pectoralis* (Teleostei: Soleidae) larvae from the South-east coast of South Africa. *Scientia Marina*. **64(4)**: 387-392.
- Wood, A.D., Brouwer, S.L., Cowley, P.D. & T.D. Harrison. 2000. An updated checklist of the ichthyofaunal species assemblage of the Tsitsikamma National Park, South Africa. *Koedoe*. **43(1)**: 83-95.
- Whitfield, A.K. and A.D. Wood. (Eds.). 2003. Studies on the river-estuary interface region of selected Eastern Cape estuaries. WRC Report No. 756/1/03. 313pp.
- Wood, A. D. Description of larval *Cynoglossus zanzibarensis* (Teleostei: Cynoglossidae) from the Tsitsikamma Coast, South Africa. *African Journal of Marine Science*. **25**: 177-183.
- Breen, C.M. *et al.* 2004. Towards the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Eastern Cape Estuaries. Report to the WRC (TT 237/04). 35pp. Also published as WRC Report No. 1246/1/04 (Volume I).
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A. W Paterson. 2004. Report C: A Classification System for Eastern Cape Estuaries, with Management Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of their Living Resources. In: Eastern Cape Estuaries Management Programme. Volume II: Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. (Eds.) Breen, C.M. *et al.* WRC Report No. 1246/1/04: 41pp.
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A.W. Paterson. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C1. Introduction. 4pp.
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A.W. Paterson. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C2. Sustainable Use. 10pp.
- Wood, A.D., Cowley, P.D. and A.W. Paterson. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C3. Current status of sustainable exploitation of living resources in Eastern Cape estuaries. 36pp.
- Wood, A.D. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C4. Snapshot survey of selected estuaries and institutional capacity in the Eastern Cape. pp54-124.
- Cowley, P.D., Wood, A.D., Corroyer, B., Nsubuga, Y. and R. Chalmers. 2004. Protocols Contributing to the Management of Estuaries in South Africa, with a Particular Emphasis on the Eastern Cape Province. Volume III, Project C (Sustainable Use) Supplementary Report C5: A survey of fishery resource utilization on four Eastern Cape estuaries (Great Fish, West Kleinemonde, East Kleinemonde and Kowie). pp129-223.
- B.Q. Mann, L. Celliers, S.T. Fennessy, S. Bailey and A.D. Wood. 2006. Towards the declaration of a large marine protected area: a sub-tidal ichthyofaunal survey of the Pondoland coast in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. *African Journal of Marine Science*, **26(3&4)**: 535-551.
- 11 Wood, A.D. 2013. Compiler: *Chirodactylus grandis* (pp47-48), *Boopsoidea inornata* (pp210-211) and *Gymnocrotaphus curvidens* (pp235-236). In: B.Q. Mann (Ed.) South African Marine Linefish Species Profiles. ORI Special Publication No. 9. 343pp.
- Wood, A.D., Downey-Breedt, N., Sauer, W., Cochrane, K., Potts, W., Bealey, R. and P. Obregon. 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 1. Project Overview. November 2017. 13pp.
- Wood, A.D. *et al.* 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 2. Case Studies and Data Analysis. November 2017. 137pp.
- Wood, A.D. *et al.* 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 3. Technical Guideline Review and General Best Practise Guideline for Recreational Fisheries Governance. November 2017. 26pp.

- Wood, A.D. et al. 2017. Global Review of the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries. Part 4. A Strategy to Improve the Governance Structures for Recreational Fisheries in Grenada and the Dominican Republic. November 2017. 21pp.
- Saayman, M., Saayman, A., Zeelie, E., Potts, W., Mann, B., Weyl, O., Van der Merwe, P., Wood, A., Raemaekers, S., Cowley, P., Pledger, J., Bova, C. & Scholtz, M. 2017. Economic significance of recreational angling in South Africa 2017. Potchefstroom: Tourism Research in Economic Environs & Society Technical Report to SACRAA: 31pp.
- Ortega-Cisneros, K; Yokwana, S; Sauer, W; Cochrane, K; Cockcroft, A; James, NC; Potts, WM; Singh, L; Smale, M; Wood, A; Pecl, G. 2018. Assessment of the likely sensitivity to climate change for the key marine species in the southern Benguela system. *Afr. J Mar. Sci.* 40(3): 279-292.
- WM Potts, CS Bova, BQ Mann, M Saayman, WHH Sauer, OLF Weyl, S Raemaekers, A Wood. Striking disconnect between the economics, policy and management of SA's marine recreational fisheries. In: Murray TS, Duncan MI, Winkler AC, Childs A-R, Mann BQ, Potts WM (eds). 2020. Linefish resilience in the Anthropocene: The Proceedings of the 5th Southern African Marine Linefish Symposium. Rhodes University, Makhanda, 113pp.
- K Bullock, A Wood, VA Dames, JA Venter & J Greeff (2021): A decade of surf-zone linefish monitoring in the Dwesa-Cwebe Marine Protected Area, with a preliminary assessment of the effects of rezoning and resource use, *African Journal of Marine Science* 43(3): 1-15. DOI: 10.2989/1814232X.2021.1951353

CONFERENCES

- Wood, A.D. & Buxton, C.D. Poster - Aspects of the biology and population dynamics of the midas abalone along the Ciskei coast of southern Africa. ZSSA Symposium, Stellenbosch, South Africa, 16-18 July 1991.
- Wood, A.D. & Buxton, C.D. Oral - Day/night variation and the effect of mesh size on the catchability of ichthyoplankton taken with Bongo nets. ZSSA & SASAQS Symposium, Grahamstown, South Africa, 27-30 June 1995.
- Wood, A.D. & Buxton, C.D. Oral - Vertical distribution of ichthyoplankton in the Tsitsikamma National Park. 9th South African Marine Science Symposium, Cape Town, South Africa, 21-23 November 1996.
- Wood, A.D. Oral - A preliminary appraisal of the dispersal potential of ichthyoplankton from the Tsitsikamma National Park. International Conference for the PARADI Association and the Fisheries Society of Africa, Grahamstown, South Africa, 13 - 19 September 1998.
- Wood, A.D. Oral - Ichthyoplankton - A small consideration for large marine protected areas. Third Southern African Marine Linefish Symposium, Arniston, 28 April - 1 May 1999.
- Wood, A.D. & P.D. Cowley. Oral - The spatial distribution of four shore-angling species from the Tsitsikamma coast. 5th International Temperate Reef Symposium, Cape Town. January 30 - February 4, 2000.
- Cowley, P.D., Attwood, C.G., Götz, A., Kerwath, S.E., Wood, A.D., Potts, W.M., Mackenzie, B.L., Bennett, R., Watt-Pringle, P. and Escobar-Poras, J. 2008. Movement behaviour of important fishery species in the Tsitsikamma National Park. Tsitsikamma National Park Scientists' Symposium 2008. Storms River, TNP, July 2008. Oral presentation by PDC.
- Mann, B.Q. (Ed). 2013. Southern African Marine Linefish Species Profiles. Oceanographic Research Institute. Special Publication No. 9. Compiler for *Chirodactylus grandis*; *Boopsoidea innornata*; *Gymnocrotaphus curvidens*.
- Wood, A.D. et al. 2017. Global review of governance structures for recreational fisheries (World Bank/Conservation International). Oral Presentation, WRFC8 Victoria, Canada (19 July 2017).
- WM Potts, CS Bova, BQ Mann, M Saayman, WHH Sauer, OLF Weyl, S Raemaekers, A Wood. 2019. Striking disconnect between the economics, policy and management of SA's marine recreational fisheries. 5th SA Marine Linefish Symposium; Mpekwini, July 2019.

PAPERS REFEREED

- Almirion, *et al.* Ichthyology and limnology of a stream in the Argentina Temperate Plain. *Hydrobiologia*. Refereed July 1995.
- Comparisons of occurrence, density, and body length of the larval black porgy, *Acanthopagrus schlegelii* (Bleeker), between coastal waters and an estuary of western Taiwan (Authors names withheld from manuscript). *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*. Refereed May 1997.
- Harris, S.A. & D.P. Cyrus. Distribution, abundance and seasonality of fish larvae in Durban Harbour, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *S. Afr. J. mar. Sci.* Refereed November 1997.

Walker, S., Neira, F.J. & P.C. Coutin. Reproductive biology and larval development of black bream, *Acanthopagrus butcheri* (Pisces: Sparidae), in the Gippsland Lakes, south-eastern Australia. Mar. Freshwat. Res. Refereed June 1999.

Cowley, P.D., Brouwer, S.L. & R.L. Tilney. The role of the Tsitsikamma National Park in the management of four shore-angling fishes along the south-eastern Cape coast of South Africa. S. Afr. J. mar. Sci. Refereed January 2000.

Connell, A.D. Notes on pelagic eggs of marine fishes from Park Rynie KwaZulu-Natal: seasonal spawning patterns of the three most common species. African Zoology. Refereed February 2000.

Pradervand, P. and N. Govender. Assessment of catches in shore angling competitions in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. African Zoology. Refereed February 2002.

12 Strydom, N.A. Shallow subtidal bays: a new larval fish nursery identified along temperate rocky shores of South Africa. African Zoology. Refereed December 2007.

Kaselowski, T. and J.B. Adams. Not so pristine – characterizing the physico-chemical conditions of an undescribed temporarily open/closed estuary. Water SA (Vol. 39 No.5). Refereed February 2013.

Cilliers, C.J. and J.B. Adams. Development and implementation of a monitoring programme for South African estuaries. Reviewed February 2015 for Water SA.

REFERENCES

Professor Thomas Hecht (Head of Department during my post-graduate studies at Rhodes)

13 Advance Africa Management Services cc
tomh@advanceafrica.co.za; 046 675 1010; 082 801 1363

Professor Warwick Sauer
 PhD supervisor; Head of Department: Ichthyology & Fisheries Science, Rhodes University
w.sauer@ru.ac.za; 046 603 8415; 082 774 1337

Dr Russell Chalmers
 Aquatic Ecosystem Services
Russell@AquaticES.co.za; 082 873 9018

Professor Warren Potts
 Department of Ichthyology & Fisheries Science, Rhodes University
w.potts@ru.ac.za; 046 603 8415; 079 615 5113

RECENT RELEVANT FIELD EXPERTISE AND WORK EXPERIENCE

1. September 2012 – February 2013. Present ecological state assessment for the Kowie Estuary Reserve Template. Contract with Dept. Water Affairs (in collaboration with Schermann, Colloty and Associates).
2. August 2013 – October 2013. Specialist estuary & marine ecological assessment and sediment analysis & monitoring programme for the Kowie Estuary dredging project. Sub-contracted to Afri-Coast Engineers.
3. February 2015 – development of a Dredge Environmental Management Plan for the dredging of the Royal Alfred Marina and Kowie Estuary. Contracted to RAMHOA.
4. April 2016 to November 2017 – Development of mouth management recommendations for the Heuningnes Estuary and specialist estuary impact assessment for the De Mond development at Heuningnes Estuary. Contracted by SMEC Consulting Engineers.
5. June 2017 to November 2017 – Specialist assessment (marine and estuary) for Kenmare Pilivilli (Heavy Minerals) mining operation, Mozambique. Contracted to AES (Russell Chalmers).
6. May 2019 – March 2021 – SAIAB: Project Manager and Senior Research Assistant to the Managing Director (fixed-term contract).
7. June 2021 – June 2023 – Knowledge Broker: SANOCEAN Programme. Fixed-term contract with the Institute for Coastal & Marine Research, Nelson Mandela University. Project: *Benchmarking knowledge-based adaptive management of estuarine fisheries in South Africa for sustainable development*.
8. April 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1911, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
9. April 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 383, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
10. April 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 480, Boknesstrand (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
11. May 2022 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf RE/371, Bushman's River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).

12. July 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 318, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
13. July 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erven 468 & 470, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
14. July 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 536, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
15. July 2022 - Salt marsh rehabilitation report for Portion 6 of the Farm South Gorah, Bushmans Estuary (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
16. August 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 612, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
17. September 2022 – Estuarine impact assessment (Kowie Estuary) for the Port Alfred desalination and reclamation reverse osmosis works. Contracted to Aquatic Ecosystem Services (Russell Chalmers).
18. November 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 393, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
19. November 2022 - Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 14, Hengeltrots Shareblock, Eersterivier (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
20. February 2023 – Aquatic biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 40, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
21. October 2023 – Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Portions 6 and 16 of the Farm 397, South Gorah, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
22. October 2023 – Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 526, Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
23. February 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 4301, Port Alfred (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
24. February 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 382, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
25. February 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erven 419 & 420 (combined), Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
26. March 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1852, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
27. March 2024 – Estuarine impact assessment for the stabilization of the Kowie Estuary bank alongside Centenary Park Drive (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
28. May 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1328, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
29. June 2024 – Estuarine Impact Assessment (Kariega Estuary) for the development of Ndokwenza 193, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
30. July 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 377 and Erf 378, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
31. August 2024 – Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 4766, Port Alfred (for Coastal Green Environmental Consulting).
32. August 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 888, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
33. August 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 42, St Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
34. September 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 202, Boknesstrand (for Coastal Green Environmental Consulting).
35. October 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Kleinemonde West Shareblock (Mr Hallick), Seafield (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
36. October 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 739, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
37. October 2024 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1390, St Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
38. February/March 2025 – Estuarine Impact Assessment for the drilling of test boreholes in the Mtamvuna Estuary (for Environmental Edge Pty Ltd.).
39. April 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 315, Kenton-on-Sea (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
40. April 2025 – Wetland rehabilitation report: Thornhill Ministerial Housing Project – Link Sanitation Phase 2; Kowie Estuary (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
41. April 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 6268, Port Alfred (for Coastal Green Environmental Consulting).

42. June 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 1509 and Erf 4717, Port Alfred (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
43. July 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 4844, Port Alfred (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
44. August 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 93, Bushmans River Mouth (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
45. October 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Farm 713/10, Kromme Estuary, St. Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
46. October 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 352, Plettenberg Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
47. November 2025 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 300, Cape St Francis (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
48. February 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 711, Kromme Estuary, St. Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
49. February 2026 – Aquatic biodiversity and coastal processes impact assessment for the demolition and development on Erf R237, Plettenberg Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
50. February 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 809, Cape St Francis (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
51. May 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for the Port Alfred sewerage infrastructure upgrade: Phase 4 (Kowie Estuary and wetlands) (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
52. May 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Farm 838, St Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
53. June 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 718, Seafeld (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).
54. July 2026 - Aquatic Biodiversity compliance statement for Erf 3806, Kromme Estuary, St. Francis Bay (for Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Planning).

HIGH-LEVEL DESKTOP HERITAGE REPORT

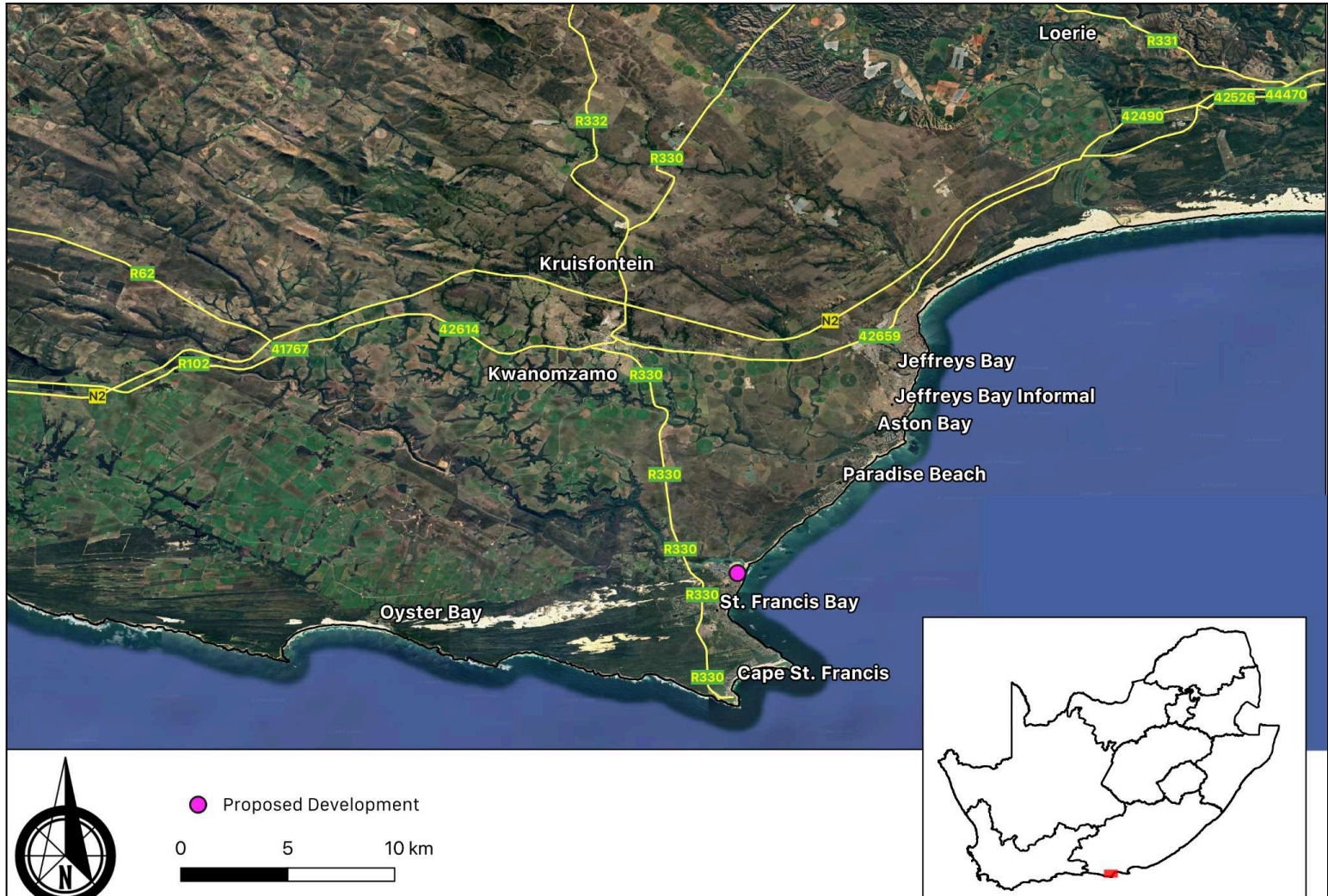
CTS Reference Number:	CTS26_0052		
Client:	Hort Couture		
Date:	July 2026		
Title:	THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE		
Recommendation by CTS Heritage Specialists	Based on the available information, the development does not trigger any of the S38(1) criteria in terms of the NHRA. No further heritage studies are recommended - the application should proceed in terms of NEMA as it is highly unlikely that significant heritage resources will be affected.		

Figure A. Satellite map indicating the location of the proposed development in the Eastern Cape Province.



1. Proposed Development Summary

Project background

The Applicant, Mr Pearton, proposes to develop a new residential dwelling and associated infrastructure on Erf 3806, St Francis Bay, within the Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

Hort Couture Landscape Architects and Environmental Planning has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner, EAP, to undertake the required Basic Assessment process and associated environmental assessment work in support of an application for Environmental Authorisation.

The proposed development entails the construction of a new multi storey brick and mortar residential dwelling and associated infrastructure within the established St Francis Bay canal development. The property is currently an undeveloped residential erf with no existing dwelling or other permanent built structures. The site has, however, historically been maintained as a landscaped garden and therefore does not represent an intact or undisturbed natural coastal vegetation area.

The proposed development will be located within 100 metres of the high-water mark of the estuary or canal system and therefore occurs within a sensitive coastal and estuarine setting. As a result, the proposal requires environmental assessment in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended.

Description of the proposed activity

The proposed activity entails the development of a new private residential dwelling and associated infrastructure on Erf 3806, St Francis Bay. The development components are anticipated to include the following:

- A multi storey brick and mortar residential dwelling with a total floor area of approximately 500 square metres.
- Associated decks, patios and external entertainment areas linked to the dwelling and canal frontage.
- A swimming pool and associated hard landscaped areas.
- An enclosed pergola or similar covered structure along the canal frontage.
- Solar power generation and backup infrastructure.
- Rainwater harvesting tanks and associated water storage infrastructure.
- Connection to existing Kouga Local Municipality bulk services, including water, electricity, sewerage or approved sanitation infrastructure and municipal solid waste services, where applicable.
- Landscaping, garden rehabilitation, access, parking and service areas associated with the residential use of the property.

The total development footprint, inclusive of the dwelling footprint, decks, patios, pool, pergola, access, services, hard landscaping and associated external areas, is anticipated to be approximately 600 square metres. Vegetation clearing is expected to be limited, as the site consists predominantly of maintained landscaped garden areas rather than intact natural coastal vegetation. No unnecessary removal of indigenous vegetation will be undertaken. Any disturbed areas will be stabilised and rehabilitated through appropriate landscaping, erosion control and environmental management measures.

The proposed development will be assessed through a Basic Assessment process, during which potential impacts on the estuarine environment, canal frontage, stormwater management, biodiversity, visual character and broader receiving environment will be identified and addressed through appropriate avoidance, mitigation and management measures.

2. Application References

Name of relevant heritage authority(s)	ECPHRA
Name of decision making authority(s)	DEDEAT

3. Property Information

Latitude / Longitude	-34.14625, 24.83705
Erf number / Farm number	Erf 3806, St Francis Bay
Local Municipality	Kouga
District Municipality	Sarah Baartman
Province	Eastern Cape
Current Use	Residential
Current Zoning	Residential

4. Nature of the Proposed Development

Total Surface Area of development	600 sq m
Depth of excavation (m)	Foundations ~1 to 1.5m
Height of development (m)	n/a

5. Category of Development

x	Triggers: Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act
	Triggers: Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act - DOES NOT TRIGGER SECTION 38(1)
	1. Construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier over 300m in length.
	2. Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.
	3. Any development or activity that will change the character of a site-
	a) exceeding 5 000m ² in extent
	b) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
	c) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years



	4. Rezoning of a site exceeding 10,000 m ²
	5. Other (state): There is no trigger in terms of section 38(1) of the NHRA

6. Additional Infrastructure Required for this Development

n/a



CTS HERITAGE

7. Mapping (please see Appendix 3 and 4 for a full description of our methodology and map legends)

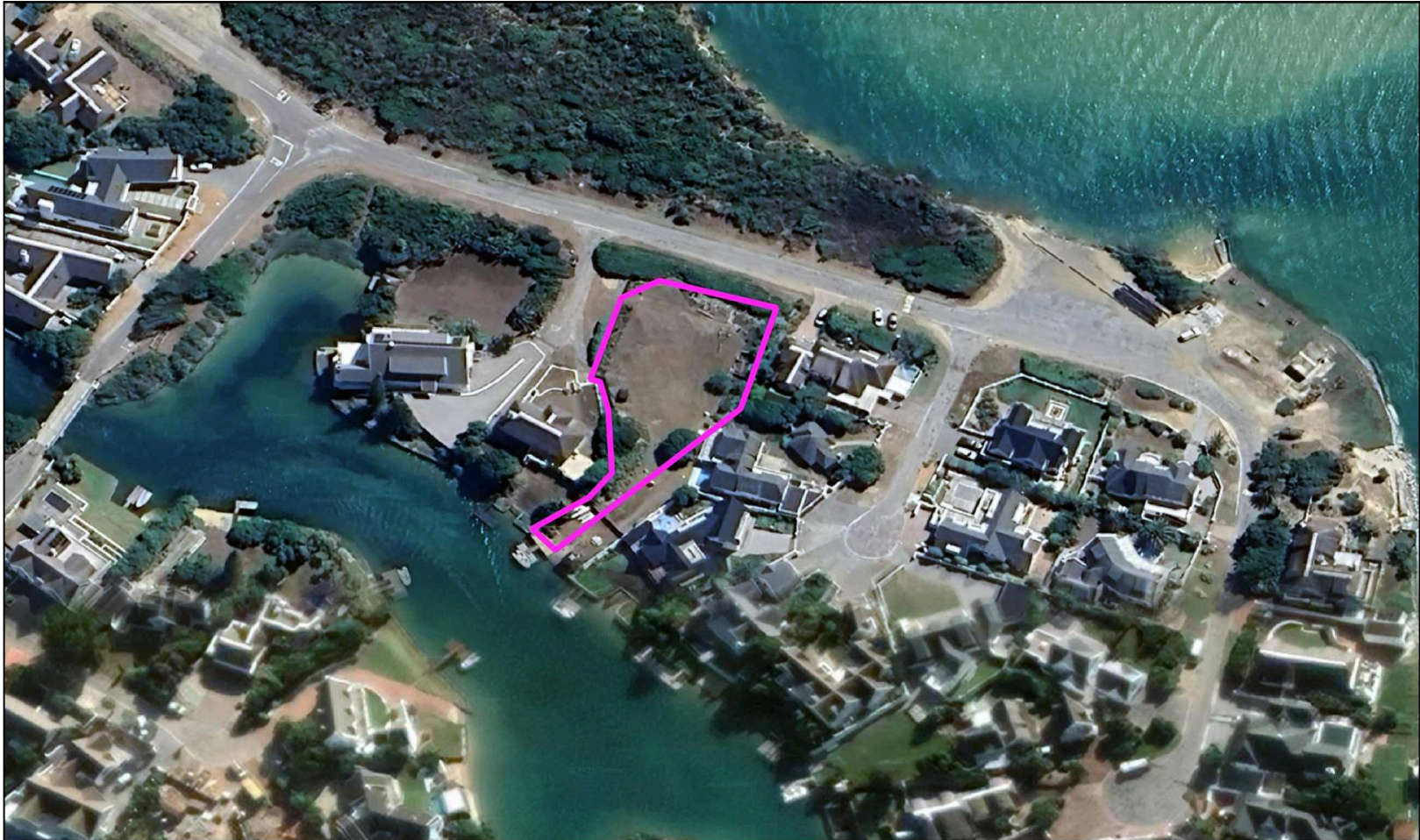


Map O1: Satellite image (2026) indicating the proposed development at a closer range.

