

**BOTANICAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR  
PROPOSED REZONING FOR DEVELOPMENT  
OF ERVEN 32403, RE/11629, AND RE/2179,  
EPPING, CITY OF CAPE TOWN**



**CAPENSIS**

in association with

STUART HALL

OCTOBER 2022

REPORT PREPARED FOR  
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERSHIP

## **NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THIS REPORT**

The new Protocols of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA) prescribe general requirements for undertaking an initial site sensitivity verification and for protocols for the assessment and minimum reporting requirements of environmental impacts. Schedule 3(a) provides the Protocol for the assessment and reporting of environmental impacts on terrestrial biodiversity and must be applied when undertaking a botanical assessment.

## **APPOINTMENT OF SPECIALIST**

Capensis Ecological Consulting (Pty) Ltd t/a Capensis was appointed by The Environmental Partnership to provide specialist botanical consulting services for the proposed rezoning for development of a portion of Erf 32403, RE/11629, and RE/2179 between the M16 Viking Way and Gunners Circle, Epping, in the City of Cape Town, Western Cape.

## **CONDITIONS RELATING TO THIS REPORT**

The content of this report is based on the authors' best scientific and professional knowledge as well as available information. Capensis reserves the right to modify the report in any way deemed fit should new, relevant or previously unavailable or undisclosed information become known to the author from on-going research or further work in this field, or pertaining to this investigation.

This report must not be altered or added to without the prior written consent of the authors. This also refers to electronic copies of the report which are supplied for the purposes of inclusion as part of other reports, including main reports. Similarly, any recommendations, statements or conclusions drawn from or based on this report must make reference to this report. If these form part of a main report relating to this investigation or report, this report must be included in its entirety as an appendix or separate section to the main report.

## **DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST**

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- Qualifications: BSc. Hons. (Botany), PhD (Conservation Ecology)
- Botanist with 4 years' experience in the field of Botanical Surveys
- Has experience in Botanical exploration in South Africa and Malawi.

**THE SPECIALIST**

I, Alexander Stuart Warren Hall, as the appointed specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that I:

- in terms of the general requirement to be independent;
- other than fair remuneration for work performed/to be performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity 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, am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;
- have disclosed/will disclose, to the applicant all material information that have 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;
- have ensured/will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application was/will be distributed or was/will be made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was/will be facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were/will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments;
- have ensured/will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties were/will be considered, recorded and submitted to the Department in respect of the application;
- have ensured/will ensure the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports in respect of the application, where relevant;
- have kept/will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participate/d in the public participation process; and
- are aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations.

Note: The terms of reference of the review specialist must be attached.

Signature of the specialist:



Name of company: Capensis Ecological Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> October 2022

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

City of Cape Town proposes rezoning of Erf 32403, RE/11629, and RE/2179 for development. The Environmental Partnership has been appointed to assist with an applicability checklist to confirm whether any listed activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations are triggered.

In terms of listed activities that would require environmental authorisations prior to commencement under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), two listed activities were potentially relevant to this proposed development.

