Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement:

Proposed George Kerridge Housing Development, Erf No. 8270 and Portion 4 of Farm 132, Vredenburg, Saldanha Bay Municipality, Western Cape

Prepared for:

Sillito Environmental Consultants

Prepared by:
Nick Steytler
SACNASP Reg. no. 400029/02

Date: 14/01/26

KHULA Environmental Consultants
T/A EnviroSwift Western Cape
082-322 4074
nick@enviroswift.co.za

DISCLAIMER

EnviroSwift Western Cape (EnviroSwift) has exercised all due care in the reviewing of all available information. EnviroSwift does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the assessment and therefore does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions made, which are based on the information contained in this report. Opinions presented in this report apply to site conditions applicable at time of assessment and those conditions which are reasonably foreseeable.

SPECIALIST DETAILS AND EXPERIENCE

Nick Steytler (Pr.Sci.Nat. 400029)

Nick Steytler is a registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) with over 25 years' experience in the field of environmental management. He holds a Masters of Science (MSc) degree in the field of Entomology (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg campus). His employment record includes several years with the Institute of Natural Resources in KwaZulu-Natal where he worked within their Natural Resource Management Programme and with SRK Consulting in Cape Town where he worked as an Environmental Scientist in the field of environmental management (i.e. undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA] and the like). After leaving SRK, Nick founded KHULA Environmental Consultants and holds the position of Director. In developing his expertise as a freshwater specialist, he initially worked in the capacity of an associate to EnviroSwift but has since taken over the company and now undertakes all wetland specialist work in the Western, Southern, Eastern and Northern Cape. Nick's CV is attached as Appendix A.

SPECIALIST DECLARATION

I, Nick Steytler, as the appointed independent specialist, in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended), hereby declare that:

I act as the independent specialist in this application;

I 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 regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct, and do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and any specific environmental management Act;

I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;

I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, 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 have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity; I have no vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;

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 have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the specialist input/study was distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on the specialist input/study;

I have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties on the specialist input/study were considered, recorded and submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application;

All the particulars furnished by me in this specialist input/study are true and correct; and
I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Signature of the specialist:

Name of Specialist: Nick Steytler

Date: 14/01/2026

Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Background

The Saldanha Bay Municipality proposes to develop a ow-cost housing scheme on Erf 8270 and Portion 4 of Farm 132, Vredenburg referred to as the George Kerridge Housing Development (see Figure 1 for the Site Location Plan). The proposed development triggers the requirement for prior environmental authorisation in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended). Sillito Environmental Consultants ("Sillito") has been appointed by the developer as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and has generated a Screening Tool Report for the site which indicates a LOW sensitivity for the Aquatic Biodiversity theme. Accordingly, an aquatic biodiversity specialist is required to verify the sensitivity rating. Depending on the outcome, either an Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement (in the event that the site is confirmed to have a LOW sensitivity) or an Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment compliant with the gazetted protocol for such assessments (in the event that the sensitivity is found to be greater than LOW).

Sillito has appointed EnviroSwift Western Cape ("EnviroSwift") to verify the aquatic biodiversity sensitivity of the site and if confirmed to be LOW, to prepare the required Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement. The Compliance Statement will be comply with the gazetted requirements of an Aquatic Biodiversity Statement by including the following:

- Contact details and curriculum vitae of the specialist including SACNASP registration number and field of expertise (see Appendix A);
- A signed statement of independence by the specialist (see preamble);
- A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment (see Section 2);
- A description of the methodology used to undertake the site survey and prepare the compliance statement, including equipment and modelling used where relevant (see Section 2);
- Where required, proposed impact management actions and outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr (see Section 7);
- A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data (see Section 3);
- The mean density of observations/ number of samples sites per unit area (see Section 3); and
- Any conditions to which the compliance statement is subjected (see Section 7).

In order to provide this input EnviroSwift conducted a site visit on 10 January 2026 and also undertook a desktop review of available information including the National Geospatial Information (NGI) Rivers database (available on Cape Farm Mapper), the National Wetlands Map (CSIR, 2018), NFEPA wetlands database (Nel *et al*., 2011) and the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP, 2023).

