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## TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

THE PROPOSED GEORGE KERRIDGE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON ERF NO. 8270  
AND PORTION 4 OF FARM 132, VREDENBURG, WESTERN CAPE.



# Enviro-EAP

Environmental Consultants

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**MAY 2025**



## DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

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

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

**Nicolaas Hanekom**

**Pri.Sci.Nat 004415**

**23 May 2025**

Signature of the EAP/ Specialist:

Date:

**Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd**

Name of company (if applicable):



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### **Proposed development and area assessed.**

The proposed development entails the establishment of a low-income housing development, a comprehensive project that envisions approximately 324 residential homes. This project encompasses not only the residential areas but also the essential services and road infrastructure required for a fully functional and sustainable community. The planned development is expected to occupy around 8 hectares of land, ensuring a substantial footprint for a thriving neighbourhood.

In terms of infrastructure, the necessary service components, such as stormwater and sewage systems, have been strategically positioned within the proposed internal roads of the development. This placement optimizes space utilization and enhances the overall efficiency of the service infrastructure. The designed diameter for these vital service components is 350 mm, emphasizing a focus on precision in the development planning.

The Department of Environmental Affairs screening report from the national web based environmental screening tool reported a “Very High sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity” sensitivity. The site sensitivity verification and the specialist assessment does not agree with the designation of “very high” terrestrial biodiversity designation in terms of the national web based environmental screening tool and therefore a terrestrial biodiversity impact assessment was not conducted. This compliance statement report presents the findings of the terrestrial biodiversity verification and site survey that was conducted by Nicolaas Hanekom.



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

- Contact details and curriculum vitae of the specialist including SACNASP registration number and field of expertise; - **Refer to cover page, section 1.1. and Appendix A of this report**
- A signed statement of independence by the specialist; **Refer to page 2 of this report**
- A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment; **Refer to section 2.**
- A description of the methodology used to undertake the site survey and prepare the compliance statement, including equipment and modelling used where relevant; **Refer to section 3.**
- Where required, proposed impact management actions and outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMP; **Refer to section 4.**
- A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data; **Refer to section 5.**
- The mean density of observations/ number of samples sites per unit area; and **Refer to section 6.**
- Any conditions to which the compliance statement is subjected. **Refer to section 7.**

### ***1.1. Background & Competency***

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

### ***1.2. Scope and Objectives***

The protocol<sup>1</sup> provides the criteria for the reporting of requirements for the assessment and reporting of impacts on terrestrial plant species for activities requiring environmental authorisation.

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<sup>1</sup> Published in Government Notice No. 648 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE 4542110 MAY 2019. This gazette is also available free online at [www.gpwonline.co.za](http://www.gpwonline.co.za)



## General Information

An applicant intending to undertake an activity identified in the Scope of this Protocol, on a site identified as being of “very high or high sensitivity” for terrestrial biodiversity on the national web based environmental screening tool must submit a Terrestrial biodiversity Impact Assessment Report. However, where the information gathered from the Initial Site Sensitivity Verification and the specialist assessment differs from the designation of “very high or high” terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity from the national web based environmental screening tool and it is found to be of a “medium or low” sensitivity, then a terrestrial biodiversity impact assessment is not required. Should this apply, a Biodiversity Compliance Statement is to be provided.

### 1.3. Terms of Reference

The Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement, must be prepared by a suitably qualified specialist, on the site being submitted as the preferred development site and must verify:

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

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

The National Vegetation Map of South Africa (2018) identifies the natural vegetation occurring within the area as Saldanha Flats Strandveld, with an endangered (EN) ecosystem status. However, the site has been transformed from its natural state. Additionally, from the site visit it's evident that the site is severely degraded through previous agricultural activities and anthropogenic impacts such as illegal dumping. Sensitive plants species, typically associated with the vegetation type was not found on site and the site is in a very poor ecological state. Saldanha Flats Strandveld consists of sparse moderately tall shrubland with a succulent shrub undergrowth with geophytes and annual herbaceous layer (spring flowers). Main transformation drivers: urban sprawl, road network development, agricultural cultivation, and alien invasive plants. The vegetation structures and species diversity associated with Saldanha Flats Strandveld is not present on site. The site is 99% covered with bare soil and grasses. The grasses could not be identified. Some sparse and scattered *Tetragonia fruticose* and *Aizoon paniculatum* shrubs were recorded on site. The vegetation on site therefore does not consist of or represent Saldanha Flats Strandveld indigenous vegetation.