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



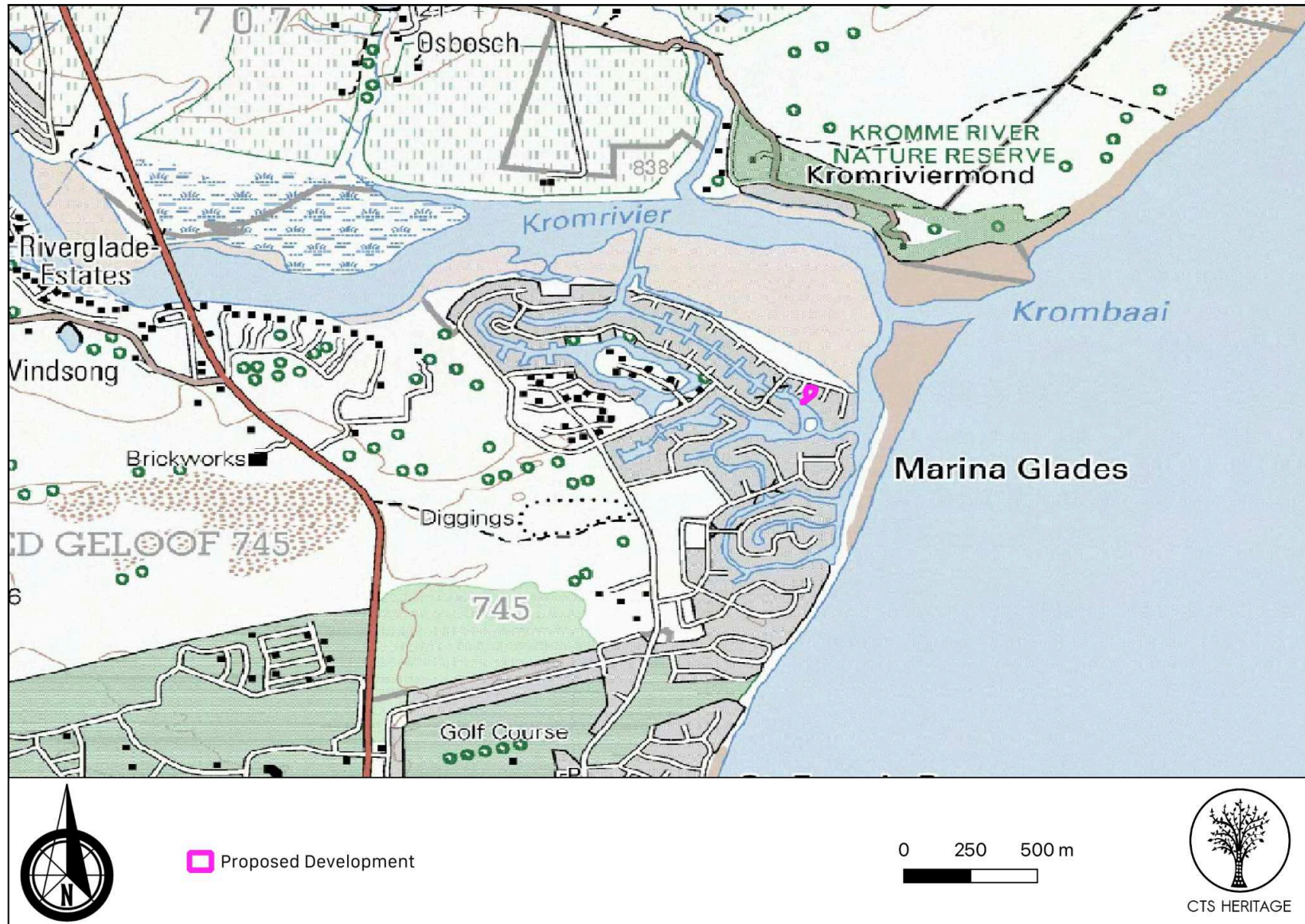
 Proposed Development

0 25 50 m


Map O2: Satellite image (2026) indicating the proposed development at a closer range.



CTS HERITAGE

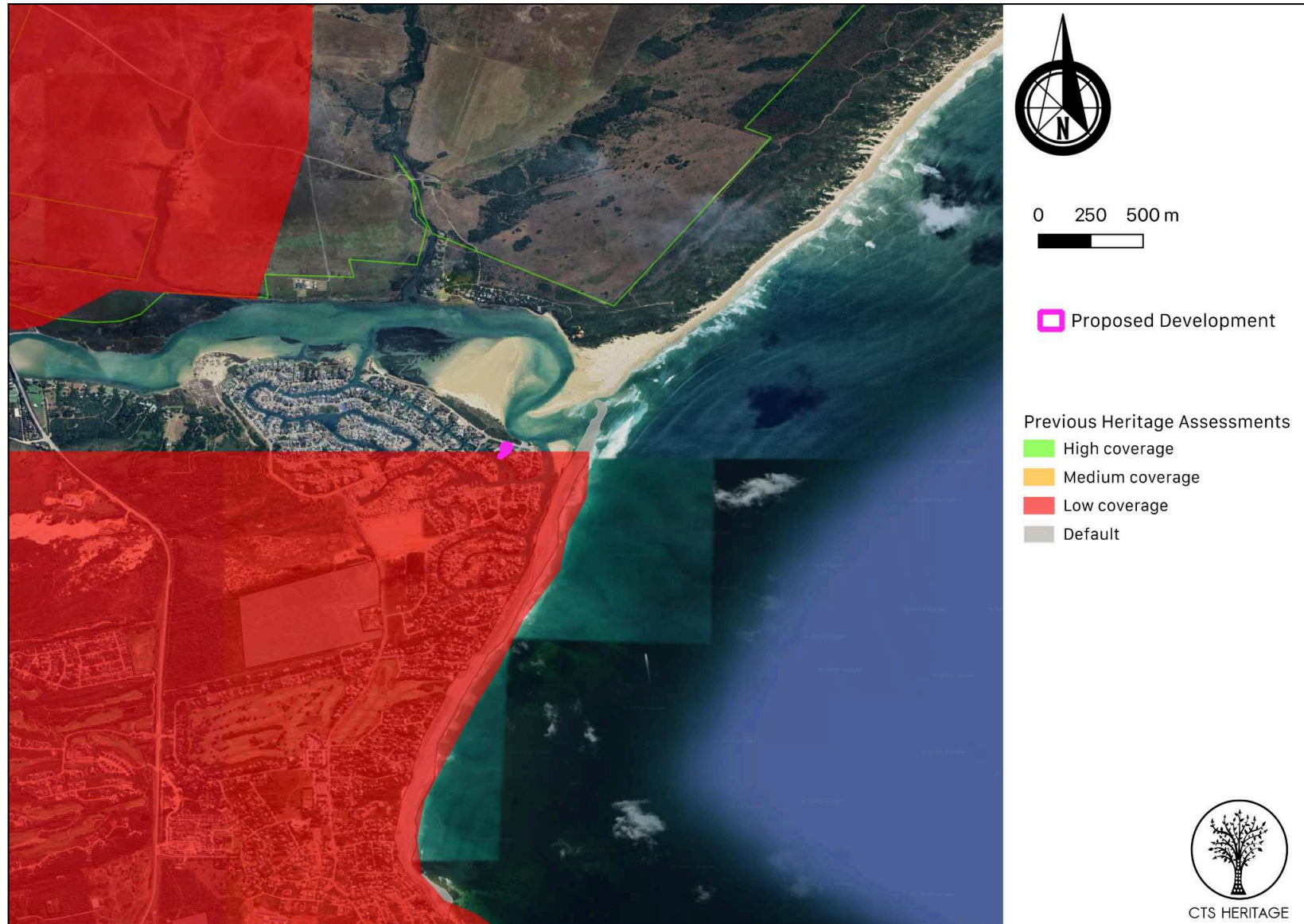


Map O3: 1:50 000 Topographic Map for the development area.

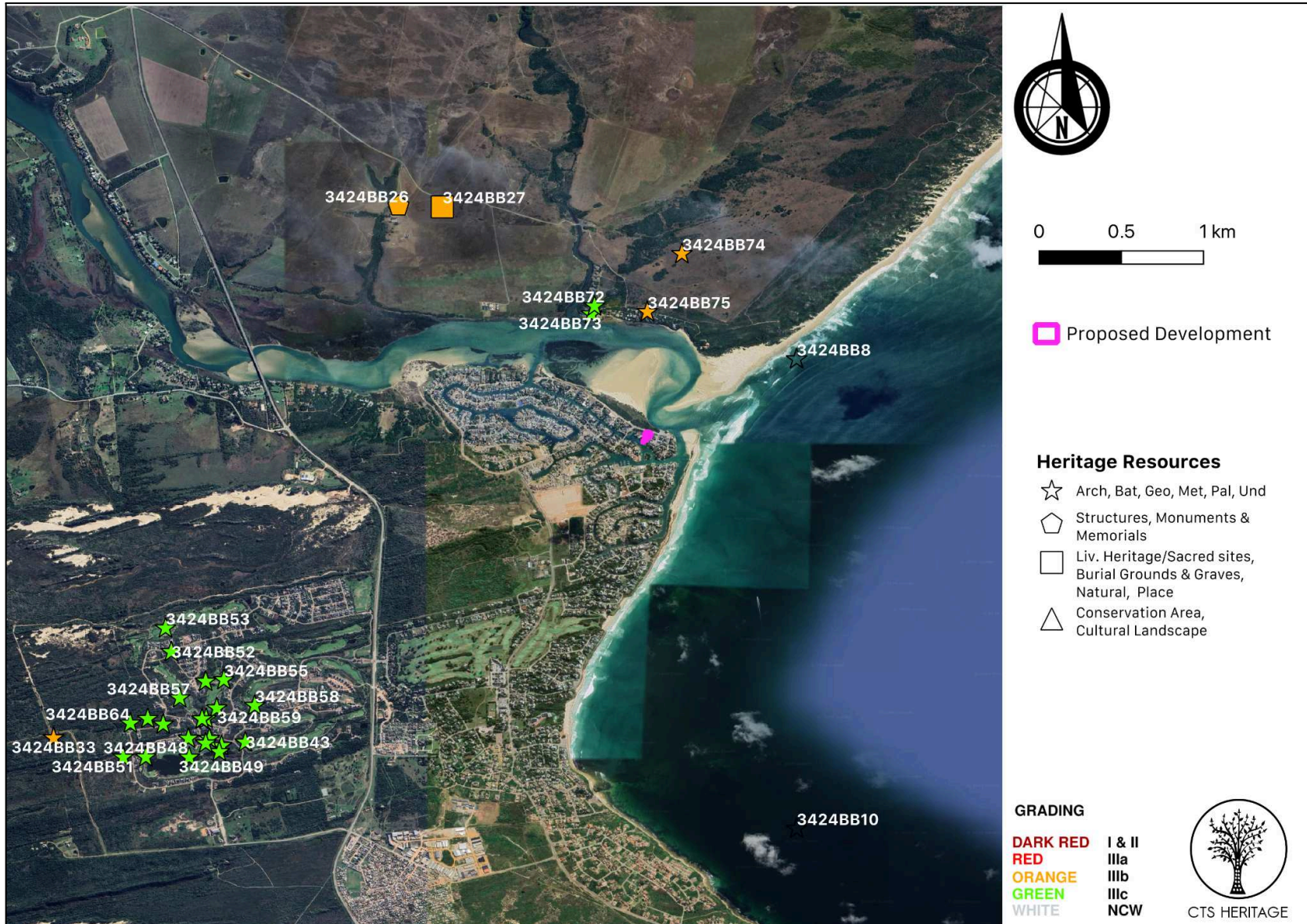
CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



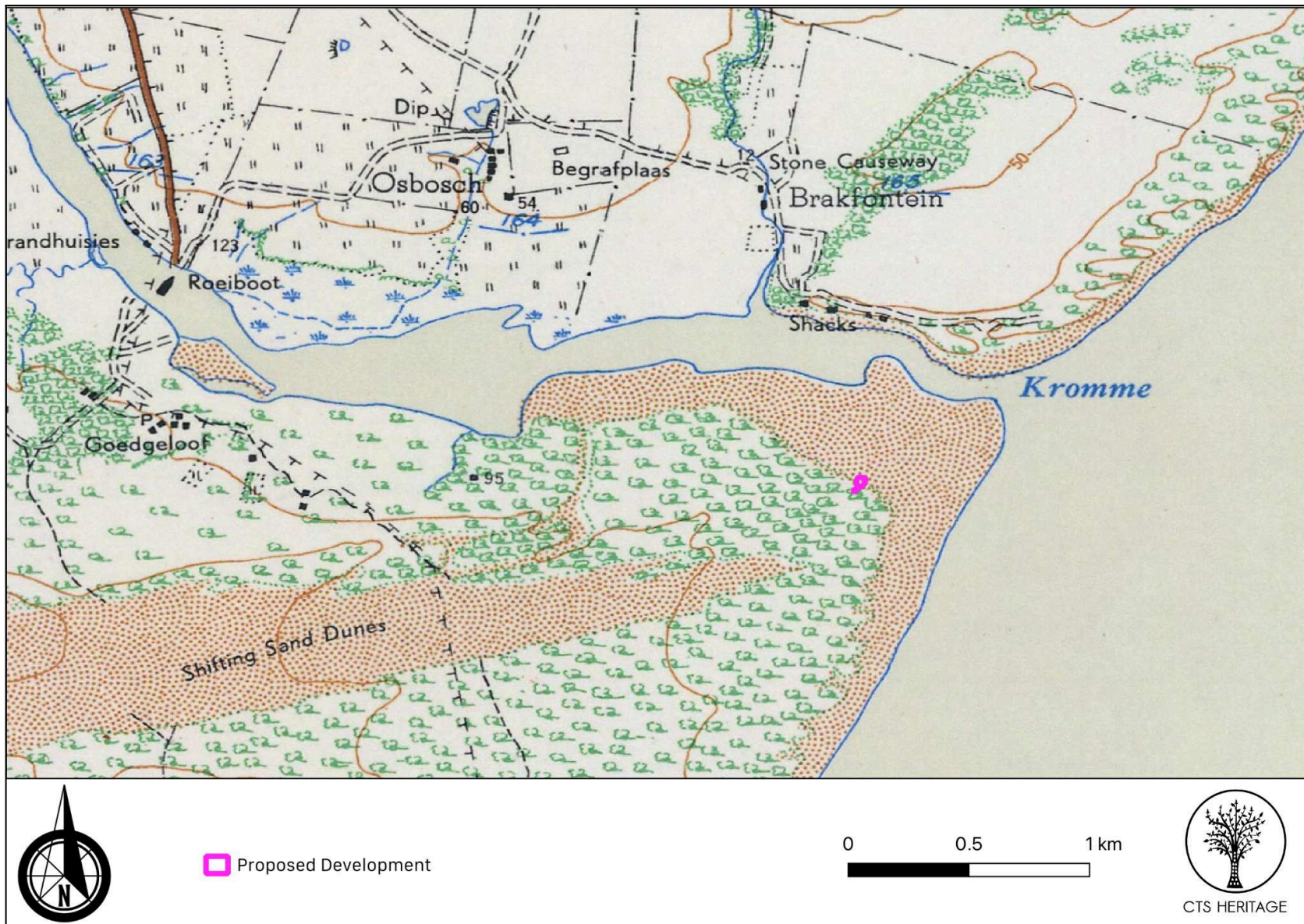
Map HIAS1: Map of previous Heritage Impact Assessments surrounding the proposed development area. Please refer to Appendix 2 for a list of references.



Map HRSP1: Map of Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS InvNos indicated.



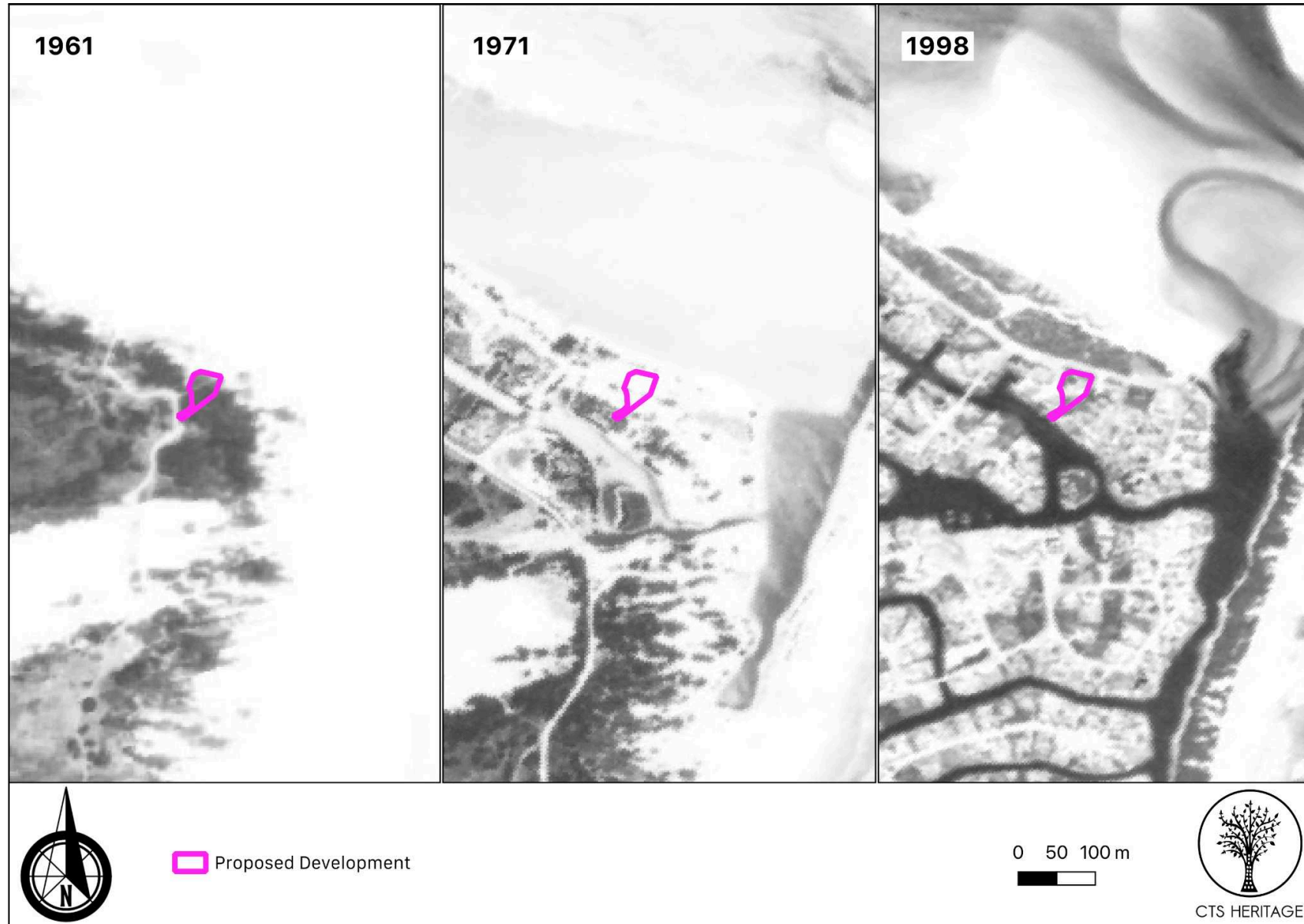
CTS HERITAGE



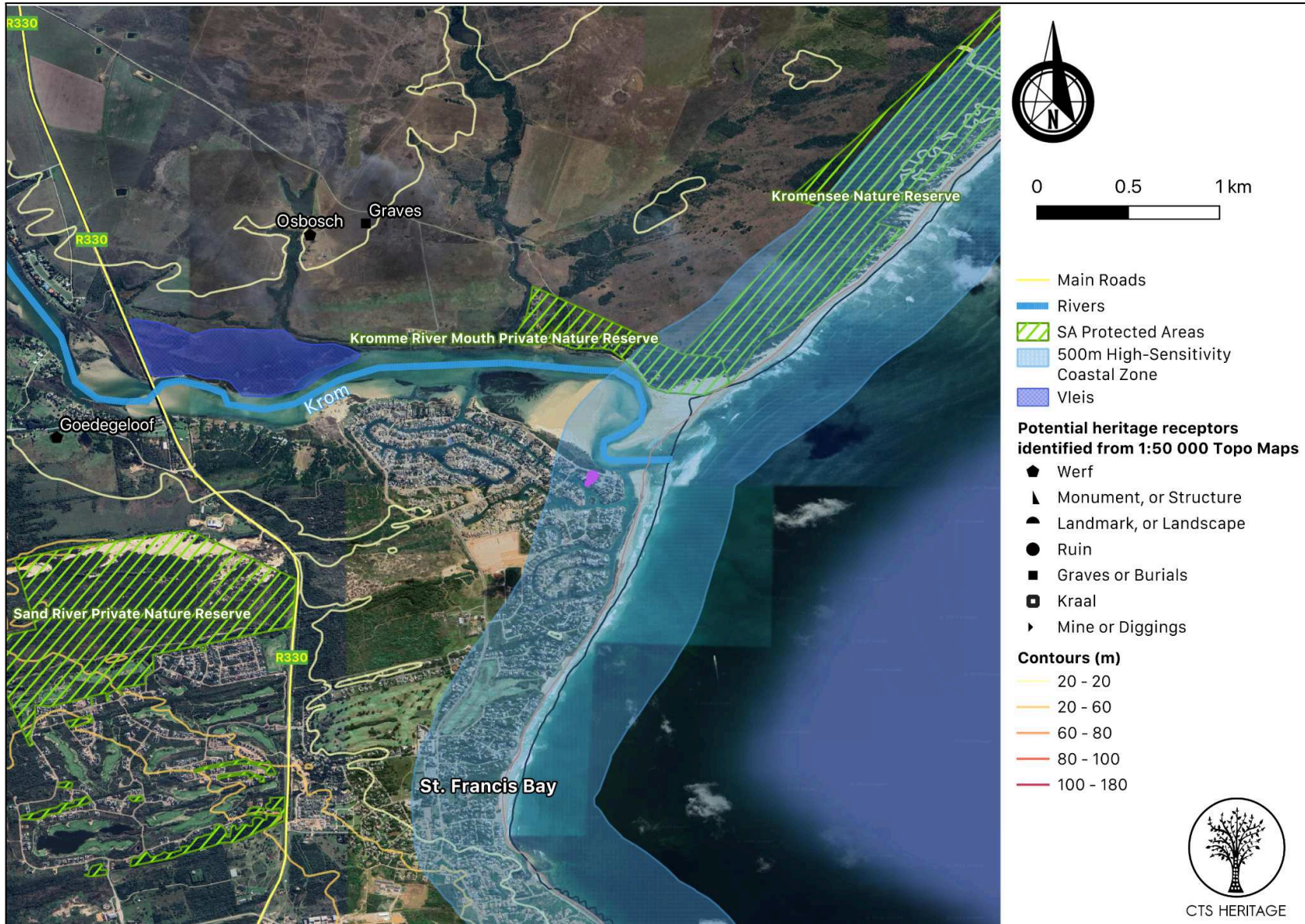
CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

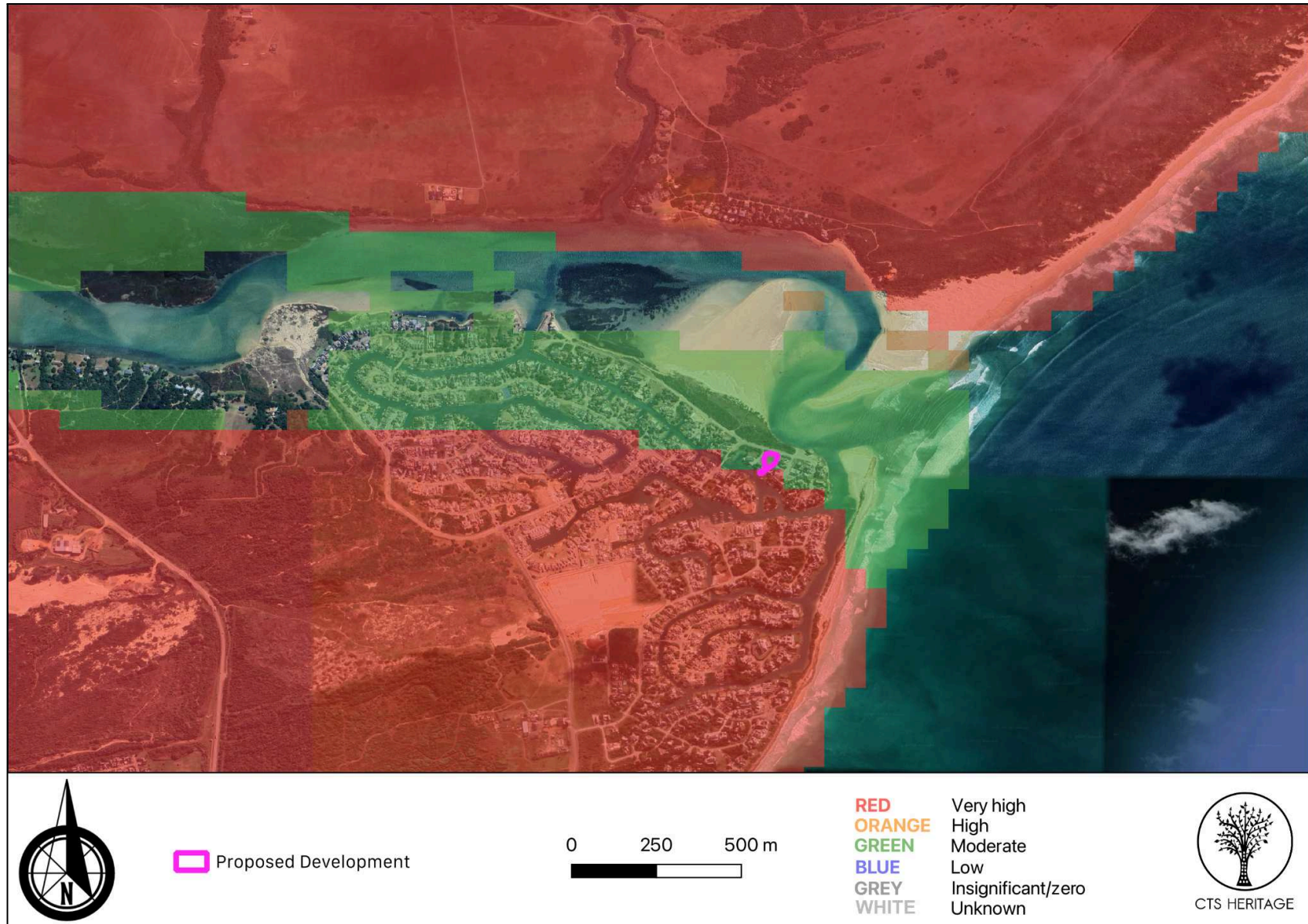
Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



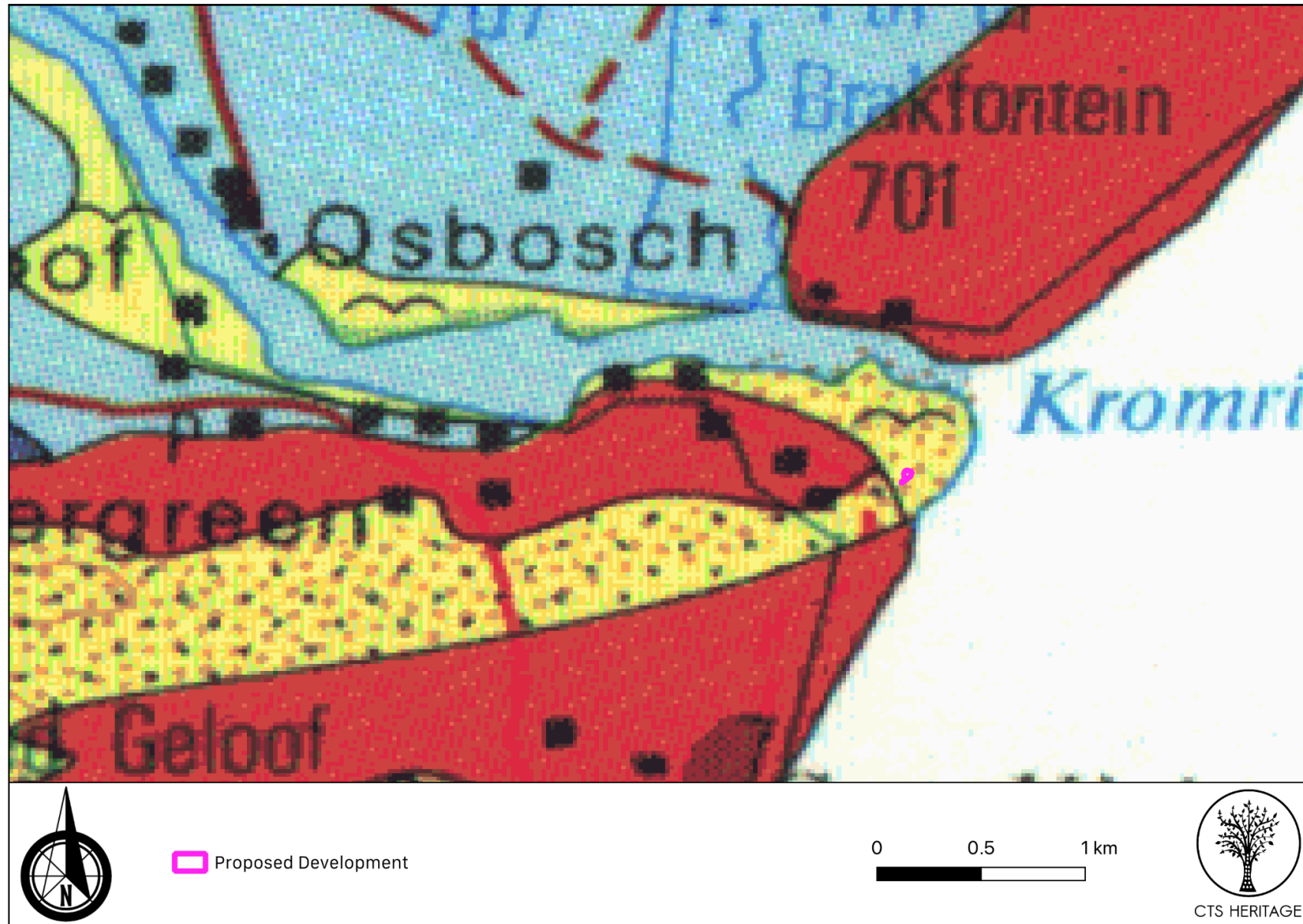
Historical Aerial Photography: The proposed development site in 1961, 1971 and 1998.



