

Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement

As per the procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for environmental authorisation.

Erf 6482_Lotus River Housing Development

PREPARED FOR:

CHAND Consultants cc

DATED:

18 September 2025

PREPARED BY:

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STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, **Sean Altern**, 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 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
 - am not independent, but another specialist (the 'Review Specialist') that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review specialist must be submitted);
- in terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, have throughout this EIA process met all the requirements.
- 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
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sean Altern', is located below the declaration text.

Sean Altern - Senior Consultant: SHERQ Services.

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

18 September 2025

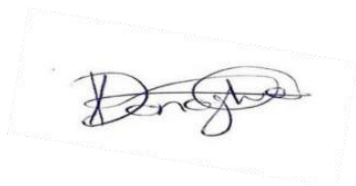
VERIFICATION STATEMENT

This communication serves to verify that the Proposed Development report compiled by Sean Altern has been reviewed and I have verified the contents thereof.

Declaration of independence: I, **Trevor O'Donoghue** (*Pr.Sci.Nat*) with reg. no. 010184 declare that I:

- am committed to biodiversity conservation, but concomitantly recognize the need for economic development. Whereas I appreciate the opportunity to also learn through the processes of constructive criticism and debate, I reserve the right to form and hold my own opinions and therefore will not willingly submit to the interests of other parties or change my statements to appease them.
- abide by the Code of Ethics of the S.A. Council of Natural Scientific Professions.
- am contracted as specialist consultant to review the contents of this report.
- have no financial interest in the proposed development.
- have or will not have any vested or conflicting interests in the proposed development.

undertake to disclose to NCC, the applicant and authority any material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the competent authority required in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Donoghue', is enclosed within a faint rectangular border.

Trevor O'Donoghue Senior Environmental Consultant: EMC (*Pr.Sci.Nat*) 010184

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

18 September 2025

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report has been prepared in accordance with the 20 March 2020 PROTOCOL FOR THE SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND MINIMUM REPORT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY Published in Government Notice No. 320 Government Gazette 43110.

1.SCOPE

This protocol provides the criteria for the assessment and minimum report content requirements for impacts on terrestrial plant species for activities requiring environmental authorisation. This protocol replaces the requirements of Appendix 6 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations ¹.

The assessment and reporting requirements of this protocol are associated with a level of environmental sensitivity identified by the national web based environmental screening tool (screening tool). The relevant terrestrial plant species data in the screening tool has been provided by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).

The screening tool can be accessed at: <https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool>

2. SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION AND MINIMUM REPORT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

Prior to commencing with a specialist assessment, the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity of the site under consideration identified by the screening tool must be confirmed by the undertaking a **site sensitivity verification** ².

2.1 The site sensitivity verification must be undertaken by an environmental assessment practitioner or a specialist.

2.2 The site sensitivity verification must be undertaken through the use of:

- a) a desk top analysis, using satellite imagery;
- b) a preliminary site inspection; and

¹ The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as promulgated in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).

² The site sensitivity verification is to confirm the actual use of land on the ground versus that which has been identified by the screening tool. The site sensitivity verification will confirm or refute the need to employ the various specialists as identified in the screening report. The site sensitivity report does not form part of the specialist report.

- c) any other available and relevant information.

2.3 The outcome of the site sensitivity verification must be recorded in the form of a report that:

- a) confirms or disputes the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity as identified by the screening tool, such as new developments or infrastructure, the change in vegetation cover or status etc.;
- b) contains a motivation and evidence (e.g. photographs) of either the verified or different use of the land and environmental sensitivity; and
- c) is submitted together with the relevant assessment report prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.

The Site Sensitivity Verification concluded that due to the long term transformed nature of the site - fynbos to low biodiversity exotic glade (as noted in historical satellite imagery and confirmed via physical site assessment) - compounded by the existing negative influences (invasive alien plant proliferation, trampling) and lack of positive appropriate vegetation drivers (appropriate fire regime) as well as the noted absence of the site on the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan ("WCBSP") and City of Cape Town Biodiversity Spatial Plan the site is considered to have '**Low Sensitivity**' for terrestrial biodiversity.

The screening tool result of the site being of, "Very High Sensitivity" for terrestrial biodiversity is therefore refuted, and the site is confirmed to in fact be of 'Low' Terrestrial biodiversity.

This means that as per Section 1.3 of the GN.320 No 43110 of 20 March 2020 that, 'where the information gathered from the site sensitivity verification differs from the designation of "very high" terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity on the screening tool and it is found to be of a "low" sensitivity, then a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement must be submitted'.

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1. INTRODUCTION

NCC Environmental Services ("**the contractor**") has been contracted by Chand Consultants cc ("**the client**") and requested to, following the provision of a Terrestrial Biodiversity Site Verification Statement ³, provide a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement for the proposed Lotus River Housing Development on Erf 6482 Lotus River hereafter referred to as, ("**the site**").

The site is located within the suburb of Lotus River, a predominantly residential area in the southern suburbs of Cape Town, approximately 15 km from the city centre. Erf 6482 falls within a well-established urban matrix and is bordered by existing housing, community facilities, and municipal infrastructure. Unlike natural corridors such as greenbelts, the site is a disturbed and underutilised urban parcel, historically vacant or informally used, and now earmarked for formal housing development.

The property lies within proximity to the Lotus River canal, a heavily modified watercourse that drains into Zeekoevlei and ultimately into False Bay. While the canal provides limited ecological function due to its hardened banks, it nevertheless represents part of the broader drainage network of the Cape Flats. Vegetation on Erf 6482 is largely transformed, consisting of ruderal grasses, with no intact remnant of the original Cape Flats Sand Fynbos that historically would have occurred in this region.

The projects area of influence ("**PAOI**") or "**Development Footprint**" ⁴ is a terrestrial zone almost comprised almost exclusively by exotic species such as exotic kikuyu grass *Pennisetum clandestinum*. Despite some scattered indigenous shrubs being present amongst this the site does not contain any vegetation that could realistically be described as an indigenous vegetation type or represent an indigenous plant community ⁵.

³ 2025. Terrestrial Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification Statement. Lotus River Housing Development, Western Cape. Unpublished report.

⁴ Development footprint in the context of this protocol means the area on which the proposed development will take place and includes any areas that will be disturbed.

⁵ The vegetation of South Africa has been classified by Mucina and Rutherford (2018) for the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) into over 435 different vegetation types based on diagnostic criteria such as species, assemblages and taxa in relation to geophysical and climatic variables and recorded as spatial units within the routinely updated, 'Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland' or 'VegMap'. These vegetation units are essentially identifiable and distinguishable vegetation communities which are accepted by South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), government gazetted and supported by a network of ecologists, biologists, and conservation planners as recognizable plant community ecosystems to

The sites PAOI is listed on the screening tool ⁶ as having, 'Very High' terrestrial biodiversity theme sensitivity features including the presence of:

SWSA (SW)_Table Mountain (Strategic Water Source Area)

CR_Cape Flats Sand Fynbos

It is on account of these broad scale biodiversity spatial planning and ecological attributes (ecosystem types, ecological drivers, functions, corridors, status ⁷, significant terrestrial landscape features etc) which the Terrestrial Biodiversity report focuses on and **NOT** fine scale aquatic, fauna or flora individual species as these have their own specific reporting protocols ⁸. Rather the Terrestrial Biodiversity report engages with the broader terrestrial elements, qualities, and ecological purpose(s) of the area.

In terms of indigenous plant species the few noted on the site are all, 'Least Concern' ("LC") and no, 'Species of Conservation Concern' ("SCC") ⁹ were noted or are (with high confidence) deemed likely.

As per the protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity published in Government Notice No. 320 in Government Gazette 43110 on 20 March 2020, by which this report is compiled, the stipulated screening tool result generated a, '**Very High**' sensitivity rating for Terrestrial Biodiversity (**Figure 1**).

which varying levels of threat, developmental and conservation planning considerations and stipulations have been applied based on facets such as remaining extent of each unit and threatening processes. The vegetation type is defined in terms of dominant, common as well as rare species, as well as association with landscape features such as soil or geology, topography and climate (<https://pza.sanbi.org/vegetation>).

⁶ Based on the Red List of Ecosystems (RLE) for terrestrial realm for South Africa.

⁷ Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan 2017.

⁸ Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme reporting protocol is different from Animal, Plant and Aquatic Species Theme.