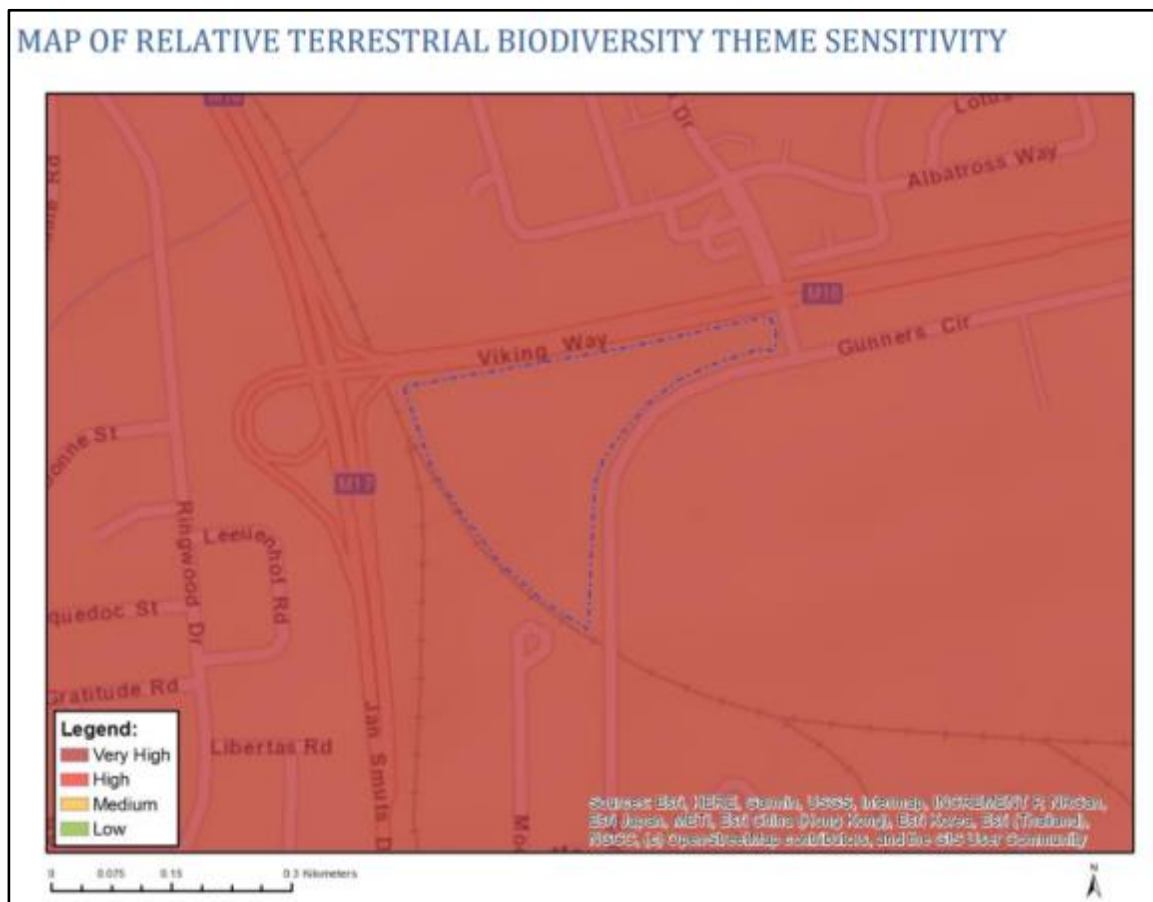
Government Notice No. 983 of 08 December 2014 (as amended) – Activity Number: 27 and Government Notice No. 985 of 08 December 2014 (as amended) – Activity Number: 12 relate to the clearing of indigenous vegetation. Indigenous vegetation is defined as: vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years.

A botanical investigation was requested by The Environmental Partnership for the proposed rezoning for development of Erf 32403, RE/11629, and RE/2179. Capensis Ecological Consulting (Pty) Ltd (Capensis) was appointed to visit the site and provide a brief report confirming whether or not the site contains any indigenous (and specifically locally indigenous or sensitive) vegetation. Stuart Hall, an associate of Capensis was appointed to conduct the botanical survey. Indigenous vegetation was found on the site and a Botanical Compliance statement for the proposed project follows.

## **2. PROTOCOL FOR DETERMINING LEVEL OF REPORTING**

The new Protocols of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA) prescribe general requirements for undertaking an initial site sensitivity verification and the protocols for the assessment and minimum reporting requirements of environmental impacts (Government Gazette 2020). The sensitivity of the site was predetermined using the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) screening tool (<https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool/>). The entire site has been classified as “Very High” sensitivity from a terrestrial biodiversity perspective (Figure 1). This level of sensitivity requires a Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment to be submitted as part of the application for Environmental Authorisation (EA), if required, unless the on-site sensitivity can be shown to

be Low. In this case, the Very High terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity rating is disputed, and this report provides the site sensitivity verification and a compliance statement.



**Figure 1.** The map of Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity based on the national screening tool (accessed from <https://screening.environment.gov.za/>).

### 3. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR BOTANICAL ASSESSMENTS

#### 3.1. GENERAL

Botanical assessments must follow guidelines set out in the following documents:

- Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) Guidelines for Involving Biodiversity Specialists in the EIA Process (Brownlie, 2005);
- Ecosystem Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in the Western Cape (Cadman *et al.* 2016);
- The requirements of CapeNature for providing comments on agricultural, environmental, mine planning and water-use related applications (Turner, 2013); and
- Protocol for the assessment and reporting of environmental impacts on terrestrial biodiversity (Government Gazette, 2020).