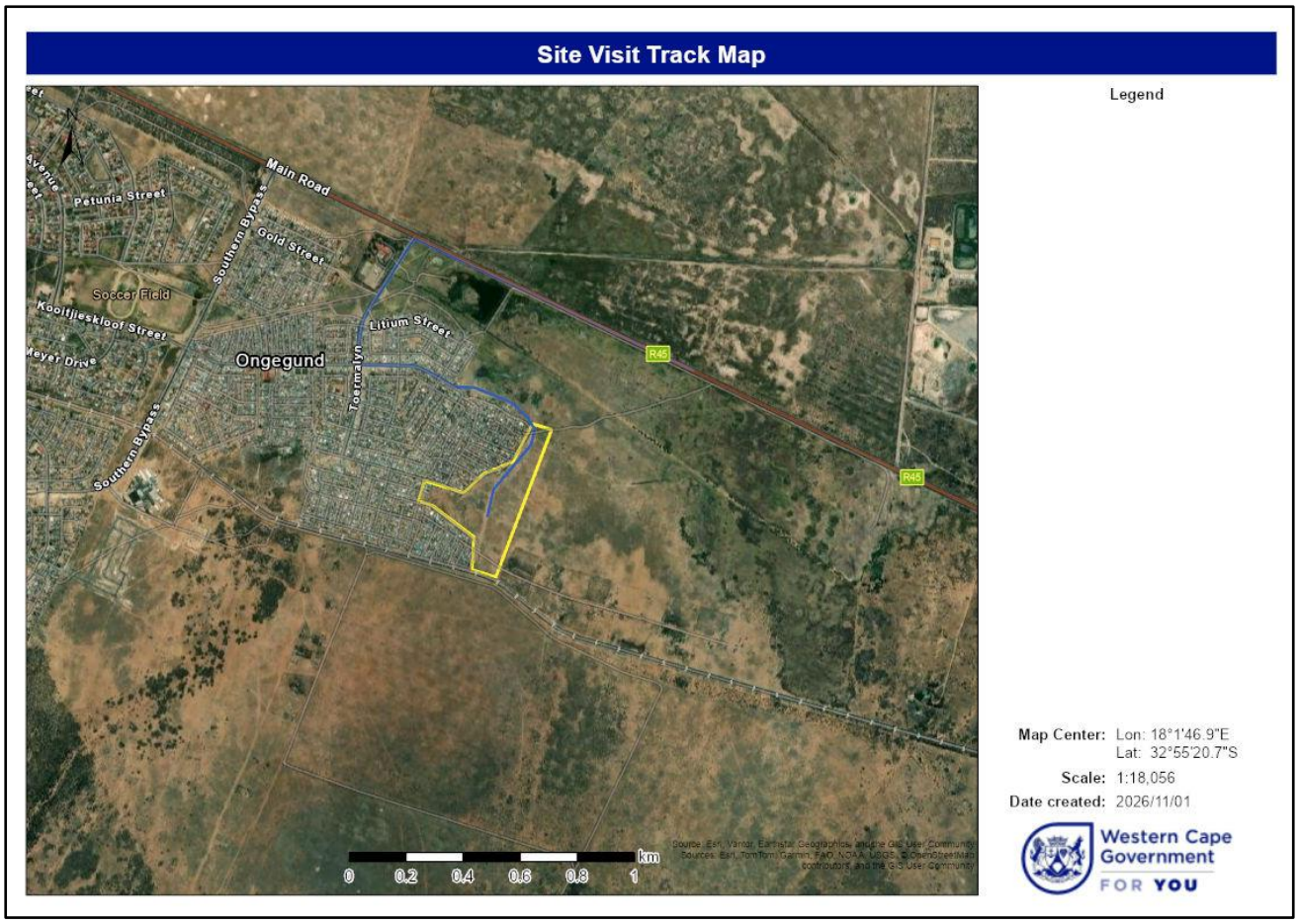


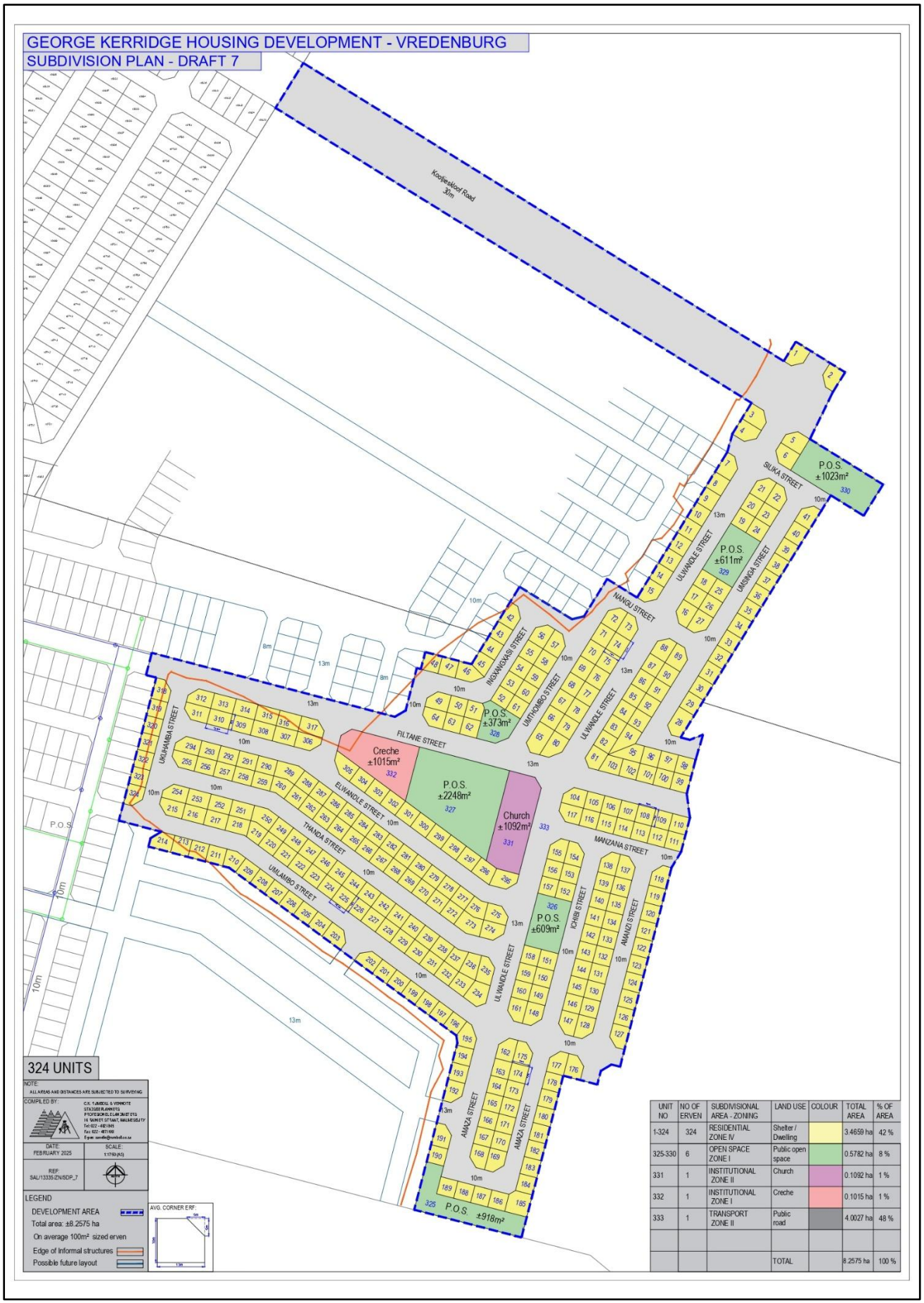
Figure 1: Location of the proposed site indicated as a yellow polygon. The blue line indicates the route taken by EnviroSwift in verifying the aquatic biodiversity assessment of the site.

Brief description of the proposed development

The proposed development comprises the establishment of low-income housing on Erf 8270 and Portion 4 of Farm 132, Vredenburg, comprising of the following:

- Approximately 324 Residential Zone IV erven (UISP) with an average size of 100m²
- Open Space Zone 1 erven,
- Institutional Zone II (Church) erf and
- 1 Institutional Zone I (Creche) erf; along with the necessary services and road infrastructure.

The overall development area is estimated to cover around 8.2575 hectares. Essential service facilities, including stormwater and sewerage reticulation will be situated within the road reserve of the planned internal roads of the proposed development. Figure 2 presents the Spatial Development Plan.



UNIT NO	NO OF ERVEN	SUBDIVISIONAL AREA - ZONING	LAND USE	COLOUR	TOTAL AREA	% OF AREA
1-324	324	RESIDENTIAL ZONE IV	Shelter / Dwelling		3.4659 ha	42 %
325-330	6	OPEN SPACE ZONE I	Public open space		0.5782 ha	8 %
331	1	INSTITUTIONAL ZONE II	Church		0.1092 ha	1 %
332	1	INSTITUTIONAL ZONE I	Creche		0.1015 ha	1 %
333	1	TRANSPORT ZONE II	Public road		4.0027 ha	48 %
			TOTAL		8.2575 ha	100 %

Figure 2: Spatial Development Plan of the proposed George Kerridge Housing Development.

2. Assumptions, Limitations and Methodology

The following limitations apply to this screening-level study:

- A single site assessment was conducted on 10 January 2026 (i.e. in the middle of the dry season). This is not the ideal time of the year to observe wetland and drainage line hydrology. However, this is of no material implication for the present study as other indicators of the presence of aquatic habitat such as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland soil indicators can be used to confirm the presence of aquatic ecosystems.
- During the site assessment the proposed site and its immediate surrounds was searched for signs of natural drainage, soil saturation (redoximorphic signatures in the soil) and aquatic habitat (primarily in the form of the presence of hydrophytic vegetation). Aquatic habitat in the greater area (i.e. beyond the property boundary) was identified based on the available online databases, *viz-a-viz* the National Wetlands Map Version 5 (CSIR, 2018), the NFEPA wetlands database (Nel *et. al*., 2011) and the NGI Rivers database (available on Cape Farm Mapper, 2026) and, where possible on visual analysis.
- Where aquatic habitat is confirmed within the confines of the site boundary, this has been delineated by means of a hand-held Garmin Geographical Positioning System (GPS) as follows:
    - For wetlands, the outer edge of the wetland seasonal zone has been delineated; and
    - For rivers, the channel has been delineated as well as the outer edge of the riparian zone (if present) has been delineated.
- In determining the current extent of wetlands and riparian zones the methods used were limited to the upper 50cm of soil in accordance with the Updated Manual for Identification and Delineation of Wetland and Riparian Areas (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry - DWAF, 2008) and the Application of the DWAF (2008) Method to Wetland Soils of Western Cape (Job *et. al.* 2009);
- The study area is considered a relatively straightforward case as the site is undeveloped and has not been subjected to tilling or major earthworks in recent times. While the naturally occurring vegetation on the site and surrounds has been extensively grazed upon by livestock, indicator species such as *Elegia tectorum, Bulboschoenus maritimus* and *Cyperus textilus* were still recognisable and, along with the presence of naturally formed drainage channels, the presence of aquatic habitat on the site could be determined, albeit not within the proposed site.