⁹ Species of conservation concern are species that have a high conservation importance in terms of preserving South Africa's high floristic diversity and include not only threatened species, but also those classified in the categories Extinct in the Wild (EW), Regionally Extinct (RE), Near Threatened (NT), Critically Rare, Rare, Declining and Data Deficient - Insufficient Information (DDD). South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) 2010-12.

Best practice methodology as per the 20 March 2020, protocol ¹⁰ dictates that the highest sensitivity rating for any part of the site is ascribed to entire “the site” as a whole ¹¹.

The site sensitivity verification however **refutes** the screening tool result of, ‘Very High’ Terrestrial Biodiversity for the site ¹² and affirms that the site is in fact of, ‘**Low**’ Terrestrial Biodiversity sensitivity thereby resulting in a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement being the prescribed report required ¹³.

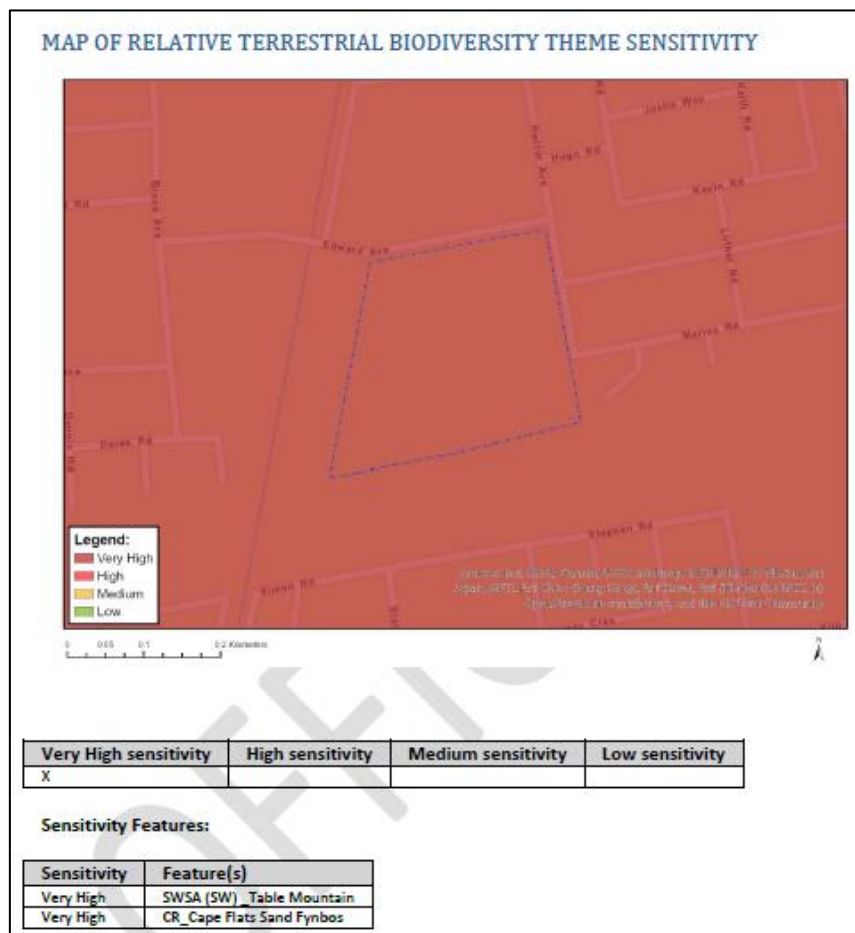


Figure 1: <https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool> produces a result of, ‘Very High’ Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity for the proposed Lotus River Housing Development.

¹⁰ No. 320, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE 43110.

¹¹ If any part of the proposed development footprint falls within an area of “very high” sensitivity, the assessment and reporting requirements prescribed for the “very high” sensitivity apply to the entire footprint

¹² Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme reporting protocol is different from Animal, Plant and Aquatic Species Theme.

¹³ 1.3. However, where the information gathered from the site sensitivity verification differs from the designation of “very high” terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity on the screening tool and it is found to be of a “low” sensitivity, then a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement must be submitted. (No. 320 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE 43110 20 MARCH 2020).

1.1 Project Description

The proposed development seeks to provide affordable residential housing in response to the acute demand for formalised accommodation in Lotus River and surrounding communities (Greater Retreat Area). The housing project is intended to integrate with existing municipal services and transport networks, improve the urban fabric by replacing vacant and under-utilised land with planned residential units, and contribute to social upliftment.

Public open space, internal roads, and service corridors will be incorporated into the development footprint to ensure accessibility and connectivity. The design will also consider opportunities for rehabilitation of green nodes or planting of indigenous vegetation along boundaries and open spaces, thereby enhancing aesthetics, providing shade, and contributing modestly to urban biodiversity within the highly modified context.

Preferred Alternative

No alternative designs were provided at the time of this assessment (08 September 2025) which focused on the project boundary provided and assuming development of all the site.

No-Go Alternative

The No-Go alternative for the proposed project would result in no change to the existing land use or Erf 6482, Lotus River and the *status quo* would remain – open and degraded vacant land serving no ecological or public benefit.

2. SITE INSPECTION DETAILS

Table 1: Site Inspection Details

Date:	07 September 2025
Duration:	Approximately 1 hours.
Season	Spring
Season Relevance	Botanical surveys are usually best undertaken in spring in the Western Cape (September) as many geophytic species are only visible then (Figure 2). Due to the state of the site and the analysis of factors such as absence of positive ecological drivers and the persistence of negative impacts, such as invasive alien plant invasion and trampling, strong inferences can be confidently made that no SCC's, which are sensitive to change, are present in any season.

The site was inspected on 07 September 2025 and, along with very few indigenous species, no SCC were noted on the site. Plant surveys in the Fynbos Biome are best undertaken in spring (refer to **Figure 2**). This site sensitivity verification was undertaken in spring, which is ideal. Even though certain species are present at differing times of the year based on the state of the site, which is completely transformed, the likelihood of SCC's being present during other seasons is very low - SCC's are rare because of the specific habitat requirements and their sensitivity to change. As such they are often the first species within a vegetation community to disappear which accounts for them becoming rare or a 'SCC'. As such if, as is the case, the fynbos community of the site has all but disappeared it is safely inferred that SCCs are the most unlikely to have remained.

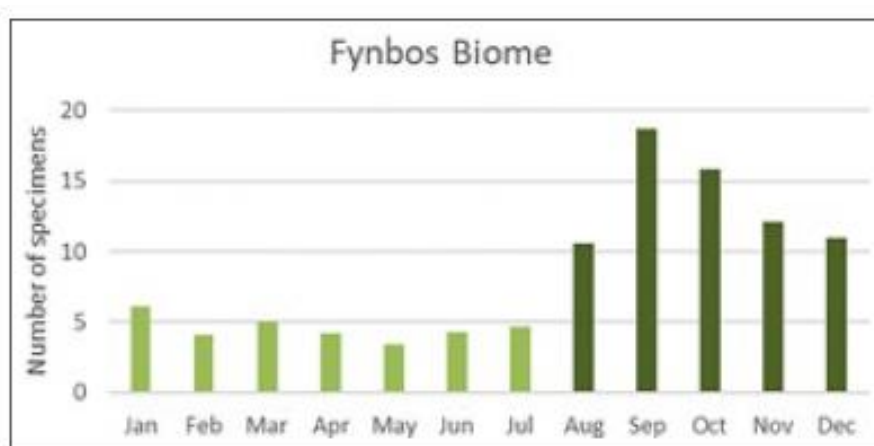


Figure 2: Plant assessment and collection month summary in the fynbos biome indicates optimal survey periods. BRAHMS online database. <http://posa.sanbi.org/>

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Study

- The report framework and subsequent content delivered is in accordance with 2020, Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial Fauna and Terrestrial Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa produced for the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries by the South African National Biodiversity Institute and BirdLife South Africa which is stipulated within the Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity as published in Government Notice No. 320 Government Gazette 43110 on 20 March 2020.
- Habitat modelling was not undertaken, however, inferences were made on the likelihood of presence or absence of species (in general) based on vegetation type drivers, species requirements, site connectivity and landscape position. In this case all necessary vegetation (habitat) drivers appear absent, negative impacts are present and whilst the habitat has been essentially transformed and is still usable by some faunal species for certain functions it is not suitable habitat for flora SCC's.