Map CL1: Cultural Landscape Map indicating sensitive receptors, extracted from the Current and First Edition Topographic 1:50 000 maps.



Map PS1: SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity Map indicating Moderate fossil sensitivity underlying the study area. Please refer to Appendix 3 for a full guide to the legend.



 Proposed Development

0 0.5 1 km

8. Heritage statement and character of the area

Background

The area proposed for the development is on Erf 3806 in St Francis Bay. Manuel Perestrelo visited Cape St Francis in 1575 and named it 'Bahia de Sao Francisco'. The lighthouse at Seal Point, further south at Cape St Francis, is a well-known landmark and heritage site which was completed at the end of 1877. The lighthouse is 27.5m high and is the tallest masonry tower on the South African coast. This structure was declared as a National Monument and is now a Provincial Heritage Site (PHS). In 1954, Leighton Hulett bought a piece of land in the fishing village that grew into St Francis Bay. He had a vision to add a Marina and started a man-made canal system. Strict building codes were laid down, which are still relevant today. This developed into the village 'St Francis Bay' or 'The Bay'.¹ The quiet fishing haven of Oyster Bay lies some 20km to the west, while the agricultural capital of the region, Humansdorp, is located to the north.²

According to Hart and Halket (2012), *"A deeds survey has revealed that farms were first granted in this area by the British colonial government in the 1820s, while it would appear that large portions have remained "Crown" or government land until recently. Virtually no published information is available with respect to the colonial period history of Oyster Bay and Cape St Francis. However, it is known that the Kromme River was historically navigable for light steamers and small sailing craft. The history of the place relates to its beginnings as a small informal port. During the 19th century, the coastal shipping trade played an important economic role, as it was the only way available to move large quantities of goods at relatively high speed. The 19th-century lighthouse at Seal Point, Cape St Francis is the only proclaimed heritage site in the immediate area. A search of web-based material has revealed that Leighton Hulett and members of the Hulett family were the first people to develop the area when they established a holiday home in what was a wilderness area in 1954. According to La Cock and Burkinshaw (1999) the area was largely undeveloped in 1960, apart from a few holiday cottages. In 1967 the first canals were excavated and by 1970 there were about 161 holiday houses in the area. Hence most of the built environment is of very recent construction. Unfortunately the lack of published information, or systematic built heritage surveys in the Eastern Cape has somewhat restricted the regional historical synopsis presented in this report. However, the regional pre-colonial heritage has been studied in some detail and is very well published."*

History of Settlement, Cultural Landscape and Built Environment

As noted in Hart and Halkett (2012), *"Like other parts of the South Coast during the Later Stone Age, the introduction of pastoralism roughly 2,000 years ago was a significant event that broke the ancient tradition of hunting and gathering that had been the method of human subsistence for thousands of years. Before colonisation of the Eastern Cape by the British in the early 19th century, Khoekhoen herders formed powerful transhumant communities (herding cattle and sheep) throughout the coastal plain and from time to time into the Great Karoo (Hart, 1987). They enjoyed dominance as far as the Great Fish River, where they shared a loose border with farming communities to the East. European farmers (Trekboere) were the vanguard of formal colonisation and accelerated granting of land by the British Colonial Government. Land that was viewed as a shared resource by the Khoekhoen was no longer available to them. The broader area, as part of the renowned Garden Route, is known for its scenic value, especially along the R62."*

The proposed development area is also located approximately 40km south of the oldest town in the Kouga municipality, Hankey, which was settled in 1826. In the Kouga 2015-2018 Heritage Plan, Hankey is recognised for its original inhabitants, consisting of various indigenous groups. Most of the farms inland of the coastal holiday and retirement towns consist of dairy businesses and the landscape surrounding St Francis Bay has increasingly been changing due to the extensive development of wind energy farms. The built environment in the area is also closely linked to the landscape. Small *"holiday shacks"* and *"strandhuisies"* have been located on the coast for more than 60 years, with high

¹ <https://southafrica.co.za/history-st-francis-bay.html>

² <https://sahistory.org.za/place/cape-st-francis-western-cape-peninsula>

densification happening within the last 40 years.

The analysis of the historical aerial photography shows that no development has occurred on the property since 1961. No structures older than 60 years are therefore present on-site, and no impact to built environment heritage is therefore anticipated.

Archaeology

Already in 1946, Goodwin notes that *"The southern Cape, from Port Elizabeth to Swellendam, is by far the most important archaeological area in Southern Africa...This is the southern wall of the continent, against which culture after culture has made its last stand before inevitably disappearing under the next wave of peoples."* He continues, *"Here South Africa has evidence of value to the world of prehistory and it must be protected so far as it is humanly possible."* (Goodwin 1946: 116).

According to Hart & Halkett (2012), *"Recent studies have fulfilled Goodwin's assertion about the heritage significance of the Southern Cape. The Southern and Eastern Cape Coast has seen human occupation since the Early Stone Age. Klein (1974) has suggested that the human presence in the Southern Cape dates back as long as 700,000 years ago. Sites such as Blombos at Still Bay and Klasies River Mouth have been rigorously scientifically excavated and have revealed the earliest evidence known to human-kind about the behaviour of early modern humans and the evolution of abstract thought or symbolic behaviour. Sites that have the potential to provide this kind of evidence are limited to a mere handful in the old world, and as such have extraordinary value."*

In 2006, Webley conducted an AIA on the Osbosch farm, located north of the proposed development, on the opposite side of the Kromrivier's banks. Webley noted the following: *"No shell middens or evidence for shell middens was observed and it would appear that the distance from the coast would make this unlikely. None of the distributions of Stone Age implements discovered or recorded during this survey can be described to be of Grade 1 or 2 significance. The stone tools appear to be of Early Stone Age origin. They do not appear to be of local interest (Grade 3) as the stone artefacts are distributed in a general zone of quartzite cobbles which is likely to be developed over quite an extensive area. For example, in 2002 a quartzite handaxe (relating to the Early Stone Age) was found in the gravel access road on the northern bank of the Kromme River, several kilometres from the present distribution. This suggests a very wide scatter of Early Stone Age material in the St Francis Bay area."*

There are no known significant heritage resources within 500m of Erf 3806, and as the landscape has been significantly disturbed with the construction of the residential area, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development will impact on significant archaeological resources.

Palaeontology

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map, the area proposed for development is underlain by sediments of moderate palaeontological sensitivity. According to the extract from the Council of GeoScience map for Port Elizabeth (3324), the area proposed for development is underlain by Qw: Quaternary Alluvium. The SAHRIS Fossil Heritage Browser indicates that Quaternary Alluvium has moderate fossil sensitivity, and given the fact that the proposed development is taking place on an existing transformed property that has seen several episodes of landscaping since the 1960s, it is highly improbable to find significant intact fossils during the completion of this development proposal.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the available information, the development does not trigger any of the S38(1) criteria in terms of the NHRA. No further heritage studies are recommended - the application should proceed in terms of NEMA as it is highly unlikely that significant heritage resources will be affected.



CTS HERITAGE

APPENDIX 1

List of heritage resources within close proximity to the development area from SAHRIS

Inventory Number	Site no	Full Site Name	Site Type	Grading
3424BB1	9/2/044/0004	Seal Point Lighthouse, Cape St Francis, Humansdorp District	Building	Grade II
3424BB3	SHIPWRECKID867	Bokkeveld	Shipwreck	
3424BB5	SHIPWRECKID1767	Barcelona	Shipwreck	
3424BB6	SHIPWRECKID1807	Bosphorus	Shipwreck	
3424BB7	SHIPWRECKID1830	Cape Recife	Shipwreck	
3424BB8	SHIPWRECKID2321	Lady Head	Shipwreck	
3424BB9	SHIPWRECKID2518	Osprey	Shipwreck	
3424BB10	SHIPWRECKID2745	Spy	Shipwreck	
3424BB11	SHIPWRECKID2923	Eliza and Alice	Shipwreck	
3424BB13	CSFB -01	Cape St Francis Bay	Deposit, Shell Midden	
3424BB26	KEC1.1	Kouga Eastern Cluster 1.1	Building	Grade IIIb
3424BB27	KEC1.2	Kouga Eastern Cluster 1.2	Burial Grounds & Graves	Grade IIIb
3424BB32	NUC152	Nuclear 152	Artefacts	Grade IIIb
3424BB33	NUC181	Nuclear 181	Shell Midden	Grade IIIb
3424BB34	NUC182	Nuclear 182	Shell Midden	Grade IIIb
3424BB37	NUC190	Nuclear 190	Shell Midden	Grade IIIb
3424BB43	Fran001	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 001	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB44	Fran002	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 002	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB45	Fran003	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 003	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB46	Fran004	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 004	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB47	Fran005	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 005	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB48	Fran006	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 006	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB49	Fran007	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 007	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB50	Fran008	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 008	Artefacts	Grade IIIc

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB51	Fran009	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 009	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB52	Fran010	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 010	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB53	Fran011	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 011	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB54	Fran012	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 012	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB55	Fran013	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 013	Shell Midden	Grade IIIc
3424BB56	Fran014	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 014	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB57	Fran015	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 015	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB58	Fran016	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 016	Shell Midden	Grade IIIc
3424BB59	Fran017	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 017	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB60	Fran018	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 018	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB61	Fran019	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 019	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB62	Fran020	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 020	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB63	Fran021	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 021	Shell Midden	Grade IIIc
3424BB64	Fran022	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 022	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB65	Fran023	St_Francis_Golf_Estate 023	Artefacts	Grade IIIc
3424BB72	KRE001	Kromme River Estuary 001	Shell Midden	Grade IIIc
3424BB73	KRE002	Kromme River Estuary 002	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB74	KRE003	Kromme River Estuary 003	Shell Midden	Grade IIIb
3424BB75	KRE004	Kromme River Estuary 004	Shell Midden	Grade IIIb
3424BB76	RCF001	Rocky Coast Farm 001	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB77	RCF002	Rocky Coast Farm 002	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB78	RCF003	Rocky Coast Farm 003	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB79	RCF004	Rocky Coast Farm 004	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
3424BB80	RCF005	Rocky Coast Farm 005	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB81	RCF006	Rocky Coast Farm 006	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB82	RCF007	Rocky Coast Farm 007	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB83	RCF008	Rocky Coast Farm 008	Archaeological	Grade IIIa

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB84	RCF009	Rocky Coast Farm 009	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB85	RCF010	Rocky Coast Farm 010	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB86	RCF011	Rocky Coast Farm 011	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB87	RCF012	Rocky Coast Farm 012	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB88	RCF013	Rocky Coast Farm 013	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB89	RCF014	Rocky Coast Farm 014	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB90	RCF015	Rocky Coast Farm 015	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB91	RCF016	Rocky Coast Farm 016	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB92	RCF017	Rocky Coast Farm 017	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB93	RCF018	Rocky Coast Farm 018	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB94	RCF019	Rocky Coast Farm 019	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB95	RCF020	Rocky Coast Farm 020	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB96	RCF021	Rocky Coast Farm 021	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
3424BB97	RCF022	Rocky Coast Farm 022	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB98	RCF023	Rocky Coast Farm 023	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB99	RCF026	Rocky Coast Farm 026	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB100	RCF027	Rocky Coast Farm 027	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB101	RCF028	Rocky Coast Farm 028	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB102	RCF029	Rocky Coast Farm 029	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB103	RCF030	Rocky Coast Farm 030	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB104	RCF031	Rocky Coast Farm 031	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB105	RCF032	Rocky Coast Farm 032	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB106	RCF033	Rocky Coast Farm 033	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB107	RCF038	Rocky Coast Farm 038	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB108	RCF039	Rocky Coast Farm 039	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB109	RCF052	Rocky Coast Farm 052	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB110	RCF053	Rocky Coast Farm 053	Archaeological	Grade IIIc

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB111	RCF054	Rocky Coast Farm 054	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB112	RCF055	Rocky Coast Farm 055	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB113	RCF056	Rocky Coast Farm 056	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB114	RCF057	Rocky Coast Farm 057	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB115	RCF058	Rocky Coast Farm 058	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB116	RCF059	Rocky Coast Farm 059	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB117	RCF060	Rocky Coast Farm 060	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB118	RCF061	Rocky Coast Farm 061	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB119	RCF062	Rocky Coast Farm 062	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB120	RCF063	Rocky Coast Farm 063	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB121	RCF064	Rocky Coast Farm 064	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB122	RCF065	Rocky Coast Farm 065	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB123	RCF066	Rocky Coast Farm 066	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB124	RCF067	Rocky Coast Farm 067	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB125	RCF068	Rocky Coast Farm 068	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB126	RCF069	Rocky Coast Farm 069	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB127	RCF070	Rocky Coast Farm 070	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB128	RCF071	Rocky Coast Farm 071	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB129	RCF072	Rocky Coast Farm 072	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB130	RCF073	Rocky Coast Farm 073	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB131	RCF074	Rocky Coast Farm 074	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB132	RCF075	Rocky Coast Farm 075	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB133	RCF076	Rocky Coast Farm 076	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB134	RCF077	Rocky Coast Farm 077	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB135	RCF078	Rocky Coast Farm 078	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB136	RCF079	Rocky Coast Farm 079	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB137	RCF080	Rocky Coast Farm 080	Archaeological	Grade IIIc

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com **Web:** www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB138	RCF081	Rocky Coast Farm 081	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB139	RCF082	Rocky Coast Farm 082	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB140	RCF083	Rocky Coast Farm 083	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB141	RCF084	Rocky Coast Farm 084	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB142	RCF085	Rocky Coast Farm 085	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB143	RCF086	Rocky Coast Farm 086	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB144	RCF087	Rocky Coast Farm 087	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB145	RCF088	Rocky Coast Farm 088	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB146	RCF089	Rocky Coast Farm 089	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB147	RCF090	Rocky Coast Farm 090	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB148	RCF091	Rocky Coast Farm 091	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB149	RCF092	Rocky Coast Farm 092	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB150	RCF093	Rocky Coast Farm 093	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB151	RCF094	Rocky Coast Farm 094	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB152	RCF095	Rocky Coast Farm 095	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB153	RCF096	Rocky Coast Farm 096	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB154	RCF097	Rocky Coast Farm 097	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB155	RCF098	Rocky Coast Farm 098	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB156	RCF099	Rocky Coast Farm 099	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB157	RCF100	Rocky Coast Farm 100	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB158	RCF101	Rocky Coast Farm 101	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB159	RCF102	Rocky Coast Farm 102	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB160	RCF103	Rocky Coast Farm 103	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB161	RCF104	Rocky Coast Farm 104	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB162	RCF105	Rocky Coast Farm 105	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB163	RCF106	Rocky Coast Farm 106	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
3424BB164	RCF107	Rocky Coast Farm 107	Archaeological	Grade II

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB165	RCF108	Rocky Coast Farm 108	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB166	RCF109	Rocky Coast Farm 109	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB167	RCF110	Rocky Coast Farm 110	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB168	RCF111	Rocky Coast Farm 111	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB169	RCF112	Rocky Coast Farm 112	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB170	RCF113	Rocky Coast Farm 113	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB171	RCF114	Rocky Coast Farm 114	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB172	RCF115	Rocky Coast Farm 115	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB173	RCF116	Rocky Coast Farm 116	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB174	RCF117	Rocky Coast Farm 117	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB175	RCF118	Rocky Coast Farm 118	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB176	RCF119	Rocky Coast Farm 119	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB177	RCF120	Rocky Coast Farm 120	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB178	RCF121	Rocky Coast Farm 121	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
3424BB179	RCF122	Rocky Coast Farm 122	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB180	RCF123	Rocky Coast Farm 123	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB181	RCF124	Rocky Coast Farm 124	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB182	RCF125	Rocky Coast Farm 125	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB183	RCF126	Rocky Coast Farm 126	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB184	RCF127	Rocky Coast Farm 127	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB185	RCF128	Rocky Coast Farm 128	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB186	RCF129	Rocky Coast Farm 129	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB187	RCF130	Rocky Coast Farm 130	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB188	RCF131	Rocky Coast Farm 131	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB189	RCF132	Rocky Coast Farm 132	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB190	RCF133	Rocky Coast Farm 133	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB191	RCF134	Rocky Coast Farm 134	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB192	RCF135	Rocky Coast Farm 135	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB193	RCF136	Rocky Coast Farm 136	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB194	RCF137	Rocky Coast Farm 137	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB195	RCF138	Rocky Coast Farm 138	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB196	RCF139	Rocky Coast Farm 139	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB197	RCF140	Rocky Coast Farm 140	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB198	RCF141	Rocky Coast Farm 141	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB199	RCF142	Rocky Coast Farm 142	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB200	RCF143	Rocky Coast Farm 143	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB201	RCF144	Rocky Coast Farm 144	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB202	RCF145	Rocky Coast Farm 145	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB203	RCF146	Rocky Coast Farm 146	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB204	RCF147	Rocky Coast Farm 147	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB205	RCF148	Rocky Coast Farm 148	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB206	RCF149	Rocky Coast Farm 149	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB207	RCF150	Rocky Coast Farm 150	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB209	RCF152	Rocky Coast Farm 152	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB210	RCF153	Rocky Coast Farm 153	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB211	RCF154	Rocky Coast Farm 154	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB212	RCF155	Rocky Coast Farm 155	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB213	RCF156	Rocky Coast Farm 156	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB214	RCF157	Rocky Coast Farm 157	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB215	RCF158	Rocky Coast Farm 158	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB216	RCF159	Rocky Coast Farm 159	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB217	RCF160	Rocky Coast Farm 160	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB218	RCF161	Rocky Coast Farm 161	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB219	RCF162	Rocky Coast Farm 162	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB220	RCF163	Rocky Coast Farm 163	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB221	RCF164	Rocky Coast Farm 164	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB222	RCF165	Rocky Coast Farm 165	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB223	RCF166	Rocky Coast Farm 166	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB224	RCF167	Rocky Coast Farm 167	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB225	RCF168	Rocky Coast Farm 168	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB226	RCF169	Rocky Coast Farm 169	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB227	RCF170	Rocky Coast Farm 170	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB228	RCF171	Rocky Coast Farm 171	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB229	RCF172	Rocky Coast Farm 172	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB230	RCF173	Rocky Coast Farm 173	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB231	RCF174	Rocky Coast Farm 174	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB232	RCF175	Rocky Coast Farm 175	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB233	RCF176	Rocky Coast Farm 176	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB234	RCF177	Rocky Coast Farm 177	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB235	RCF178	Rocky Coast Farm 178	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB236	RCF179	Rocky Coast Farm 179	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB237	RCF180	Rocky Coast Farm 180	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB238	RCF181	Rocky Coast Farm 181	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB239	RCF182	Rocky Coast Farm 182	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB240	RCF183	Rocky Coast Farm 183	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB241	RCF184	Rocky Coast Farm 184	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB242	RCF185	Rocky Coast Farm 185	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB243	RCF186	Rocky Coast Farm 186	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB244	RCF187	Rocky Coast Farm 187	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB245	RCF188	Rocky Coast Farm 188	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB246	RCF189	Rocky Coast Farm 189	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB247	RCF190	Rocky Coast Farm 190	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB248	RCF191	Rocky Coast Farm 191	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB249	RCF192	Rocky Coast Farm 192	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB250	RCF193	Rocky Coast Farm 193	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB251	RCF194	Rocky Coast Farm 194	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB252	RCF195	Rocky Coast Farm 195	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB253	RCF196	Rocky Coast Farm 196	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB254	RCF197	Rocky Coast Farm 197	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB255	RCF198	Rocky Coast Farm 198	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB256	RCF199	Rocky Coast Farm 199	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB257	RCF200	Rocky Coast Farm 200	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB258	RCF201	Rocky Coast Farm 201	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB259	RCF202	Rocky Coast Farm 202	Archaeological	Not Conservation Worthy
3424BB260	RCF203	Rocky Coast Farm 203	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB261	RCF204	Rocky Coast Farm 204	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB262	RCF205	Rocky Coast Farm 205	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB263	RCF206	Rocky Coast Farm 206	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB264	RCF207	Rocky Coast Farm 207	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB265	RCF208	Rocky Coast Farm 208	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB266	RCF209	Rocky Coast Farm 209	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB267	RCF210	Rocky Coast Farm 210	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB268	RCF211	Rocky Coast Farm 211	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB269	RCF212	Rocky Coast Farm 212	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB270	RCF213	Rocky Coast Farm 213	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB271	RCF214	Rocky Coast Farm 214	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB272	RCF215	Rocky Coast Farm 215	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB273	RCF216	Rocky Coast Farm 216	Archaeological	Grade IIIc

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

3424BB274	RCF217	Rocky Coast Farm 217	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB275	RCF218	Rocky Coast Farm 218	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB276	RCF219	Rocky Coast Farm 219	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB277	RCF220	Rocky Coast Farm 220	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB278	RCF221	Rocky Coast Farm 221	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB279	RCF222	Rocky Coast Farm 222	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB280	RCF223	Rocky Coast Farm 223	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB281	RCF224	Rocky Coast Farm 224	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB282	RCF225	Rocky Coast Farm 225	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB283	RCF226	Rocky Coast Farm 226	Archaeological	Grade II
3424BB284	RCF227	Rocky Coast Farm 227	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB285	RCF228	Rocky Coast Farm 228	Archaeological	Grade IIIc
3424BB286	RCF229	Rocky Coast Farm 229	Archaeological	Grade IIIa
3424BB287	RCF230	Rocky Coast Farm 230	Archaeological	Grade IIIb
3424BB290	Thyspunt Cultural Landscape	Thyspunt Cultural Landscape	Cultural Landscape	
3424BB292	Thyspunt 2.20	Dune Pond	Natural	
3424BB293	Thyspunt 2.22	Building adjacent to Seal Point Lighthouse	Structures, Building	
3424BB294	Thyspunt 2.21	Seal Point Lighthouse	Structures, Building	

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

APPENDIX 2

Reference List from SAHRIS

Author(s)	Type	Date	Title
James Brink	PIA Phase 1	01/05/2008	A Palaeontological Desktop Study of the Area Proposed to be Developed - Part 78 of the Farm Ongegunde Vryheid 746 (Rocky Coast Farm), Cape St Francis
Lita Webley	AIA Phase 1	25/07/2002	St Francis Bay Proposed Beach Remediation - Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report
Lita Webley	AIA Phase 1	18/12/2006	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Along the St Francis Bay Beach
Johan Binneman	AIA Phase 1	01/02/2008	A Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment on the Proposed Development on Portion 78 of the Farm Ongegunde Vryheid No. 746 (Rocky Coast Farm), Cape St Francis, Kouga Municipality, Humansdorp District, Eastern Cape Province
Johan Binneman	AIA Phase 1	04/06/2011	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment For The Proposed Happy Valley Wind Energy Facility Near Humansdorp, Kouga Local Municipality, District Of Humansdorp, Eastern Cape Province
Karen Van Ryneveld	AIA	20/09/2010	Establishment Of A Commercial Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa
Johan Binneman	AIA Phase 1	01/08/2011	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment For The Proposed Oyster Bay Wind Energy Facility, Kouga Local Municipality, Humansdorp, Eastern Cape Province
Johan Binneman	AIA Desktop	01/11/2010	An Archaeological Desktop study for the proposed Oyster bay Wind Energy Facility, Local Kuga Municipality, Humansdorp District, Eastern Cape Province
Peter Nilssen	AIA Phase 1	06/08/2003	Proposed St Francis Golf Estate (Heritage Impact Assessment Phase 1) Final Report
Karen Van Ryneveld	AIA	31/12/2010	Establishment Of A Commercial Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa 1
Karen Van Ryneveld	HIA	31/12/2010	Establishment Of A Commercial Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa
Lita Webley	HIA Phase 1	14/09/2006	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment, Portion 2 of the Farm Osbosch 707, St Francis Bay
Billy De Klerk	PIA	17/12/2010	Palaeontological Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed wind farms in the coastal region of the Kouga Local Municipality near the villages of Oyster Bay and St Francis Bay.
John E Almond	PIA Phase 1	20/09/2011	Proposed Oyster Bay Wind Energy Faxcility near Humansdorp. Kouga Local Municipality, Easten Cape
Karen Van Ryneveld	HIA	03/06/2012	Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment Micro-Siting & Phase 2 Archaeological Test Pitting Turbine Line 33-36, Red Cap Kouga Wind Farm, Central Cluster, Oyster Bay, Eastern Cape, South Africa
Johan Binneman	AIA Phase 1	10/04/2012	Impact on Archaeology
John E Almond	PIA	10/04/2012	