### 3.2. SPECIFIC

The specific terms of reference followed for this assessment are as follows:

- The national web based environmental screening tool must be confirmed by undertaking an initial Site Sensitivity Verification (SSV).
- The Initial SSV must be undertaken through the use of:
  - A desk top analysis, using satellite imagery; and
  - A preliminary on-site inspection to identify if there are any discrepancies with the current use of land and environmental status quo versus the environmental sensitivity as identified on the national web based environmental screening tool, such as new developments, infrastructure, indigenous/pristine vegetation, etc.
- The outcome of the Initial SSV must be recorded in the form of a report that:
  - Confirms or disputes the current use of the land and environmental sensitivity as identified by the national web based environmental screening tool;
  - Contains a motivation and evidence (e.g. photographs) of either the verified or different use of the land and environmental sensitivity.

## 4. METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The study area was visited on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2022 and surveyed on foot. Sample waypoint positions and tracks were obtained using a Garmin GPS map 60C. Photographs were taken and georeferenced by recording a corresponding GPS point using the Garmin GPS.

The following sources have been used to inform this study:

- *Site boundaries*: The property boundaries have been downloaded from the Cape Farm Mapper Website (<https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>).
- *Vegetation Types*: Based on *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland* (VEGMAP)(Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) has updated the mapping for the VEGMAP (2018) and these shapefiles have been used.
- *Ecosystem threat status*: Informed by (1) The National List of Ecosystems that are Threatened and in Need of Protection (Government Gazette, 2011), (2) The Western Cape State of Biodiversity 2017 Report (Turner, 2017), (3) The City of Cape Town Biodiversity

Network (Holmes & Pugnalin, 2016) and (4) The National Biodiversity Assessment 2018 (SANBI, 2019).

- *Biodiversity planning*: The City of Cape Town Biodiversity Network (BioNet) GIS (Geographical Information System) shapefiles (City of Cape Town, 2017) is important for determining the conservation importance of the designated habitat. Ground-truthing is an essential component in terms of determining the habitat condition. The BioNet forms part of the 2017 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (CapeNature, 2017).
- *Important species*: The presence or absence of threatened (i.e. species of conservation concern) and ecologically important species informs the ecological condition and sensitivity of the site. The latest conservation status of species is checked on the Red List of South African Plants (Raimondo *et al.* 2009) via the website ([www.redlist.sanbi.org](http://www.redlist.sanbi.org)).
- *Previous studies*: Previous botanical studies in the region of the study area provide additional information that can support the findings of the once-off nature of a typical impact assessment report.

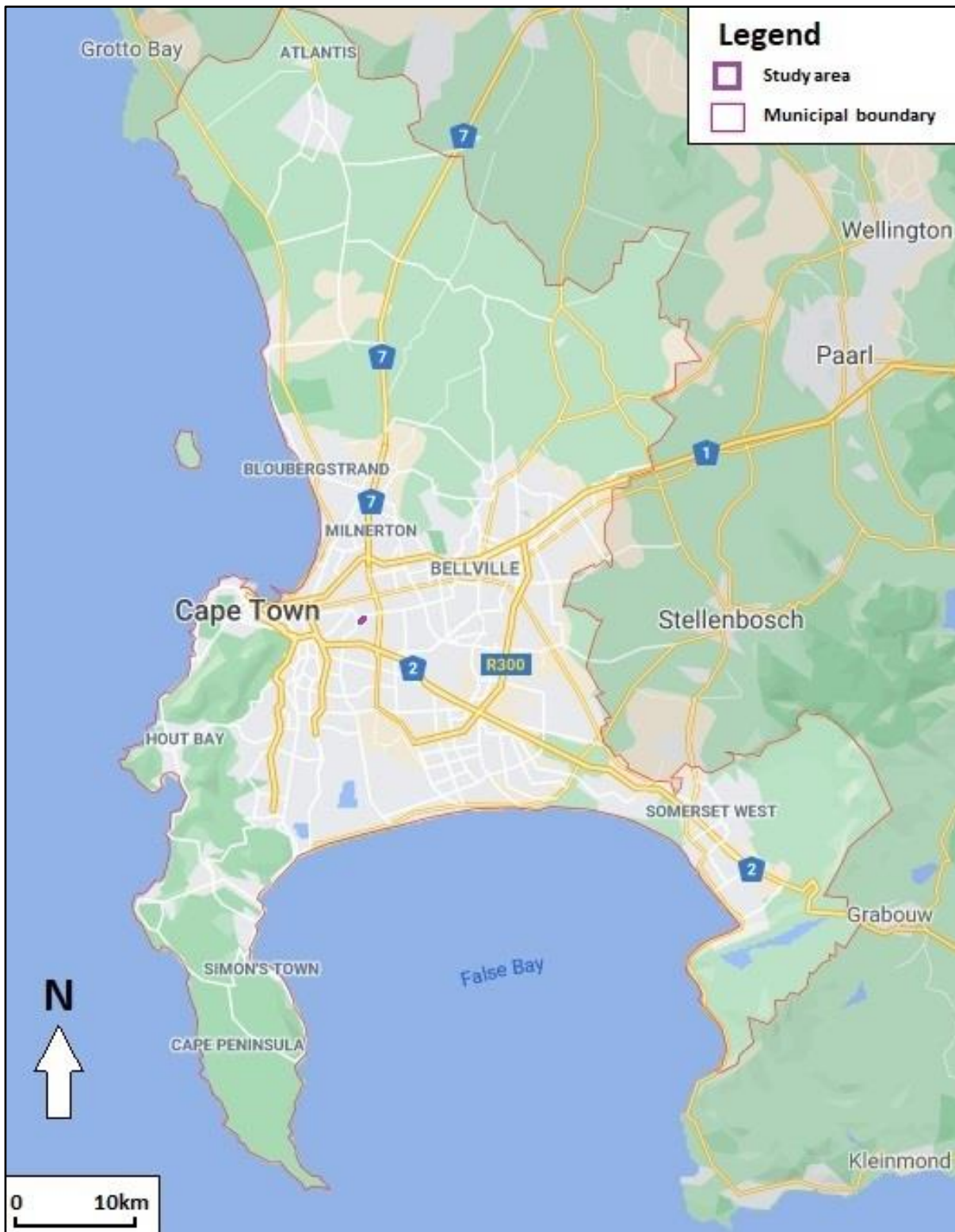
The visit was undertaken in mid Spring. The peak flowering time in this region is spring, which occurs from August to October. The timing of the survey is therefore regarded as optimal in terms of accurately assessing the presence of both perennial and non-perennial species within the site. It is still possible that a few species flowering earlier or later in the season may have been overlooked, but this is of limited concern in assessing the habitat state and presence of SCC.