The sites PAOI is listed on the screening tool as having, **'Very High'** terrestrial biodiversity theme sensitivity features based on the listed presence of the following attributes:

➤ **SWSA (SW)_Table Mountain (Strategic Water Source Area - Surface Water)**

- Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) refer to the 10% of South Africa's land area that provides a disproportionate 50% of the country's water runoff. Understanding where these SWSAs are is therefore crucial to planning and management of water resources, including the ecosystems that support water quality and quantity. The 2021 spatial layer for SWSAs for surface water is

a fine-scale delineation of the SWSAs, intended to support the integration of SWSAs in a range of catchment- and local-level planning, management, and regulatory processes ¹⁴.

- The site falls well within the mapped-out extent of the Table Mountain SWSA along with the vast area of the Cape town Metropole, particularly the Cape Peninsula (**Figure 3**). This is therefore very broad scale spatial data as it includes even completely built-up areas or transformed areas where the level of biodiversity is, or could be, non-existent. As such this feature, especially in an urbanised context of this site, is not deemed a significant factor.



Figure 3: The site falls within the broad Table Mountain SWSA for surface water (see red arrow).

¹⁴ Lötter, M.C. & Le Maitre, D. (2021) Fine-scale delineation of Strategic Water Source Areas for surface water in South Africa using Empirical Bayesian Kriging Regression Prediction: Technical report. Prepared for the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), Pretoria

➤ CR_Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (Vegetation Type)

- The SANBI Red List of Ecosystems: Original dataset contains the historical / potential extent (circa 1750) of each of the 458 ecosystem types assessed. This represents a revision of the “List of terrestrial ecosystems that threatened or in need of protection” published in the government gazette in December 2011. The revision is based on the best available data and used the IUCN RLE risk assessment framework version 1.1 (Bland *et al.*, 2017). Ecosystem are categorised into one of four classes representing their risk of collapse; in descending order of risk: Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Least Concern. The national vegetation map, 2018 version (Mucina and Rutherford 2006; Dayaram *et al.*, 2019) provided the units of assessment for the RLE (Vegetation Unit / Type level).
- Any areas that have not been legally ploughed within the last 10 years (or are seen to be ‘undeveloped’) are considered by the screening tool to (still) be the historical ‘indigenous vegetation type’¹⁵ that is listed and mapped as occurring there according to Mucina and Rutherford/VegMap 2024 categories.
- The SANBI Red List of Ecosystems: Remnants layer, which is a suggestion (requiring ground truthing) of undeveloped remnants of historical vegetation types, shows the site as NOT potentially or still being considered the historical vegetation type which is important to note.
- The site, which is undeveloped is however still considered by the screening tool only as one potentially comprising a mixture of “CR” Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (FFd5). With this ascription, and based on the screening tool algorithm, the expectation is that some of the red data species, or SCCs, which are typically found within the unit, are potentially to be found there and that the site “should” be in a moderately residual state.
- The site has been ascribed, ‘Very High’ Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity status from the online screeningtool because it is suggested to historically comprise ‘Critically Endangered’ (“CR”) Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (FFd5) and as it has not been developed the assumption is that some of this may remain.

¹⁵ Indigenous vegetation: refers to 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 10 years’ (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Listing notice 3 of 2014).

- Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (FFd 5) is listed as Critically Endangered ("CR") under criteria B1(i), B1(iii) which relate to a restricted distribution, rate of loss, as well as ongoing threatening processes such as urban development, agriculture, and alien invasive plant encroachment.
- Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (FFd 5) is also recorded as having approximately 220 Red Data ("SCC") plant species (EX, EW, CR, EN & VU excl. VU D2) present within its distribution range, making it one of the most species-rich and conservation-priority ecosystems in South Africa.
- In addition, Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (FFd 5) supports at least 19 endemic plant species, many of which are restricted to isolated remnant patches, such as Kenilworth Racecourse Conservation Area, Edith Stephens Nature Reserve, and Tokai Park (Government Gazette 34809, Republic of South Africa, 2011).
- It is based on these ascriptions given to the site (the CBA status, historical vegetation type(s), protected status etc.) that the screening tool sensitivity rating of 'Very High' terrestrial biodiversity theme sensitivity for the site has been ascribed.
- This ascription of 'Very High' however **requires 'unpacking'/ground truthing**¹⁶ to determine whether the 'desktop' result(s) ascribed by the screening tool is an accurate ascription for the site (and thereafter whether a Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement or Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment is required). This is based on understanding why the ascriptions are given and if they are accurate (i.e. is the site still the listed vegetation type or does it fulfil the role of the SWSA status ascribed to it?).

3.2 Other Considerations

Biodiversity Spatial Conservation Planning

- The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan 2023. The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan ("WCBSP") is the product of a systematic biodiversity planning assessment that delineates Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) which require safeguarding to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems, including the delivery of ecosystem services, across terrestrial and freshwater realms. These

¹⁶ Ground truthing is the process of gathering and confirming data from the real world to verify remotely collected data

spatial priorities are used to inform sustainable development in the Western Cape Province. This product replaces all previous systematic biodiversity planning products and sector plans with updated layers and features.

Significantly, the site is **not** included in any of the WCBSP levels (Critical Biodiversity Area “CBA”, Ecological Support Area “ESA”, Other Natural Area “ONA”) or the City of Cape Town Biodiversity Spatial Plan thus suggesting that conservation authorities deem the site to have low terrestrial biodiversity and conservation value (refer to **Figure 4**) which is in contrast to a ‘Very High’ Terrestrial biodiversity ascribed by the screening tool.



Figure 4: The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan 2023 and the City of Cape Town Biodiversity Spatial Plan do not include the Lotus River Housing Development site even on the lowest end of the conservation planning spectrum as an Other Natural Area (ONA) **CapeFarmMapper**.

Satellite Imagery

Historical satellite imagery (**Figure 5**) was also obtained (courtesy Google Corporation) to investigate historical land use for the study area to attempt to deduce what, if any of these land use changes are notable - No significant changes are observable between the years 2000 - 2025. Apart from the buildings having fallen into disrepair there does not appear to be any visible vegetation structure changes such as shrubbery changing to grass. Rather this has remained constant (at least since 2000) and is indicative that the fynbos community that once was here has long since been removed. Fynbos communities are shrub based (observable on satellite imagery as dots or pattern) and throughout the available years the site is seen as one comprising exotic grasses instead (**Figure 5**). No corridor movement would be impeded by the proposed development as this is still available to the west (along the canal) and south sides of the site.





Figure 5: The proposed Lotus River Housing Development site in the years 2000 (top) and 2025 (below) indicate that parts of the site were once better developed and have since fallen into ruin whilst the undeveloped areas to the west have comprised the same homogenous grass visage (Google Earth).

Online Data

The iNaturalist website which collates 'citizen science' records of species and their locations was examined. This online database provides community based anecdotal records of species and is useful for providing a general impression of an area. This is done with caution as the data, even 'Research Grade' which has a community verified status, can be somewhat inaccurate in terms of exact locality used and species identifications.

There are no iNaturalist records of any species, whether indigenous species or exotic, floral or faunal on and around the site. The lack of records does not automatically equate with their absence however, no species recorded here is a telling sign of the state of the local ecology (**Figure 6**). The overall impression provided by online databases correlates with the site assessment and biodiversity spatial planning datasets (WCBSP) that the area is that the general biodiversity of the site is 'Low'.

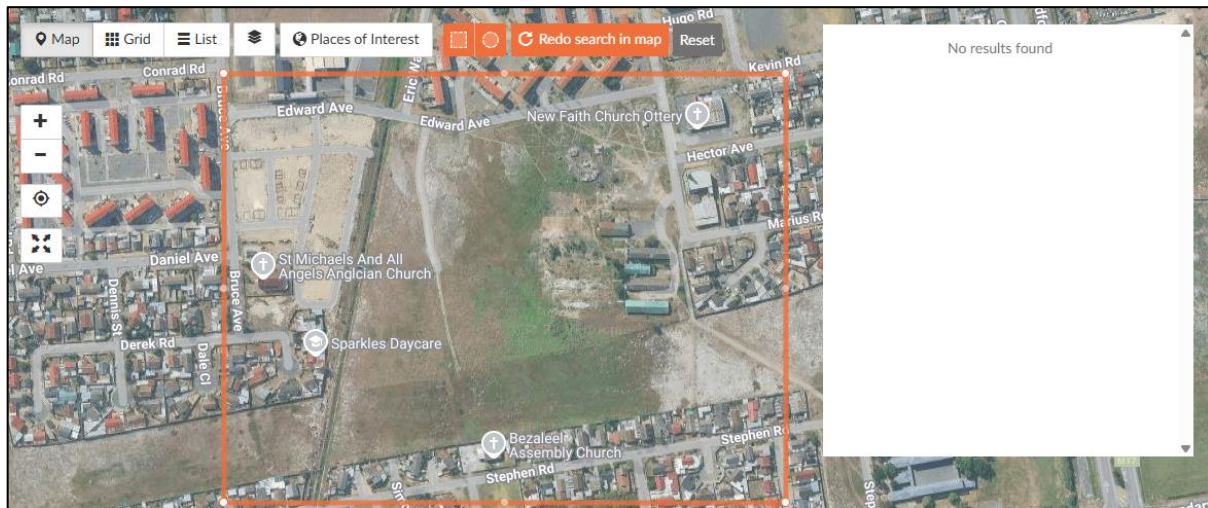


Figure 6: Inaturalist online database (2025) has no records for the site suggesting that ecological diversity is limited or 'Low'.