Two sets of conservation mapping results are of relevance to the national and provincial identification of the biodiversity conservation importance that has been attributed to the freshwater features in the study area. The Western Cape's Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP)

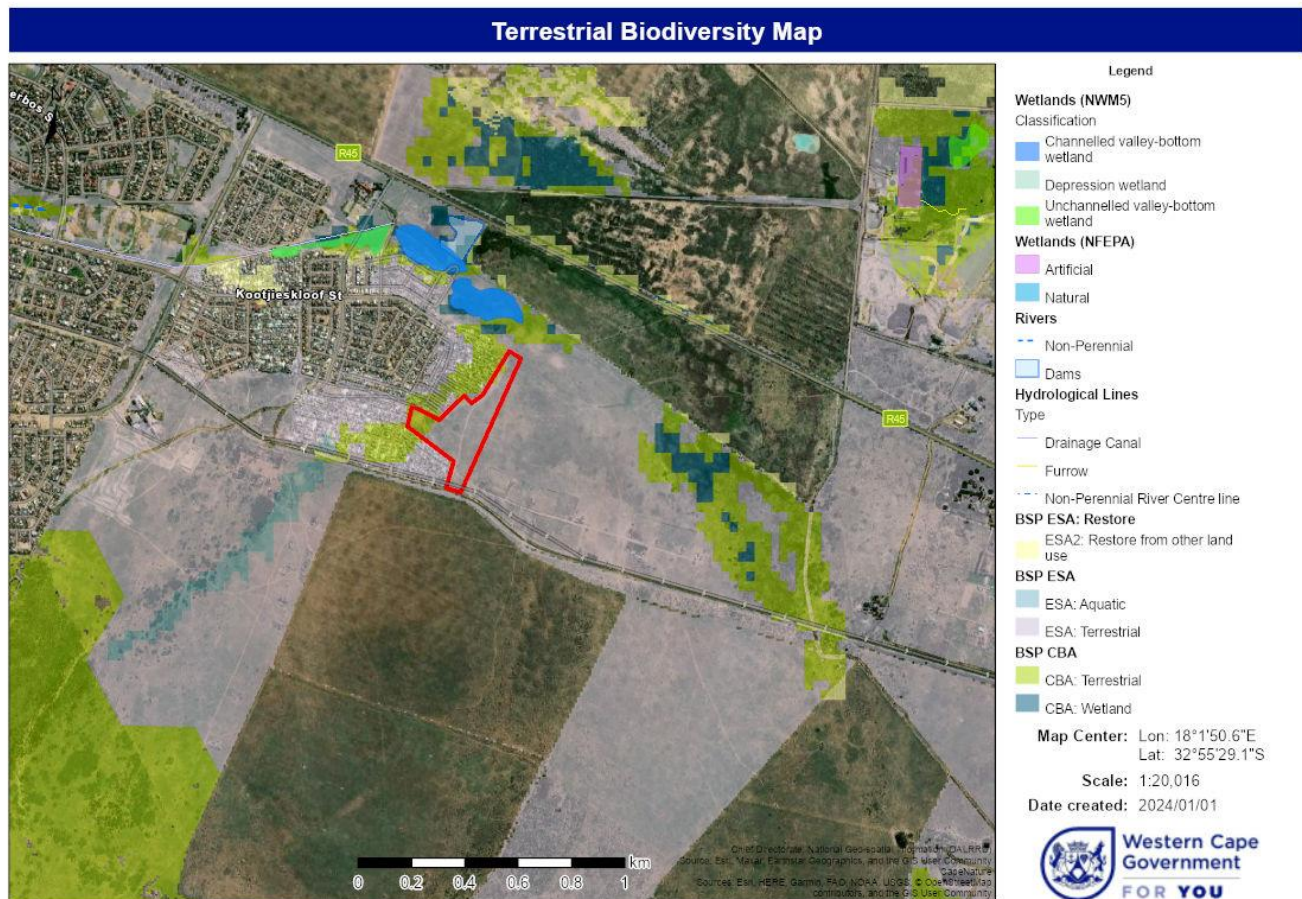


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that contains Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) was a product of the Provincial Fine Scale mapping process, as well as the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPA) map. FEPAs are intended to provide strategic spatial priorities for conserving South Africa's freshwater ecosystems and supporting sustainable use of water resources.

Approximately 0.98ha was mapped as a Critical Biodiversity area in the western section. This is a portion of a bigger CBA area that was incorrectly mapped as this area is totally transformed by existing residential and squatter developments. The objective of this mapped CBA was to act as a corridor between a non-perennial drainage line mapped as an aquatic ecological support area and mapped terrestrial biodiversity areas to the south and the mapped FEPA wetlands to the north. These corridors were however long ago compromised and destroyed as a result of the residential development and the constructed railway line. The rest of the site was mapped as an Ecological Support Area in the CapeNature Spatial Biodiversity Plan (Turner *et al* 2017). This ESA objective is to support the CBA area and must be maintained in a functional, near-natural state. Because of the incorrect mapping of the CBA and the transformed nature of the vegetation structure on the whole site, including the ESA, the ESA was also incorrectly mapped. No FEPA was mapped on site, but a FEPA wetland was mapped approximately 120m northwest of the proposed development site.