## **5. STUDY AREA**

### **5.1. LOCALITY**

The area included in the survey is located within Erven 32403, RE/11629, and RE/2179 in Epping, City of Cape Town (Figure 2). The site is located between the M16 Viking Way to the north, Gunners Circle on the south east and a railway line on the west. This area is surrounded by suburban residential development on the west and north, and industrial development on the east and south (Figure 3).

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**Figure 2.** The location of the study area within the context of the City of Cape Town Municipality, overlaid on a Google Maps™ image.



**Figure 3.** The location of the study area in relation to the closest roads, overlaid on a Google Maps™ aerial image.

## 5.2. LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

The study area comprises flats with deep sandy soils. A wetland is present in close proximity to the site on the western side, but within the site there is no evidence of seasonally or perennially damp areas or associated vegetation.

## 6. INITIAL SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

### 6.1 DESKTOP ANALYSIS

The aerial imagery for the study area shows the site to be sparsely vegetated, with few shrubs or trees present. There appears to be track disturbance along the northern side of the site.

### 6.2. NATIONAL VEGETATION TYPE AND ECOSYSTEM THREAT STATUS

According to the Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (SANBI, 2018) (VEGMAP), the vegetation type occurring in the study area is Cape Flats Sand Fynbos. The landscape and vegetation of the Cape Flats Sand Fynbos ecosystem is described by Rebelo et al. (in Mucina and Rutherford, 2006):

*“Moderately undulating and flat plains, with dense, moderately tall, ericoid shrubland containing scattered emergent tall shrubs. Proteoid and restioid fynbos are dominant, with asteraceous and ericaceous fynbos occurring in drier and wetter areas, respectively.”*

This is a Critically Endangered vegetation type since between 76.2% (SANBI 2019) and 95.55% (Pool-Stanvliet et al. 2017) of the historical extent has been transformed mostly by urban and agricultural development and almost none is protected in formal conservation areas (Pool-Stanvliet et al. 2017). This is explained in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA): *“The natural area of the restricted distribution of Cape Flats Sand Fynbos has decreased to 24 % (13 261 ha)(2014) of its original extent due to a wide range of pressures. As a result, 153 plant species are threatened in Cape Flats Sand Fynbos mainly by alien species (148 species) and overgrazing (95 species), but also altered fire regimes (64 species) and pollution (49 species)(Red List of Species 2018). Natural areas have primarily been transformed by urban development, which has caused severe transformation and fragmentation of this ecosystem type, consisting of 28 813 ha (52 %)(2014) of built up areas (Rebelo et al. 2006; HBMOD 2018). Agriculture has also been a key pressure, both more recently with 5947 ha (11 %)(2014) of the ecosystem consisting of croplands, as well as historically with a further 6712 ha (12 %)(2014) of old fields (HBMOD 2018). Furthermore, Cape Flats Sand Fynbos is heavily degraded in the remaining fragments due to mismanagement by mowing, fire protection, bush encroachment especially by *Carpobrotus edulis*, *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*, and alien plant invasion (Rebelo et al. 2006). Mowing eliminates serotinous and taller species and altered fire regimes, like complete fire protection, results in a few common thicket species replacing the rich fynbos species (Rebelo et al. 2006).”* (NSBA, 2018; metadata supplied by SANBI).