3.3 Field Survey

- The specialist physically traversed the study area on foot during a single day (07 September 2025).
- Due to the largely homogeneous state of the property no sample points were taken and the PAOI is recorded as the entire site footprint only.
- The habitat and any variance in this were characterised and the likelihood of any SCC being present was assessed.
- During the site inspection very few indigenous species and no SCC's were noted on the site. Plant surveys in the Fynbos Biome are best undertaken in spring. This site sensitivity verification was undertaken in spring, which is ideal, and based on the state of the site which is completely transformed the likelihood of SCC's being present during other seasons is also very low - SCC's are rare because of the specific habitat requirements and their sensitivity to change. As such they are often the first species within a vegetation community to disappear which accounts for them becoming rare or a 'SCC'. As such if, as is the case, the fynbos community of the site has all but disappeared it is safely inferred that SCCs are the most unlikely to have remained.
- The key indicators used to monitor ecosystem health, as per the recommendations of the Fynbos Forum, 2019, Version 2 Ecosystem Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in the Western Cape include the include density of invasive species, the indigenous plant cover (its

type, age and ecological condition), species richness, and the presence of key guilds of species, the abundance and distribution of populations of threatened species and others of conservation concern (consult the Red List of South African Plants - Raimondo *et al.*, 2009 and signs that appropriate fire regimes are being applied were considered (refer to **Table 2**).

Table 2: Criteria used to assess ecosystem condition.

ASSESSMENT CRITERION	PARAMETER
Physiognomy	• Presence or absence of strata
Floristics	• Red Data listed taxa • Diagnostic or key taxa
Functional traits	• Re-seeders vs Re-sprouters
Composition	• Species makeup and Density
Age	• Senescent, varying age classes

4. RESULTS

4.1 Assumptions and Limitations

- It is assumed that all third-party information used (e.g. reports, GIS data and satellite imagery) are correct at the time of generating this report.
- The survey was restricted to a single season (Spring), but it is not considered necessary to perform any additional surveys (refer Section 2: Site Inspection Details).

4.2 Sampling

- Due to the relatively small and homogenous nature of the site the entire area was treated as a single sample point.
- Habitat characteristics and likelihood of SCC being found was considered for the site as a singular sample point.
- The following **Table 3** details the general homogeneity across the site.

Table 3: Sample area.

Name	Habitat	Likelihood of SCC	Image
Weedy field	Apart from a few scattered shrubs the vast majority of the site is dominated by exotic grasses such as kikuyu grass <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> and other pastoral weeds such as wild oats <i>Avena fatua</i> . Patterson's curse <i>Echium plantagineum</i> is common throughout. No indigenous plant community (Cape Flats Sand Fynbos) or any listed vegetation type remains, and the area is considered replaced.	Low – Confidence HIGH	

The historical indigenous vegetation (Cape Flats Sand Fynbos) suggested to have been present on the site is described as, 'A species-rich, medium-tall to tall fynbos shrubland, with a well-developed restioid component and a notable presence of annuals and geophytes. The vegetation is typically dominated by members of the Proteaceae, Restionaceae and Ericaceae, interspersed with patches of asteraceous and ericaceous shrubs. The structure varies from dense, closed-canopy shrubland to more open restioid-dominated stands on deeper sands.' (Mucina and Rutherford, 2018). Examples of this vegetation types from Mucina and Rutherford are provided in **Figure 7**.



Figure 7: Left and Right: Examples of Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (Molteno, 2011) and (Massyn, A, 2008).

The site inspection affirms that there is no Peninsula Shale Fynbos or Peninsula Granite fynbos as a vegetation type left on the proposed development footprint. Despite a few scattered individual

indigenous plant species being present on the site the required assemblages, composition and strata of the vegetation types are all absent (**Figure 8** in comparison to examples from **Figure 7**).



Figure 8: The proposed Lotus River Housing Development site is devoid of any fynbos as a recognisable plant community or ecosystem (**Altern, September 2025**).

The entire site is in fact overrun with exotic alien grasses such as kikuyu *Pennisetum clandestinum* and other pastoral weeds including wild oats *Avena fatua* and Patersons curse *Echium plantagineum*. No indigenous plant community (Cape Flats Sand Fynbos) or any listed vegetation type remains, and the area is considered replaced. with some scattered indigenous shrubs, however, these are of IUCN 'Least Concern', are isolated and do not form a recognisable indigenous plant community.

Inferences have thus been made on the likelihood of certain species of conservation concern being present based on factors including the vegetation type drivers, species requirements and existing negative impacts. In this case all necessary positive drivers are absent (eg: appropriate fire), negative impacts present (e.g: invasive alien plant invasion, trampling, dumping, etc) and overall the conditions which would have previously enabled such species to live there have essentially been removed - If there is no suitable habitat or drivers, coupled with negative prolonged impacts it is enough to confidently infer that these specialised plants will not be present. The site, even though comprising vegetation, is essentially completely transformed into a mixture of mostly exotic and alien weeds and grasses. As none of the natural vegetation type (Cape Flats Sand Fynbos) is left as a unit, it is highly unlikely that the SCC's known from within these units are present as these species are generally the most habitat specific, sensitive, and thus the first to be lost on account of environmental change (which has occurred).

The site is seen as, 'Replaced - Adventive' (Thackway, R. and Lesslie, R. 2005) where native vegetation replacement has occurred by foreign species and completely changed the ecology of the area -

species alien to the locality and spontaneous in occurrence as the indigenous vegetation community has been suppressed by ongoing disturbances of the natural regenerative capacity and the dominant structuring species of the indigenous vegetation community has been removed, predominantly cleared or extremely degraded.

5. PROPOSED IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- No specific mitigation measures are suggested in terms of managing terrestrial plant species loss - There is no SSC or listed indigenous vegetation to be lost.
- The site must be kept clear of National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) listed invasive alien plant species as per the regulations - As per The Guidelines for Species listed as Invasive in terms of Section 70 of NEMBA and as required by section 76 of this act.
- Standard safety, health, environment, risk and quality ("SHERQ") site 'housekeeping' etiquette to be maintained (I.e.: No disposal of waste runoff into gutters/watercourses is allowed, all litter to be removed off site, register kept toilets to be regularly serviced and tied down at all times.

6. SUMMARY

- The proposed Lotus River Housing Development site is no longer the historically listed CR Cape Flats Sand Fynbos nor any other indigenous vegetation type - This vegetation type has been completely removed through consistent negative impacts (trampling and invasive alien plant invasion) and lack of positive vegetation drivers (appropriate fire regime etc) and the site now represents a transformed environment comprising almost exclusively exotic species;
- The change in habitat (fynbos) to weedy grassed field has resulted in significantly reduced flora biodiversity and associated significantly reduced faunal biodiversity;
- There is no obvious ecological role for the site in terms of corridor movement as this (regardless of actual usage in this urbanised setting) remains open along the canal to the west and greenbelt to the south;
- The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan ("**WCBSP**") and the City of Cape Town Biodiversity Spatial Plan do not afford the site ANY status (whether as a 'Critical Biodiversity Area' or, at the lower end of the planning spectrum as a 'Other Natural Area' and this is highly significant in showing that the site has very low terrestrial biodiversity and, subsequently, conservation value;
- The fact that the site is within a SWSA is not significant as this is a broad scale 'layer' that encompasses even urbanised areas and does not equate to, or have significant bearing on, terrestrial biodiversity levels.

7. CONCLUSION

- This compliance statement is applicable to the study area as described and shown in **Figure 5** only.
- The site is a completely transformed environment which is exotic and not a natural fynbos or indigenous ecological community. The positive ecological drivers required to achieve this are absent whilst negative impacts persist.
- The proposed development will therefore not have any significant impact on terrestrial biodiversity.
- There is therefore no loss of any terrestrial biodiversity or species of conservation concern expected to occur (high confidence) through the complete development of the site.
- There are no conditions to which this compliance statement is subjected.