**Figure 1: Terrestrial Biodiversity and NFEPA Map**

The information gathered from the site visit differs from the Environmental Screen report classification of very-high sensitivity. The development of the site would have a **Low Negative** impact with no mitigations required. The proposed development is therefore supported from a terrestrial biodiversity perspective.

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

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

- Sites of geomorphological or topographic variance were identified and subjected to an



evaluation of species present within transects established across the selected site.

- Species were identified and collated.
- Additional random sample points were selected from other sites surrounding the proposed impacted areas for comparative purposes.

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

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

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

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

No management, mitigation or monitoring requirements for inclusion in the Environmental Authorization and its conditions, or the Environmental Management Plan is required.

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

The site visit was carried out during early summer on 6 December 2023. The peak flowering time in this region is spring, which occurs from August to October. The timing of the survey is therefore regarded as not optimal in terms of accurately assessing the flora of the site. Despite this limitation, the overall condition of the vegetation can still be determined with a moderate to high degree of confidence. site is severely degraded through previous agricultural activities and anthropogenic impacts such as illegal dumping. A fairly accurate idea of the priority conservation areas and botanical species was gained, due to the use of a combined habitat and species-based approach, and confidence in the accuracy of the findings is fairly high. The overall confidence in the completeness and accuracy of the terrestrial biodiversity findings at



this point in time is considered to be good. A follow-up survey is not considered essential for decision-making.

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

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

## **7. ANY CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT IS SUBJECTED**

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

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

## **8. REFERENCES**

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

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

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

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

Driver A., Cowling R.M., & Maze K. 2003. Planning for living landscapes: perspectives and



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lessons from South Africa. Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, Washington DC; Botanical Society of South Africa, Cape Town.

IUCN Red List [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org).

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

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

Mucina L & Rutherford M.C. (eds.) 2006. *Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland: Shapefiles of basic mapping units.*

Mucina, L. and M. Rutherford. *Eds.* 2012 update. *Vegetation map of South Africa, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19.* South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Turner, A.A. (ed.) 2017. *Western Cape Province State of Biodiversity.* CapeNature Scientific Services, Stellenbosch

## **APPENDIX A SPECIALIST CV**

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### **CURRICULUM VITAE – NICOLAAS WILLEM HANEKOM**

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**Profession:** Environmental Scientist and Environmental Assessment Practitioner

**Date of Birth:** 01/02/1967

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### **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

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



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

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

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

He has, as practising EAP been responsible for many environmental impact assessments and EIA applications, waste license and atmospheric emission license applications.

He has also been involved in the implementation of several environmental management systems. He has engaged successfully with various clients as set out below.

<p><b>Areas of specialisation:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosystem (terrestrial and aquatic) monitoring and assessments</li> <li>• Design of monitoring programmes for ecosystems (terrestrial and aquatic)</li> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessments</li> <li>• River classification and environmental water requirements</li> <li>• Wetlands Delineation</li> <li>• River and Wetlands management</li> <li>• Water Use Authorization Applications</li> <li>• Water quality management</li> <li>• River Health Assessments</li> </ul>
<p><b>Countries of Work Experience:</b></p>	<p>South Africa (Northern Cape, Western Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga, Gauteng)</p>
<p><b>Employment Record</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student at Bontebok National Park (1992)</li> <li>• Assistant Reserve Manager at Gariep Dam Nature Reserve, Free State (1993 - 1998)</li> <li>• Reserve Manager, Conservation Services Manager for Western</li> </ul>