3. Legal Context

3.1 The National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998

In terms Section 21 of the NWA “water use” is defined broadly and includes taking and storing water, activities which reduce stream flow, waste discharges and disposals, controlled activities (activities which impact detrimentally on a water resource), altering a watercourse, removing water found underground for certain purposes, and recreation. In general, a water use must be licensed unless it is listed in Schedule I, is an existing lawful use, is permissible under a General Authorisation (GA), or if the competent authority waives the need for a licence. Of particular relevance to this study are the following Section 21 water uses:

- Section 21 (c): Impeding or diverting the flow in a watercourse; and
- Section 21 (i): Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.

The NWA makes allowance for a regulated area around all watercourses within which the risk of Section 21 (c) and (i) activities must be assessed. The stipulated regulated areas include the area within 500m of the boundary of wetland, and the area within 100m or the 1:100 year flood-line (whichever is the greater distance) of a river, stream or drainage line. The following is applicable for any development within the regulated zone:

- Should a freshwater ecologist consider the proposed development to be of zero to negligible risk to freshwater resources then a letter may be provided to this effect and the requirement for a Water Use Authorisation (WUA) would be waived as the development would not constitute any Section 21 c and/or Section 21 i activities (W. Roets, *pers. comm*.).
- In all other cases, a risk assessment in terms of the revised General Authorisation (GA) for 21(c) and (i) water uses (Notice Number 4167 of the Government Gazette 49833 dated 8 December 2023) must be undertaken to determine the quantum of risk posed to the watercourse by the proposed development.
- Should the development pose a LOW risk, registration of the water use under the GA would be required.

- Should the development pose a MEDIUM risk, application for a Water Use License (WUL) would be required.
- HIGH risk developments also require a WUL but are not readily approved.

The Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS) holds competency in terms of the NWA and as such either authorises or rejects water use authorisations.

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the EIA Regulations

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2014, as amended), the following activities which relate to urban developments in close proximity to watercourses require prior environmental authorisation:

- Activity 12 of Listing Notice 1: Development of any infrastructure exceeding 100m² within 32m of a watercourse if outside of an urban area;
- Activity 19 of Listing Notice 1: Excavating or depositing 10m³ or more of any material within a watercourse; and
- Various activities in Listing Notice 3 due to the geographic location of the site.

In all of the above cases a Basic Assessment process would be undertaken. These processes would typically require a detailed level of aquatic biodiversity specialist input. The required level of specialist input is determined at the outset of an EIA process by applying the National Web-based Screening Tool. For all developments that trigger the requirement for prior environmental authorisation and for which, as a result of the application of the national web-based Environmental Screening Tool, have been determined to be associated with a VERY HIGH sensitivity for the aquatic biodiversity theme, the gazetted Protocol for specialist Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment must be complied with. This protocol prescribes the scope of the assessment and is particularly exhaustive in its requirements. However, if following groundtruthing by an aquatic ecologist the site is found to have a LOW aquatic biodiversity sensitivity then a specialist-prepared Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement is required.

4. Regional freshwater ecological context

The proposed site is situated within the Southern Western Coastal Belt Ecoregion, within the Berg Water Management Area (WMA), the Upper Berg sub-WMA and the G10M quaternary catchment (NFEPA, 2011 and Kleynhans et al, 2005).

According to the NGI Rivers database (available from Cape Farm Mapper, 2026) there are no drainage lines within 500m of the proposed site (see Figure 2). According to the National Wetlands Map Version 5 (CSIR, 2018) there is a channelled valley bottom wetland and an unchannelled valley bottom wetland, both approximately 120m north and northwest of the northern site boundary, respectively. As such both mapped wetlands lie within the NWA regulated area for wetlands (500m). The risk posed to this wetland by the development needs to be ascertained in order to determine whether a Water Use Authorisation is required in terms of the NWA and whether more detailed reporting and assessments of the aquatic biodiversity is required. This is addressed in Section 6.

The NFEPA wetlands database (available on Cape Farm Mapper, 2026) was also consulted for completeness but this database merely confirmed the mapped wetlands indicated on the NWM5 (see Figure 3).

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP, 2023) was also consulted to determine whether the site or any nearby land is identified as having aquatic biodiversity conservation significance (see Figure 4). According to the WCBSP, the entire site and much of the vacant, undeveloped land to the east of the site is mapped as a Terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA), presumably because the site contains remnant, albeit severely depauperate, Saldanha Flats Strandveld which is an Endangered terrestrial vegetation type (Government Gazette No. 47256, November 2022). The wetland system mapped to occur to the north-west of the site is mapped as an Aquatic CBA. There are no other areas of aquatic biodiversity significance within 500m of the site according to available online databases.