There is no recognisable fynbos community/indigenous vegetation type or indigenous species of conservation concern that would be lost/impacted upon as a result of the proposed development. The exotic environment of the site subsequently results in lower overall biodiversity compared to the previous or 'historical' vegetation types/ecosystem that was once present and which then held high biodiversity and function.

In confirmation of this is the significant fact that the site has not been considered conservation worthy by the conservation authorities which is evidenced by its absence on the WCBSP and CoCT Biodiversity Spatial Plan. This absence, which is based on no significant ecological value or presence of indigenous vegetation and species of conservation concern, is confirmed to be accurate.

Both features for which the site was ascribed, 'Very High' Terrestrial Biodiversity sensitivity by the screening tool have been examined and refuted and no other reasons have been found to confirm this. As such The Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement confirms that the site is of '**Low**' Terrestrial Biodiversity sensitivity with negligible/non-existent impacts and the proposed development is therefore **acceptable from a terrestrial biodiversity perspective**.

REFERENCES

- De Villiers CC, Driver A, Clark B, Euston-Brown DIW, Day EG, Job N, Helme NA, Holmes PM, Brownlie S and Rebelo AB (2016) Fynbos Forum, Ecosystem Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in the Western Cape. Edition 2. Fynbos Forum and Botanical Society of South Africa, Kirstenbosch.
- Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M. 2018. Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- Raimondo, D., Von Staden, L., Foden, W., Victor, J.E., Helme, N.A., Turner, R.C., Kamundi, D.A. & Manyama, P.A., (eds) 2009. Red List of South African Plants. *Strelitzia* **25**. South African Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report content requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity published in Government Notice no. 320 Government Gazette 43110 on 20 March 2020
- South Africa, 2011. National List of Ecosystems that are threatened and in need of Protection. South African National Biodiversity Institute & Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Pretoria.
- Thackway, R. and Lesslie, R (2005). Vegetation Assets, States and Transitions (VAST): accounting for vegetation condition in the Australian landscape. BRS Technical Report, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra.
- <https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool>

8. CURRICULUM VITAE

Curriculum Vitae - Sean Altern

September 25

PERSONAL DETAILS	
Name	Sean Altern
Profession Title	Senior Consultant: SHERQ Services
Date of Birth	20 February 1985
Nationality	South African
Gender	Male
Identity Number	8502205184085
Marital Status	Not married
Drivers Licence	Code B
Languages	English, Afrikaans
QUALIFICATIONS	
Tertiary Education	
• National Diploma: Landscape Technology <i>Cape Peninsula University of Technology, 2003 – 2005</i> • BTH: Community Leadership <i>Cornerstone Institute, 2008 – 2010</i>	
Accredited SACNASP Memberships	
• South African Association of Botanists (SAAB) 713 • International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIAsa) 6456 • Land Rehabilitation Society of Southern Africa (LaRSSA) 33720 • Southern African Wildlife Management Association (SAWMA) • South African Wetland Society (SAWS) 974144 • Southern African Society for Horticultural Sciences (SASHS) • National Association of Clean Air (NACA) • Society of Wetland Sciences (SWS)	
Short Courses	
• Background to Beekeeping: Start with Why. UDEMY (2020) • SASS5 Accreditation. WRC, Water and Sanitation Environmental Affairs (2019). • Wetland Delineation Training. WCWF (2019) • Communication Intelligence for Sales. 2Interact (2019) • Waterfunds: Introduction and Feasibility Phase, The Nature Conservancy (2018) • ICS 300 Overview, Dynamic Incident Management (2017) • ICS Division/Group Supervisor: All Hazards, Dynamic Incident Management (2017) • ICS 200 & Division Supervisor, Dynamic Incident Management (2017) • Wildland Firefighting, Rocky Mountain Fire Company (2017) • Pest Control Operator: License Number P38906 (2017) • Helicopter Trooping, SANParks Newlands Fire Base (2016)	

- Crew Leader Training, Enviro Wildfire Services (2016)
- ICS 100&200, Dynamic Incident Management (2016)
- Invasive Species Consultant Training, SAGIC (2015) No. SAWC 1135
- Weed Control Skills Course, PCSIB (2015)
- Basic Wildfire Suppression Workshop, Enviro Wildfire Services (2015)
- First Aid, Level 1, Professional Emergency Care PEC (2015)
- Snake Handling Course, Cape Reptile Institute (2013)
- Small group 101, King of Kings Baptist Centre (2007)

WORK EXPERIENCE

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd, Westlake Business Park, Cape Town.
Current Position	Senior Consultant: SHERQ Services
Current Duties	• Assessments, • Management Plans (AVCP, Rehabilitation, Plant Rescue, Erosion), • Rehabilitation, Propagation, and Restoration, • Search and Rescue
Duration	December 2023 - Current
Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd, Westlake Business Park, Cape Town.
Previous Position	Consultant: SHERQ
Previous Duties	Project Manager etc: • Rewilding and Carbon Sequestration for Thicket Growth / South Pole, Eastern Cape Province. Consultant: • Assessments, • Management Plans (AVCP, Rehabilitation, Plant Rescue, Erosion), • Rehabilitation, Propagation, and Restoration, • Search and Rescue
Duration	Feb 2019 – December 2023
Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd, Westlake Business Park, Cape Town.
Previous Position	Conservation and Senior Landscape Technician
Previous Duties	• Botanical: ○ Assessments, ○ Appraisals, ○ Search and Rescue, ○ Rehabilitation & Erosion Plans & Implementation & Monitoring, ○ IAP Control plans, Implementation & Herbicide Application, ○ River Embankment Rehabilitation plans,

	○ Tree Mapping and Planting, ○ Landscaping, ○ Vegetable Gardens. • Human Wildlife Conflict: Faunal Search and Rescue, Urban Human Wildlife Conflict Predator Management Plan and Project Management (In conjunction with UCT ICWild). • Project Technician - Various (Avifaunal Breeding Habitats, Floating Islands etc). • Member of WCDM Type 1 Hotshot Fire Fighting and Fire Agent Crews,
Duration	Sep 2014 - Jan 2019
Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Past Position	Estate Manager at Bokkemanskloof Estate, Hout Bay, Cape Town
Past Duties	• Management including General, Security, Finance, Staff, Infrastructure, Communication and Environment (Forest rehabilitation, grounds etc), • Project lead on MID cleaning and greening and Capricorn Park garden maintenance.
Duration	June 2013 - Sep 2014

ACHIEVEMENTS

- NCC 2015 'Environment' - Runner Up
- NCC 2016 'Environment' - Winner
- NCC 2017 'Real Growth Top Award' - Winner
- NCC 2018 'Environment' - Runner Up
- NCC 2019 'Environment' - Runner Up
- NCC 2020 'Environment' - Winner
- NCC 2022 'Environment' - Runner Up
- NCC 2023 'Environment' - Runner Up
- Comrades Ultra Marathon finisher - 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018.
- Sent to the United States of America as part of a specialist NCC subcontracted wildland fire fighting crew to assist the Rocky Mountain Fire Company during their 2017 and 2018 seasons

PRESENTATIONS GIVEN

- Comrades Ultra Marathon finisher - 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018.
- Sent to the United States of America as part of a specialist NCC subcontracted wildland fire fighting crew to assist the Rocky Mountain Fire Company during their 2017 and 2018 seasons.
- Western Cape Wetlands Forum, 2015, Kirstenbosch – Floating Islands
- WWF's Sustainable Agriculture Producer Day, 2015, Infruitec Stellenbosch – Floating Islands
- National Wetland Indaba, 2015, Goudini Spa – Floating Islands
- Society for Ecological Restoration 8th World Conference, 2019, Paul Cluver Wines – Renosterveld Restoration