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

Karen Van Ryneveld	HIA	25/06/2012	Mining Right Application: Farms Klein Rivier (713-32) And Buffelsbosch (742-14), Humansdorp District, Eastern Cape, South Africa
John Pether	PIA	05/06/2012	MINING RIGHT APPLICATION on Farms Klein Rivier 713 Ptn 32 and Buffelsbosch 742 Ptn 14 District of Humansdorp, Eastern Cape Province
Frank Silberbauer	AIA Phase 1	23/05/2012	Phase 1 Heritage Assessment Report For site number 46, Rivertide Shareblock Scheme, situate on Portion 4 of the farm Osbosch 707, Kromme River, Humansdorp RD, Kouga Municipality, Cacadu District, Eastern Cape Province.
Elizabeth Wahl, Len van Schalkwyk	AIA Phase 1	08/05/2013	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report: Proposed 132kV Power Line and Substation Infrastructure, Melkhout-Dieprivier, Kouga Local Municipality, Cacadu District, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa
Len van Schalkwyk, Elizabeth Wahl	AIA Desktop	30/05/2012	Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: 132kV Power Line and Substation Infrastructure, Dieprivier-Kareedouw, Kouga Local Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa
Johan Binneman	HIA Phase 1	31/10/2012	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment For The Proposed 132kv Power Line Linking The Tstisikamma Community Wind Energy Facility To The Proposed Extension Of The Dieprivier Substation, Kouga Local Municipality, Humansdorp District, Eastern Cape Province
Karen Van Ryneveld	AIA	01/10/2014	Phase 2a Archaeological Monitoring (Final Report) - The Kouga Wind Farm (Red Cap Kouga Wind Farm, Central Cluster), Oyster Bay, Eastern Cape, South Africa
Timothy Hart, Dave Halkett	HIA Phase 1	01/10/2010	Environmental Impact Assessment For The Proposed Nuclear Power Station (Â€~nuclear 1â€™™) And Associated Infrastructure Heritage Impact Assessment
Johan Binneman	AIA	05/08/2014	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessments Of The Proposed, Storm Water Management System And The Residential Extension For Portion 62 Of The Farm Ongegunde Vryheid No. 746, St Francis Bay, Kouga Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province
Robert Gess	PIA	30/07/2014	Palaeontological Impact Assessment for a Stormwater Management Plan for Portion 62 of the farm Ongegunde Vryheid No 746, St Francis Bay
John Almond	PIA Desktop	01/07/2008	Palaeontological Desktop Study For Bantamsklip (W. Cape) And Thyspunt (E. Cape) Reactor Sites
John Almond	PIA Desktop	01/07/2008	Palaeontological Desktop Study For Bantamsklip (W. Cape) And Thyspunt (E. Cape) Reactor Sites
Mariagrazia Galimberti		23/03/2016	Heritage Screener for Ongegunde Vryheid (Rocky Coast Farm), Eastern Cape Province
Mariagrazia Galimberti	Palaeontological Specialist Reports	01/03/2018	Proposed Impofu East Wind Farm near Humansdorp, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape
John E Almond	PIA	22/06/2018	Proposed Impofu East Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Province

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

Peter Nilssen	Archaeological Specialist Reports	22/06/2018	Proposed Impofu East Wind Farm, Kouga Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Province
Peter Nilssen	AIA Phase 1	01/09/2019	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Of The Proposed Rocky Coast Residential Development On Portion 78 & 79 Of Farm Ongegunde Vryheid No. 746 (Rocky Coast Farm) At Cape St Francis In The Kouga Local Municipality Of The Eastern Cape Province

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com **Web:** www.ctsheritage.com



CTS HERITAGE

APPENDIX 3 - Keys/Guides

Key/Guide to Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (KwaZulu-Natal)
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (National)
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)
DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
DEDECT	Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (North West)
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Mpumalanga)
DEDEA	Department of economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Free State)
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources (National)
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Gauteng)
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LEDET	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Limpopo)
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, no 28 of 2002
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

Full guide to Palaeosensitivity Map legend

RED:	VERY HIGH - field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW:	HIGH - desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN:	MODERATE - desktop study is required
BLUE/PURPLE:	LOW - no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for chance finds is required
GREY:	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO - no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR:	UNKNOWN - these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study.

CTS Heritage

Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street, Simon's Town, 7975

Email: info@ctsheritage.com Web: www.ctsheritage.com



APPENDIX 4 - Methodology

The Heritage Screener summarises the heritage impact assessments and studies previously undertaken within the area of the proposed development and its surroundings. Heritage resources identified in these reports are assessed by our team during the screening process.

The heritage resources will be described both in terms of **type**:

- Group 1: Archaeological, Underwater, Palaeontological and Geological sites, Meteorites, and Battlefields
- Group 2: Structures, Monuments and Memorials
- Group 3: Burial Grounds and Graves, Living Heritage, Sacred and Natural sites
- Group 4: Cultural Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Scenic routes

and **significance** (Grade I, II, IIIa, b or c, ungraded), as determined by the author of the original heritage impact assessment report or by formal grading and/or protection by the heritage authorities. Sites identified and mapped during research projects will also be considered.

DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE INCLUSION ZONE TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

The extent of the inclusion zone to be considered for the Heritage Screener will be determined by CTS based on:

- the size of the development,
- the number and outcome of previous surveys existing in the area
- the potential cumulative impact of the application.

The inclusion zone will be considered as the region within a maximum distance of 50 km from the boundary of the proposed development.

DETERMINATION OF THE PALAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The possible impact of the proposed development on palaeontological resources is gauged by:

- reviewing the fossil sensitivity maps available on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS)
- considering the nature of the proposed development
- when available, taking information provided by the applicant related to the geological background of the area into account

DETERMINATION OF THE COVERAGE RATING ASCRIBED TO A REPORT POLYGON

Each report assessed for the compilation of the Heritage Screener is colour-coded according to the level of coverage accomplished. The extent of the surveyed coverage is labeled in three categories, namely low, medium and high. In most instances the extent of the map corresponds to the extent of the development for which the specific report was undertaken.

Low coverage will be used for:

- desktop studies where no field assessment of the area was undertaken;
- reports where the sites are listed and described but no GPS coordinates were provided.
- older reports with GPS coordinates with low accuracy ratings;



- reports where the entire property was mapped, but only a small/limited area was surveyed.
- uploads on the National Inventory which are not properly mapped.

Medium coverage will be used for

- reports for which a field survey was undertaken but the area was not extensively covered. This may apply to instances where some impediments did not allow for full coverage such as thick vegetation, etc.
- reports for which the entire property was mapped, but only a specific area was surveyed thoroughly. This is differentiated from low ratings listed above when these surveys cover up to around 50% of the property.

High coverage will be used for

- reports where the area highlighted in the map was extensively surveyed as shown by the GPS track coordinates. This category will also apply to permit reports.

RECOMMENDATION GUIDE

The Heritage Screener includes a set of recommendations to the applicant based on whether an impact on heritage resources is anticipated. One of three possible recommendations is formulated:

(1) The heritage resources in the area proposed for development are sufficiently recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made when:

- enough work has been undertaken in the area
- it is the professional opinion of CTS that the area has already been assessed adequately from a heritage perspective for the type of development proposed

(2) The heritage resources and the area proposed for development are only partially recorded - The surveys undertaken in the area have not adequately captured the heritage resources and/or there are sites which require mitigation or management plans. Further specific heritage work is recommended for the proposed development.

This recommendation is made in instances in which there are already some studies undertaken in the area and/or in the adjacent area for the proposed development. Further studies in a limited HIA may include:

- improvement on some components of the heritage assessments already undertaken, for instance with a renewed field survey and/or with a specific specialist for the type of heritage resources expected in the area
- compilation of a report for a component of a heritage impact assessment not already undertaken in the area
- undertaking mitigation measures requested in previous assessments/records of decision.

(3) The heritage resources within the area proposed for the development have not been adequately surveyed yet - Few or no surveys have been undertaken in the area proposed for development. A full Heritage Impact Assessment with a detailed field component is recommended for the proposed development.

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS 12 AND 13 OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 AS AMENDED. DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS 12 AND 13 OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 AS AMENDED.

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

NEAS Reference Number:

Date Received:

Application for environmental authorization in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014. This form is valid as of 4 May 2026.

PROJECT TITLE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806 (PORTION OF ERF 2916), SEA VISTA, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE.

SPECIALIST ¹

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSOR

NICHOLAS WILTSHIRE, ID 7902225066083

Postal address:

238 Queens Road, Simon's Town

Postal code:

7975

Cell:

082 303 7870

Telephone:

087 550 1516

Fax:

E-mail:

nic.wiltshire@ctsheritage.com

Professional affiliation(s) (if any)

APHP # 0075, ASAPA # 00359

Project Consultant:
Contact person:
Postal address:

Hort Couture		
Warren Lange		
P.O. Box 2206, Port Alfred, 6170		
	Cell:	082 464 8339
6170		
064 783 1668	Fax:	Not Available
warren@hortcouture.co.za		

Postal code:

Telephone:

E-mail:

4.2 The SPECIALIST

I, NICHOLAS WILTSHIRE, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent Specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and

Annexure 1

CV



CEDAR TOWER
SERVICES

CURRICULUM VITAE



NICHOLAS GEORGE WILTSHIRE

Tel: 082 303 7870 (c); 021 013 0131 (w)

E-mail addresses:

nic.wiltshire@ctsheritage.com

nic.wiltshire@cedartower.co.za

nic.wiltshire@openheritage.org.za

ID number: 7902225066083

EDUCATION:

- M.Sc., Archeology - University of Cape Town (2011)
- B.Sc. (Honours), Archeology - University of Cape Town (2005)
- B.Sc., Archeology and Environmental & Geographical Sciences - University of Cape Town (2004)
- A+ and MCSE - New Horizons, Bloemfontein (1999)
- Matric (Distinction) - St Andrew's School, Bloemfontein (1997)

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

December 2013 - present : Cedar Tower Services (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, South Africa

Position : Owner/Director

April 2015 – present : OpenHeritage, Cape Town, South Africa

Position : Founder

Responsibilities :



- Director of OpenHeritage, a non-profit organisation tasked with rolling out free open source heritage management systems to developing nations

December 2013 - present : Mothers2Mothers - AgeWell Global LLC, (pilot) through Cedar Tower Services Cape Town, South Africa

March 2015 - present : IT Services Consultant to m2m

Responsibilities :

- Currently providing ongoing project support

December 2013 – December 2014 : AgeWell Global LLC Developer

Responsibilities :

- Drupal development of handheld recording system on smartphones and tablets for health data in the older persons sector

November 2011 – November 2013 : South African Heritage Resources

Agency (SAHRA) Cape Town, South Africa

Position : Project Manager & Developer: SAHRIS (The South African Heritage Resource Information System)

Responsibilities :

Design and implement South Africa's first national heritage management system. In summary this involves:

- Planning and selection of a suitable platform to develop SAHRIS
- Planning, selection, installation and setup of dedicated servers using Ubuntu Server OS
- Development of SAHRIS on the Drupal Platform
- Setup of a Geoserver to interface with Drupal
- Live Disaster Recovery Setup
- Installation and setup of mass storage devices (NAS Servers) across multiple data centres
- Setup of replication and backup
- Regular planning and assessment meetings with key stakeholders to outline future system improvements
- Training users, especially of SAHRA and the nine Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities,



and museums

- Creation of training videos and help documentation
- Implementation of the website theme designed by an outside graphic design company
- Data Migration of Sites, Objects, Media Content, Profiles, Reports
- Designing, planning and overseeing SAHRA's Digitisation
- Promotion of SAHRIS and production of peer reviewed articles

November 2008 - June 2010 : Heritage Western Cape Position : Senior Heritage Officer:
Archaeology Responsibilities :

- Identify, protect and manage archaeological resources in the Western Cape
- Assess development applications, write policies, nominate sites for Provincial Heritage Site (grade 2) status
- Maintain and update GIS reporting database with SAHRA

Project Involvement: November 2008 – March 2009

- Designed, wrote and implemented database tracking system for applications and issuing of coded Records of Decision
- Implemented and maintained GIS system for archaeological sites, reports and provincial heritage sites
- Worked closely with SAHRA in bringing the GIS Reporting Project to its first release in November 2009
- Ran a workshop in July 2009 to allow all the practitioners in the province to see the demonstration of the database and the updated requirements of the system in terms of the minimum standards
- Involved monthly reporting and quarterly reporting to management as per government policies

December 2007 – September 2011 (and intermittently prior) : Archaeological Consultant,
Independent

IT Contractor & Research Assistant Project Involvement :

African Climate & Development Initiative (ACDI), UCT, Cape Town, 2011

- Design of database system for the ACDI audit of projects, departments, people and research units engaged in climate change related research at UCT
- Pooled various GIS data repositories to initiate discussion around the impacts of CC on the



Cederberg Municipality and prepared the GIS groundwork for a demonstration presentation in May 2011

- Collaborated with the MAPA project to setup the structure for an online solution to hosting the UCT projects audit
- Was also involved in the Southern African Regional Universities Association (SARUA) meeting in March 2011 and presented a Google Earth mapping layer linked to the audit database to provide a possible solution to their collaboration framework. Involved in setup and maintenance of WordPress website for the ACDI and UCT steering committee for the Enterprise Content Management (ECM) project

eastern Cederberg Rock Art Group (eCRAG), Western Cape, 2008

- Archaeological surveys for rock art and other archaeological sites from Wupperthal in the north to Op die Berg in the south of the Cederberg
- Contributed to three Conservation Management Plans handed to each owner for completed properties
- Current number of sites documented: 464
- Created and managed the photographic, digital report and GIS archive

Just Fruit and Veg, Killarney Gardens (July 2008-January 2009, November 2010-February 2011) Spar Ordering System:

- Designed and implemented database system to run the Packing Sheets, Production Totals and automatic exports of the Spar Group's orders to JFV Pastel Accounting system
- The system also imports weekly price updates from their unique pricing system

JFV Pricing System:

- Overhauled an Excel based pricing system which calculated suggested selling prices based on margins and cost inputs
- The new system tracks costs and selling price changes per product and is able to export the new prices across multiple price structures directly in Pastel
- Various choices can be manipulated to derive a new selling price and the database has been coded to prevent accidental errors which cropped up in the Excel based system that relied on macros

HIMAP – Historical Mapping Project, Cape Town, June 2009 – December 2009



- Digitally mapped the historical layers of the 18th century of Cape Town from various historical maps in a project with Dr Antonia Malan
- Combined archival data with the shape files so that various interpretative layers could easily be generated

ACO Prestwich Place, Cape Town, April 2008 – August 2008

- Design and implementation of database system for the Prestwich Place burials
- This includes a GIS mapping of the data and a 3d modelling tool for point cloud data using VRML

Iziko Museums, Cape Town, December 2007 – March 2008

- Design of interactive multimedia exhibit displayed in the rock art collection comprising a selection from the Bleek & Lloyd Archive and the Warmhoek rock art trail in Clanwilliam

Masters (& partly Honours) Project at UCT, Cape Town, 2005, 2008-2011

- Design of database system for the SARU archaeological records
- This involved the digitisation of 10 000 slides and the organisation of all the digital photographs taken since 2001
- All the site records were physically scanned and typed up, mapped on GIS and linked relationally to my system
- Archive generated over 250 gigabytes of data

Genex, Cape Town, July 2007 – October 2007

- Project managed the migration of the accounting systems from Accpac for Windows to Fincon Accounting
- Ran the Accounting department on a short term basis as caretaker before taking on another project at Ellies in Maputo, Mozambique

Millennium Foods, Killarney Gardens, June 2007 Ordering System:

- Designed and implemented networked database system to capture EDI orders from Checkers and to automate standing orders from their other customers
- The system also exports these orders directly into Pastel Accounting and runs their packing and production reports

**Ellies Electronics, Cape Town, February - May 2006**

- Project managed the migration of the accounting systems from Accpac (DOS version) to Fincon Accounting
- Setup and installed Windows NT server and email server

Kardex and Tracking Systems, Bloemfontein, November 1999 - February 2000

- Designed two database systems to track stock in a multi-company environment, produce dispatch labels and to automate tripsheets

January - July 2007 : Archaeological Contractor Responsibilities :

- Contract work undertaken for the Archaeological Contracts Office at UCT & Cape Archaeological Survey.
- Cape Nature Archaeological Survey Project from July 2007 – December 2007.

January 2006 – November 2007 : Fincon Position : IT Consultant Responsibilities :

- Training, installation and Accountancy services
- Main clients: Ellies Cape Town, Ellies Maputo, IT Outlook, Genex, Toshiba Central

1998 – 2002 :

- Spent two full years as well as two short term periods working and travelling in Europe and the UK

REFERENCES:

Professor John Parkington, Supervisor at UCT 079 872 4807

Raymond Berkmann, Ellies Electronics, Cape Town 021 532 2225

Dr Janette Deacon, APM Committee, HWC, Cape Town 082 491 5067

Mamakomoren Nkhasi EO, Corporate Affairs, SAHRA 021 462 4502

Dr Mitchell Besser, Mothers2Mothers, Cape Town 021 466 9160



Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

NICOLAS WILTSHIRE

MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: PHP0075

has been awarded membership as a
PROFESSIONAL MEMBER (PHP)

This membership is subject to the *Standards for Membership* and *Code of Conduct*, referred to in Sections 2 and 3 of the APHP Constitution respectively. The definition of a Professional may be found at: www.aphp.org.za/membership

Please contact us via info@aphp.org.za should further information be required.

THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID FROM **1 JUNE 2025 – 1 JULY 2026**

CHAIRPERSON

[Issued by the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners Executive Committee]

Watermark Image: Lydenburg-Head, circa 500 AD
Illustration from: *Ritual Space in the Zimbabwe Culture*, https://www.researchgate.net/figure/One-of-the-original-Lydenburg-Heads-redrawn-from-photograph-courtesy-Iziko-Museums_fig7_272310317 [accessed 29 Jun 2025]

Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners
info@aphp.org.za
www.aphp.org.za

<< archaeologists

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

This is to certify that:

Mr Nicholas Wiltshire

7902225066083

ASAPA Membership No: ASAPA0359

Having satisfied all requirements of the

**The Association of Southern African Professional
Archaeologists**

for certification and on 01 April 2026 been duly

registered by ASAPA as a

Professional Member

Designation valid from 01 April 2026 to 31 March 2027

2026-2026 Member Validation Code: b43454595224b2d68f5eea911e7ced78



We certify that

Nicholas George Wiltshire

was admitted to the degree of

*Master of Science
specialising in Archaeology*

on 12 December 2011

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan Price', written over a horizontal line.

Vice-Chancellor



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hugh Amoore', written over a horizontal line.

Registrar



EASTERN CAPE
PROVINCIAL HERITAGE
RESOURCES AUTHORITY
Focusing on Untapped Heritage in the Province

No. 17 Commissioner St.
East London CBD
5201
043 492 1941
info@ecphra.org.za

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE

Enquiries: Ayanda Mncwabe-Mama

Date: Thursday, 6 August, 2026

Tel: 043 492 1370

Email: ayanda.mncwabe-mama@ecsrac.gov.za

Case ID: 29483

Response to NID (Notification of Intent to Develop)

In terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Gemma Poretti CTS Heritage Unit 5 off Rectory Lane, 112 St Georges Street Simon's Town 7975

The proposed development entails the construction of a new multi storey brick and mortar residential dwelling and associated infrastructure within the established St Francis Bay canal development. The property is currently an undeveloped residential erf with no existing dwelling or other permanent built structures. The proposed activity entails the development of a new private residential dwelling and associated infrastructure on Erf 3806, St Francis Bay. The development components are anticipated to include the following:

A multi storey brick and mortar residential dwelling with a total floor area of approximately 500 square metres.

Associated decks, patios and external entertainment areas linked to the dwelling and canal frontage.

A swimming pool and associated hard landscaped areas.

An enclosed pergola or similar covered structure along the canal frontage.

Solar power generation and backup infrastructure.

Rainwater harvesting tanks and associated water storage infrastructure.

Connection to existing Kouga Local Municipality bulk services, including water, electricity, sewerage or approved sanitation infrastructure and municipal solid waste services, where applicable.

Landscaping, garden rehabilitation, access, parking and service areas associated with the residential use of the property.

ECPHRA acknowledges receipt of the NID (Notice of Intent to Develop) and the Desktop Heritage Report (CTS Heritage, July 2026), submitted for the proposed development.

Upon review, the development is not expected to impact heritage resources significantly but close attention must be paid to the water sources. The development is **exempted from undertaking further heritage assessments**, in line with **Section 38(2b)** of the NHRA.

There are no objections to the proposed development however, the following recommendations must be adhered to:

ECPHRA Recommendations:

ECPHRA General pre/construction phase requirements:



EASTERN CAPE
PROVINCIAL HERITAGE
RESOURCES AUTHORITY
Focusing on Untapped Heritage in the Province

No. 17 Commissioner St.
East London CBD
5201
043 492 1941
info@ecphra.org.za

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE

Enquiries: Ayanda Mncwabe-Mama

Date: Thursday, 6 August, 2026

Tel: 043 492 1370

Email: ayanda.mncwabe-mama@ecsrac.gov.za

Case ID: 29483

- The project proponent/representative must notify ECPHRA of the date of commencement of the project or share the project schedule and the Environmental Authorisation (EA), if applicable.
- Heritage induction and training for all ground crew, must include identification of archaeological, palaeontological, historical, and burial-related material. This ensures lawful heritage compliance during all phases of the project.
- A *Heritage and Fossil Chance Finds Protocol* must be adhered to.
- There must be monitoring during vegetation clearing and excavations.

Post Construction phase requirements:

Upon completion of the project, a final heritage compliance report, to be submitted to ECPHRA.

Project Payments:

NID fee (R 500 - paid)

HIA fee (R 1 500 – N/A)

NOTE: For future reports, it is important that heritage specialists should take into account Dr. Johan Binneman's archaeological work at St Francis Bay/Cape St Francis including his PhD and published reports in SA Field Archaeology. These should be consulted in any AIA reports for the area.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE**

Enquiries: Ayanda Mncwabe-Mama

Date: Thursday, 6 August, 2026

Tel: 043 492 1370

Email: ayanda.mncwabe-mama@ecsrac.gov.za

Case ID: 29483



Ayanda Mncwabe-Mama
Archaeologist
Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority



1. This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining local authority approval or any other necessary approval for proposed work.



 **No. 17 Commissioner St.
East London CBD
5201**

 **043 492 1941**

 **info@ecphra.org.za**



EASTERN CAPE
PROVINCIAL HERITAGE
RESOURCES AUTHORITY
Focusing on Untapped Heritage in the Province

No. 17 Commissioner St.
East London CBD
5201
043 492 1941
info@ecphra.org.za

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE

Enquiries: Ayanda Mncwabe-Mama

Date: Thursday, 6 August, 2026

Tel: 043 492 1370

Email: ayanda.mncwabe-mama@ecsrac.gov.za

Case ID: 29483

2. If any heritage resources, including graves or human remains, are encountered they must be reported to ECPHRA immediately.
3. ECPHRA reserves the right to request additional information as required.

ADMIN:

Direct URL to case: <https://sahr.org.za/408184>

TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

**FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING
ON ERF 3806 (PORTION OF ERF 2916) SEA VISTA, ST
FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
EASTERN CAPE.**



**Submitted in support of an application for Environmental Authorisation in terms of Section 24(5) of the National
Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, as amended 07 April 2017**



REPORT PREPARED BY: HORT-COUTURE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & PLANNING CC
1 Halstead Lane Port Alfred, 6170 | Tel: 064 783 1668 | Email: admin@hortcuture.co.za

**DOCUMENT INFORMATION**

Report Title	TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806 (PORTION OF ERF 2916) SEA VISTA, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE.	
Applicant	Mr. Pearton	
Lead Author	Warren Lange	BL (Pret) Pr Larch (SACLAP) Reg. EAP (2020/1503) Pr. Sci. Nat. (147880)
Co-Author	Matthew Knowles	BSc BZG (UNISA) Cand. EAP (2024/8108) Cand. Sci. Nat. (168122)
Author's E-mail address	warren@hortcouture.co.za / matthew@hortcouture.co.za	
Reviewer	Warren Lange	
Report Status	Draft	
Report date	August 2026	
Company	Hort Couture	





SPECIALIST STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

This statement has been prepared with the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations and the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998), any subsequent amendments and any other relevant National and / or Provincial Policies related to ecological or biodiversity assessments in mind, such as the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004) and National Water Act (36 of 1998).

EXPERTISE OF COMPANY AND SPECIALIST:

Hort Couture is a consulting company offering holistic solutions in the disciplines of Environmental Planning & Consulting, and Landscape Architecture. We undertake a variety of specialized projects in the Residential, Commercial, Institutional and Industrial spheres, and have competency in all aspects of environmental planning and consulting. Our main areas of expertise include:

Environmental Planning and Consulting, including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Public Participation Processes (PPP), Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), Protected Area Management Plans (PAMP), Feasibility Studies, Visual impact assessment (VIA), Environmental Auditing, Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and specialist environmental studies.

Urban Design, including Masterplanning, Urban Planning, Urban Design Frameworks (UDF), urban open space and land-use assessment and planning.

Landscape Architectural Services, including spatial assessment and full tailored landscape design package solutions for private, commercial, industrial and institutional clients.

Warren Lange is a principle member of Hort-Couture Landscape Architects and Planners.

Warren Lange holds a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree obtained from the University of Pretoria in 1994 and is registered as a professional member with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa (EAPASA) as well as the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession (SACLAP). His professional EAPASA registration number is 2020/1503 and SACLAP registration number is 20244. Warren is also registered with ILASA (the institute of Landscape Architects of South Africa, as well as IAIASA (Institute of Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa). He is registered as a professional Natural Scientist, Pr. Sci. Nat. (147880) with The South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions in the field of Environmental Science.

Warren Lange has been involved in several environmental and terrestrial ecology specialist studies over the past several years. He currently resides in Port Alfred and is intimately knowledgeable about local environmental conditions within the Ndlambe Municipality as well as the Eastern Cape coast. His specialist skills further cover master planning and design with relation to environmental and social sustainability.

Matthew Knowles is a recent addition to Hort-Couture Landscape Architects and Planners.