	<p>Cape Nature Conservation Board (1998 - 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• External Lecturer at Cape Peninsula University of Technology (2003 - 2005)</li><li>• Director: Environmental Management at Cape Lowlands Environmental Services (2006 – 2010)</li><li>• Director, Environmental Management and lead Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner at Eco Impact (Pty) Ltd (2010 – to August 2019)</li><li>• Director, Environmental Management and lead Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner at Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd (September 2019 – to date)</li></ul>
<b>Professional membership, accreditations and courses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• South African Council for Natural Scientists Professions Pri.Sci.Nat (Ecological Science)</li><li>• Riparian vegetation identification and health assessment. Internal Western Cape Nature Conservation short course presented by Dr C Boucher (Stellenbosch University) in 2000.</li><li>• SASS5 Aquatic Biomonitoring Training Course. 2 to 5 September 2013. Ground Truth Water and Environmental Engineering consultancy in partnership with the Department of Water Affairs.</li><li>• Workshop on “Section 21(c) and (i) Water Use Training: Understanding Watercourses and Managing Impacts to their Characteristics”. 10 May 2017. Presented by Dr Wietsche Roets of the Department of Water and Sanitation (Sub-Directorate: Instream Water Use).</li></ul>
<b>Summary of experience</b>	<p>1992: South African National Parks. Student at Bontebok National Park with management and monitoring actions related to the Breede River.</p> <p>1993 -1998: Free State Nature Conservation. Ecological management and monitoring actions related to the Gariep Dam, Orange and Caledon Rivers.</p> <p>1998 -2006: CapeNature. Ecological management and monitoring actions related to the Berg River Estuary, Verlorenvlei, Lamberts bay’s Jackalsvlei, Wadriif Soutpanne, Oliphant’s River mouth, Rocherpan Nature Reserve, etc. Review and assessment of EIA applications, inclusive of Freshwater ecology. Did some site visits with Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (Hester Lyons) to confirm the presence of aquatic ecological features during EIA water use registration applications.</p> <p>2006 to date: Cape Lowland Environmental Services, Eco Impact Legal Consultant and Enviro-EAP. Ecological (Freshwater and aquatic) Specialist input, assessment, monitoring and reports.</p>



<b>Publications and assessment reports</b>	<p>Just to name a few. Was involved in many Ecological Assessments, monitoring and inputs in EIA applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elandskloof Farm 475 Citrusdal Biodiversity Baseline Survey. August 2010. This Biodiversity Assessment Covering Terrestrial and Aquatic Aspects to Inform Decisions Regarding The Proposed Elandskloof Weir Flood Damage Project On Farm 475, In The Citrusdal Area.</li><li>• Cape Solar Energy Electricity Generation Facility. Farm 187/3 &amp; 187/13 Kenhardt. Biodiversity And Ecological Baseline Survey. January 2011. (Included Terrestrial and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications)</li><li>• Prieska Photovoltaic Power Generation Project. Prieska Commonage Northern Cape. Biodiversity And Ecological Baseline Survey. July 2011. (Included Terrestrial and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications)</li><li>• Witteklip Erf 123 Extension, Vredenburg. Biodiversity Baseline Survey. Updated - October 2012 (Included Terrestrial and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications)</li><li>• Baseline Biodiversity Survey And Wetland Delineation for ECCA Holdings: Cape Bentonite Mine on Erf 1412 Near Heidelberg. Prepared for: Shangoni Management Services Pry (Ltd). October 2014.</li><li>• Freshwater Impact Assessment Laingsburg Flood Damage Repairs &amp; Storm Water Infrastructure. 18 February 2016.</li><li>• Ecological Assessment for Swartland Municipality - Upgrades To Voortrekker/Bokomo Road And Voortrekker/Rozenburg Road Intersections and Upgrade to the Diep River Bridge, Malmesbury on A Portion Of Erf 327, Malmesbury (Road) Erf 1530, Diep River Bridge Crossing, and Erf 1528, Property South of Diep River where Road Widening and Turning Circle Will Be Constructed. March 2016. (Freshwater Ecology Inputs and Water Use Registration)</li><li>• Freshwater Impact Assessment. McGregor Bridge, Robertson Bridge and Willem Nels River Maintenance Management Plan. 24 June 2016. (Freshwater Ecology assessment and input as well as Water Use Registration)</li><li>• Water Use Authorization Application Risk Matrix. Orange Grove Trust Vegetation Clearing and Agricultural Development on Portion 4 of Farm Glen Heatlie No 316, Worcester. 12 June 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in EIA process and Water</li></ul>
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	<p>Use Registration).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water Use Authorization Application Risk Matrix Prepared For: Witzenberg Municipality Sand Mine Farm 1 Prince Alfred Hamlet. 28 March 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in EIA process and Water Use Registration).</li><li>• Proposed Hartmanshoop Agri Vegetation Clearing Project and Irrigation on Erf 686, Laingsburg. 12 August 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in Water Use Registration).</li><li>• County Fair: Hocraft Abattoir And Rendering Facility Waste Water Treatment Works "CF Hocraft WWTW" Mosselbank River Second Quarter 2018 Biomonitoring Report. June 2018. (Done quarterly biomonitoring for the last three years).</li></ul>
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## CERTIFICATION

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

Nicolaas Hanekom Pri Sci Nat.  
Registration number 004415