BOTANICAL PROJECT RECORD

EMPLOYER	PROJECT	TYPE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN/ROLE	DATE UNDERTAKEN & LOCATION
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Tournee Solar Facility	Alien Vegetation Control Plan	August 2025, Mpumalanga
Sinohydro SA	Oya Energy (Pty) Ltd Hybrid Facility 132kV OHPL	Botanical Search and Rescue	June 2025, Sutherland, Western Cape
Siyavuya Power Projects	Peddie Pembroke OHPL	Botanical Search and Rescue	June 2025, Peddie, Eastern Cape
Power Construction (Pty) Ltd	FE Overberg WEF (RF) Pty Ltd Phase 2 - Western Cape WEF	Botanical Search and Rescue	June 2025, Swellendam, Western Cape
SLR Consulting (Africa)	WESCO	Biodiversity Management Plan	June 2025, Atlantis, Western Cape
ACTOM (Pty) Ltd	Agulhas MTS	Botanical Search and Rescue	April 2025, Swellendam, Western Cape
Power Construction (Pty) Ltd	FE Overberg WEF (RF) Pty Ltd	Botanical Search and Rescue	April 2025, Swellendam, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEF	Retrospective Botanical Search and Rescue Reports	May 2025, Sutherland, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Wolseley OHPL	Part 2 AA Amendment	March 2025, Wolseley, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Wolseley WEF	Part 2 AA Amendment	March 2025, Wolseley, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Energy Facilities	CapeNature Permit Application Renewal (x5) - Application for a permit to pick protected and unprotected flora.	Sutherland, March 2025, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Western Cape Wind Farm (RF)(Pty) Ltd_WEF	CapeNature Permit Application - Application for a permit to pick protected and unprotected flora.	Swellendam, March 2025, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Overberg FE (RF)(Pty) Ltd_WEF	Alien Vegetation Control Plan	Swellendam, March 2025, Western Cape
African Clean Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd	Lower Maguduza Hydro Power Scheme	Protected Tree Mapping and Search and Rescue	January 2025, Manzini, Eswatini
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	Protea Village Development	Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	January 2025, Bishopscourt, Cape Town
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	Protea Village Development	Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement	January 2025, Bishopscourt, Cape Town
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	Protea Village Development	Terrestrial Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification	January 2025, Bishopscourt, Cape Town
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	Protea Village Development	Terrestrial Plant Species Site Sensitivity Verification	January 2025, Bishopscourt, Cape Town
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Overberg FE (RF)(Pty) Ltd_WEF	CapeNature Permit Application - Application for a permit to pick protected and unprotected flora.	Swellendam, December 2024, Western Cape
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	Oya Energy (Pty) Ltd Hybrid Facility	Botanical Search and Rescue Monitoring	November, 2024, Sutherland, Western Cape
Sinohydro SA	Oya Energy (Pty) Ltd Hybrid Facility	Botanical Search and Rescue	November, 2024, Sutherland, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Langhoogte WEF	Part 2 AA Amendment	November 2024, Botriver, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Western Cape Wind Farm (RF)(Pty) Ltd_WEF	Botanical Walkthrough and Permit Application	Swellendam, October 2024, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Overberg FE (RF)(Pty) Ltd_WEF	Botanical Walkthrough and Perit Application	Swellendam, October 2024, Western Cape

Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Wolseley OHPL	Part 2 AA Amendment	September 2024, Wolseley, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Wolseley WEF	Part 2 AA Amendment	September 2024, Wolseley, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	FE Overberg WEF and WC WEF	NPAES Verification Letter	September 2024, Swellendam, Western Cape
Atlantic Sands (Pty) Ltd	Erf 656 Schaap Kraal	Botanical Search and Rescue	September 2024, Strandfontein, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Witberg Monitoring	Botanical Monitoring	Maatjiesfontein, August 2024, Western Cape
Hogan Lovells Johannesburg Inc	ERF 792 Big Bay	NEMA Trigger Assessment	August 2024, Blouberg, Western Cape
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	UCT NMMSPG	NEMA Trigger Assessment	August 2024, Rondebosch, Cape Town
Savannah Environmental	Klawer WEF	Part 2 AA Amendment	July 2024, Klawer, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Witberg ADSS Telecoms Line	Species of Conservation Concern Assessment	July 2024, Touws River, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	FE Overberg WEF	Part 2AA Amendment Verification Letter	July 2024, Swellendam, Western Cape
Mossel Bay Municipality	Louis Fourie Corridor	Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment Report	July, 2024, Mossel Bay
Mossel Bay Municipality	Louis Fourie Corridor	Terrestrial Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification Report	June, 2024, Mossel Bay
Leeukoppie Estate	Ecological Burn	Vegetation Assessment	May, 2024, Hout Bay, Cape Town
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	SOYUZ Wind Energy Facility	Integrated Wildfire Management Plan	May, 2024, Bristown, Northern Cape
Vergelegen Wine Estate	Lourens River Rehabilitation	Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment Report	May, 2024, Somerset West, Cape Town
Vergelegen Wine Estate	Lourens River Rehabilitation	Terrestrial Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification Report	May, 2024, Somerset West, Cape Town
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	IRT Wynberg Bus Temporary Staging Area	Aquatic Biodiversity Species Verification Report	April, 2024, Kenilworth, Western Cape
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	IRT Wynberg Bus Temporary Staging Area	Terrestrial Biodiversity Species Verification Report	April, 2024, Kenilworth, Western Cape
John Hoal	Brackenfell Development	Terrestrial Plant Species Verification Report & Compliance Statement	April, 2024, Kuils River, Western Cape.
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Lupone Wind Energy Facility	Integrated Wildfire Management Plan	March 2024, Steytlerville, Eastern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Lupone Wind Energy Facility	Revegetation and Habitat Rehabilitation Plan	March 2024, Steytlerville, Eastern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Crest View Estate	Terrestrial Plant Species Specialist Assessment Report	Paarl, March 2024, Western Cape
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	OYA WEF	Botanical Search and Rescue	February - March 2024, Sutherland, Western Cape
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	OYA WEF	Nursery Construction and plant care: Specifications and Guidelines	February - March 2024, Sutherland, Western Cape
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	IRT Wynberg Bus Depot	Terrestrial Plant Species Verification Report	February 2024, Kenilworth, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	WC WEF	Revegetation and Habitat Rehabilitation Plan	November 2023, Swellendam Western Cape
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	Kareebosch WEF	Botanical Search and Rescue Species Identification	November 2023, Sutherland, Western Cape

Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	FE Overberg WEF	Revegetation and Habitat Rehabilitation Plan	November 2023, Swellendam, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	FE Overberg WEF	Verification Letter	November 2023, Swellendam, Western Cape
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	Oya Energy (Pty) Ltd Hybrid Facility	Botanical Search and Rescue Monitoring	October, 2023, Sutherland, Western Cape
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	Oya Energy (Pty) Ltd Hybrid Facility	Botanical Search and Rescue	October, 2023, Sutherland, Western Cape
CHAND Environmental Consultants	IRT Phase 2A - Work Package E01	Botanical Search and Rescue Assessment	September 2023, Wynberg, Cape Town
CHAND Environmental Consultants	IRT Phase 2A - Work Package 8	Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	August 2023, Wynberg, Cape Town
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	SOYUZ SOLAR PV Park all facilities.	Habitat Rehabilitation and Revegetation Plan	Britstown, July 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Good Hope 2 Solar PV Farm	Good Hope 2_Solar PV Farm_Part 2AA_Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment Report	Dealesville, June 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Good Hope 2 Solar PV Farm	Good Hope 2 Solar PV Farm_Rapid Ecological Due Diligence Report_Part 2 AA_V02	Dealesville, June 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Good Hope 1 Solar PV Farm	Good Hope 1_Solar PV Farm_Part 2AA_Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment Report	Dealesville, June 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Good Hope 1 Solar PV Farm	Good Hope 1 Solar PV Farm_Rapid Ecological Due Diligence Report_Part 2 AA_V02	Dealesville, June 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Good Hope 1 and Good Hope 2, 132kV OHPL and 33/132kV Substation	Walkthrough - Flora and Fauna	Dealesville, February 2023, Northern Cape
Drie Kuilen Nature Reserve	EIA Applicability Assessment	NEMA EIA Trigger Assessment	May, 2023, Touws River, South Africa
South Pole	Spekboom Thicket Restoration	Kirkwood Farm Suitability Assessment	April 2023, Eastern Cape, South Africa
Bestnet Property	Planning Application 55 Peak Rd, Fish Hoek	Rapid Botanical Assessment	Fish Hoek, April 2023, Western Cape
Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Witberg WEF Southern Access Road	Botanical Walkdown and Permit Application	Maatjiesfontein, April 2023, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Crest View Estate	Terrestrial Plant Species Specialist Assessment	Paarl, April 2023, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Crest View Estate	Rapid Botanical Due Diligence	Paarl, March 2023, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Good Hope 1 and Good Hope 2, 132kV OHPL and 33/132kV Substation	Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment report.	Dealesville, February 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Good Hope 1 and Good Hope 2, 132kV OHPL and 33/132kV Substation	Rapid Ecological Due Diligence	Dealesville, February 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Ground Mount Solar PVSEF	Rapid Ecological Due Diligence	Zwelitsha, February 2023, Eastern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	SOYUZ SOLAR PV Park Cluster 1 - 6	6 x Alien Vegetation Control Plans	Britstown, January 2023, Northern Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Landhoogte WEF OHPL	132kV Overhead Powerline Due Diligence Report	January 2023, Caledon, Western Cape
South Pole	Spekboom Thicket Restoration	Literature review, Nursery design and planning of restoration operations (Harvesting, Propagation, Planting).	2021- 2022, Eastern Cape, South Africa
Enel Green Power	Battery Storage Energy Facility	Alien Vegetation Control Plan	December 2022, Kathu, Northern Cape