Matthew Knowles holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Botany and Zoology obtained from the University of South Africa in 2023 and is registered as a Candidate Natural Scientist with SACNASP (South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions) in the field of practice of Ecological science with registration number 168122. Matthew is registered as a candidate environmental assessment practitioner under EAPASA (Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa) Registration





number 2024/8108. Matthew is passionate about the protection of the environment with an interest in biodiversity and sustainability.



**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:**

I, **Warren Lange**, declare that this report has been prepared independently of any influence or prejudice as may be specified by the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). Copy of CV attached as an Appendix

Signed:

Date: August 2026





herewith certifies that

Warren Lange

Registration Number: 147880

is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)

in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Environmental Science (Professional Natural Scientist)

Effective **14 July 2022**

Expires **31 March 2027**



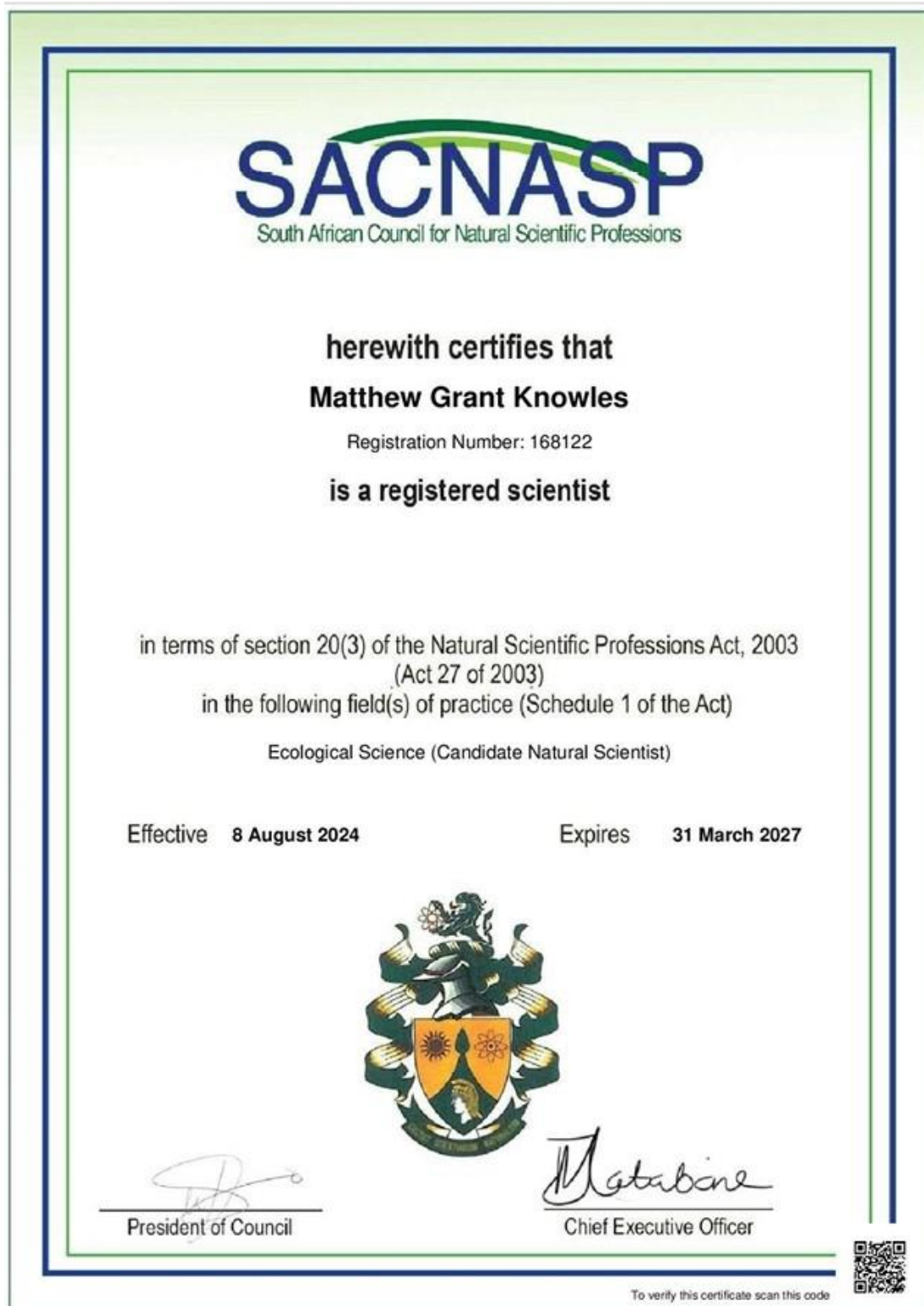
President of Council

Chief Executive Officer



To verify this certificate scan this code





Matthew Knowles

Ecological Scientist: Biodiversity Services Professional
(Cand. Sci. Nat. 168122)



**LIST OF ACRONYMS:**

CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Provincial)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
ECPTA	Eastern Cape Parks & Tourism Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Ecological Support Area
FEPA	Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
CFRH	Cape Floristic Region Hotspot
NBA	National Biodiversity Assessment (2018)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003)
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NNR	No Natural Remaining
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
ONA	Other Natural Area
PNCO	Provincial Nature Conservation Ordinance (PNCO) = Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
STEP	Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Programme
TOPs	NEM:BA Threatened or Protected Species
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Applicant, Mr. Pearton, appointed Hort-Couture, as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to undertake the relevant environmental studies to identify and assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project; and prepare the necessary Environmental Application for submission to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

The proposed development entails the construction of a new multi-storey brick-and-mortar residential dwelling and associated infrastructure within the established St Francis Bay canal development. The property is currently an undeveloped residential erf with no existing dwelling or other permanent built structures. The site has, however, historically been maintained as a landscaped garden and therefore does not represent an intact or undisturbed natural vegetation area.

The proposed development will be located within 100 metres of the high-water mark of the estuary or canal system and therefore occurs within a sensitive coastal and estuarine setting. As a result, the proposal requires environmental assessment in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended.

Description of the proposed activity

The proposed activity entails the development of a new private residential dwelling and associated infrastructure on Erf 3806 (Portion of Erf 2916), Sea Vista, St Francis Bay.

The development components are anticipated to include the following:

- A multi-storey brick-and-mortar residential dwelling with a total floor area of approximately 500 square metres.
- Associated decks, patios and external entertainment areas linked to the dwelling and canal frontage.
- A swimming pool and associated hard-landscaped areas.
- An enclosed pergola or similar covered structure along the canal frontage.
- Solar power generation and backup infrastructure.
- Rainwater harvesting tanks and associated water storage infrastructure.
- Connection to existing Kouga Local Municipality bulk services, including water, electricity, sewerage or approved sanitation infrastructure and municipal solid waste services, where applicable.
- Landscaping, garden rehabilitation, access, parking and service areas associated with the residential use of the property.

The total development footprint, inclusive of the dwelling footprint, decks, patios, pool, pergola, access, services, hard landscaping and associated external areas, is anticipated to be approximately 600m².

Vegetation clearing is expected to be limited, as the site consists predominantly of maintained landscaped garden areas rather than intact natural vegetation. No unnecessary removal of





indigenous vegetation will be undertaken. Any disturbed areas will be stabilised and rehabilitated through appropriate landscaping, erosion control and environmental management measures.

The mandatory National Environmental Screening tool returned a Very High Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity for the proposed development site. Refer to the Extract from the Screening tool report below (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Terrestrial Theme Sensitivity NST Extract (2026)

According to the terrestrial biodiversity protocol, areas with a Very High Biodiversity Sensitivity requires the undertaking of a Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment by a specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) with expertise in the field of terrestrial biodiversity.

However, as set out in Section 3; (specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements), Table 1 (Assessment and reporting of impacts on terrestrial biodiversity), point 1.3. of the terrestrial biodiversity screening protocol “where the information gathered from the site sensitivity verification site visit differs from the designation of “very high” terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity on the screening tool and it is found to be of a “low” sensitivity, then a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement must be submitted by a registered specialist.

Following the on-site verification visit, it was confirmed that the site is situated within an established residential area and is formally zoned for residential use. The erf is currently undeveloped and contains no dwelling or other permanent built structures. The site has been historically maintained as a landscaped garden and consists predominantly of maintained lawns, planted garden beds,





individual trees and a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant species. No intact natural terrestrial vegetation remains within the property.

The south-western boundary of the erf directly adjoins the Marina Glades canal system. The canal frontage has been extensively transformed and consists of retaining structures, an existing jetty, open water and sandy substrate. No natural estuarine vegetation occurs along this section. Although the immediate canal frontage is transformed, it remains connected to the wider Kromme Estuary and must be appropriately protected during construction.

The National Screening Tool also returned a High Plant Species Theme sensitivity and a Very High Animal Species Theme sensitivity. No plant or terrestrial faunal Species of Conservation Concern identified by the Screening Tool were recorded during the site verification. Several protected indigenous plant species were, however, recorded on the property and will require appropriate consideration prior to vegetation clearing. The Very High Animal Species Theme sensitivity is largely associated with *Pseudobarbus senticeps*, a freshwater fish species for which suitable habitat is absent from the development footprint and adjoining saline canal environment.

Based on the information at hand and after conducting the on-site verification, it was determined that the Very High Biodiversity Sensitivity rating as identified by the National Environmental Screening Tool does not accurately reflect the sensitivity of the site, and the site would be better described as having a Low Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity. Therefore, it will require the submission of a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement. This Compliance Statement has been prepared in line with the National Screening Tool Protocol and fulfils the following minimum requirements as set out in the Protocol:

Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement:

- The compliance statement must be prepared by a specialist registered with the SACNASP and having expertise in the field of ecological sciences. ✓

The compliance statement must:

- Be applicable to the preferred site and proposed development footprint; ✓
- Confirm that the site is of “low” sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity; and ✓
- indicate whether or not the proposed development will have any impact on the biodiversity feature. ✓

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

- The contact details of the specialist, their SACNASP registration number, their field of expertise and a curriculum vitae; ✓
- A signed statement of independence by the specialist; ✓
- A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment; ✓
- A baseline profile description of biodiversity and ecosystems of the site; ✓
- The methodology used to verify the sensitivities of the terrestrial biodiversity features on the site, including equipment and modelling used, where relevant; ✓





- In the case of a linear activity, confirmation from the terrestrial biodiversity specialist that, in their opinion, based on the mitigation and remedial measures proposed, the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase; **(N/A)**
- Where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr; ✓
- A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data; and ✓
- Any conditions to which this statement is subjected. ✓

A signed copy of the compliance statement must be appended to the Basic Assessment Report or Environmental Impact Assessment Report. ✓



**TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

1. INTRODUCTION:	15
2. PROJECT LOCATION:	16
3. BIOPHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:	17
3.1. Provincial Vegetation Overview	17
3.2. Municipal Vegetation Overview	19
3.3. Project Vegetation Overview	19
3.4. Site-Specific Vegetation Assessment	21
3.5. Plant Species Theme	30
3.6. Animal Species Theme	31
4. ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY OVERVIEW OF THE SITE:	37
5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS:	43
6. OUTCOMES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE DFFE SCREENING TOOL:	45
7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY:	46
8. LIMITATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS AND GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE:	46
9. FINDINGS, OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	47
10. CONCLUSION:	50
11. REFERENCES:	51

LIST OF TABLES:

Table 1 Biome type coverage within the Eastern Cape	18
Table 2 Overview of Vegetation Types and Conservation Significance within the Eastern Cape (ECBCP 2019).	19
Table 3 Vegetation Types, conservation status and associated Biomes within the Kouga Municipality (SANBI 2024)	19
Table 4 Dominant and important taxa of the St Francis Strandveld (Grobler et al, 2023)	21
Table 5 Conservation status of the St. Francis Strandveld (Grobler et al, 2023)	21
Table 6 Sample of vegetation recorded on site	24
Table 7 ECBCP (2019) Biodiversity categories and criteria)	35
Table 8 Systematic Planning Framework	40
Table 9 National Environmental screening tool sensitivity themes returned for this development	42
Table 10 Listed activities triggered by the proposed development	43

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1 Terrestrial Theme Sensitivity NST Extract (2026)	10
Figure 2 ERF 3806 Site layout	16
Figure 3 Erf 3806 Locality Map	17
Figure 4 2024 National vegetation map	20
Figure 5 Historical aerial imagery dated 1961 of Sea vista the surrounding area prior to establishment	22
Figure 6 Historical aerial imagery dated 1998 of Sea vista the surrounding area	22





<i>Figure 7 Erf 3806 Plant Species Theme</i>	30
<i>Figure 8 Erf 3806 National Screening Tool Animal Species Sensitivity</i>	32
Figure 7 Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP, 2019) terrestrial biodiversity classification for Erf 3806	36
Figure 8 Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP, 2019) aquatic biodiversity classification for Erf 3806	37
Figure 9 ERF 3806 Sensitivity Map	41





1. INTRODUCTION:

The proposed activity entails the development of a new private residential dwelling and associated infrastructure on Erf 3806 (Portion of Erf 2916), Sea Vista, St Francis Bay.

The development components are anticipated to include the following:

- A multi-storey brick-and-mortar residential dwelling with a total floor area of approximately 500 square metres.
- Associated decks, patios and external entertainment areas linked to the dwelling and canal frontage.
- A swimming pool and associated hard-landscaped areas.
- An enclosed pergola or similar covered structure along the canal frontage.
- Solar power generation and backup infrastructure.
- Rainwater harvesting tanks and associated water storage infrastructure.
- Connection to existing Kouga Local Municipality bulk services, including water, electricity, sewerage or approved sanitation infrastructure and municipal solid waste services, where applicable.
- Landscaping, garden rehabilitation, access, parking and service areas associated with the residential use of the property.

The total development footprint, inclusive of the dwelling, decks, patios, swimming pool, pergola, access, services, hard landscaping and associated external areas, is anticipated to be approximately 600 square metres.

Vegetation clearing is expected to be limited, as the site consists predominantly of maintained landscaped garden areas rather than intact natural coastal vegetation. No unnecessary removal of indigenous vegetation will be undertaken. Any disturbed areas will be stabilised and rehabilitated through appropriate landscaping, erosion control and environmental management measures.

The proposed development is situated within an established residential area of Sea Vista and occurs on a property that has historically been modified and maintained as a landscaped garden. Although the National Environmental Screening Tool identifies the site as having a Very High Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity, the actual terrestrial condition of the property requires verification through an on-site assessment. This report therefore provides a terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity verification and compliance statement for the proposed development.

The facility illustration below (Figure 2) provides the proposed layout and the scope of works proposed for Erf 3806.



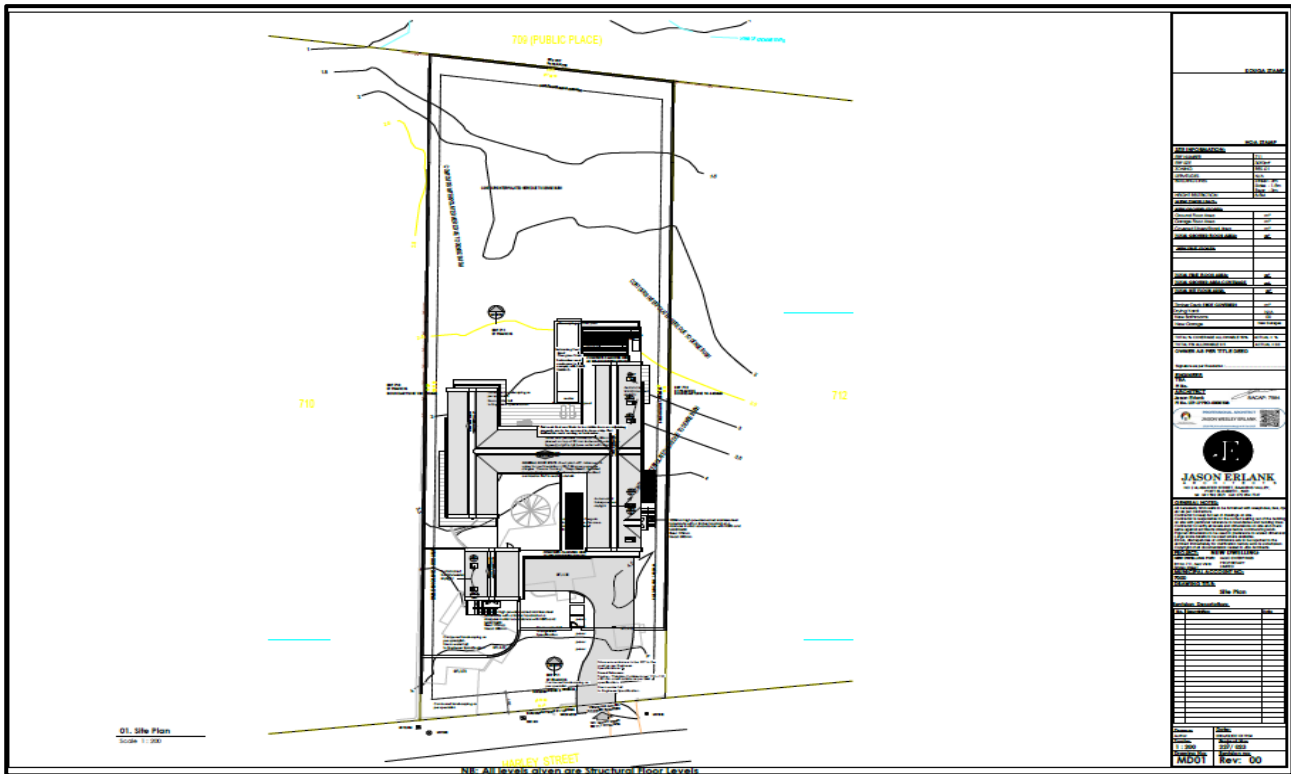


Figure 2 ERF 3806 Site layout

2. PROJECT LOCATION:

The subject property is located on Erf 3806 (Portion of Erf 2916), Shore Road, St Francis Bay, Kouga Local Municipality, within the Eastern Cape Province. The centre GPS coordinates of the site are 34°08'46.50"S, 24°50'13.40"E.

The locality map below (Figure 3) further indicates the position of the study area in relation to the immediate and broader geographical surrounding.



Figure 3 Erf 3806 Locality Map

3. BIOPHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

3.1. Provincial Vegetation Overview

The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI 2018) developed the National Vegetation Map, which provides the foundation for biodiversity monitoring and conservation throughout the country. The map has undergone several revisions, with the most recent update (SANBI 2024) incorporating refined vegetation boundaries and floristic data. The National Vegetation Map forms a key biodiversity layer for planning and environmental assessment, describing each vegetation type and its conservation status.

According to the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP 2019), the province encompasses eight of South Africa's nine biomes, excluding only the Desert Biome. These include the Albany Thicket, Azonal Vegetation, Forest, Fynbos, Grassland, Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Nama-Karoo, Savanna, and Succulent Karoo Biomes. The Grassland Biome is the most extensive, covering approximately 42% of the province, while the Albany Thicket and Nama-Karoo biomes occupy significant portions of the landscape, accounting for roughly 19% and 17%, respectively. The Fynbos Biome, a continuation of the Cape Floristic Region, occurs mainly in the south-western and coastal mountain ranges, extending eastward towards the Tsitsikamma. The Forest Biome, though covering less than 1% of the province, occurs in fragmented patches along the coastal escarpments and in high-rainfall areas such as the Amathole and Tsitsikamma Mountains. The Indian Ocean Coastal Belt





stretches along the humid eastern coastline, while the Savanna and Succulent Karoo biomes occupy the drier inland and western margins of the province.

Table 1 below summarises the area and proportional coverage of each biome in the Eastern Cape, as mapped in the ECBP (2019) and based on the South African Vegetation Map (SANBI, 2018).

Biome type	Area covered by biome in the Eastern Cape (ha)	% of the Eastern Cape
Albany Thicket	3,177,939	19
Azonal	422,928	3
Forest	131,287	0.8
Fynbos	1,036,242	6
Grassland	7,030,403	42
Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	257,519	2
Nama-Karoo	2,923,182	17
Savanna	1,719,716	10
Succulent Karoo Biome	173,945	1

Table 1 Biome type coverage within the Eastern Cape

According to the South African Vegetation Map (2018), the Eastern Cape supports 107 distinct vegetation types, reflecting exceptional ecological and habitat diversity. Of these, 17 are classified as threatened, including Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable types and 59 are considered endemic to the province. The Albany Thicket Biome, in particular is a centre of endemism with 37 vegetation types, 35 of which are unique to the region. These vegetation types are critical surrogates for terrestrial biodiversity, as species composition and ecological processes are closely tied to vegetation structure.

This biome and vegetation diversity, combined with complex topography and climatic gradients, from the high Drakensberg mountains to the subtropical Wild Coast, makes the Eastern Cape one of South Africa's most ecologically diverse provinces, supporting an extensive range of habitats, ecosystems and species assemblages of national and global conservation importance.

The table below (Table 2) indicates the number of vegetation types, number of threatened vegetation types and endemic vegetation types of the Eastern Cape based on the SA VEGMAP 2018, updated 2024.

Biome	No. of vegetation types	No. of threatened vegetation types	No. of endemic vegetation types
Albany Thicket	37	6	35
Azonal vegetation	6	1	1
Forest	8	0	0
Fynbos	19	3	7
Grassland	24	5	10
Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	2	1	1
Nama-Karoo	5	0	2
Savanna	4	1	3





Succulent Karoo	2	0	1
-----------------	---	---	---

Table 2 Overview of Vegetation Types and Conservation Significance within the Eastern Cape (ECBCP 2019)

3.2. Municipal Vegetation Overview

According to the integrated development plan of the Kouga Municipality, there are more than 14 different vegetation types in the municipality which fall under the National Vegetation Map and the Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Programme (STEP). The majority of the vegetation in the area falls within the Fynbos biome. Several vegetation types that occur in the Kouga Municipality listed below.

Vegetation	Status	Biomes
Albany Alluvial	Endangered	Albany Thicket
Cape Seashore	Endangered	Azonal
Eastern Coastal Shale Band	Endangered	Fynbos
Elands Forest Thicket	Least Threatened	Albany Thickets and Strandveld
Humansdorp Shale	Endangered	Renosterveld
Kouga Grassy Sandstone	Least Threatened	Fynbos
Kouga Sandstone Fynbos	Least Threatened	Fynbos
Loerie Conglomerate Fynbos	Least Threatened	Fynbos
South Eastern Coastal Thornveld	Poorly Protected	Savanna
Southern Cape Dune Fynbos	Least Threatened	Fynbos
St Francis Dune Thicket	Endangered	Albany Thickets and Strandveld
St Francis Strandveld	Critically Endangered	Fynbos
Sundays Mesic Thicket	Well Protected	Albany Thickets and Strandveld
Sundays Valley Thicket	Least Threatened	Albany Thickets and Strandveld
Tsitsikamma Sandstone Fynbos	Vulnerable	Fynbos

Table 3 Vegetation Types, conservation status and associated Biomes within the Kouga Municipality (SANBI 2024)

3.3. Project Vegetation Overview

The mapped vegetation type applicable to Erf 3806 has changed through the various revisions of the South African National Vegetation Map (NVM). In the original 2006 NVM, the area was classified as Algoa Dune Strandveld (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). This vegetation type classification remained in the 2009 update of the NVM (Dayaram et al., 2017).

In the 2018 revision of the National Vegetation Map, Algoa Dune Strandveld was reclassified within this portion of the south-eastern Cape coast as St Francis Dune Thicket (AT57). The 2018 vegetation map incorporated substantial changes to the National Vegetation Map, including revisions to the Albany Thicket Biome and improved alignment between terrestrial and estuarine ecosystem mapping (Dayaram et al., 2019).

More recent studies by Cowling et al. (2023) further reviewed the classification of Holocene coastal dune vegetation along the Cape south coast. The review recognised that the Strandveld vegetation types required further refinement and proposed the replacement or adjustment of several previously mapped vegetation units. Within the St Francis Bay area, the vegetation previously associated with Algoa Dune Strandveld and subsequently St Francis Dune Thicket was recognised as part of the newly defined St Francis Strandveld vegetation type.



Despite these changes to the surrounding terrestrial vegetation classifications, Erf 3806 itself was mapped as Non-terrestrial (Estuarine habitat) in the 2018 and the current 2024 National Vegetation Map. Refer to the vegetation map (Figure 4) below. This classification corresponds with the Estuarine Functional Zone of the Kromme Estuary.

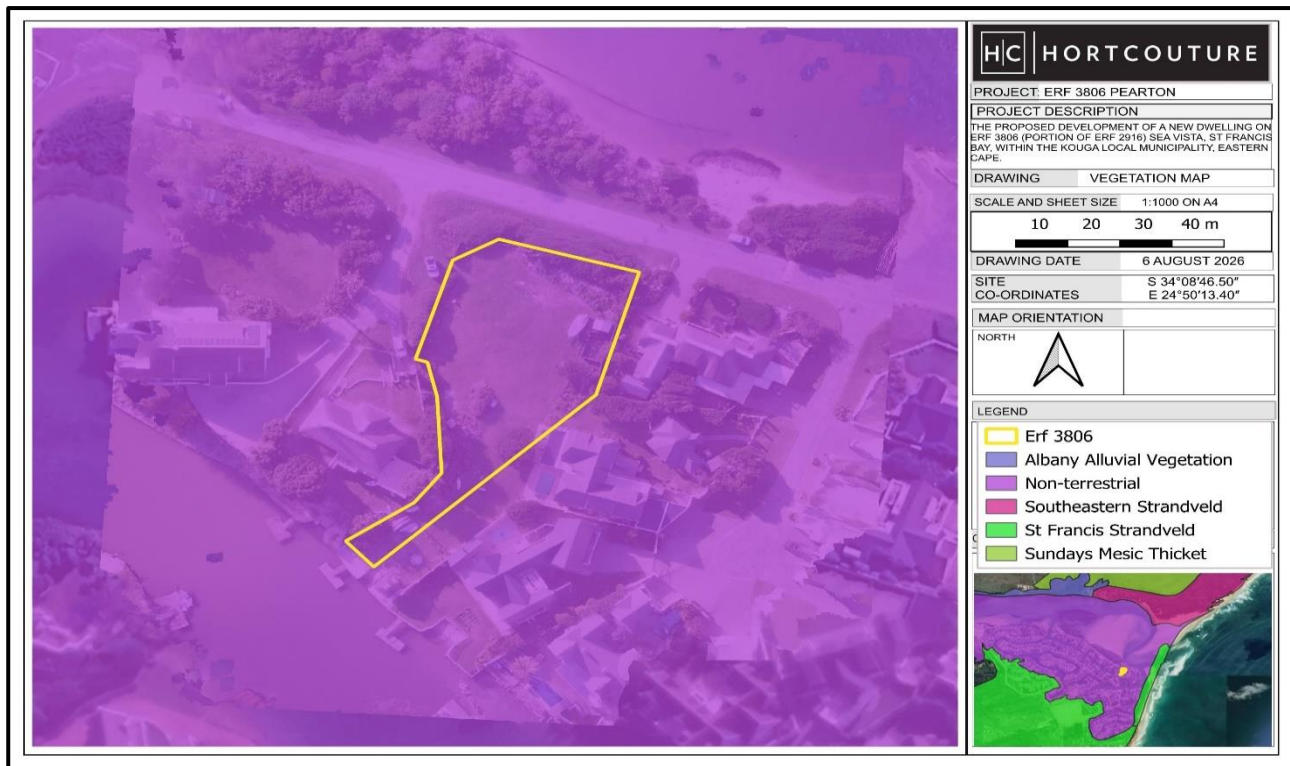


Figure 4 2024 National vegetation map

Although Erf 3806 is currently mapped as Non-Terrestrial (Estuarine Habitat), the closest mapped terrestrial vegetation type is St Francis Strandveld. Based on the historical vegetation mapping and subsequent revisions of the NVM, St Francis Strandveld is considered the most appropriate natural vegetation type historically associated with the site and is therefore used as the baseline vegetation type for the purposes of this assessment.