### **Ecological drivers**

The key ecological drivers in lowland **fynbos** ecosystems according to Cadman et al. (2016) include (1) the natural fire regimes and the interplay of fire and grazing, (2) edaphic conditions and underlying lithology, and (3) drainage and soil gradients (Cadman et al. 2016).

### **6.3 BIODIVERSITY PLANS**

The conservation importance of all areas within the City of Cape Town have been mapped in the BioNet (Holmes and Pugnalin, 2016). The BioNet map units are selected for conserving important habitats and biodiversity processes. The habitat categories are selected for various reasons and may include degraded or low quality vegetation, since they may serve as important biodiversity corridors between ecologically intact habitats. It is therefore important to ground-truth these areas and interpret the findings in relation to the objectives of the CoCT BioNet Map (City of Cape Town, 2017).

In the case of the study area, none of the sites have been included in the CoCT BioNet as CBAs or ESAs. The site visit confirms that the site should not have been mapped as CBA or ESA, since it has little to no ecological value in the present state at least from a botanical perspective, although there is some indigenous vegetation present.

## 7. SITE INSPECTION

The general vegetation condition within the study site is **Transformed**. However, an area of 0.94 hectares of vegetation in a **Highly Degraded** state but containing some diversity of opportunistic indigenous species has persisted within the western part of the site. No SCC were recorded within the site. A description of the various habitat condition classes appears in Table 1. The vegetation across most of the site was found to be a mix of weedy and mostly alien species dominated by alien grasses, and very few opportunistic indigenous plant species outside of the demarcated area of 0.94 ha. Soils however appear to be mostly intact and sandy with little rubble or foreign material present. The disturbed area along the north side of the site does however have rubble mixed into the soil. Much of the site has a high abundance of molehills.

**Table 1.** The habitat condition descriptions used for the vegetation on the site.

| Habitat condition        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Intact vegetation</b> | A true representation of the original vegetation type in terms of structure and species makeup. Minimal soil disturbance. Unlikely to have ever been ploughed. Disturbance may be evident.            |
| <b>Semi-intact</b>       | Closely resembles the original vegetation type in terms of structure and species makeup but has undergone some form of current or historical disturbance. Restoration potential is high.              |
| <b>Degraded</b>          | Only a few species representative of the original vegetation type are present. The vegetation has undergone heavy disturbance. Restoration potential is either low or moderate.                       |
| <b>Highly degraded</b>   | The original vegetation is usually absent and has been removed in the past. Only a few remnant or pioneer species are present. Soils usually ploughed in the past. Restoration potential is very low. |
| <b>Transformed</b>       | No remnant species exist anymore. The landscape is altered irreversibly with no restoration potential. Examples include cultivated farmland and the built environment.                                |



**Figure 4 HABITAT MAP:** Google Earth™ aerial image showing the mapped habitat quality within the footprint of the proposed development area.

### Transformed habitat

Much of the site was found to be dominated by alien grasses and forbs, including Wild Oats *Avena fatua*, Brome Grass *Bromus diandrus*, Petty Spurge *Euphorbia peplus*, Pattersons Curse *Echium plantagineum* (NEMBA category 1b), Dovesfoot Cranesbill *Geranium molle*, Ryegrass *Lolium multiflorum*, Narrow-leaved Lupine *Lupinus angustifolius*, Kikuyu *Pennisetum clandestinum*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Wild mustard *Raphanus raphanistrum* and Vetch *Vicia eriocarpa* (Figure 5). Between the grasses were some Port Jackson Willow *Acacia saligna* (NEMBA category 1b), Brazilian Pepper *Schinus terebinthifolius* (NEMBA category 3) and a few Cluster Pine *Pinus pinaster* (NEMBA category 1b) (Figure 6).