Enel Green Power	Battery Storage Energy Facility	Rehabilitation Plan	December 2022, Kathu, Northern Cape
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	Rehabilitation Monitoring Iteration 4	December 2022, Melkbos, Western Cape
CHAND Environmental Consultants	Azalea Housing Development - Alternative 2	Updated Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	November 2022, Clifton, Cape Town
Eskom Holdings Limited	66kV Buffeljags Substation and a 66kV Chickadee 15km Overhead Powerline	Rehabilitation Audit	November, 2022, Swelldam, Western Cape
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	Oya Energy (Pty) Ltd Hybrid Facility	Botanical Search and Rescue Monitoring	November, 2022, Sutherland, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Crest View Estate	Terrestrial Plant Species Specialist Assessment	October, 2022, Paarl, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Landhoogte WEF	Part 2 AA Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Report	October, 2022, Caledon, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Landhoogte WEF	Revegetation and Habitat Rehabilitation Plan	October, 2022, Caledon, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Landhoogte WEF	Plant Rescue and Protection Plan	October, 2022, Caledon, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Landhoogte WEF	Alien Vegetation Control Plan	October, 2022, Caledon, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Landhoogte WEF	Part 2 AA Amendment Ecological Verification Letter	September, 2022, Caledon, Western Cape
Stonehurst Mountain Estate	Firescaping	Fire resistant Species List	September, 2022, Westlake Cape Town
CASIDRA	Romansrivier kliprivier Portion 20 of Farm 320	Rapid Botanical Assessment	September 2022, Wolseley, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Apollo Power Projects	Botanical Scoping Report	September 2022, Atlantis, Western Cape
Mosselbay Municipality	Erf 264 and 271 Reebok	Terrestrial Plant Species Specialist Assessment	September 2022, Reebok, Mosselbay
Private Property	Erf 2067	Forest and Protected Tree Assessment	August 2022, Hout Bay, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Witberg Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Botanical Walkthrough	August 2022, Matjiesfontein, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Witberg Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Botanical Search and Rescue - Geotechnical Areas	August 2022, Matjiesfontein, Western Cape
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Witberg Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment Report	July 2022, Matjiesfontein, Western Cape
Solagroup	Lichtenburg Solar PV Cluster 1, 2 & 3	Alien Vegetation Control Plans for three (3) combined sites	July 2022, Lichtenburg, Northwest Province
CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	IRT Ph2a Trunk Busway - E04	Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	June 2022, Nyanga, Western Cape
Bilton Wines	Rehabilitation Plan	Rehabilitation Plan*	July 2022, Stellenbosch, Cape Town
Bilton Wines	Alien Vegetation Control Plan	Alien Vegetation Control Plan Draft*	July 2022, Stellenbosch, Cape Town
Eagles Nest	Tree Removal for Baboon Proof Fence	Protected Tree Assessment	July, 2022, Hout Bay, Cape Town
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	Rehabilitation Monitoring Iteration 3	June 2022, Melkbos, Western Cape
Siyavuya Power Projects	Ankerlig Koeberg 136kV Extended Botanical Search and Rescue	Botanical Search and Rescue	June 2022, Melkbos, Western Cape
Vergelegen Wine Estate	Vergelegen Farm Watercourse Stabilization	Wetland and River Rehabilitation Replanting	June 2022, Somerset West
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Apollo Power Projects	Terrestrial Biodiversity Due Diligence Report	June 2022, Atlantis, Western Cape

CHAND Environmental Consultants cc	IRT Ph2a Trunk Busway - E2	Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	June 2022, Nyanga, Western Cape
iX engineers (Pty) Ltd	Waverenskroon Dam	Botanical and Faunal Search and Rescue	May 2022, Tulbagh, Western Cape
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Dominion Solar PV Cluster	Three (3) Alien Vegetation Control Plans (AVCP x 3)	April 2022, Klerksdorp.
Vergelegen Wine Estate	Embankment Stabilization	Erosion Rectification and Prevention	April/May 2022, Somerset West
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	IAP maintenance Iteration 3	April 2022, Melkbos, Western Cape
Monster Energy	Dark Fest BMX Route	Rehabilitation Assessment	May, 2021, Vuurberg Estate, Cape Town
Sillito Environmental Consulting	Erf 6849	Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement	March, 2022, Cape Town
Eskom	Gromis-Juno 400 kV transmission line Section C	Botanical Search and Rescue	February 2021 – March 2022, Koekenaap, Western Cape
Enel Green Power	Battery Storage Energy Facility	Botanical Site Opinion	February 2022, Kathu, Northern Cape
Siyavuya Power Projects	Ankerlig Koeberg 136kV Botanical Search and Rescue	Botanical Search and Rescue	February 2022, Melkbos, Western Cape
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	Rehabilitation Monitoring Iteration 2	February 2022, Melkbos, Western Cape
iX engineers (Pty) Ltd	Waverenskroon Dam	No Go zones for sensitive vegetation delineation	November 2021, Tulbagh, Western Cape
Mulilo Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Prieska PV	Vegetation Rehabilitation Monitoring	October 2021, Copperton, Northern Cape
Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV	Vegetation Rehabilitation Monitoring	October 2021, Copperton, Northern Cape
Private	ERF163916 Tree Assessment	Tree Identification and Assessment	20 October 2021, Plumstead, Cape Town
Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Witberg Wind Energy Facility	Botanical Search and Rescue	October 2021, Laingsburg.
EZulu Game Reserve	Rehabilitation plan, Landing Strip, 24G Rectification	Rehabilitation Plan	May, 2021, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape
EZulu Game Reserve	Rehabilitation Plan, Dam Decommissioning, 24G Rectification	Rehabilitation Plan	May, 2021, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape
EZulu Game Reserve	Botanical Loss Assessments: Pipeline, Landing Strip, lodges. 24G Rectification	Retrospective Botanical Impact Assessment for loss.	May, 2021, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape
Monster Energy	Dark Fest BMX Route	Rehabilitation Assessment	May, 2021, Vuurberg Estate, Cape Town
Ezulu Game Reserve	Ezulu Game Reserve	Rehabilitation Plan: Landing Strip	May, 2021, Grahamstown
Sillito Environmental Consulting	Erf 511	Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement	May, 2021, Cape Town
CHAND Environmental Consultants	IRT Feeder	Botanical Statements E05 & E07	March 2021, Cape Town
Hydro Organic Holdings Pty. Ltd.	Klein Dassenberg Hydroponic Production Facilities	Conservation Management Plan	March 2021, Cape Town
Hydro Organic Holdings Pty. Ltd.	Klein Dassenberg Hydroponic Production Facilities	Rehabilitation Plan	March 2021, Cape Town
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	IAP Management	July, 2021, Melkbos, Western Cape
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability NRV1 and NRV2	Fynbos Rehabilitation and Monitoring	May, 2021, Melkbos Western Cape
Mkhulu EDP	Ankerlig Sterrekus 400kV Powerline	PCO (Pest Control Operator for Herbicide Application)	October 2020, Melkbos, Western Cape