The St Francis Strandveld vegetation type occurs in the Eastern Cape Province. According to Grobler et al. (2023) this vegetation type spans from Kromme River in St Francis Bay to Klasies River in the eastern Tsitsikamma, with a smaller section north of the Maitland River stretching towards the Gamtoos River Mouth. It covers an area of 97 km². It is found on vegetated sand dunes that take on a parabolic shape, featuring parallel ridges of dunes that are occasionally broken up by wide or narrow troughs. Within these troughs, some areas host wetlands. The vegetation predominantly consists of a grassy variation of Sand Fynbos, with dense thickets and forest elements. Patches of Mesic Dune Thicket occur within the St Francis Strandveld, where they are associated with moist dune troughs. The altitude ranges between 0 and 182 metres (median 60 m). Threat activities, protection level and conservation targets have not been assessed for the St. Francis Strandveld vegetation Type.

The vegetation list below (Table 4) highlights Important Taxa (d=dominant, e=South African endemic, et=possibly endemic to a vegetation type) found within the St. Francis Strandveld.



Growth form	Species
Shrub	<i>Agathosma stenopetala</i> (d) and <i>Phylica litoralis</i> (d), <i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i> (d), <i>Passerina corymbosa</i> (d), <i>Restio leptoclados</i> (d), <i>Schoenus australis</i> (d), <i>Olea exasperata</i> (d) and <i>Agathosma stenopetala</i> (d), <i>Phylica litoralis</i> (d). <i>Erica chloroloma</i> (r), <i>Cullumia decurrens</i> and <i>Indigofera sulcata</i> .
Forb	<i>Manulea obovata</i> and <i>Hebenstreitia integrifolia</i> .
Low shrub	<i>Indigofera stricta</i> and <i>Tephrosia capensis</i> , <i>Satyrium princeps</i> and <i>Othonna rufibarbis</i> . – Frequent but not dominant
Tree	<i>Myroxylon aethiopicum</i> , <i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> (in the mesic thicket).

Table 4 Dominant and important taxa of the St Francis Strandveld (Grobler et al, 2023)

The table below (Table 5) outlines the conservation status for the St Francis Strandveld Vegetation type.

Conservation Target	No Data
Conserved in	Gamtoos River Mouth Local Nature Reserve; Rebelsrus Private Nature Reserve; Reserve; Huisklip Nature Reserve; Maitland Mines Nature Reserve; Cape St. Francis Provincial Nature Reserve; Franscois and Annelie Marits Private Nature Reserve; Oyster Bay Private Nature Reserve
Area protected	2.14 km ² (5.1%)
Threat activities	Not yet assessed

Table 5 Conservation status of the St. Francis Strandveld (Grobler et al, 2023)

3.4. Site-Specific Vegetation Assessment

St Francis Strandveld is considered the most appropriate baseline vegetation type for Erf 3806. The site is situated within an established and largely transformed residential area, the property itself has been substantially modified through historical landscaping and ongoing maintenance.

Historical aerial imagery was reviewed as part of this assessment to determine the previous condition of Erf 3806 and the extent of historical modification of the site and surrounding area. The 1961 historical aerial imagery shows the area prior to the establishment of the Marina Glades canal development, while the 1998 imagery shows the subsequent development and transformation of the surrounding area. Refer to Figures 5 and 6 below.





Figure 5 Historical aerial imagery dated 1961 of Sea Vista the surrounding area prior to establishment



Figure 6 Historical aerial imagery dated 1998 of Sea Vista the surrounding area





The historical aerial imagery, supported by the on-site verification, indicates that the site and its immediate surrounds have been progressively modified as a result of historical development and associated residential land uses. Erf 3806 has been maintained as a landscaped garden and no intact natural vegetation remains within the property. The site currently consists of maintained lawns, planted garden beds, individual trees and a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant species.

Although a number of indigenous species occur within the property, these occur amongst planted ornamental and exotic species within the landscaped garden and the vegetation present cannot be considered representative of St Francis Strandveld in a natural or near-natural condition.

A sample of vegetation was recorded on site (Table 6) and comprised of a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant taxa, which is typical of a modified residential garden environment. Several protected plant species were recorded on site, *Aloe arborescens*, *Cotyledon orbiculata*, *Cynanchum obtusifolium* and *Strelitzia nicolai*, which are protected under the Provincial Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 19 of 1974. One species protected under the National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998), *Sideroxylon inerme*, was also recorded on site. These species will require appropriate consideration prior to vegetation clearing and should, where reasonably practicable, be retained or relocated in accordance with the relevant permitting requirements.

A number of exotic and ornamental plant species were also recorded on site. These species are consistent with the historical use and maintenance of the property as a landscaped residential garden and further reflect the modified condition of the vegetation present on site.

Given the transformed nature of the site and the absence of intact natural vegetation, the likelihood of significant impacts on terrestrial vegetation is considered low. Vegetation clearing should nevertheless remain confined to the minimum area required for the proposed development and protected plant species must be appropriately managed prior to clearing. Disturbed areas should be stabilised and rehabilitated following construction, with indigenous plant species used within landscaped areas where reasonably practicable.

Based on the current condition of the site, the vegetation present is considered to have a low terrestrial biodiversity value and does not represent St Francis Strandveld in a natural or near-natural condition. The proposed development is therefore anticipated to result in a low impact on terrestrial vegetation, provided that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented.

FAMILY	SPECIES	STATUS
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Least Concern (Protected under PNCO)
Lamiaceae	<i>Coleus neochilus</i>	Least Concern
Crassulaceae	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Least Concern (Protected under PNCO)
Asteraceae	<i>Crassothonna capensis</i>	Least Concern
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula capitella</i>	Least Concern
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Least Concern
Asteraceae	<i>Curio crassulifolius</i>	Data Deficient - Taxonomically Problematic
Aizoaceae	<i>Cylindrophylloids tugwelliae</i>	Least Concern





Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum obtusifolium</i>	Least Concern (Protected under PNCO)
Asparagaceae	<i>Dracaena hyacinthoides</i> (syn. <i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>)	Least Concern
Asteraceae	<i>Euryops chrysanthemoides</i>	Least Concern
Aizoaceae	<i>Faucaria britteniae</i>	Least Concern
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Least Concern
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium incanum</i>	Least Concern
Acanthaceae	<i>Hypoestes aristata</i>	Least Concern
Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe luciae</i>	Least Concern
Lamiaceae	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Least Concern
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	Least Concern
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum moniliferum</i>	Least Concern
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Least Concern
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>	Least Concern
Didiereaceae (portulacaceae)	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Least Concern
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia glauca</i>	Least Concern
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	Least Concern - Protected under NFA
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Protected under PNCO
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Least Concern
INVASIVES AND EXOTICS		
FAMILY	SPECIES	STATUS
Crassulaceae	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Exotic/Ornamental
Crassulaceae	<i>Aeonium haworthii</i>	Exotic/Ornamental
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave attenuata</i>	Exotic/Ornamental
Asteraceae	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>	Exotic/Ornamental
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Naturalized Exotic
Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i>	Exotic/Ornamental
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Exotic/Ornamental
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Least Concern - Naturalized Alien
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Cultivated Exotic
Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Naturalized Exotic

Table 6 Sample of vegetation recorded on site

Site Photographs: Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment samples





Strelitzia nicolai- Protected under PNCO



Planted garden bed on erf 3806





Planted garden bed



Planted gardens





Planted Garden Bed



Planted garden bed along the northern erf boundary





Drone imagery northern erf boundary



Drone Imagery of extensive landscaped lawns and planted flower beds





Drone Imagery- Southern boundary of the erf where it meets the Marina Glades canal



Drone Imagery- Southern boundary of the erf where it meets the Marina Glades canal





3.5. Plant Species Theme

The National Environmental Screening Tool returned a High Plant Species Theme sensitivity for Erf 3806. The High sensitivity is associated with Sensitive Species 854, while *Zostera capensis* was identified as a Medium sensitivity feature. Refer to the Screening Tool Extract below (Figure 7).

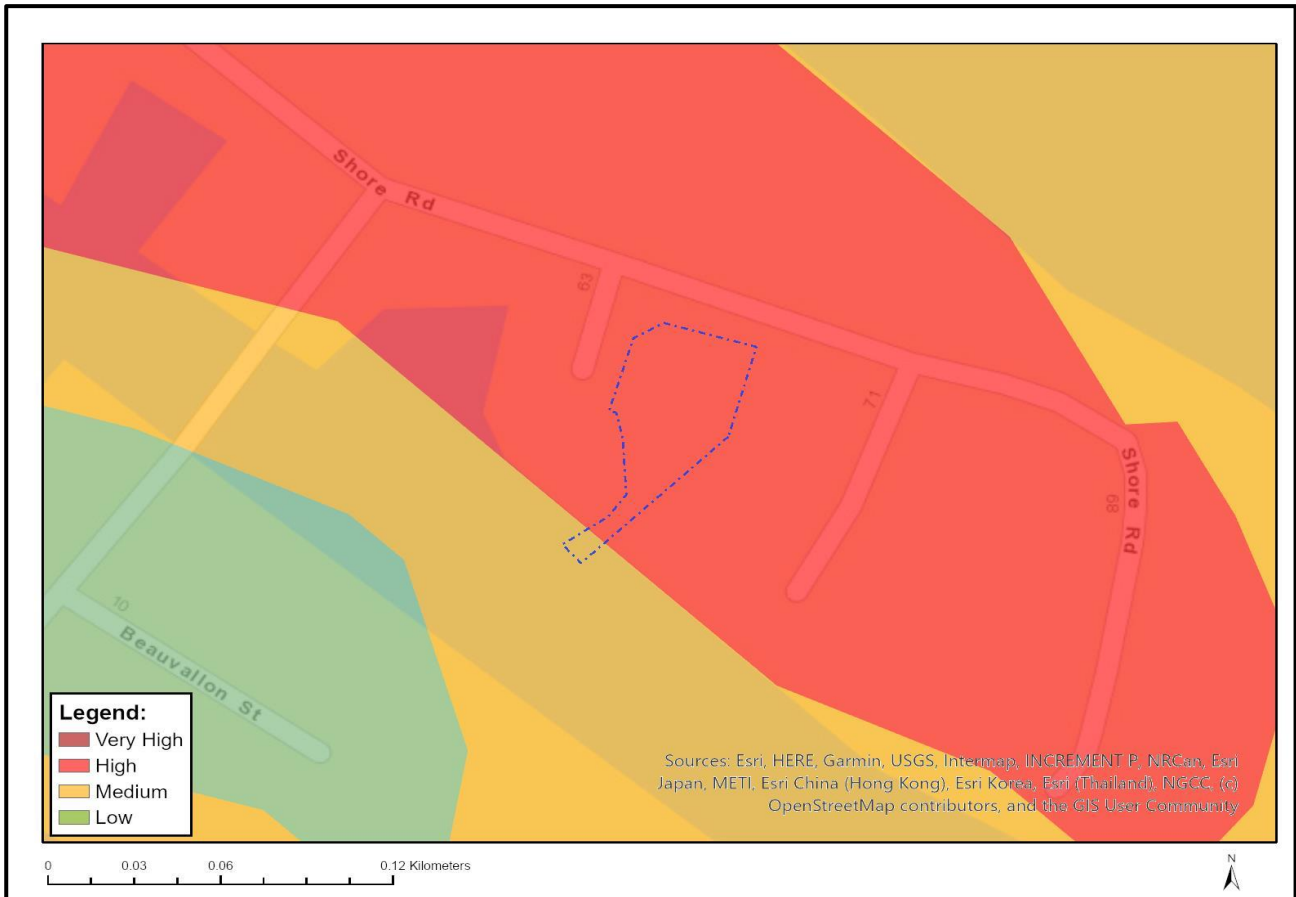


Figure 7 Erf 3806 Plant Species Theme

The on-site verification visit included an assessment of the vegetation occurring across Erf 3806, with particular attention given to indigenous plant species, protected species and any Species of Conservation Concern that may occur within the proposed development footprint. No plant Species of Conservation Concern identified by the Screening Tool was recorded during the site verification survey.

Zostera capensis is an aquatic species associated with estuarine habitat and was not recorded within Erf 3806. The aquatic specialist similarly noted that submerged macrophytes are absent from the Marina Glades canal system immediately adjacent to the site, while *Zostera capensis* occurs further upstream within the Kromme Estuary. Its identification by the Screening Tool is therefore considered to relate to the broader estuarine environment rather than the terrestrial development footprint.

Although no plant Species of Conservation Concern identified by the Screening Tool was recorded, a number of protected indigenous plants and trees were identified on the property. These include *Aloe arborescens*, *Cotyledon orbiculata*, *Cynanchum obtusifolium* and *Strelitzia nicolai*, which are protected in terms of the applicable Eastern Cape Nature Conservation Ordinance, together with





Sideroxylon inerme, which is protected under the National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998). Particular attention must be given to these species prior to vegetation clearing.

The vegetation occurring across Erf 3806 is highly modified and consists predominantly of maintained lawns, planted garden beds, individual trees and a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant species. No intact natural terrestrial vegetation remains within the property and the vegetation present is not considered representative of St Francis Strandveld in a natural or near-natural condition.

The proposed development will require the removal of vegetation within the development footprint. A pre-construction plant Search and Rescue should therefore be undertaken by a suitably qualified person, during which protected plants and trees within the footprint must be identified and retained where reasonably practicable. Where removal, disturbance or relocation cannot be avoided, the necessary permits or licences must be obtained from the relevant competent authority before the affected vegetation is disturbed.

Based on the site verification, the High Plant Species sensitivity identified by the Screening Tool is not supported by the confirmed occurrence of the identified plant Species of Conservation Concern within the development footprint. The property nevertheless supports several legally protected plant species. Potential impacts on plant species can therefore be appropriately managed through footprint control, pre-construction Search and Rescue, retention of protected species where reasonably practicable, the required permitting process and rehabilitation of disturbed areas.

3.6. Animal Species Theme

The National Environmental Screening Tool returned a Very High Animal Species Theme sensitivity for Erf 3806. The Very High sensitivity feature identified by the Screening Tool is the fish *Pseudobarbus senticeps*. Sensitive Species 13 and the Yellow-winged Agile Grasshopper (*Aneuryphymus montanus*) were identified as Medium sensitivity features. Refer to the Screening Tool Extract below (Figure 8).





It was noted during the site verification visit that Erf 3806 is situated within an established residential area and has been historically maintained as a landscaped garden. No intact natural terrestrial vegetation remains within the property. The vegetation present consists mainly of maintained lawns, planted garden beds, individual trees and a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant species.

The modified nature of the site, limited extent of vegetation and surrounding residential development reduces the likelihood of the proposed development footprint providing important terrestrial breeding, nesting or refuge habitat for Species of Conservation Concern. Common and transient fauna may nevertheless move through or make temporary use of the landscaped



vegetation on the property.

3.7. Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity, Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP)

As indicated in the 2019 ECBCP, Several Terrestrial and Aquatic CBA layers were generated in the planning process. These layers include:

- Protected Areas (PA);
- Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA);
- Ecological Support Areas (ESA);
- Other Natural Areas (ONA); and
- No Natural Habitat remaining (NNR).

The following section provides more detailed descriptions of each layer as set out in the ECBCP (2019):

Protected Areas (PA)

According to the ECBCP (2019), Protected Areas are areas that have been formally declared or recognised in terms of NEMPAA. This refers to “State owned” reserves, which includes National PAs managed by SANParks, Provincial PAs managed by Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, municipal reserves, Private Nature Reserves, and Protected Environments. A number of municipal and provincial reserves have not been formally proclaimed under any legislation, but are zoned accordingly in relevant Spatial Development Frameworks and are recognised as *de facto* Protected Areas.

Conservation Areas were limited to DAFF forest reserves along the Wild Coast.

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)

According to the ECBCP (2019), CBAs are selected to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems and ecological processes and include:

- Critically Endangered and Endangered Ecosystems;
- Critical linkage points (bottle-necks or pinch-points) in the corridor network; and
- All areas required to meet biodiversity targets and to ensure future persistence of species, ecosystems and special habitats.

CBAs are areas of high biodiversity value and should therefore be maintained in a natural state, with no further loss of habitat.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs)

According to the ECBCP (2019), ESAs are areas NOT essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but are **essential** in terms of:

- Terrestrial landscape: Ensuring connectivity between CBAs, strengthening climate change resilience, and proper function of ecosystem infrastructure for delivery of ecosystem services. From a terrestrial perspective, ESAs may include riparian areas, coastal corridors, ridges, etc.
- Aquatic landscape: ESAs extend into catchments that are essential for the maintenance of CBA rivers and wetlands.





ESAs need to be maintained in a semi-natural, if not natural, state.

Other Natural Areas (ONAs)

ONAs are areas in a natural or near natural state that have not been identified as priority areas in the current plan. ONAs still support biodiversity and deliver ecosystem services.

No Natural habitat Remaining (NNR)

NNR areas that are heavily, permanently, modified and are no longer considered natural. Although some biodiversity and ecological function may be retained, irreversible impacts on biodiversity mean that they cannot contribute towards targets.

In addition, the ECBCP (2019) categorises the terrestrial biodiversity using set criteria. The table below highlights the different Map categories based this criterion.

Map Category	Criteria headings	Description of criteria
PROTECTED AREAS	Protected Areas	Biosphere Reserves.
		World Heritage Sites.
		State Owned - SANParks, ECPTA or Municipal.
		Protected Environments.
		Marine Protected Areas.
		Private Nature Reserves.
CONSERVATION AREAS	Conservation Areas	DAFF forest reserves.
Terrestrial CBAs and ESAs		
CBA 1	Critical Patches	1. Critically Endangered ecosystems (SA VEG MAP2012), 2. National Forest Inventory including critically endangered/high priority forest patches and priority forest clusters
	Irreplaceable Sites	Irreplaceable Sites (selection frequency > 80%) – planning units were selected to meet targets for: (1) vegetation types, (2) species points and (3) expert areas.
	Special habitats	Bat roost sites and 500m radius.
		Cape Vulture breeding colonies and roost sites (500m buffer). Bearded Vulture nests (500m buffer).
CBA 2	Forest	All other forests.
	MARXAN analysis	Best Design Sites (selection frequency < 80%) - Planning Units selected to meet targets for: (1) vegetation types, (2) species points, (3) expert areas.
	Special habitats	Selected cliffs buffered by 100m.
ESA 1	Forest	CBA1 forest patch 500m buffer.
	Special habitats	Cliff buffers 500m.
	Ecological Corridor	Other sites required to complete the ecological corridor network.
	Eastern Cape corridors	Best Design Corridor Sites - Planning units selected to meet 60% targets for vegetation types.
		Nodes used for corridor network analysis.
	Ecological infrastructure	Climate change refugia.
		Coastal functional zone.
		Climate change resilience.
ESA 2	Where there is no natural habitat remaining in an area that would have been designated as a CBA 1, CBA 2 or ESA 1, it is designated as an ESA 2.	





ONA		All remaining natural areas not included in the above CBA or ESA categories
NNR		These are areas that are considered to have been irreversibly modified or impacted and which do not contribute to maintain biodiversity or ecological processes. These include: settlement areas, croplands, mining areas, forest plantation, derived from the Eastern Cape 2017 Integrated Land Cover Map
Aquatic CBAs and ESAs		
CBA 1	Critical Rivers (main stem)	Main stem rivers of high irreplaceability plus a 32 metre buffer. This included fish sanctuaries and free flowing / flagship rivers.
	Critical Wetlands	Umzimvubu Wetland Complex, Karst/Limestone wetlands, additional oxbow wetlands, dune and dune bypass wetlands.
	Critical Estuaries	Estuaries with a National Biodiversity Assessment (2011) ranking field "core = 1" plus Regionally important estuaries that are linked to CBA 1 rivers or Protected Areas.
CBA 2	Important Rivers (main stem)	Main stem river lines plus 32 metre buffer that fall within fish corridors and other selected catchments (wetland clusters) to achieve connectivity, best design sites.
	Wetlands	All remaining wetlands.
	Estuaries	CBA 1 estuary buffer 100m. Estuaries that are regionally important or are linked to CBA 1 rivers, or are associated with Protected Areas.
ESA 1	Rivers and River buffer	CBA 1 rivers 1000m buffer. All other rivers plus 32m buffer.
	Catchments	All catchments that drain into CBA 1 and CBA 2 rivers.
	Wetland buffers	100m buffer around all wetlands. Wetland clusters that overlap given 500m buffer.
	Modelled Wetlands	Modelled stream channel and valley bottoms plus a 32m buffer.
	Estuary buffers	CBA 2 estuary buffer 100m. All remaining estuaries.
	Strategic Water Source Areas	Strategic surface water source areas based on the CSIR national MAR calculation. Identified at the level of sub- SQ4.
	Ground water source areas	Karst-Limestone landscape.

Table 7 ECBCP (2019) Biodiversity categories and criteria)



The Terrestrial CBA Map below (Figure 5) indicates that the proposed development site falls within an area classified as CBA 1 for terrestrial biodiversity.

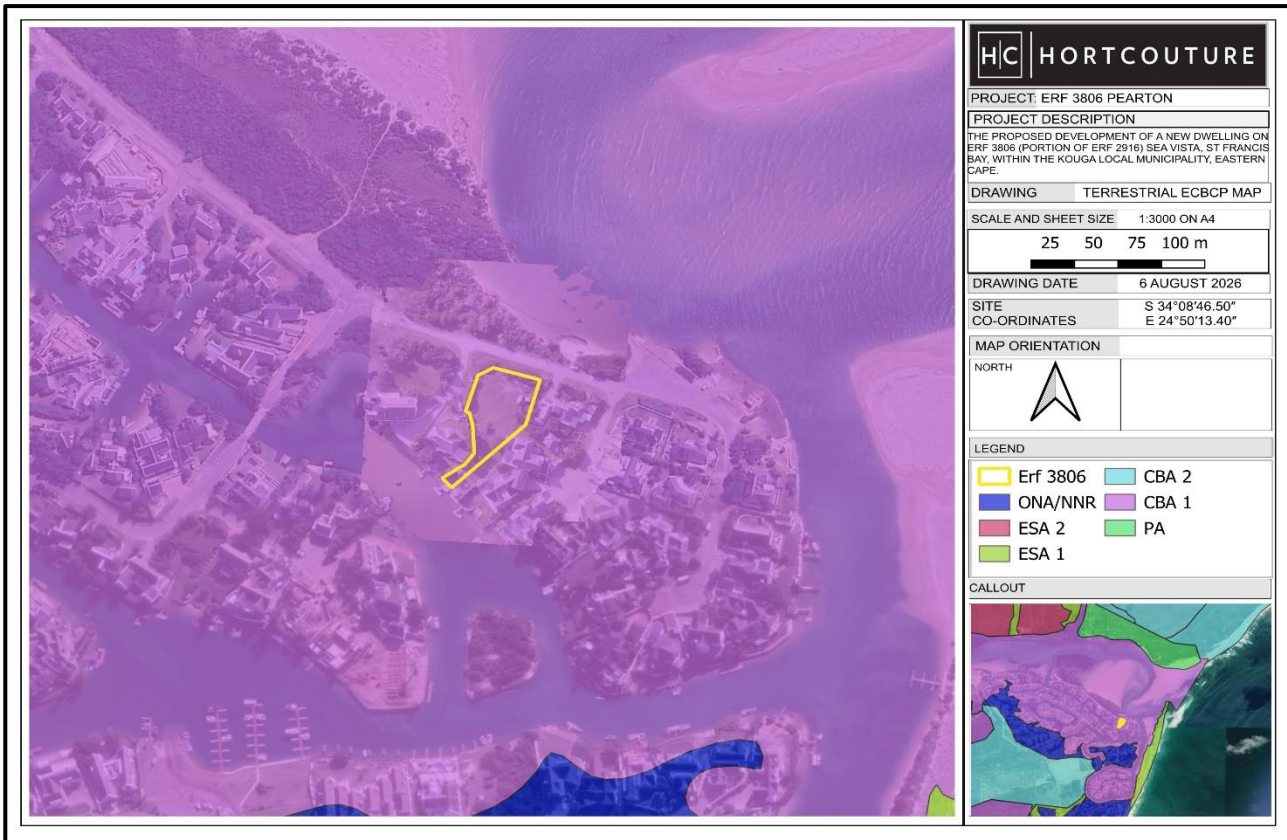


Figure 9 Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP, 2019) terrestrial biodiversity classification for Erf 3806

According to the ECBCP (2019), the proposed development site is classified as a Critical Biodiversity Area 1 (CBA 1). Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are identified to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems and ecological processes. They include Critically Endangered and Endangered ecosystems, critical linkage points within ecological corridors and all areas essential for achieving biodiversity targets and ensuring the long-term persistence of species and habitats. As areas of high biodiversity value, CBAs should be maintained in their natural state, with no further loss of habitat.

Based on a review of recent and historical aerial imagery, supported by on-site verification, the site and its surroundings have been extensively modified as a result of historical development and associated residential land uses. Erf 3806 has been maintained as a landscaped garden and no intact natural vegetation remains within the property. The vegetation currently present consists of maintained lawns, planted garden beds, individual trees and a mixture of indigenous and exotic plant species.

The current terrestrial ecological condition of the property therefore does not reflect the characteristics typically associated with a CBA in a natural or near-natural state. The site forms part of an established and largely transformed residential area, with the surrounding landscape having undergone substantial modification through residential development and the establishment of the Marina Glades canal system.

While the CBA classification reflects the strategic biodiversity importance of the broader landscape, including its association with the Kromme Estuary, the terrestrial biodiversity value of the proposed

development footprint is considered low in its current modified state. The CBA designation should therefore be considered together with the verified on-site condition of the property and its location within the broader estuarine environment.

Given the transformed nature of the site and the limited scale of the proposed development, the overall impact on terrestrial biodiversity is expected to be low, provided that appropriate environmental management measures are implemented during construction. These should focus on limiting disturbance to the minimum area required, managing erosion and stormwater runoff, preventing impacts beyond the property boundary and ensuring that construction activities do not adversely affect the adjacent estuarine environment.