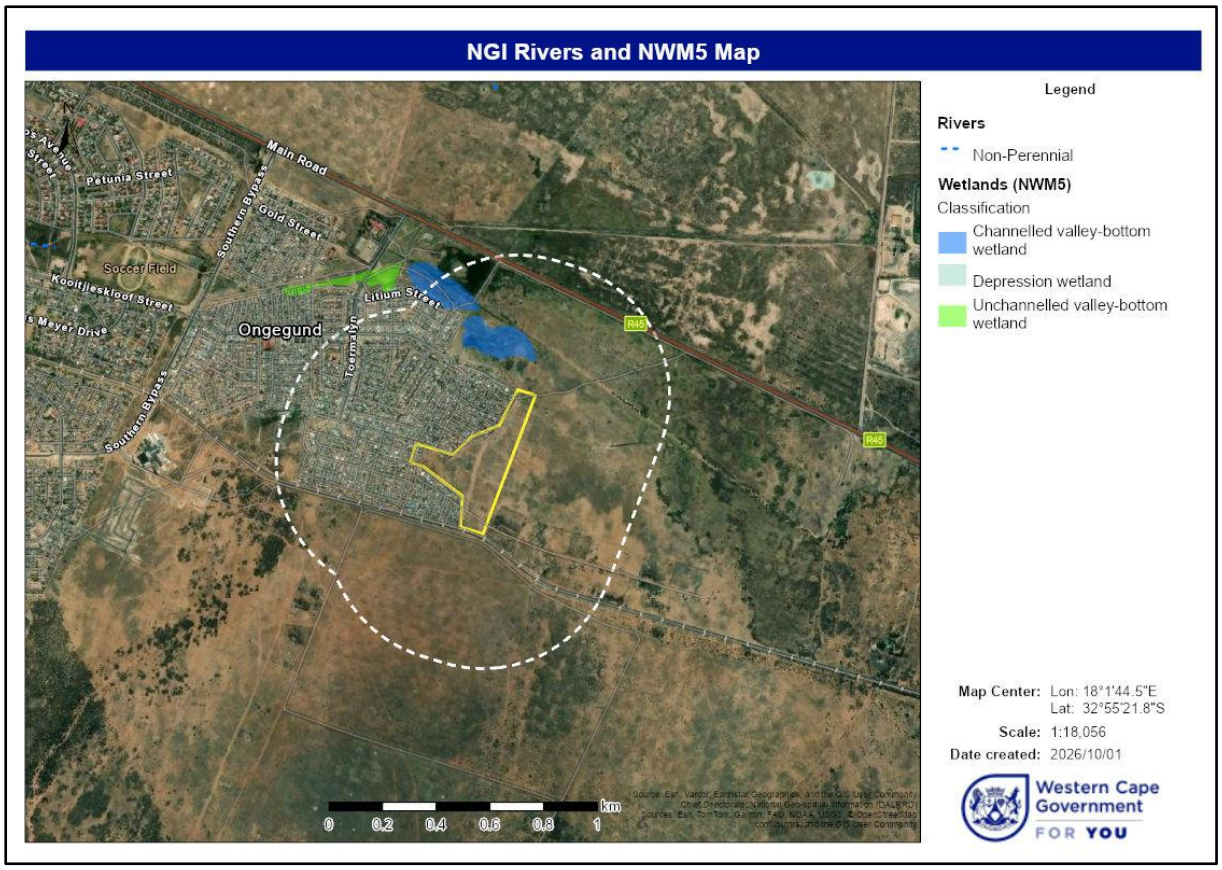


Figure 2: NGI Rivers and NWM5 Map (available on Cape Farm Mapper, 2026). The yellow polygon indicates the proposed site and the white stippled circle indicates the NWA regulated area for wetlands (i.e. 500m from drainage lines).

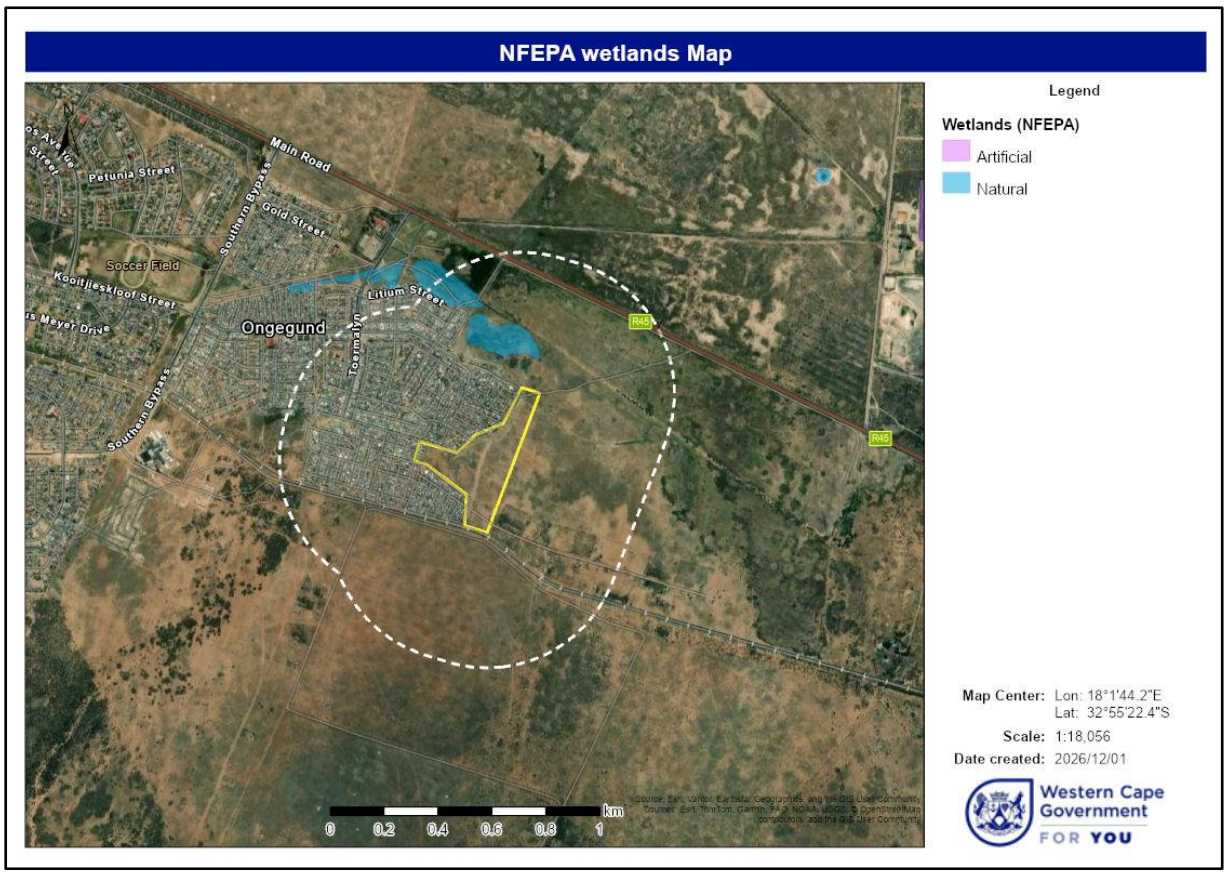


Figure 3: NFEPA wetlands map (available on Cape Farm Mapper, 2026) showing the same wetlands within the 500m regulated area for wetlands (indicated by the white stippled line) as the NWM5 Map.