Mulilo Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Prieska PV	Vegetation Rehabilitation Monitoring	September 2020, Copperton, Northern Cape
Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV	Vegetation Rehabilitation Monitoring	September 2020, Copperton, Northern Cape
CHAND Environmental Consultants	Clifton Apartments, Erven 83 and 563	Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	September 2020, Clifton, Cape Town
Vergelegen Wine Estate	Vergelegen Farm Watercourse Stabilization	Botanical Search and Rescue and Riparian Rehabilitation (13000 plants)	September 2020 – June 2021, Somerset West
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	Rehabilitation Plan	September 2020, Melkbos, Western Cape
David Hellig Abrahamse Professional land Surveyors	50 Main Road Urban Development	Riparian Delineation and Impact Assessment	August, 2020, Newlands, Cape Town
Ezulu Game Ranch	Fire Management Plan Section	Vegetation Descriptions and Associated Fire Threat	August 2020, Eastern Cape
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	Botanical Search and Rescue	August 2020, Melkbos, Western Cape
Umvoto	Melkbos Return Flow Capability	Botanical Search and Rescue Site Assessment	July 2020, Melkbos, Western Cape
CHAND Environmental Consultants	Azalea Housing Development	Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	July 2020, Clifton, Cape Town
Private	IAP Management and Landscaping	Plot Clearance and Landscape Design and Installation	June 2020, Noordhoek, Cape Town
Chand Environmental Consultants	IRT Bus Depot Wynberg	Botanical Impact Assessment	February 2020, Kenilworth, Cape Town
AfriSam (Pty) Ltd	AfriSam Saldanha Mine	Vegetation Rehabilitation Report	February 2020, Saldanha, Western Cape
AECOM SA (Pty) Ltd	Kayamandi Northern Extension Water Supply Pipeline	Botanical Impact Assessment	December, 2019, Stellenbosch, Western Cape
ALE-Heavylift	Rehabilitation of T1 Transport Incident Site, Piekenierskloof Pass	Vegetation Rehabilitation and Erosion Control	December 2019, Citrusdal, Cederberg, Western Cape, South Africa
Michael Philips	ERF8807 - SR1 Tree Assessment	Tree Identification and Assessment	November 2019, Fish Hoek, Cape Town
Sinapi biomedical (Pty) Ltd	Kolkiesrivier Aanwysings Gypsum Mine	Vegetation Rehabilitation Report	November, 2019, Tankwa, Western Cape
Mulilo Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Prieska PV	Vegetation Rehabilitation Monitoring	November 2019, Copperton, Northern Cape
Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV	Vegetation Rehabilitation Monitoring	November 2019, Copperton, Northern Cape
Monster Energy	Dark Fest BMX Route	Rehabilitation Assessment and Plan	November 2019, Vuurberg Estate, Stellenbosch
Hoal Contracting	Brackenfell Development	Botanical Survey	October 2019, Brackenfell, Western Cape, South Africa
Nordex Energy South Africa	Roggeveld Wind Energy Facility	Botanical Search and Rescue	October 2019, Sutherland, Northern Cape, South Africa
ALE-Heavylift	Emergency Recovery of T1 Transport Combination, Piekenierskloof Pass,	Botanical Search and Rescue Assessment	October 2019, Citrusdal, Cederberg, Western Cape, South Africa
Rigamani Construction (Pty)Ltd	Expansion of Komsberg Substation	Fauna and Flora Search and Rescue	October 2019, Sutherland, Northern Cape
SANParks	BSP	Alien Vegetation Density Assessment Training	September, 2019, TMNP, Western Cape, South Africa

Greenenergyconsulting	Noblesfontein Wind Farm	Vegetation Monitoring	September 2019, Victoria West, Northern Cape
Rigamani Construction (Pty)Ltd	Expansion of Komsberg Substation	Flora Search and Rescue	July 2019, Sutherland, Northern Cape
Kudumane Manganese Resources	Biodiversity Assessment	Flora and Fauna Biodiversity Assessment	May 2019, Hotazel, Northern Cape
Rigamani Construction (Pty)Ltd	Extended Expansion of Komsberg Substation	Fauna and Flora Search and Rescue Assessment	April 2019, Sutherland, Northern Cape
Rigamani Construction (Pty)Ltd	Expansion of Komsberg Substation	Fauna and Flora Search and Rescue Assessment	March 2019, Sutherland, Northern Cape
Atlantic Beach Estate	Fynbos Corridors	Botanical Appraisal: Condition, Management and Fire Risk.	March 2019, Melkbos, Western Cape
Department of Defense	Fort Ikapa	Botanical Impact Assessment	February 2019, Goodwood, Cape Town
Paul Cluver Wines	Renosterveld Rehabilitation	Vegetation Rehabilitation	February 2019, Elgin, Western Cape
Mosselbay Municipality: Conservation Personnel Capacity Building & Training	Conservation Personnel Capacity Building & Training	Lecturing - IAP and Fire	February 2019 - Mosselbay
Sillito Environmental Consulting	Erf 164232	Botanical Impact Assessment	February 2019, Muizenberg, Cape Town
Mulilo Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Prieska PV	Rehabilitation Monitoring	November 2018, Copperton, Northern Cape
Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV (Pty) Ltd	Mulilo Sonnedix Prieska PV	Rehabilitation Monitoring	November 2018, Copperton, Northern Cape
Grandstand Management	Fernkloof Nature Reserve, Cape Epic Potential Route	Vegetation and Route Suitability Assessment	October 2018, Hermanus, Western Cape
MKHULU EDP	Ankerling Sterrekus 400kV Power Line Atlantis	Alien Vegetation Assessment	September 2018,
Chand Environmental Consultants	Erf 91191, Kenilworth	Botanical Assessment	September 2018, Wynberg, Cape Town
Matabane Communal Property Association	Matabane Community Land Claim	Motivation for Declaration as Nature Reserve	July 2018, Limpopo Province
Private	Hedge	Design and Planting of indigenous security hedge	June 2018, Noordhoek, Cape Town
Abseil Africa	Assessment of Abseil Africa's impact on the flora of the Upper Cable Way	Botanical Assessment	March 2018, Table Mountain National Park
Smartmatta	Herbiciding	Herbiciding POA and Implementation	March 2018, Blackheath
Sarel Bester Ingenieurs	Enlargement of the Rivierdam	Rivierdam Rehabilitation & Erosion and Sedimentation plans & Method Statements.	March 2018, Ceres
AfriSam (Pty) Ltd.	Integrated Wildfire Management Plan	Alien Vegetation Control Programme	February 2018, Saldanha Bay
Monster Energy	Dark Fest BMX Route	Rapid Ecological Appraisal	December 2017, Vuurberg Estate, Stellenbosch
RTD	Grey Water Disposal	Rapid Ecological Appraisal	October 2017, Cloof Wine Estate
UWT	The upgrade of 33.7 km of National Route N2, between Mtunzini toll plaza (Section 28, km 42.7) and Empangeni T-junction (Section 29, km 13.0)	Alien Vegetation Management and Monitoring Plan & River Rehabilitation Plan	November 2017, Mtunzini, Kwa-Zulu Natal
Chand Environmental Consultants	IRT Feeder BAR Routes 1, 2 and 3.	Botanical Assessments (x9)	July 2017, Mitchells Plain
Chand Environmental Consultants	Portion - Cape Town Film Studios	Botanical Assessment.	July 2017, Somerset West

Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Noblesfontein Windfarm Invasive Alien Plants APO	Design and Implementation of IAP Annual Plan of Operations.	June 2017, Victoria West
Paul Cluver Wines	De Rust Dam Fynbos Rehabilitation	Fynbos Rehabilitation: Method Statements and Training.	May 2017, Grabouw
MKHULU EDP	Ankerling Sterrekus 400kV Power Line	Botanical Search and Rescue - Project Lead.	May 2017 – March 2018, Atlantis
Motion Projects	Erf 5497 Century City	Rapid Ecological Appraisal - Project Lead.	February 2017, Century City
ACED	Lower Maguduza Hydro Power Scheme: Swaziland	Tree Mapping and Consultation - Project Lead.	Dec 2016, Swaziland
ESKOM	Tulbagh Portion: 765kV Power Line	Botanical Search and Rescue - Primary Assistant.	August 2016, Tulbagh
Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd	Noblesfontein Windfarm IAP Clearing and Veld Rehabilitation	Herbiciding and Re-seeding - Project Lead.	July 2016, Victoria West
Longyuan Mulilo	De Aar 1 & 2 Windfarms	Botanical Search and Rescue - Primary Assistant.	October 2015, De Aar/Philips Town
Department of Environmental Affairs	Laingsburg Prosperity Project	Town Greening and Community Vegetable Nursery Design, Construction & Training: Vegetables and Snakes.	August 2015, Laingsburg
Table Mountain Fund	Vergenoegd Waterbird Habitat and Water Quality Project	Floating Island Pilot Project - Project Lead.	April 2015, Boland/Overberg
Capricorn Business Park	Various Business' Gardens	Garden Maintenance and Supervision	2015, Muizenberg
Muizenberg Improvement District	Royal Road Landscaping	Landscaping - Project Lead	January 2015, Muizenberg
Sasol Fuels Research Laboratory	SASOL FRL Landscaping	Landscaping and Garden Maintenance - Project Lead.	October 2014, Muizenberg
Bokkemenskloof HOA	Ravine Forest Rehabilitation	Implementation of Indigenous Forest Rehabilitation plan.	July 2014