The Aquatic CBA Map below (Figure 6) indicates that the site falls predominantly within an area classified as ESA 1 and partially in an area classified as CBA 1 in terms of the ECBCP.

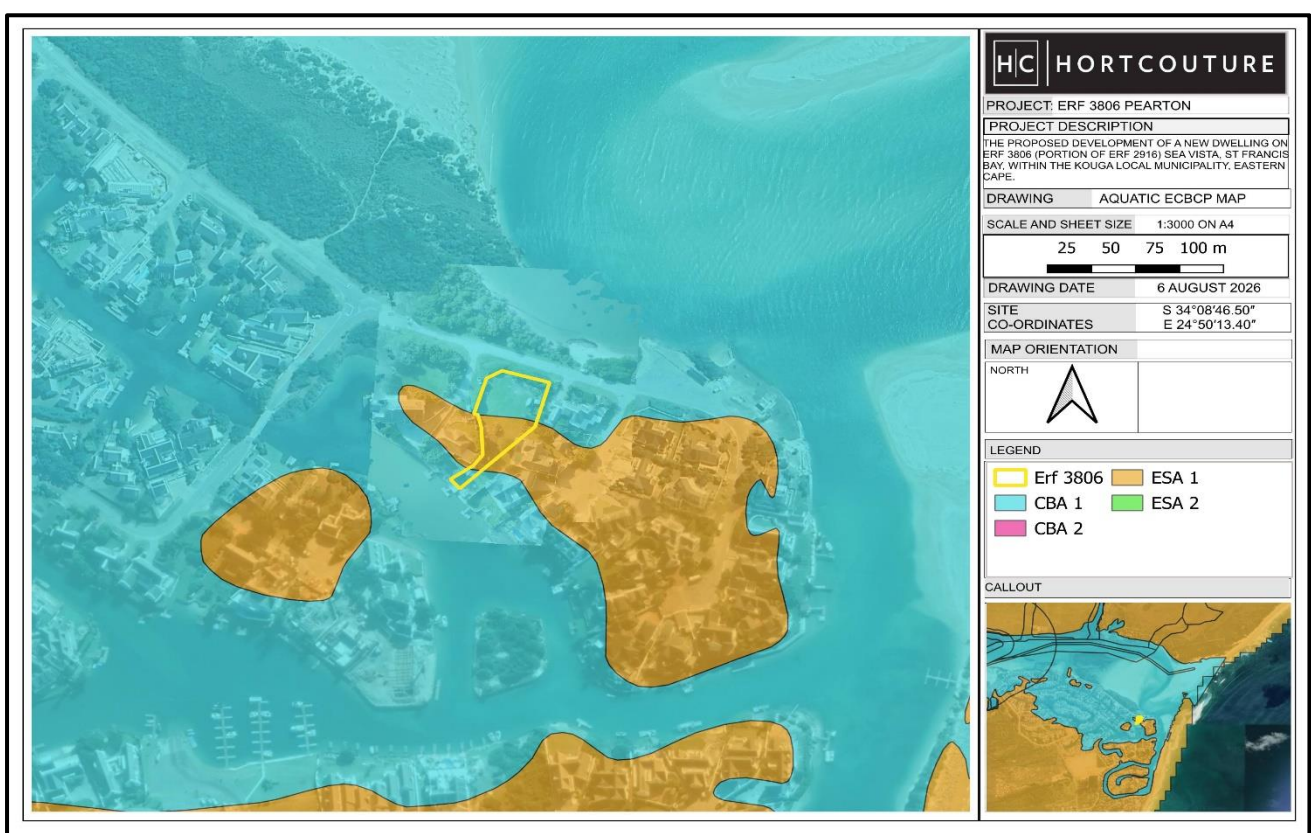


Figure 10 Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP, 2019) aquatic biodiversity classification for Erf 3806

The aquatic ECBCP mapping provides the regional aquatic biodiversity context for the site and has been considered during the assessment process. The aquatic environment falls outside the scope of this terrestrial biodiversity assessment and has been assessed separately by the appointed aquatic specialist.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY OVERVIEW OF THE SITE:

A screening of Systematic Planning Framework for the region was undertaken (summarised in the table below), that included the following features:

- National Screening tool terrestrial sensitivities



- Terrestrial Critical biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas
- National and STEP Vegetation
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Critically endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable ecosystems
- Protected Areas (SAPAD)
- Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSA)
- River, Estuarine and Wetland Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs) and buffers
- Regional Hotspots & Regions of Endemism
- Important Bird Areas
- RAMSAR sites

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATIONS/COMMENT
National Screening Tool	Refer to the National Screening tool Sensitivity Table 9 below	In accordance with the directive from the National Screening Tool the following specialists need to be appointed: Aquatic Specialist; Terrestrial Specialist, and a Heritage Specialist The assessment must be prepared by a specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP), with expertise in the field of aquatic and terrestrial sciences.
National Vegetation Map (NVM, 2024)	Non- Terrestrial (Estuarine Habitat)	Erf 3806 is mapped as Non-Terrestrial (Estuarine Habitat) in the current 2024 NVM. St Francis Strandveld is used as the baseline terrestrial vegetation type for the purposes of this assessment. The site itself has been historically modified and no intact natural vegetation remains within the property.
National Vegetation Map (NVM, 2018)	Non- Terrestrial (Estuarine Habitat)	Erf 3806 is mapped as Non-Terrestrial (Estuarine Habitat) in the 2018 NVM. St Francis Strandveld is used as the baseline terrestrial vegetation type for the purposes of this assessment. The site itself has been historically modified and no intact natural vegetation remains within the property.
National Vegetation Map (NVM, 2009)	Algoa Dune Strandveld	Least Threatened
National Vegetation Map (NVM, 2006)	Algoa Dune Strandveld	Least Threatened
Regional Planning: Sub-Tropical Ecosystem Planning (STEP, 2003)	N/A	N/A





Critically Endangered and Endangered Ecosystems (NBA, 2025)	Least Concern	Least Concern
Vulnerable Ecosystems (NBA, 2025)	Least Concern	Least Concern
Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2019)	Terrestrial – CBA 1 Aquatic – ESA 1 and partially CBA 1	The ECBCP (2019) identifies the site as a Terrestrial CBA 1. CBAs are identified to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems and ecological processes and should, where natural or near-natural, be maintained in their natural state. Recent and historical aerial imagery, supported by on-site verification, indicates that Erf 3806 and its immediate surrounds have been extensively modified through historical residential development and associated land uses. The erf has been maintained as a landscaped garden and no intact natural vegetation remains within the property. The current terrestrial ecological condition therefore does not reflect the characteristics typically associated with a CBA in a natural or near-natural state. The aquatic ECBCP mapping indicates that the site falls predominantly within ESA 1 and partially within CBA 1. This mapping provides the regional aquatic biodiversity context for the site. The aquatic environment falls outside the scope of this terrestrial biodiversity assessment and has been assessed separately by the appointed aquatic specialist.
South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) (Within 5km)	• Kromme River Mouth Private Nature Reserve • Kromensee Nature Reserve • Sand River Private Nature Reserve	There are 3 SAPAD areas that fall within 5km of the proposed development site. The site does not fall within any SAPAD and None are directly affected. These protected areas nor any ecological processes associated with them are likely to be affected by the proposed project
National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (Within 5km)	• Kromme River Mouth Private Nature Reserve	There is 1 NPAES areas that fall within 5km of the proposed development site. The site does not fall within any NPAES and None are directly affected. These protected areas nor any ecological processes associated with them





		are likely to be affected by the proposed project
Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSA)	Not situated within any designated SWSA	N/A
Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPA's)	The proposed development site does not fall within any Fresh Water Priority areas.	The proposed development is not anticipated to have any impacts on any wetlands, watercourses or associated process areas.. Any potential impacts on aquatic systems are addressed in detail in the aquatic compliance Statement attached to BAR.
Important Bird Areas (IBA's)	The site does not fall within or near to any Important Bird Areas (IBA's).	The proposed development if mitigated adequately is not expected to have any impacts on the IBA.
Convention on Wetlands RAMSAR sites	None	N/A
Within 32 m of Watercourses	The proposed development site falls within 32m of the Marina Glades artificial canal system	N/A
Within 100 m of Rivers	The site falls within 100m of the Kromme river.	The proposed development if mitigated adequately is not expected to have any impacts on the Kromme River.
Within 100 m of Estuaries	The site falls within 100m of the Kromme Estuary	The proposed development is not expected to have any impacts on any Estuary.
Within 500 m of Wetlands	The site does not fall within 500m of any Wetland. The site is within a 100m of the Kromme River	The proposed development is not expected to have any impacts on any Wetland.
Forest Elements	N/A	N/A
Surrounding Land Uses	Residential	The immediate surroundings include built up residential dwellings, guest houses

Table 8 Systematic Planning Framework

Erf 3806 Sensitivity Map

The terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity map (Figure 9) below illustrates the ecological sensitivity of Erf 3806 and its immediate surroundings. Based on the verification site visit and assessment, the entire erf is considered to be of low terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity, which is consistent with the modified and landscaped condition of the property.

The site is situated within an established residential area and no intact natural vegetation remains within the site. The vegetation present consists predominantly of maintained lawns, planted garden





beds and individual trees, together with a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant species typical of a transformed residential garden environment.

The map also indicates the site in relation to the Kromme Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ), as mapped in the NBA 2025, together with the Marina Glades canal system, to provide the broader estuarine context of the site. Although Erf 3806 falls within the broader EFZ, this does not change the verified terrestrial sensitivity of the property itself, but reflects its location within the wider estuarine system.

The map focuses on Erf 3806 and its immediate surroundings, which are considered relevant to the terrestrial assessment. These surrounding areas are also largely transformed through existing residential development, associated infrastructure and landscaping and therefore do not represent intact natural terrestrial vegetation.

The proposed development is therefore noted as falling in an area with a low terrestrial sensitivity, although it remains within a broader estuarine setting. Provided that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented, particularly in relation to stormwater, erosion and the prevention of impacts on the adjacent canal and estuarine environment, the proposed development is expected to result in a low impact on terrestrial biodiversity.

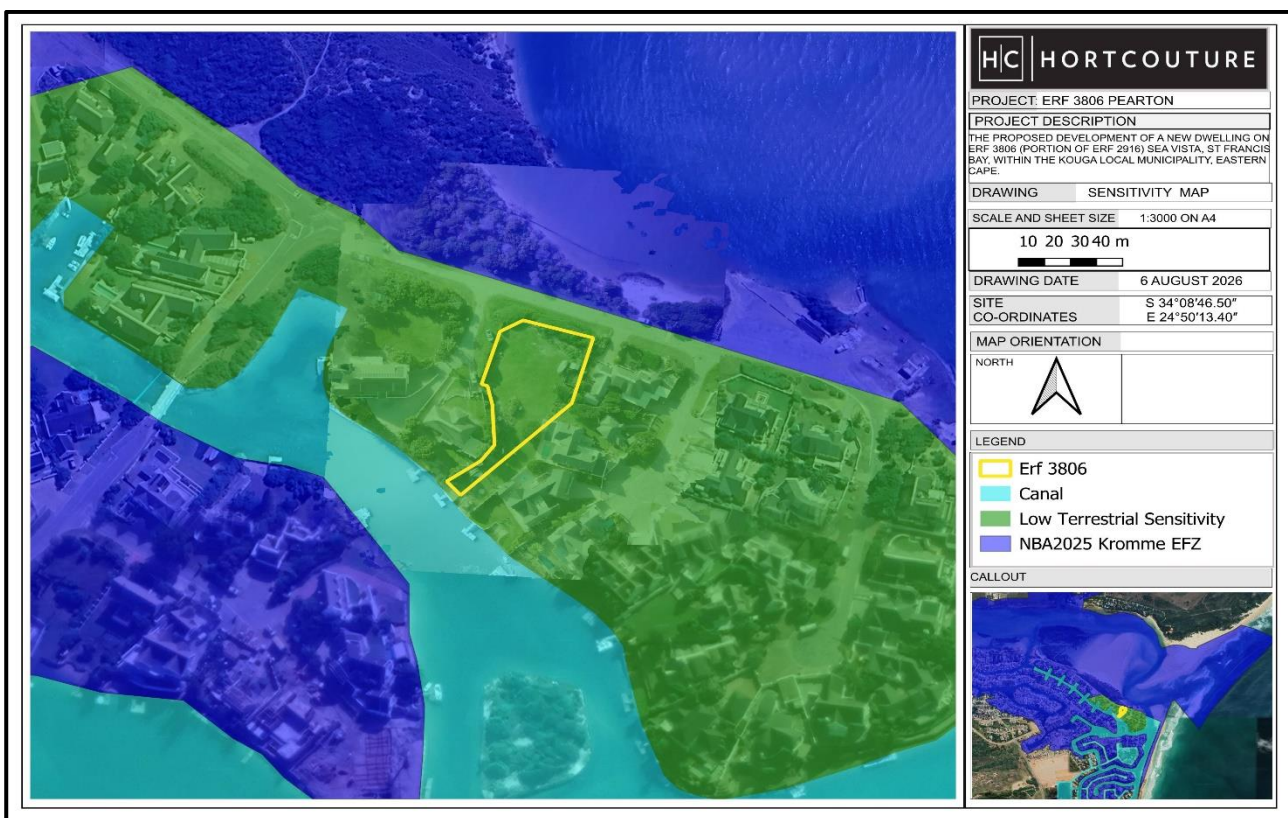


Figure 11 ERF 3806 Sensitivity Map

Regional Hotspots and Centres of Endemism

The Cape Floristic Region (CFR), extends from the Western Cape into portions of the Eastern Cape. It is recognised as one of the world's primary biodiversity hotspots and forms part of the Cape





Floristic Kingdom which is noted as the smallest yet richest of the world's six floral kingdoms. The region is globally renowned for its exceptionally high plant diversity and levels of endemism.

Within the Eastern Cape the CFR encompasses a mosaic of thicket, fynbos, renosterveld and strandveld vegetation types, which occur across a range of landscapes including coastal dunes, plains and low-lying valleys. The regional climate is typically Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers (Cowling et al., 1992).

According to the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI, 2010) and Conservation International, the region supports approximately 9,000 plant species, of which nearly 70% are endemic. The dominant fynbos vegetation consists mainly of fine-leaved shrubs such as proteas, ericas and restios, which are uniquely adapted to nutrient-poor soils and periodic fires.

The CFR represents a major centre of endemism and evolutionary diversification and is considered a global conservation priority due to its irreplaceable biodiversity and ecological significance (Rebelo et al., 2006; Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

National Environmental Screening Tool

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme	X			
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme		X		
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Table 9 National Environmental screening tool sensitivity themes returned for this development

Assessment Requirements

- Aquatic Biodiversity Theme - Appointed

Aquatic Biodiversity Specialist Assessment/ Compliance Statement

"The assessment must be prepared by a specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP), with expertise in the field of aquatic sciences."

A qualified specialist has been appointed.

- Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme -Appointed





Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment/ Compliance Statement

“The assessment must be prepared by a specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP) with expertise in the field of terrestrial biodiversity.”

A qualified specialist has been appointed.

5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS:

South Africa has a strong legislative framework, endorsed by the Constitution and reinforced by our commitments to numerous international conservation agreements, that makes it a legal obligation to protect the country's natural resources and ecosystems. The following legislation is relevant to the document:

In terms of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations published in the Government Notice No. R324 to R327 of 7 April 2017; in terms of section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998), the following listed activities were identified as being triggered by the intended developments;

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 1 (GN R327)	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
GN R 327 (LISTING NOTICE 1):		
17	Development— (v) if no development setback exists, within a distance of 100 meters inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater; in respect of— (e) infrastructure or structures with a development footprint of 50 square meters or more	This activity is applicable as the proposed residential dwelling and associated infrastructure will exceed 50 square metres and will occur within 100 metres of the high-water mark of the estuary or canal system.
19A	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 5 cubic metres from— (ii) the littoral active zone, an estuary or a distance of 100 metres inland of the highwater mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater;	This activity is anticipated to be triggered by site preparation, excavation, foundation preparation, service installation, pool construction, landscaping, stormwater infrastructure and other associated earthworks required for the proposed development within the regulated coastal or estuarine proximity zone.

Table 10 Listed activities triggered by the proposed development





The triggering of listed activities above requires the undertaking of a Basic Assessment Process.

Other relevant legislation, which includes the following will further inform this report:

- *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996*: Section 24 of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected for present and future generations. Development activities must therefore be undertaken with due consideration for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation, the promotion of conservation and ecologically sustainable development.
- *National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)*: The environmental management principles set out in NEMA should guide decision-making throughout the project life cycle and support the objectives of sustainable development. Of particular relevance to this assessment is the requirement that disturbance of ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, pollution and environmental degradation should be avoided, or where this cannot be avoided, minimised and remedied.
- *Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended, promulgated under NEMA*: These Regulations provide the procedural requirements for applications for Environmental Authorisation and the undertaking of the Basic Assessment Process. The Screening Tool and subsequent site sensitivity verification have been used to identify and verify the environmental sensitivities and specialist inputs relevant to the proposed development.
- *National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA)*: Provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity, including the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection and the management of alien and invasive species. The Act, together with the Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2020, is relevant to the management of biodiversity and any listed invasive alien plant species occurring on or introduced to the site.
- *National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) (NEM:ICMA)*: Establishes a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management and aims to promote the conservation of the coastal environment, maintain the natural attributes of coastal landscapes and ensure that development within the coastal zone is socially, economically and ecologically sustainable. This Act is particularly relevant as Erf 3806 is situated within the broader Kromme Estuarine Functional Zone and directly adjoins the Marina Glades canal system.
- *National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)*: Provides for the protection and sustainable management of forests and protected tree species. Protected trees may not be cut, disturbed, damaged or destroyed without the necessary authorisation. This is relevant to the protected tree species recorded on site, including *Sideroxylon inerme*.
- *Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1974)*: Provides for the protection and management of indigenous fauna and flora at provincial level. Protected plant species recorded on site may require the relevant provincial permits prior to





removal, disturbance or relocation. The Ordinance remains relevant within the Eastern Cape for species protection and permitting.

- *National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)*: Provides for the protection, use, development, conservation and management of South Africa's water resources. Any activities that may affect a water resource, including changes to flow, water quality, erosion, sedimentation or pollution, must be appropriately assessed and managed. This is relevant due to the site's location within the broader Kromme Estuary environment and its proximity to the Marina Glades canal system.
- *National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)*: Provides for the identification, protection and management of South Africa's heritage resources, including archaeological and palaeontological resources. The Screening Tool identified a Very High palaeontological sensitivity and the SSV therefore recommended specialist palaeontological input. Any heritage or fossil material encountered during construction must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant heritage authority.
- *Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA)*: Provides for the conservation of soil, water sources and vegetation and includes measures for the control of weeds and invader plants. The management of alien and invasive vegetation should be undertaken together with the requirements of NEMBA and the applicable Alien and Invasive Species Regulations.

SCOPE OF WORKS:

The requirement for this Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement and the Scope of Work is prescribed in terms of NEMBA. In accordance with the procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the NEMA, 1998, when applying for environmental authorisation the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity of the site under consideration as identified by the national web-based environmental screening tool, must be confirmed by undertaking a site sensitivity verification. The site sensitivity verification must be undertaken by either an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) or a specialist and must entail the following:

1. Desktop analysis, using satellite imagery,
2. A preliminary on-site inspection, and
3. Any other available relevant information.

The outcome of this site sensitivity verification assessment presents the recorded site assessment results so as to:

1. Confirm or dispute the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity as identified by the screening tool,
2. Motivate and provide evidence of either the verified or different use of the land and environmental sensitivity of the site.

6. OUTCOMES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE DFFE SCREENING TOOL:





The site sensitivity for the study area as identified by the National Web-Based Environmental Screening Tool in terms of the terrestrial biodiversity theme is noted as Very High. According to the Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment Protocol, this requires the submission of a Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment.

While conducting the on-site verification visit, it was confirmed that the site is located within an established residential area and formally zoned for residential use. The site itself is undeveloped but has been historically maintained as a landscaped garden and is bordered by developed residential properties and the Marina Glades canal system. No intact natural terrestrial vegetation remains within Erf 3806.

The site and its immediate surroundings have been extensively transformed through historical residential development, landscaping and the establishment of the Marina Glades canal system. Historical aerial imagery supports the conclusion that the area has been subject to long-standing modification. Although the property falls within the broader Kromme Estuarine Functional Zone, the terrestrial vegetation present on site consists predominantly of maintained lawns, planted garden beds, individual trees and a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant species.

Given the nature and scale of the proposed activities, together with the predominantly modified context of the receiving environment, the proposed development is anticipated to have a low overall impact on terrestrial biodiversity.

The site verification confirmed that the site has an overall Low terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity rating. The site is not anticipated to have any significant impact on terrestrial biodiversity in the area. It was determined that the Very High terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity rating identified by the National Web-Based Environmental Screening Tool does not accurately reflect the verified terrestrial condition of the site. It has therefore been determined that, given the low terrestrial sensitivity of the area, a compliance statement will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the departmental protocol.

7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY:

A site verification visit was conducted on 28th May 2026 by a suitably competent Environmental Scientist. The site visit took place during the Winter season. A site walkabout was carried out on foot and sensitivities verified. The site is surrounded by residential developments with existing structures and is zoned for residential use. The site itself is undeveloped but has been historically maintained as a landscaped garden. Photographs of various floral taxa were taken as well as general images of the site, including from the road, from the canal side and from overhead with a drone. No terrestrial faunal species were observed on site during the verification.

A detailed CV and specialist declaration are provided in Appendix. A verification report has been prepared in accordance with the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity (Government Notice 320, dated 20 March 2020).

8. LIMITATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS AND GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE:





Limitations and uncertainties often exist within the various techniques adopted to assess the condition of ecosystems. In this instance, there are no assumptions, uncertainties or gaps in knowledge. All botanical species on-site could be identified; and an accurate assessment and verification of the available data made, the most relevant being: The National Vegetation types, the National Forest types, the Critical Biodiversity Area Map of the ECBCP 2019 and other national biodiversity data, as required to be consulted.

9. FINDINGS, OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Summary of findings:

- The site falls within a proclaimed residential area and is zoned for residential use.
- Erf 3806 is currently undeveloped and contains no dwelling or other permanent built structures. The property has, however, historically been maintained as a landscaped garden and consists predominantly of maintained lawns, planted garden beds, individual trees and a mixture of indigenous, exotic and ornamental plant species.
- No intact natural terrestrial vegetation remains within Erf 3806. The vegetation occurring on the property is considered transformed and is not representative of St Francis Strandveld in a natural or near-natural condition.
- The site falls within an area mapped as Non-Terrestrial (Estuarine Habitat) in the National Vegetation Map (SANBI, 2024), while St Francis Strandveld is considered the most appropriate baseline terrestrial vegetation type for the purposes of this assessment.
- Historical aerial imagery indicates that the site and its immediate surroundings have been progressively modified through historical residential development, landscaping and the establishment of the Marina Glades canal system.
- Indigenous and exotic plant taxa were recorded on site. No listed invasive alien plant species were recorded during the site verification.
- Several protected plant taxa were recorded on site, including *Sideroxylon inerme*, which is protected under the National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998), as well as *Aloe arborescens*, *Cotyledon orbiculata*, *Cynanchum obtusifolium* and *Strelitzia nicolai*, which are protected in terms of the applicable Eastern Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance. These species will require appropriate consideration prior to vegetation clearing and, where feasible, should be retained or relocated in accordance with the relevant permitting requirements.
- The National Environmental Screening Tool returned a Very High Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity for the site. Based on the on-site verification and the current modified condition of the property, the site is considered to have an overall Low Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity. The Very High sensitivity identified by the National Screening Tool does not accurately reflect the verified terrestrial condition of Erf 3806.
- The National Environmental Screening Tool returned a High Plant Species Theme sensitivity. Sensitive Species 854 was not recorded during the site verification. *Zostera capensis*, identified as a Medium sensitivity feature, does not occur within the terrestrial development footprint and was not recorded within the adjoining Marina Glades canal system.





- The National Environmental Screening Tool returned a Very High Animal Species Theme sensitivity, primarily associated with *Pseudobarbus senticeps*. This species is associated with freshwater riverine habitat, while the Marina Glades canal system adjoining Erf 3806 forms part of the saline estuarine environment of the lower Kromme Estuary. Suitable habitat for the species is therefore absent from the proposed development footprint and adjoining canal area.
- No terrestrial faunal Species of Conservation Concern, active nests or other obvious breeding sites were recorded during the site verification. Sensitive Species 13 and the Yellow-winged Agile Grasshopper (*Aneuryphymus montanus*) were also not recorded within the proposed development footprint.
- A small section of disturbed vegetation occurs beyond the northern fence and falls outside the erf boundary. This vegetation does not form part of the proposed development area and no construction activities should extend beyond the property boundary.
- The south-western boundary of the property directly adjoins the Marina Glades canal system. The immediate canal frontage is transformed and consists of retaining structures, an existing jetty, open water and sandy substrate. No saltmarsh, submerged macrophytes or other natural estuarine vegetation were recorded along this section.
- Although the immediate canal frontage is transformed, the site falls within the broader Kromme Estuarine Functional Zone and remains connected to the wider estuarine system. Appropriate care must therefore be taken to prevent construction-related impacts on the canal and estuarine environment.
- Aquatic biodiversity has been assessed separately by the appointed aquatic specialist. Potential indirect impacts associated with stormwater, sediment, pollution and construction disturbance can be appropriately managed through the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.
- Vegetation clearing will be limited to the approved development footprint and the vegetation to be affected is considered transformed. No intact natural terrestrial vegetation will be lost as a result of the proposed development.
- Cumulative impacts as a result of the development of the site are considered low, provided that all recommended mitigation and management measures are implemented.
- The intended development is not anticipated to have a significant negative impact on local or broader terrestrial biodiversity, provided that all mitigation measures and environmental management recommendations are adhered to.

Recommendations:

- An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed to oversee construction activities, ensuring compliance with the Environmental Authorisation, Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the mitigation measures contained within this report.
- A plant Search and Rescue must be undertaken by a suitably qualified individual prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing or other activities which may affect vegetation on site.
- Protected plant species, including *Sideroxylon inerme*, *Aloe arborescens*, *Cotyledon orbiculata*, *Cynanchum obtusifolium* and *Strelitzia nicolai*, must be identified and appropriately managed





prior to construction. Where feasible, these species should be retained in situ and incorporated into the final landscaping design.