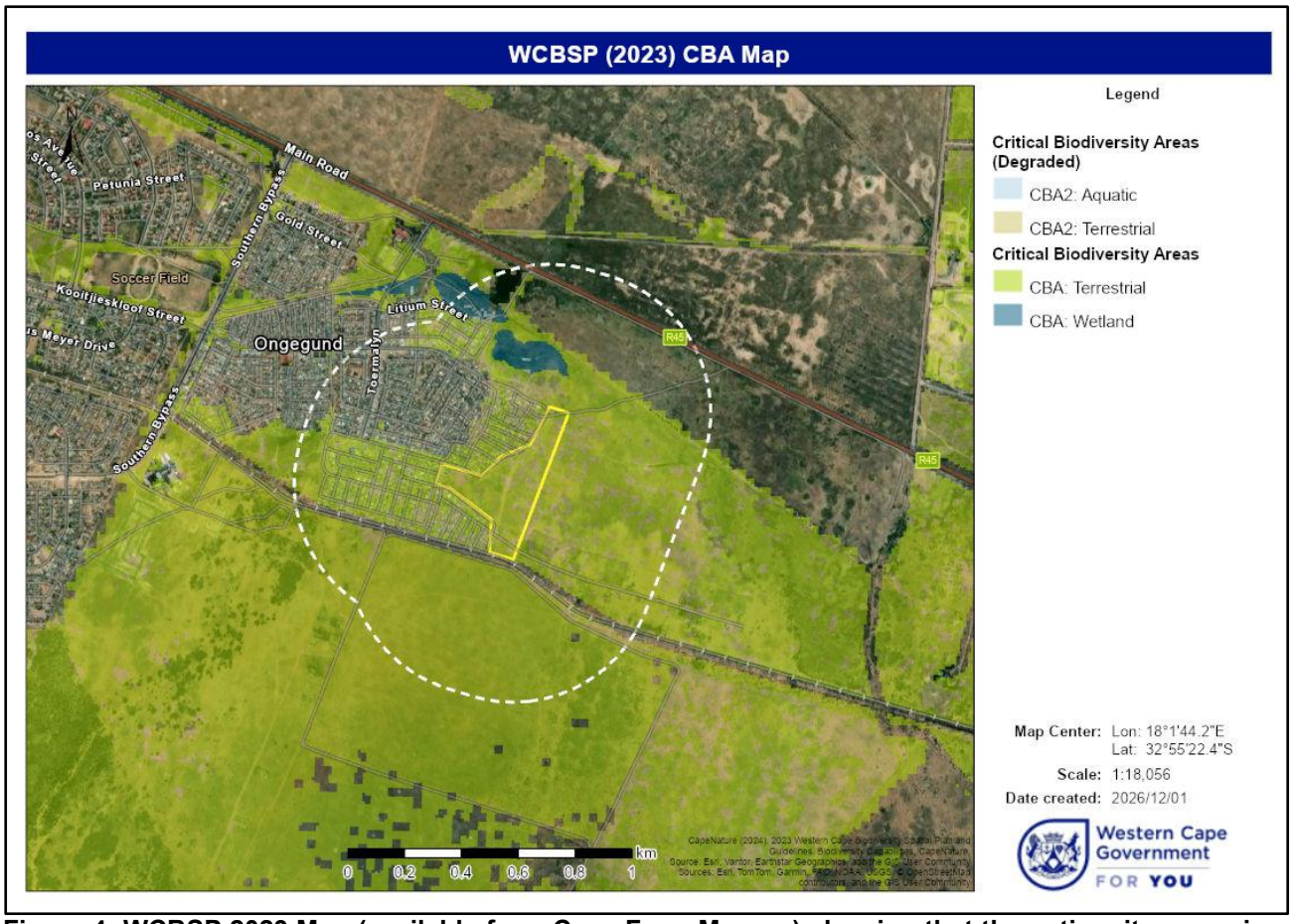


Figure 4: WCBSP 2023 Map (available from Cape Farm Mapper) showing that the entire site comprises a Terrestrial CBA. Note that the wetlands to the north of the site are indicated as aquatic CBAs.

5. Site visit and Groundtruthing

EnviroSwift visited the site on 10 January 2026 in order to confirm whether any watercourses, as defined in terms of the NWA, are present within or immediately adjacent to the site. The site was traversed thoroughly and the site showed a very sparse vegetation cover with virtually no alien invasive macrophytes (see Figures 5 and 6). There was no evidence of hydrophytic vegetation or any topographical features that could concentrate surface run-off as the site is almost totally flat. The most obvious feature of the site is the extensive amount of solid waste that lies across the site and beyond.

Given that channelled and unchannelled valley bottom wetlands that are identified as aquatic CBAs (WCBSP, 2023) occur approximately 120m to the north of the site, these wetlands required visual groundtruthing to confirm their presence/absence. The presence of this wetland system was confirmed visually as stands of *Elegia tectorum, Bulboschoenus maritimus* and *Cyperus textilis* could be seen, as well as a narrow channel conveying flow (see Figures 7 and 8). Two photographic perspectives on the wetland system are provided in the report with the view from the site looking northwards to the wetland system confirming that the wetland is located at least 100m to the north of the site boundary (see Figure 9).

Figure 5: View across the proposed site from its northern boundary looking southwards.

Figure 6: View across the site from within the site looking eastwards.

Figure 7: View towards the site from the R45 provincial road. Note the clusters of sedges in the foreground suggesting wetland habitat. The site lies beyond the wetland area adjacent to the existing residential area.

Figure 8: View of the channel of the mapped channelled valley bottom wetland located to the north of the proposed site. Note the presence of water in the channel in the middle of the dry season indicating a perennial system.

Figure 9: View from the boundary of the site looking northwards towards the mapped wetlands which are confirmed to be approximately 100m north of the site.

6. Preliminary Assessment of Risk

While groundtruthing has confirmed that the site contains no watercourses as defined in terms of the relevant environmental legislation (see Section 3) watercourses have been identified approximately 100m from the site boundary and hence the development occurs within the NWA Regulated Area of these watercourses. The watercourses include the mapped and groundtruthed channelled valley bottom and unchannelled valley bottom wetlands that occur approximately 100m to the north and northwest of the site, respectively. In order to determine whether any of these watercourses are at risk of being impacted as a result of the proposed development, a determination of the direction of surface flow from the site is required as only watercourses hydrologically coupled with the site would be at risk.

The Surface Flow Map presented in Figure 10 presents the direction of flow based on topography and what is evident is that run-off from in the greater area is in an easterly direction. What this indicates is that the wetlands are at minimal risk of being impacted as stormwater run-off is a primary carrier of aquatic biodiversity degradation as pollution, sedimentation and flow regime impacts are caused in this manner. Unmanaged stormwater run-off from the site will eventually discharge into some part of the wetland system by which stage many suspended solids or pollutants in the run-off would have been filtered out given the distance that the run-off would have to migrate between the site and any receiving watercourse. Flow regime alteration would also be largely mitigated as infiltration would have occurred before the run-off reaches any off-site wetlands.

The wetland system to the north of the site is mapped as a CBA wetland which means that the stated land management objective is “to restore and/or manage the area to minimize impacts on ecological processes and ecological infrastructure functioning, especially soil and water-related services, and to allow for faunal movement”. As such efforts need to be made to prevent further degradation of the wetland system. This study has found that there is a potential risk to the CBA wetlands, albeit minor given the distance between the site and the wetlands and the flat topography which minimises run-off and promotes infiltration. Measures must therefore be implemented to minimise this risk. Best practise in urban stormwater management is to manage

stormwater in terms of quantity and quality and should be based on Sustainable Urban Design Systems (SUDS). Accordingly, it is recommended that the stormwater management approach be based on SUDS and that the stormwater is managed both in terms of quantity (i.e. that post-development flows do not exceed pre-development flows) and in terms of quality (i.e. that key nutrients and suspended solids are reduced significant). Also, given the additional mandatory requirement for the formulation and implementation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to manage potential environmental impacts associated with the construction phase, the risk to the wetland system would be eliminated.