### Highly Degraded Vegetation containing a moderate diversity of indigenous species

This habitat was identified towards the southwest side of the site, which had a lower dominance of alien grasses and forbs, although with the same species as in the remainder of the site. However, between the alien species were a diversity of indigenous species (Figure 7 and 8). Shrubs include Bristle Capegorse *Aspalathus hispida*, Sourfig *Carpobrotus edulis*, Pigroot *Conicosia pugioniformis*, Rattelpod *Crotalaria excisa*, Slugwort *Hebenstretia dentata*, Carpet Dottypea *Otholobium virgatum*, Bietou *Osteospermum moniliferum*, Rose Geranium *Pelargonium*

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*capitatum*, Taaibos *Searsia laevigata* and Sprawling Seacoral *Tetragonia fruticosa*. Indigenous grasses include Kweek *Cynodon dactylon*, Perennial veldtgrass *Ehrharta calycina* and Common Hare Grass *Tribolium uniola*. Annual forbs include Cape Rain Daisy *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*, African Sunspurge *Heliophila africana*, One-eye Monster *Osteospermum monstruosum*, Drought Spookasem *Pharnaceum lineare* and Sad Tearbush *Lyperia tristis*. Geophytes include Blue-Sequins *Geissorhiza aspera*, Kabong *Laperousia anceps*, Yellow Sorrel *Oxalis luteola* and Common Butterflylily *Wachendorfia paniculata*.



**Figure 5.** Much of the site was found to be Transformed and dominated by alien grasses and forbs.



**Figure 6.** Some patches of Cluster Pine trees within part of the site.



**Figure 7.** Some diversity of indigenous species present between alien weeds.



**Figure 8.** A patch of Taaibos near the south west side of the site.

## **8. COMPLIANCE STATEMENT**

### **8.1 NEMA REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS AND TRIGGERS**

In terms of listed activities that would require environmental authorisation prior to commencement under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), two listed activities were potentially relevant to this proposed development.

Government Notice No. 983 of 08 December 2014 (as amended) – Activity Number: 27 (The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation) and Government Notice No. 985 of 08 December 2014 (as amended) – Activity Number: 12 (The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation within an endangered or critically endangered ecosystem) relate to the clearing of indigenous vegetation. Indigenous vegetation is defined as: vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years.

As described above, the site included an area containing a diversity of indigenous species, although mostly opportunistic species not necessarily representative of Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, and the site is highly disturbed due to the high abundance of mole activity. No SCC are present

within the site. Shrub cover is very sparse, and indigenous cover is mostly small shrubs and forbs within the dominant cover of alien grasses and forbs.

However, in spite of the diversity of indigenous species recorded, the vegetation present is not considered representative of Cape Flats Sand Fynbos. Therefore the listed activity pertaining to the loss of more than 300m<sup>2</sup> of Critically Endangered vegetation would not be triggered by the development. The area mapped is less than 1 hectare, and therefore this listed activity would not apply either. None of the site was previously zoned for conservation, had protection status, or was identified as sensitive area within the City of Cape Town's BioNet. The results of this survey suggest that this is appropriate.

## **8.2 MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS**

The 0.94 ha area mapped as Highly Degraded is also highly disturbed by a combination of mole disturbance combined with competition from alien grasses and forbs. Therefore the site is considered to have low restoration potential. The development plan excludes an area on the south western corner of the site (within Erf 32403). If this area is not disturbed during or post construction, then this may include much of the indigenous species recorded within the site. This would represent a potential opportunity for relocating some of the plants from within the area to be developed, or for landscaping with appropriate locally occurring Cape Flats Sand Fynbos species as part of the development, which would improve the aesthetic as well as ecological value of this area.

## **8.3 CONCLUSION**

The study area has been identified as a site of **Very High** sensitivity under the terrestrial biodiversity category by the Screening Tool. This sensitivity rating has been assessed through a desktop study and a field visit as described above. The findings of the site visit are that the site is mostly transformed and no important habitats occur within the site, and therefore has a **Low** sensitivity from a botanical perspective. No SCC were identified. The site does contain more than 300m<sup>2</sup> of indigenous vegetation but less than 1 ha. This area is however in poor condition and highly invaded by alien grasses and forbs, and not representative of Critically Endangered Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, hence the **Low** sensitivity rating. This will therefore not trigger any botanical themed NEMA listed activities.

The site has not been included in the CoCT BioNet as CBA or ESA sites. None of the site should be included in the BioNet.