- Where the removal, disturbance or relocation of protected plants or trees cannot be avoided, the necessary permits or licences must be obtained from the relevant competent authorities prior to vegetation clearing.
- The approved development footprint, site camp, access routes, material storage areas and designated delivery areas must be clearly demarcated prior to the commencement of construction.
- Construction activities must be strictly confined to the approved development footprint. Areas outside Erf 3806, neighbouring properties and the adjoining canal environment must be regarded as no-go areas unless specifically authorised for project-related activities.
- No construction equipment, building materials, rubble, spoil, fuels or hazardous substances may be stored outside the approved construction area or where they may enter the adjoining canal system.
- No dumping of garden refuse, construction waste, rubble or any other material may occur beyond the property boundary or into the adjoining canal.
- Vegetation clearing must be limited to the minimum area required for construction and should be undertaken progressively where possible to reduce the extent of exposed soil at any one time.
- Where viable topsoil is present, it should be carefully stripped and stockpiled in a secure designated area for reuse during rehabilitation and landscaping.
- All disturbed areas not required for permanent infrastructure must be stabilised and rehabilitated as soon as reasonably possible following completion of construction.
- Indigenous plant species suitable for the local coastal environment should be favoured for rehabilitation and landscaping. The introduction of listed invasive alien plant species must be avoided.
- Any alien invasive plant species that establish on the property during or following construction must be appropriately controlled and removed in accordance with the applicable legislative requirements.
- Stormwater management must be implemented in accordance with best practice to prevent erosion, sedimentation and the uncontrolled discharge of stormwater from the construction area into the adjoining Marina Glades canal system.
- Sediment, soil, cement, concrete wash water, paint, fuels, oils and other pollutants must not be permitted to enter the canal or wider estuarine environment.
- Refuelling, vehicle servicing, cement mixing and the storage of fuels or hazardous substances must take place within appropriately designated and controlled areas away from the canal frontage.
- Spill kits must be available on site during construction and any accidental spillages must be contained and appropriately managed.
- Natural drainage patterns must not be unnecessarily altered and stormwater generated from the developed property must be appropriately managed to prevent erosion and pollution of the adjoining canal system.





- All excavated areas associated with services or other temporary works must be stabilised and rehabilitated once works have been completed.
- All external lighting should be downward-directed and appropriately shielded to minimise unnecessary light spill towards the adjoining canal and wider estuarine environment. Excessive floodlighting of the canal frontage should be avoided.
- A comprehensive environmental induction must be provided to all construction staff prior to commencement of works, with particular emphasis on footprint control, protected flora, fauna, waste management, spill response and the protection of the adjoining canal and estuarine environment.
- Should fauna be encountered during vegetation clearing or construction, the animal must be allowed to move away from the construction area unharmed. No fauna may be intentionally captured, harmed or killed.
- Construction activities must be limited to standard daytime working hours to reduce unnecessary disturbance to surrounding residents and fauna that may utilise the canal and surrounding environment.
- All construction waste must be appropriately stored and removed to a suitably authorised waste disposal facility.
- All waste bins on site must have closeable lids to prevent wind-blown waste and avoid attracting local wildlife.
- No activities may extend into the adjoining canal or beyond the approved development footprint unless separately authorised in terms of the relevant environmental and other legislative requirements.
- Due care and consideration must be exercised during the design, construction and operational phases to ensure that terrestrial biodiversity is not unnecessarily disturbed and that the adjoining estuarine environment is appropriately protected.
- Post-construction monitoring should be undertaken by the appointed ECO to confirm that disturbed areas have been stabilised and rehabilitated and that the environmental management measures have been appropriately implemented.

10. CONCLUSION:

Generally speaking, the proposed development is considered to have a relatively low impact in terms of terrestrial biodiversity. The site has been historically modified and maintained as a landscaped garden and no intact natural terrestrial vegetation remains within the proposed development footprint. The Very High Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity identified by the National Environmental Screening Tool is therefore not considered representative of the verified terrestrial condition of the site. Despite this, it is essential that all the recommendations and mitigation measures contained within this report, the Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme be implemented during the relevant phases of the proposed activity and monitored to ensure that terrestrial biodiversity is not unnecessarily disturbed and that the adjoining canal and broader estuarine environment are appropriately protected.





11. REFERENCES:

- Cowling, R.M., Prochet, M. and Vlok, J. 2003. On the origin of southern African Subtropical Thicket vegetation. *South African Journal of Botany* 2005, 71(1): 1–23.
- Dayaram A. et al. (2019). Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Eswatini: A Companion to the Map. *Bothalia* 49(1).
- Desmet, P. and Hawley, G. 2020. Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan v2 Technical Report. Prepared for the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (King Williams Town).
- ECBCP. 2019. Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan Handbook. Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (King Williams Town). Compiled by G. Hawley, P.Desmet and D. Berliner.
- Grobler, A., Vlok, J., Cowling, R, van der Merwe, S., Skowno, A.L., Dayaram, A. 2018. Technical Report: Integration of the Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Project (STEP) vegetation types into the VEGMAP national vegetation map 2018.
- Mucina, L. 2018. Vegetation Survey and Classification of Subtropical Forests of Southern Africa. *Geobotany Studies Basics, Methods and Case Studies*. Springer.
- Mucina, L., Rutherford, M. C. and Powrie, L. W. (Eds.) 2006. The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. *Strelitzia* 19. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI. 2006-2018. The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, Mucina, L., Rutherford, M.C. and Powrie, L.W. (Editors). Online, <http://bgis.sanbi.org/Projects/Detail/186>, Version 2018. Prepared by South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).
- SANBI (2018; 2024). National Vegetation Map of South Africa. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- 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 (SANBI), Pretoria. Version 1.2020.
- SANBI Website. South African Red List of South African Plants. <http://redlist.sanbi.org/species.php?species=3968-1>.



DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS 12 AND 13 OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 AS AMENDED.

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

NEAS Reference Number:

Date Received:

Application for environmental authorization in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014. This form is valid as of **4 May 2026**.

PROJECT TITLE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DWELLING ON ERF 3806 (PORTION OF ERF 2916), SEA VISTA, ST FRANCIS BAY, WITHIN THE KOUGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE.

SPECIALIST ¹

Mr. Warren Lange

Postal address:

P.O. Box 2206, Port Alfred, 6170

Postal code:

6170

Cell:

082 464 8339

Telephone:

064 783 1668

Fax:

N/A

E-mail:

warren@hortcouture.co.za

Professional affiliation(s) (if any)

SA Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession (SACLAP) - 20244
Environmental Assessment practitioners of SA (EAPASA) - 2020/1503
South African Council for National Scientific Professions (SACNASP) - 147880

Project Consultant:	Hort Couture		
Contact person:	Mr. Warren Lange		
Postal address:	P.O. Box 2206, Port Alfred, 6170		
		Cell:	082 464 8339
Postal code:	6170		
Telephone:	064 783 1668	Fax:	N/A
E-mail:	warren@hortcouture.co.za		

4.2 The SPECIALIST

I, **Warren Lange**, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent Specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by

interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;

- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Amendments to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended.

Signature of the specialist:

Hort Couture

Name of company:

Date:

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths:

Date:

Designation:

¹ Curriculum Vitae (CV) attached

Official stamp (below).

GRANT JOHANNES MARAIS

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS
PRACTISING ATTORNEY R.S.A.
c/o NEAVE STÖTTER INC.
25 VAN DER RIET STREET
P.O. BOX 76, PORT ALFRED 6170

Annexure 1

CV

Warren Lange

Personal Resume

Years Experience in Professional field: 30 years

Warren Lange

Personal Information

- Date of Birth: 29 January 1971
- Age: 54
- ID number: 7101295105083

Personal Accomplishments

- Travelled extensively to America and Europe, and experienced culture, international design and environments first hand
- Run and managed my own business for 24 years
- Grown a business to a point where I oversaw a company employing 100 plus employees
- Garden Editor for Top Billing magazine
- Garden host for Top Billing TV show
- Hosted own TV show – Hands on Herbs
- Designed and developed an innovative product called 'Garden in a Box' for which I own the trademark name. The product was sold in nurseries and Builders Warehouse stores. I was invited to launch the product at an international fair in Las Vegas which was well received
- Member of the Ndlambe Tourism Board
- Member of Ndlambe Municipal Planning Tribunal
- Chairman of the Kowie Foundation School School Governing Board
- Father and husband to a loving family

Professional Experience

Dayson de Villiers and van der Merwe – 1991– 1994

- Student landscape Architect, working primarily in varsity holidays and available times
- Drew up base sheets, measured plans, drew plant plans, working drawings, printed plans, site surveys and general office work
- Worked on several large projects including Leopard Creek golf estate, Boksburg Open Space Study, Upgrades for Phalaborwa Mining Company and Bushkoppies water treatment works

Christine Walker landscape Architect – 1995– 1998

- Worked as candidate Landscape Architect
- Attended site meetings
- Drew up sketch plans, working drawings and compiled bills of quantities
- Supervised installations of projects
- Helped manage office admin
- Worked mainly on residential and commercial projects
- Wrote and passed my Professional board exam and included in the SACLAP professional register

Self–1999– 2001

- Worked on my own running a small startup business
- Worked primarily on small residential projects where I would design and install projects
- Exposed myself to the physical application and installation of my designs, learned about irrigation, building, working with staff and others
- Worked as a part time photographer for PMR magazine

Hort-Couture–, 2001 – Present

- Registered my current business
- Employed my first full time staff in 2001
- Employed managers to run different aspect of the company and oversaw all managers
- Designed all projects which were a selection of residential, commercial and industrial
- Incorporated a maintenance division into the company and employed a horticulturist to manage this
- Purchased our own business premises and started a nursery on site to propagate our own plant material
- Purchased our own plant and earth moving equipment
- Ran all aspects of the company from administrative to welfare
- In 2009, I scaled my business down and retrenched all staff due to relocating my family to Port Alfred, while still commuting to JHB and Cape Town as a consultant where the majority of my work and clients are based
- I now work solely as a consultant Professional Landscape Architect nationally in SA and internationally.
- In 2011, I expanded my professional skills to include Environmental Assessment and Planning
- In 2014, I hosted and supervised 3 Dutch Landscape Architecture students as part of their curriculum to serve a 3 month international internship
- In 2015, I hosted and supervised 2 Dutch Landscape Architecture students as part of their curriculum to serve a 3 month international internship
- In 2016, I hosted and supervised 3 French Landscape Engineering students as part of their curriculum to serve a 3 month international internship
- In 2017, I hosted and supervised 4 French Landscape Engineering students as part of their curriculum to serve a 2 month international internship
- In 2017, I hosted and supervised 2 Dutch Landscape Architecture interns as part of their curriculum to serve a 10 week international internship, and 1 additional Dutch Landscape Architecture student for 15 weeks.
- In 2018, I hosted and supervised 4 Dutch Landscape Architecture interns as part of their curriculum to serve a 12 week international internship.
- Opened a satellite office in Cape Town in 2018 in addition to our main office in Port Alfred.

DlinE8–, 2018 – Present

- Registered DlinE8 in 2018 with a partner director

Education and Affiliations

Matric - King Edward VII School ▪ 1988

BL Arch– University of Pretoria ▪ 1991-1994

BA Psychology – UNISA ▪ 2003-2004 Cum Laude (did not complete due to growing business and family)

SACLAP – Professional number 20244

Port Alfred Chamber of Business – Board member 2013-present and member of the Ndlambe Tourism Board.

Ndlambe Municipal Planning Tribunal member providing environmental oversight to planning applications

ILASA – Professional Member of the Institute of Landscape Architects of Southern Africa

EAPASA – Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa professional number 2020/1503

IAIASA - International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa - professional member.

IAASA - Institute of Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa- Warren is registered with IAASA.

SACNASP - South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions- Warren is registered with SACNASP as a Professional Natural Scientist (Registration number: 147880).

Professional skills

- I am proficient in all aspects of project management, working with a professional team and being involved in various scales of projects from small to large
- I am proficient in managing all aspects of contracts and contractual matters
- I am competent in professional practice matters
- I am proficient in all aspect of office and administration and management, having run my own business and staff for 23 years
- I am competent in all aspects of occupational health and safety having, been registered with all required bodies and compiling safety files
- I am proficient in computer skills which include MS Office, AutoCAD and Revit
- I am proficient in Landscape design, Detail design, urban design, spatial planning, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental auditing and Visual Impact Assessment.

Landscape architectural process skills

- I am proficient in all aspects of the landscape architectural process, from surveying of sites to the compilation of all required drawings
- I am proficient in all aspects of design, from residential to environmental, as I have direct experience from working on a variety of projects. I understand not only the needs of the client, but also the needs of the natural and built environment
- I am proficient in all aspects of costings and measuring of plans and cost estimates
- I am proficient in all ancillary aspects relating to the landscape architectural process such as photography, computer skills and hand drawing
- I have knowledge in the field of green buildings and the sustainable aspects of such design

Environmental planning process skills

- I am competent in the environmental management process having compiled many applications and reports relating to this field
- I am competent in the Environmental planning and Assessment and I have been involved in many applications as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner. I am knowledgeable and competent in the current legislation relating to the protection of the environment
- I am competent in environmental auditing where I have been appointed as the ECO on most of the assessment applications approved
- I have a well-developed understanding of the environment, its process and attributes relating such as vegetation, bio-diversity and aquatic features

Environmental Expertise

Warren Lange holds a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree obtained from the University of Pretoria in 1994 and is registered as a professional member with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa (EAPASA) as well as the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession (SACLAP). His professional EAPASA registration number is 2020/1503 and SACLAP registration number is 20244. Warren is also registered with ILASA (the institute of Landscape Architects of South Africa, as well as IAASA (Institute of Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa). Warren is also further registered a professional Natural Scientist with SACNASP (South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions) in the field of practice Environmental Science with registration number 147880.

Warren Lange has been involved in several environmental and terrestrial ecology specialist studies over the past several years. He currently resides in Port Alfred and is intimately knowledgeable about local environmental conditions within the Ndlambe Municipality as well as the Eastern Cape coast. His specialist skills further cover master planning and design with relation to environmental and social sustainability.

The following is a List of consulting experience and environmental projects completed and underway:

Environmental Impact Assessments:

- 2015 – Residence Stocks (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2015 – Residence Blackbeard (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2016 – Residence Dovey (Kenton-on-Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2016 – Residence Neethling (Kenton-on-Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2016 – Oceana Wildlife Reserve (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr for the expansion of the existing lodge and construction of a new student tented camp
- 2016 – El Shaddai Christian Academy (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr for the construction of a new school
- 2016 - Residence Fitzhenrey (Seafeld) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2017 - Residence Hall (Seafeld) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2017 - Residence Dominy (Seafeld) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2017 - Residence Pienaar (Bushmans River Mouth) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2017 – Residence Potgieter (Boknesstrand) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2017 – Inyama Rama (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr

- 2018 - Residence Adcock (Kenton-on-Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2018 – Buffalo Kloof reserve (Kenton-on-Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2018 - Residence Hegarty (Kenton-on-Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2018 - Residence Hidden (Kenton-on-Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2018 - Residence Jacobs (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2019 – Oceana Beach and Wildlife Reserve Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2019 – Residence Bradfield (Port Alfred) Bradfield Ltd Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2019 – Residence Pagel (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2019 – Omaronix (Pty) Ltd Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr for new hotel on Knysna estuary
- 2020 – Residence Harebottle (Kleinemonde) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2020 – Residence Blackbeard (port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2020 – Omaronix (Pty) Ltd Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021- Residence Schroeder (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021- Residence Murray (Kleinemonde) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021 – Residence Bray (Bushmans river) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021 - Residence Vice Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021 – Wenlock farm (Graaf Reinet) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021 – Residence Watson (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021 – Residence Stocks (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2021 – Homewoods tourist facility (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Pudney's Lifestyle Estate (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Larsen (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Residence Nel (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Residence Harvey (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Natures landing Aerodrome (Bushmans) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Residence Pattison (Kenton on sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 - Residence Mardon (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 - Residence Nel (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Residence Harvey (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Residence De Boer (Boknes) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Wingspan lodge (Buffalo Kloof) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Wingspan Airstrip (Buffalo Kloof) Scoping and EIR
- 2022- Smithers (Kenton on sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Maistry (Boknesstrand) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Ndlambe Municipality Brakfontein (Alexandria) township establishment Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Ndlambe Municipality Marselle (Bushmans River) township establishment Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Ndlambe Municipality Klipfontein (Bushmans River) township establishment Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Ndlambe Municipality New Rest (Port Alfred) township establishment Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Ndlambe Municipality Bayso (Port Alfred) township establishment Basic

Environmental Assessment and EMPr

- 2022 – Ndlambe Municipality Ezidonkini (Port Alfred) township establishment Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 – Residence Jacobs (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2022 - Residence Stocks (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Residence Kruuse (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Residence Couperthwaite (Seafield) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Rosehill mall residential development (Port Alfred) Scoping and EIR
- 2023 – Tsitsikama Coastal Resorts Association (Tsitsikama) Coastal development setback line delineation and maintenance management plan including EMPr
- 2023 – Thornhill Human settlements Housing developments (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Ndlambe bulk sanitation infrastructure upgrading (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Residence Skinner (Bushman's River) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 - Residence Coetzee (Tsitsikama) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Residence Berlyn (Kleinemonde) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Tanglewoods (Bushmans River) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2023 – Residence Bray (Bushmans River) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Visser (Port Alfred) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Villet (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Rockwood dam (Fort Beaufort) Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment and WULA
- 2024 – Residence Neethling (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Butler (Kleinemonde) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Ganswyk (Bushmans River) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Wienand (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence von Borman (St Francis Bay) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Weeks (Bushmans River) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Butler (Kleinemonde) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Niewstadt (St Francis Bay) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr
- 2024 – Residence Matiwane (Kenton on Sea) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMPr

Environmental Control Officer:

- 2016 - Oceana Wildlife Reserve (Port Alfred) Prepare and submit Environmental non-compliance audit report and Ecological Control Officer
- 2016 - Residence Stocks (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports
- 2017 - Residence Blackbeard (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports
- 2017 - Residence Neethling (Kenton-on-Sea) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports
- 2018 - Residence Hall (Seafield) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports
- 2018 - Residence Dominy (Seafield) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports
- 2019 – Residence Engelbrecht (Bushmans River Mouth) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2020 – Oceana Beach and Wildlife Reserve Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2020 – Residence Sievwright (Kenton on Sea) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports
- 2021 – Residence Blackbeard (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.

- 2021 – Residence Pienaar (Kenton on Sea) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2021 – Residence Pagel (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2021 – Residence Harebottle (Kleinemonde) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2021 – Residence Pape (Kammabaa) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2021 – Ndlambe Municipality Dune MMP - Environmental Control Officer to oversee authorised activities and ensure compliance with the EA
- 2021– Residence Vice (Kenton on Sea) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2021– Residence Watson (Kenton on Sea) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2021- Residence Murray (Kleinemonde) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2021 – Ndlambe Municipality Coastal Maintenance management plan Environmental Control Officer appointed to audit works, review method statements and compile quarterly audit reports for 1 year
- 2022 – Ndlambe Section 30A Pipeline, Municipal Extension (Port Alfred) Environmental to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2022 – Ndlambe Municipality Coastal Maintenance management plan Environmental Control Officer appointed to audit works, review method statements and compile quarterly audit reports for an additional year
- 2023 - Residence Jacobs (Seafeld) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2023 - Residence Stocks Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2023 - Residence De Boer (Boknes) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2023 – Ndlambe Municipality (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports for bulk sanitation infrastructure, 2 work packages
- Residence Couperthwaite (Riet River) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2023 - Residence Mardon (Seafeld) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Homewood's boutique hotel (Kenton on Sea) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Residence Larsen (Kleinemonde) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Residence Skinner (Bushman's River) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Residence Coetzee (Tsitsikama) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality link sanitation upgrades (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality Elevated Water Tower (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality Thornhill phase 1B1 human settlement development (Port Alfred) Environmental Control Officer to oversee activities and submit audit reports.
- 2024 – Residence Bray (Bushman's River) Environmental Control Officer to oversee.
- 2024 – Residence Neethling (Kenton on Sea) Environmental Control Officer to oversee

Water and Waste use License:

- 2021 – Cape Eastern Livestock (Alexandria) General Water and Waste use licence for

- proposed Abattoir and feedlot
- 2021 – Grille Shack (Kogelberg/Gordons Bay) General Water use licence for Tourist facility.
- 2022 – Ndlambe bulk sanitation upgrades (Port Alfred) Water use license for installation of infrastructure in wetland areas
- 2024 – Rockwood dam (Fort Beaufort) Water use license for the construction of a new dam

Management Plan:

- 2016 - Oceana Wildlife Reserve (Port Alfred) Stormwater and waste management plan
- 2019 – Residence Rose (Kenton on Sea) Rehabilitation management plan RMP
- 2019 – Residence Hempel (Cape St Francis) Rehabilitation management plan RMP
- 2019 – Residence Sievwright (Kenton on Sea) Rehabilitation management plan RMP
- 2019 – Venter plant hire (Kenton on Sea) Rehabilitation management plan RMP
- 2021 – Kleinemonde west Residents association (Seafield) Dune maintenance and rehabilitation plan MMP
- 2021 – Homewoods tourist facility (Kenton on Sea) Stormwater and Dune management plan
- 2022 – Ndlambe Section 30A pipeline (Port Alfred) Rehabilitation management plan RMP
- 2023 – Tsitsikama Coastal Resorts Association (Tsitsikama) Coastal development setback line delineation and maintenance management plan
- 2023 – Mercedes Benz SA (east London) Alien and invasive management plan.

24G Application:

- 2019 – Grille Shack restaurant (Kogelberg/Gordons Bay) 24G consultation and successful appeal against DEA determination
- 2020 - Buffalo Kloof reserve (Kenton-on-Sea) 24G application and process for dam construction
- 2021 – Bosfontein (Alexandria) 24G Scoping and EIR for clearing of vegetation
- 2021 – Tanglewoods (Kenton on Sea) 24G application and process for clearing of vegetation
- 2021 – Residence Olivier (Kenton on Sea) 24G application and process for clearing of vegetation
- 2021– Residence Vermaak (Boknesstrand) 24G application and process
- 2022 – Residence Van Niekerk (Boknesstrand) 24G application and process
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality human settlements UISP (Marselle) 24G application and process formalising new settlement areas.
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality human settlements UISP (Alexandria) 24G application and process formalising new settlement areas.
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality human settlements UISP (Kenton on sea) 24G application and process formalising new settlement areas.
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality human settlements UISP (Port Alfred) 24G application and process formalising new settlement areas.
- 2024 – Ndlambe Municipality human settlements UISP (Bathurst) 24G application and process formalising new settlement areas.

Specialist Studies:

- 2012 – Grahamstown Golf course redevelopment terrestrial plant ecological specialist study
- 2012 – Belmont valley Golf course (Grahamstown) terrestrial plant ecological specialist study
- 2019 – Oceana Wildlife Reserve (Port Alfred) Alien and exotic specialist study
- 2021 – Bosfontein 24G vegetation assessment

- 2021 – Wenlock farm (Graaf Reinet) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2022 – Residence Harvey (Seafield) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2022 – Residence Nel (Seafield) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Thornhill human settlements housing development (Port Alfred) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Ndlambe Municipality Bulk Sanitation infrastructure upgrading (Port Alfred) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Residence Bray (Bushman's River) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Residence Skinner (Bushman's River) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Residence Smithers (Kenton on Sea) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Residence Skinner (Bushman's River) Basic Environmental Assessment and EMP
- 2023 - Residence Coetzee (Tsitsikama) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Residence Berlyn (Kleinemonde) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Tanglewoods (Bushman's River) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2023 – Ndlambe municipality Thornhill phase 1B1 housing development (Port Alfred) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Visser (Port Alfred) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Villet (Kenton on Sea) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Rockwood dam (Fort Beaufort) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Neethling (Kenton on Sea) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Wienand (Kenton on Sea) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Butler (Kleinemonde) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence von Borman (St Francis Bay) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Niewstadt (St Francis Bay) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Hallick (Kleinemonde) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Ganswyk (Bushmans River) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Residence Weeks (Kenton on Sea) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Ndlambe municipality Boknes Road UISP (Alexandria) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Ndlambe municipality Horseplay UISP (Kenton on Sea) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Ndlambe municipality Ndokwezana UISP (Kenton on Sea) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Ndlambe municipality Bathurst infill sites UISP (Bathurst) Terrestrial biodiversity study
- 2024 – Ndlambe municipality Bayso UISP (Port Alfred) Terrestrial biodiversity study

Environmental Site officer (ESO):

- 2022 – Ndlambe Section 30A Pipeline (Port Alfred) Ecological Site Officer to conduct daily site inspections and compliance.

Biodiversity Offset Reports:

- 2023 – Thornhill phase 1B1 offset report for environmental application for human settlement housing development (Port Alfred).

Biodiversity Index Reports:

- 2024 – Mercedes Benz (East London) undertakes comprehensive biodiversity index studies on three facilities

Protected areas Applications and PAMP's:

- 2024 - Qhagwanathi Nature Reserve application, biodiversity assessment and PAMP



Registration No. 2020/1503

Herewith certifies that

WARREN LANGE

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

**Registered in accordance with the prescribed criteria of Regulation 15. (1)
of the Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations
(Regulation No. 849, Gazette No. 40154 of 22 July 2016, of the
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended).**

Effective: 01 April 2026

Expires: 31 March 2027

Chairperson

Registrar



herewith certifies that

Warren Lange

Registration Number: 147880

is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)

in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Environmental Science (Professional Natural Scientist)

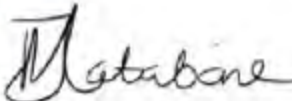
Effective **14 July 2022**

Expires **31 March 2027**





President of Council



Chief Executive Officer





REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Warren Wayne Lange

IS REGISTERED AS A

Professional Landscape Architect

In terms of the regulations of Section 19(2)(a) of the Landscape Architectural Profession Act, 2000 (Act No.45 of 2000)

REGISTER PARTICULARS

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 20244
ID NUMBER: 7101295105083
REGISTRATION RENEWAL DATE: 1 August 2030
CERTIFICATE SERIAL NUMBER: PRCL 2008026
CERTIFICATE DATE OF ISSUE: 2020-08-24

CONTACT DETAILS

EMAIL ADDRESS: war*en@h*rtc*utu*e.co.*a
MOBILE: 082 *64 8*39

PROMOTE - GROW - TRANSFORM - SUSTAIN

Mr Ngwako Edward Hutamo
PRESIDENT

Mrs C. E. Chinga
REGISTRAR



SACLAP has confirmed the above information, for digital certification and sharing
by PrivySeal Limited, at 14:14 PM (Africa/Johannesburg) on 20 Mar 2026



POWERED BY
PRIVYSEAL®

ANNEXURE 2
EAPASA REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2020/1503

Herewith certifies that

WARREN LANGE

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

**Registered in accordance with the prescribed criteria of Regulation 15. (1)
of the Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations
(Regulation No. 849, Gazette No. 40154 of 22 July 2016, of the
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended).**

Effective: 01 April 2026

Expires: 31 March 2027

Chairperson

Registrar