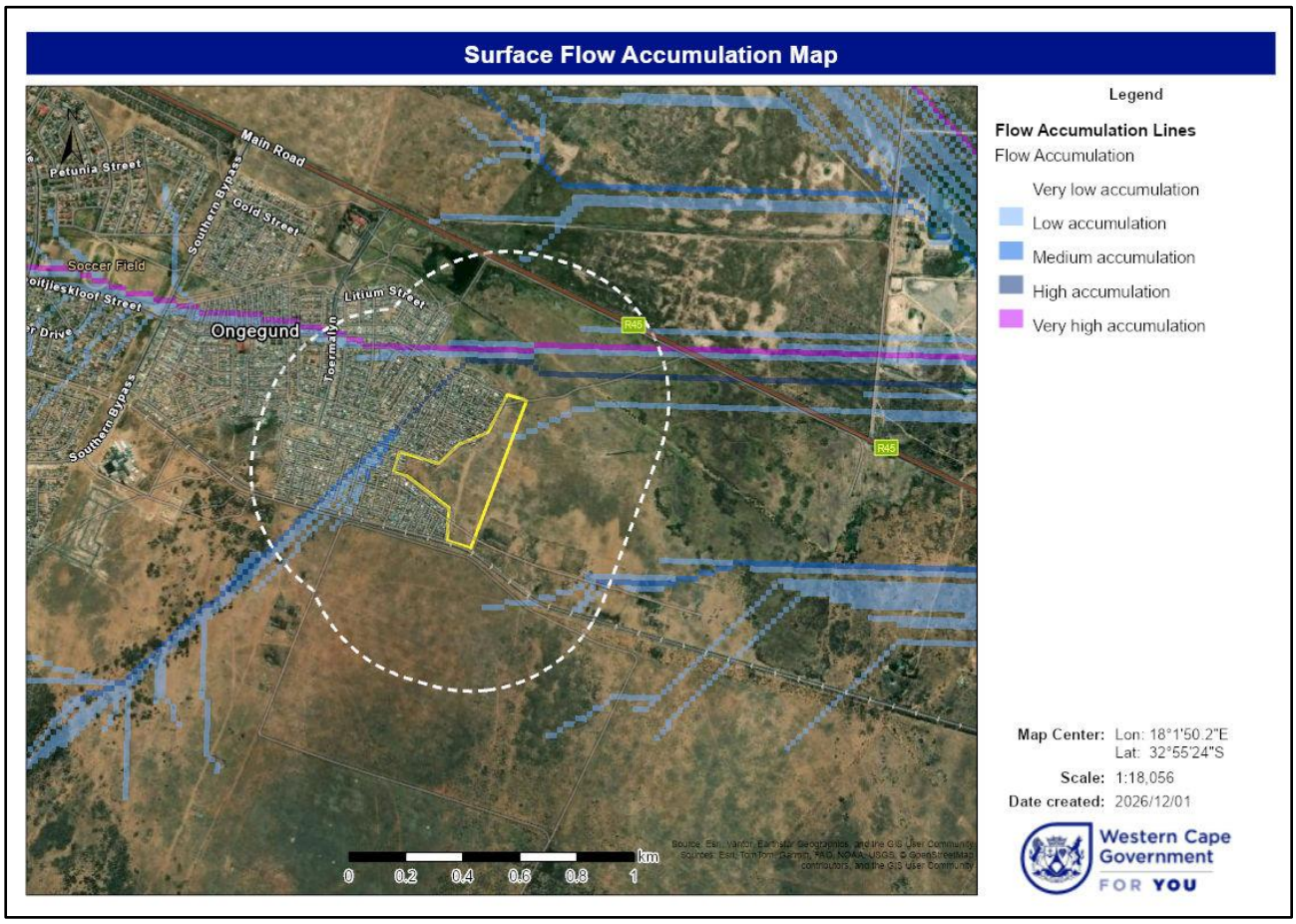


Figure 10: Surface Flow Accumulation Map (Source: Cape Farm Mapper, 2026).

7. Key Findings & Recommendations

Available desktop resources indicate that the site contains no aquatic biodiversity features and map channelled and unchannelled valley bottom wetlands to the north and north west of the site at a distance of approximately 120m from the site boundary. The proposed development is within the NWA Regulated Area of these mapped wetlands and accordingly the wetlands need to be groundtruthed to confirm their presence and if present, risks to the wetlands assessed. If after the implementation of practicable mitigation measures, the wetlands are determined to still be at risk then a Water Use Authorisation in terms of the NWA with additional reporting requirements is necessary.

The WCBSP (2023) indicates that the site is of importance from a terrestrial biodiversity perspective given that it is mapped as a Terrestrial CBA and contains remnant Saldanha Flats Strandveld, a listed Endangered vegetation type. Additionally, the wetland system to the north of the site is mapped as an Aquatic CBA which further emphasises the need to protect the wetland system from further degradation.

While an analysis of topography and in particular the flow accumulation map (Cape Farm Mapper,2026) suggests that while stormwater flows predominantly in a west to east direction (i.e. stormwater run-off from the site, the main conduit for impacts on the wetland system, will not be towards the wetland system), there is still a quantifiable risk to the wetlands thereby necessitating mitigation.

Given that this assessment confirms that no aquatic ecosystems occur on the site or within 32m of the site boundary, there are no triggers for any form of environmental authorisation relating to the presence of freshwater habitat and the site is therefore confirmed to have a LOW Aquatic Biodiversity sensitivity. In terms of the NWA, provided the recommended mitigation measures summarised below are implemented then the proposed development will not pose any risk to the only aquatic ecosystems at potential risk, the channelled and unchannelled valley bottom wetlands situated approximately 120 m to the north and north west of the site, respectively:

- The stormwater management approach must be based on SUDS and the stormwater must be managed both in terms of quantity (i.e. that post-development flows do not exceed pre-development flows) and in terms of quality (i.e. that key nutrients and suspended solids are reduced significant).
- Formulate and implement of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to manage potential environmental impacts associated with the construction phase.

Nick Steytler SACNASP Reg. no. 400029/02
EnviroSwift Western Cape
Cell 082-322 4074

REFERENCES

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Job, N. 2009. Application of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) wetland delineation method to wetland soils of the Western Cape.

Nel, JL, Driver, A., Strydom W.F., Maherry, A., Petersen, C., Hill, L., Roux, D.J, Nienaber, S., Van Deventer, H., Swartz, E. & Smith-Adao, L.B. 2011a. Atlas of Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas in South Africa: Maps to support sustainable development of water resources. Water Research Commission Report No. TT 500/11, Water Research Commission, Pretoria, RSA.

NGI Rivers Database 2025 (available from: Cape Farm Mapper, 2025. https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/)

WCBSP, 2023 ((available from: Cape Farm Mapper, 2025. https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/)

APPENDIX A:
CV of the Specialist

Curriculum Vitae
of
NICHOLAS STEYTLER
Director – EnviroSwift Western Cape

CONTACT DETAILS	
Address	32 Rameron Road, Imhoffs Gift, Kommetjie 7975
Email	Nick@enviroswift.co.za
Cell	082-322 4074

PERSONAL INFO	
Full Names	Nicholas Sean Steytler
Date of Birth	28 March 1970
Nationality	South African
Languages	English, Afrikaans, isiZulu (fair)
Identity Number	7003285202088

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS		
BSc	University of Natal (Pmb)	1990
BSc Honours (Zoology & Entomology) ***Cum Laude***	University of Natal (Pmb)	1991
MSc (Entomology)	University of Natal (Pmb)	1994

PUBLICATIONS

Steytler, NS and Samways, MJ. 1995. Biotope selection by adult male dragonflies (Odonata) at an artificial lake created for insect conservation in South Africa. Biological Conservation Volume 72 Issue 3, December 1995, Pages 381 – 386.

Samways, MJ and Steytler, NS. 1996. Dragonfly (Odonata) distribution patterns in urban and forest landscapes, and recommendations for riparian management. Biological Conservation Volume 78 Issue 3, December 1996, Pages 279 – 288.

MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Registered Environmental Scientist (Pr Sci Nat 400029/02)

Member of IAIA SA

FIELDS OF EXPERTISE	**Years experience**
Integrated Environmental Management	25 years +
Natural Resource Management Planning	25 years +
Freshwater Ecological Specialist Studies	5 years +

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

2019 – present: EnviroSwift Western Cape. Director / owner

2007 – present: KHULA Environmental Consultants. Director / owner

2005 – 2009: DJ Environmental Consultants. Associate Consultant.

2000 – 2005: SRK Consulting, Cape Town, Environmental Department. Senior Environmental Scientist.

1996 – 2000: Institute of Natural Resources, Pietermaritzburg. Associate Researcher: Natural Resources Management Programme.