The **Very High** Sensitivity rating applied by the Screening Tool is therefore disputed and the site is rated as **Low** Sensitivity by the author. However, care should be taken to limit disturbance of the south western corner of the site when the remainder of the site is developed. If this can be achieved then the development would be supported from a botanical perspective.

## 9. REFERENCES

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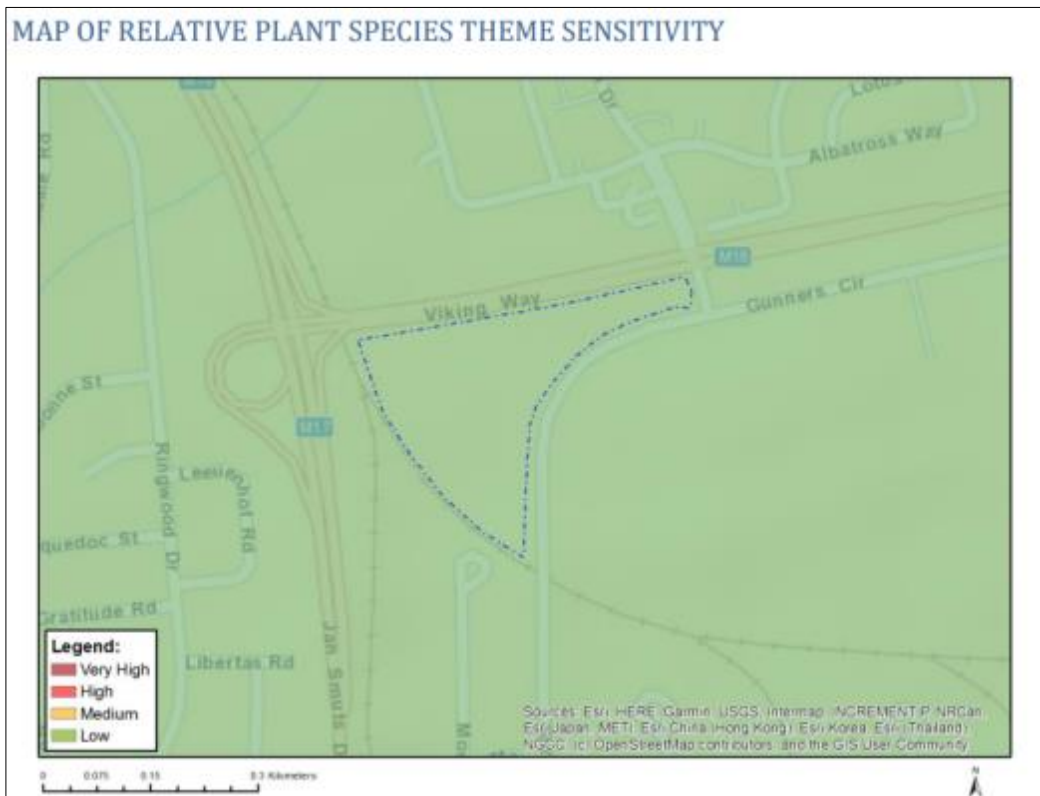
Turner, A.A. (ed.) 2017. Western Cape Province State of Biodiversity 2012. CapeNature Scientific Services, Stellenbosch.