WORK EXPERIENCE (note IEM experience not listed below)

Freshwater ecological specialist studies:

Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement for the proposed residential development on Remainder Erf 22, Riversdale, Hessequa Municipality, Western Cape (2025)

Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment for the proposed development of a Petroport at on Portion 7 of the Farm Jacobus Kraal No. 544, near Yzerfontein, Western Cape (2025)
Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement for the proposed affordable/low-cost housing in Nuwerus, Northern Cape (2025)
Independent Peer Review of the Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement undertaken by Enviro-EAP for the proposed development of a Water Treatment Works for Heidelberg, Western Cape (2025)
Independent Peer Review of the Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment undertaken by Enviro-EAP for the proposed development of affordable/low-cost housing in two areas in Clanwilliam, Western Cape (2025)
Independent Peer Review of the Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment undertaken by Enviro-EAP for the proposed development of affordable/low-cost housing including the development of a new water supply reservoir in Citrusdal, Western Cape (2025)
Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement for the proposed residential development of Remainder Erf 474 St. Helena Bay, Saldanha Bay Municipality, Western Cape (2025)
Aquatic Biodiversity Compliance Statement for the proposed development of an off-stream dam of storage capacity of 125 500m³ on Portion 24 of the Farm Misgunt No. 499, Citrusdal, Western Cape (2025)
Freshwater Screening Study for Erf 9882 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment of the development of housing opportunities on Portion 22 of the Farm Koopmans Kloof No. 221, Kraaifontein, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment to support a S24G Rectification Application for the development of a residential dwelling on Farm 1620 Stellenbosch, Western Cape (2025)
Freshwater ecological risk assessment and preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan for the establishment of a Construction Site Camp in a wetland on Erf 65266 Wynberg, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed residential development of Erf 534 Bantry Bay, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed residential development of Erf 2534 Yzerfontein, Western Cape (2025)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed redevelopment of Erf 3129 Oranjezicht, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed agricultural expansion at Rio Largo Olive Farm (Farms 757 and 758), Scherpenheuwel, Worcester, Western Cape (2025)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed residential development of Remainder Erf 474 St. Helena Bay, Western Cape (2025)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed residential development of Erf 919 Constantia, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed redevelopment of Erf 2762 Camps Bay, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed expansion of a school at Erf 4929 Lekkerwater Road, Sunnydale, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed residential development of Erf 3368 Higgovale, City of Cape Town (2025)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed residential development of Erf 17678 Capri, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed Eersteriver Station Development, Erven 18-21, 25-29 and 1072, Eersteriver, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment as part of a NEMA Section 24G Rectification process for the unlawful expansion of an egg-laying poultry farm on Portion 128 of the Farm Stocklands and Oatlands No. 878, Currys Post, KwaZulu-Natal (2024)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment as part of a NEMA Section 24G Rectification process for the unlawful clearance of indigenous vegetation on Portion 48 of the Farm 708, Franskraal, Overstrand Municipality (2024)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed single residential development of Portions 125 & 126 of Farm 599 Bettys Bay, Overstrand Municipality (2024)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed development 4 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure on Portion 86 of the Farm Bosjesmans Valley No. 218, Worcester (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed development of Erf 1847 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study as part of a NEMA Section 24G Rectification process for the proposed single residential development of Erf 5629 Bettys Bay, Overstrand Municipality (2024)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed development of Erf 8384 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed development of Erf 4502 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed subdivision of Erf 4476 in Waterfall Lane, Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment as part of a NEMA Section 24G Rectification process for the unlawful development of tourism accommodation facilities at the Portion 1 of Farm 866, Bot River, Theewaterskloof Municipality (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed development of Erf 1472 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed expansion of the Montana Seed Processing Facility, Joostenbergvlakte, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the German School, Kloof Neck, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed telecommunications mast on Portion 6 of the Farm Harkerville No 423, Knysna Road, Plettenberg Bay (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed residential development of Erven 3233 and 3234 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2024)

Freshwater screening study for the proposed residential development of Portion 3 of Farm 1643, Franschhoek, Drakenstein Municipality (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed new in-stream dam on the Remaining extent of Farm Sevilla No. 135, Clanwilliam (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed Morning Star affordable housing scheme, Durbanville, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed temporary staging facility for the proposed Wynberg IRT bus depot, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed subdivision of Erf 4795 Noordhoek, City of Cape Town (2024)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed single residential development of Erf 88844 Clovelly, City of Cape Town (2023)
Wetland delineation at the propsoed Eagles Rest Private Nature Reserve, Cape Point (2024)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for external services for Welmoed Urban Node, Stellenbosch (2024)
Freshwater screening study for proposed solar PV facilities on the Remainder of Portion 5 of the Farm Rietvallei No. 167, Montagu (2023)
Amendments to freshwater specialist reports submitted in support of the applications for environmental approval for the Calcutta Cemetery, Farm 29 Stellenbosch (2023)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed development of Erf 325 Atlantis, City of Cape Town (2023)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed development of solar PV facilities on Farms 788-6 and 792-RE, Philippi, City of Cape Town (2023)
Freshwater screening study for the Proposed development of solar PV facilities on Erven 551 and 553, Schaapkraal, City of Cape Town (2023)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed expansion of the Rusty Gate Mountain Retreat, Greyton (2023)
Freshwater screening study of the proposed redevelopment of portions of Stikland Hospital, Erf 6300 Stikland, Bellville (2023)
Freshwater ecological specialist review & assessment for the proposed amendment to the scope of the authorised extension of Erica Drive, Belhar, City of Cape Town (2023)
Freshwater Screening study for the proposed telecommunications base station on Portion 20 of the Farm Matroosberge No. 57, De Doorns (2023)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed subdivision of Erf 10546 Hout Bay (2023)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed expansion of Louwville township, Vredenburg (2023)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the residential development of Erf 178092 Newlands, City of Cape Town (2023)
Freshwater screening study for Erf 2068 Somerset West, City of Cape Town (2023)
Freshwater screening study for Portion 3 of Farm 1025 Wemmershoek, Stellenbosch Municipality (2023)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for a new Wastewater Treatment Works for Matjiesfontein, Laingsburg Municipality (2023)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the development of tourism accommodation facilities at the Farm Hemelrand, Hemel en Aarde Valley, Overstrand Municipality (2023)
Freshwater screening study for residential development at Oude Bosch, Hermanus Lagoon, Overstrand Municipality (2022)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for a proposed shopping centre at Erf 666 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2022)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed formalisation of the Valhalla Park informal settlement, Cape Flats, City of Cape Town (2022)
Freshwater screening study for a proposed telecommunications mast, Overhex, Breede Valley Winelands Municipality (2022)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed expansion of the Leopard Rock residential estate, Onrusrivier, Overstrand Municipality (2022)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed low cost housing development at Wolwerivier, City of Cape Town (2022)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed low cost housing development of Erf 148 Philadelphia, City of Cape Town (2022)
Freshwater screening study of Erf 10932 Constantia, City of Cape Town (2022)
Freshwater screening study of Erf 49 Faure, City of Cape Town (2021)
Freshwater screening study for a proposed concrete factory on the Remainder of the Farm Bultfontyn 128, near Middelburg in the Eastern Cape (2021)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed expansion of vineyards at Mountain Rose Farm, Hemel en Aarde Valley, Overstrand Municipality (2022)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for unlawful agricultural expansion at Plennegy Farm, Oudtshoorn, Western Cape (2021)
Freshwater screening study for the development of erven 41 and 59, Knole Park, City of Cape Town (2021)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for proposed truck stop on Portion of Erf 10229, Beaufort West, Western Cape (2021)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed redevelopment of the Mowbray Golf Course, Pinelands, City of Cape Town (2021)
Provision of rehabilitation specifications for the unlawful excavation of a trench in a non-perennial drainage line at the Farm Vergelegen, Robertson, Western Cape (2021)

Freshwater ecological impact assessment for unlawful agricultural expansion at Samber Farms, Riversdale, Western Cape (2021)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for proposed expansion of an in-stream irrigation dam at Farm Hartebeest Kuil, George, Western Cape (2021)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed residential development of Erf 208 Bishopscourt, City of Cape Town (2021)
Freshwater screening study for the proposed agricultural processing facility, Maqinqi communal area, Port St. Johns Municipality, Eastern Cape (2021)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed agricultural expansion at the Farm Vergelegen, Robertson, Western Cape (2021)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for a proposed residential development in Plattekloof, City of Cape Town (2021)
Freshwater ecological screening study for the proposed sewerage pipeline for Schulz Vlei development, Philippi, City of Cape Town (2021)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for the proposed development of an agro-industrial facility, Wemmershoek, Western Cape (2021)
Freshwater ecological screening study for a proposed filling station in Eerste River, City of Cape Town (2020)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for an unlawfully constructed tourist accommodation facility, Tulbagh, Western Cape (2020)
Freshwater ecological screening study and risk assessment for additions and alterations to an existing residential dwelling, Breede River, Western Cape (2020)
Freshwater ecological screening study for a proposed truck depot and filling station, Paarl, Western Cape (2020)
Freshwater ecological screening study for a proposed phosphate mine, Saldanha, Western Cape (2020)
Freshwater ecological screening study for a single residential development at Oppi Berg, Ceres, Western Cape (2020)
Freshwater ecological screening study for a proposed industrial area expansion, Bredasdorp, Overberg, Western Cape (2020)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for proposed Canola plant at Erf 15711 Wellington, Drakenstein Municipality (2020)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for single residential development of Ptn 13 of Farm 563 Kleinmond (2020)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for new IRT bus depot, Wynberg, City of Cape Town (2019)
Freshwater ecological screening study for Blackheath Printers, Blackheath, City of Cape Town (2019)
Freshwater ecological screening study for La Motte residential extension, Franschoek (2019)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for Vloedbos Resort, Overberg (2019)
Freshwater ecological screening study for Erf 3660 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2019)
Freshwater ecological screening study for Erf 2145 Constantia, City of Cape Town (2019)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for low-cost housing development in Khayelitsha (2019)
Freshwater ecological impact assessment for Kommetjie Vineyards Estate, City of Cape Town (2018)
Freshwater ecological screening study for Remainder Erf 177887 Ottery, City of Cape Town (2018)

Environmental Planning and Natural Resources Management:
Preparation of an Invasive Alien Plant Clearing Plan for Erf 6289 Hout Bay, City of Cape Town (2021)
Preparation of an Invasive Alien Plant Clearing Plan for Shamballah Tea House, Cape Point, City of Cape Town (2019)
Preparation of an Invasive Alien Plant Clearing Plan for Imhoff Farm, Southern Peninsula, City of Cape Town (2018)
Preparation of a River Maintenance Management Plan for the Jakkals River, Elgin, Theewaterskloof Municipality (2018)
Preparation of a River Maintenance Management Plan for wetlands associated with the Bottelary River, Hazendal Wine Farm, Stellenbosch (2017)
Preparation of an Alien Plant Clearing Plan for the Farm Wildschutsbrand, Cape Point (2017).
Preparation of an Alien Plant Clearing Plan for Lalapanzi Farm, Cape Point (2017).
Preparation of a River Maintenance Management Plan for the Dawidskraal River, Bettys Bay, Overstrand (2016)
Preparation of a Site Rehabilitation and Management Plan for wetlands at Kraaifontein Shooting club, Northern Cape Metro (2015)
Preparation of a Wetland Maintenance and Management Plan for De Goede Hoop Estate, Noordhoek, South Peninsula (2014)
Application for Off-Road Vehicle Regulations licence for boat launching facility, Oceana Power Boat Club slipway, V&A Waterfront (2014)
Preparation of a Maintenance Management Plan for the Silvermine River, Clovelly Country Club, South Peninsula (2014)
Preparation of a Maintenance Management Plan for the rehabilitation and maintenance of an unnamed stream and associated infrastructure, Klein Constantia Winefarm, Cape Metropole (2014)
Environmental Screening for the proposed redevelopment of the Tygerberg Hospital, Northern Cape Metropole (2014)
Establishment of a Permanent Coastal Development Setback Line for the V&A Waterfront, City of Cape Town (2014)
Preparation of a Maintenance Management Plan for the ongoing maintenance of the access road to the West Coast Rock Lobster holding facility, Witsand Island, Scarborough, City of Cape Town (2013)
Preparation of a Maintenance Management Plan for the Kromboom River, Erf 117459 Lansdowne, Cape Metropole (2013)
Preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan for the remediation of unlawful infilling of a wetland at Lalapanzi Farm, Cape Point (2012)

Preparation of a Rehabilitation Plan for the remediation of unlawful construction of a parking area at Erf 935 Noordhoek Farm Village, City of Cape Town (2012)
Preparation of a rehabilitation plan for the closure of the Retreat Filling Station, City of Cape Town (2012)
Khayeltisha Wetlands Park – Park Delineation and Management Review, City of Cape Town (2010)
Preparation of the Coast & Estuaries Theme for the 1st review of Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2009)
Preparation of 2010 FIFA World Cup Greening Business Plan for Polokwane, Limpopo Province (2008)
Preparation of 2010 FIFA World Cup Greening Business Plan for Rustenburg, North West Province (2008)
Revision of the Table Mountain National Park Conservation Development Framework, City of Cape Town (2006)
Comparative Evaluation of alternative venues for the 2010 FIFA World Cup Stadium, City of Cape Town (2006)
Preparation of a Strategic Management Framework for the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, Overberg (2005 – 2006)
Preparation of concept document and proposal to undertake a SADC regional market survey of the indigenous fibre trade, SADC Region (2006)
Strategic Planning of Cemeteries in the Drakenstein Municipality (2006)
Environmental assessment of overnight sites for the Hoerikwaggo Trails, Table Mountain National Park, Western Cape (2005)
Preparation of the Year 1 State of the Environment Report for the Western Cape (2005)
Preparation of a Water Resources Management Strategy for Mozambique (2004)
Due Diligence Study for the proposed Mozaq Limitada Prawn Farm, Mozambique (2003)
Preparation of the Culemborg Development Framework, City of Cape Town (2001)
Restoration Planning of the Bokramspruit River, Kommetjie, City of Cape Town (2001)
Management and Maintenance Planning of the Dwars River, Ceres (2001)
Preparation of the Garden Route Spatial Development Framework, Southern Cape (2001)
Strategic Planning of the information needs of a Medicinal Plants Network in the SADC region (1999)
Research to determine potential commercial products from the Wild - Medicinal Plants component, South Africa (1999)
Economic Evaluation of the Cultivation of Nine Species of Medicinal Plants Indigenous to South Africa (1998)
Faunal specialist assessment for the proposed N2 by-pass, Natal Drakensberg, KwaZulu-Natal (1997).
Freshwater specialist assessment for the proposed construction of a bridge over the Msunduzi River, Voortrekker Highschool, Pietermaritzburg (1997)
Strategic Planning of a proposed community based indigenous forest management project, Eastern Cape (1998)
Preparation of a decision support manual for community-based urban riparian systems management (RIPARI-MAN) (1998)
Preparation of an Integrated Catchment Management Plan for the Msunduzi River Catchment, Pietermaritzburg (1997)
Development of Flood Response Strategies for the Msunduzi River Catchment, Pietermaritzburg (1997)
Evaluating community-based wildlife management projects in the SADC region as part of the international project by IIED / IUCN called “Evaluating Eden” (1996)