## **APPENDIX 1: TERRESTRIAL PLANTS SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT**

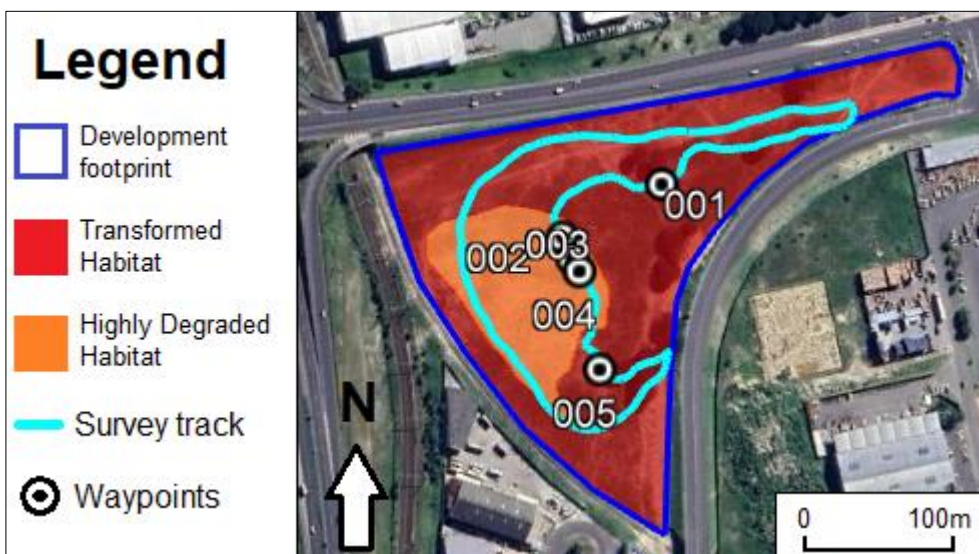
### **INTRODUCTION**

The requirement for assessment and reporting of impacts on terrestrial plant species is in accordance with new procedures for reporting on identified environmental themes published in October 2020 (Government Gazette No. 43844, 2020). The Screening Tool used to derive the plant sensitivity (<https://screening.environment.gov.za>) assigned a Low sensitivity theme for the entire study site (Figure 1). Note that based on the site verification no Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) or Sensitive Species were found. Low sensitivity is therefore an appropriate rating. Since no SCC and only a few patches of low indigenous shrub diversity were identified as points of interest, only five waypoints were recorded (1 per hectare) (Figure 2).

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**Figure 1.** Map of relative plant species theme sensitivity.



**Figure 2.** Map of survey track followed and waypoints recorded.

### Findings and Conclusions

No Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) were found within the proposed development footprint and there would therefore be no significant impact on any SCC should any development be given the go-ahead.

**BOTANICAL COMPLAINT STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED REZONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ERVEN 32403, RE/11629, AND RE/2179, EPPING, CITY OF CAPE TOWN**

Additional information required for this report is provided below:

- The methodology used to compile this compliance statement is provided in the main body of this report.

Table 1. List of requirements for minimum reporting of Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement

| Protocol ref | Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement                                                                                                                        | Section / Page                         |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 5.1.         | The compliance statement must be prepared by a SACNASP registered specialist under one of the two fields of practice (Zoological Science or Ecological Science).      | Page ii and iii in main body of report |
| 5.2.         | The compliance statement must:                                                                                                                                        |                                        |
| 5.2.1.       | be applicable to the study area;                                                                                                                                      | Appendix 1                             |
| 5.2.2.       | confirm that the study area is of “low” sensitivity for terrestrial plant species; and                                                                                | Appendix 1                             |
| 5.5          | The compliance statement must contain, as a minimum, the following information:                                                                                       |                                        |
| 5.3.1.       | contact details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP registration number of the specialist preparing the compliance statement including a curriculum vitae; | Page ii and iii in main body of report |
| 5.3.2.       | a signed statement of independence by the specialist;                                                                                                                 | Page iii in main body of report        |
| 5.3.3.       | 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                              |
| 5.3.4.       | a description of the methodology used to undertake the site survey and prepare the compliance statement, including equipment and modelling used where relevant;       | Section 4                              |
| 5.3.5.       | where required, proposed impact management actions and outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr;                                             | N/A                                    |
| 5.3.6.       | a description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data;                                                                             | Section 4                              |
| 5.3.7.       | the mean density of observations/ number of sample sites per unit area; and                                                                                           | Appendix 1                             |
| 5.3.8.       | any conditions to which the compliance statement is subjected                                                                                                         | N/A                                    |

## APPENDIX 2: ABBREVIATED CURRICULUM VITAE: STUART HALL

### Experience

- Expertise in field work in the CFR – vegetation surveys, plant identification, plant collection, ecological monitoring
- Restoration of natural habitat following degradation
- PhD thesis entitled “Restoration potential of alien-invaded Lowland Fynbos”. Graduation date: March 2018

### Career History

- November 2018 – present: Independent botanical specialist
- January 2017 – present: Environmental consultant for Intaka Island Nature Reserve
- March - October 2018: Horticulturist at Stellenbosch University Botanical Garden

*BOTANICAL COMPLAINT STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED REZONING FOR DEVELOPMENT  
OF ERVEN 32403, RE/11629, AND RE/2179, EPPING, CITY OF CAPE TOWN*

- April 2012 – March 2013: Pollination Biology Intern in Department of Botany and Zoology at Stellenbosch University

**Education and qualifications**

- Pr. Nat. Sci. (139074)
- PhD (Conservation Ecology) – Stellenbosch University (2018).
- BSc: Hons (Botany) – University of Cape Town (2010)
- BSc: Ecology - University of Cape Town (2007 – 2009)

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