

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR THE UNAUTHORISED ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE-RANGE CHICKEN HOUSES ON PORTION 34 OF FARM 811, TESSELAARSDAL, CALEDON, WESTERN CAPE

APRIL 2026

(Updated August 2025)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Solitaire Free Range (Pty) Ltd undertook the unauthorised establishment of free-range chicken houses on Portion 34 of Farm 811 near Tesselaarsdal, Caledon, Western Cape (hereafter referred to as "the project site").

The DFFE Screening Tool classified the site as having Very High Aquatic Biodiversity sensitivity; however, a Site Sensitivity Verification Report (March 2026) refined this to Medium to High sensitivity within the broader freshwater context. This is primarily due to the presence of an endangered valley-bottom wetland associated with the Hartbees and Klein Rivers. The development footprint itself is located within a historically transformed agricultural area exhibiting low aquatic sensitivity.

The site is situated within the Klein River Catchment (Quaternary Catchment G40J) of the Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area. Freshwater features in the surrounding area include the Hartbees and Klein Rivers and their associated wetlands, with only the Hartbees River wetland located within 32 m of the project footprint and therefore representing the primary receptor of potential impact.

The affected wetland is classified as a channelled valley-bottom system within a critically endangered vegetation type (Western Ruens Shale Renosterveld). It is considered natural but moderately to largely modified (PES Category C/D), largely due to extensive infestations of alien invasive vegetation. Despite this, the wetland remains of Moderate to High Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) and is associated with aquatic Critical Biodiversity Areas and a FEPA-listed wetland system.

Assessment findings indicate that the unauthorised activities occurred outside of the wetland and riparian zone, with no direct impacts on aquatic habitat, biodiversity, or hydrological functioning observed during the construction phase. Potential impacts are limited to indirect effects during the operational phase, primarily minor water quality risks associated with the washing of chicken houses. Existing management practices, such as dry-cleaning prior to washing and discharge into grassed swales, substantially reduce contaminant loads and limit pathways to the wetland.

Additional mitigation measures are recommended to further reduce potential risks, including the installation of a vegetated settling/attenuation pond, improved stormwater management, use of low-toxicity cleaning agents, continued manure management practices, routine maintenance of drainage systems, and engagement with the Working for Water Programme for alien vegetation clearing. With these measures in place, the residual impact on the wetland is expected to be Very Low.

In conclusion, although the adjacent wetland is of Moderate to High ecological importance, the unauthorised development has resulted in no direct impacts and only very low indirect risks, which can be effectively managed through the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

From a regulatory perspective, the activity falls within 32 m of a watercourse and may trigger environmental authorisation requirements under NEMA. **This activity is however expected to have a Very Low, indirect negative impact on the affected wetland area.** Furthermore, application of the DWS Risk Assessment Matrix (GN R509 of 2016) indicates a **Low risk** rating for the operational phase. **Accordingly, a General Authorisation in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) is considered sufficient for the activity.**

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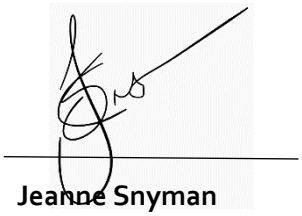
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, **Jeanne Snyman,** declare that -

- I am subcontracted as a specialist consultant by PHS Consulting, for input on the freshwater impacts related to the unauthorised establishment of free-range chicken houses on Portion 34 of Farm 811, Tesselaarsdal, Caledon, Western Cape.
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in Regulation 8;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Jeanne Snyman

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Glossary of Terms

Alluvial Material / deposits Sedimentary deposits resulting from the action of rivers, including those deposited within river channels, floodplains, etc.

Baseflow The component of river flow that is sustained from groundwater sources rather than from surface water runoff

Facultative Occurring optionally in response to circumstances rather than by nature; applied to wetland plants in this context – a facultative species is a species usually found in wetlands, but occasionally found in non-wetland areas

Herb A small non-woody plant in which the aerial parts die back at the end of every growing season

Herbaceous A plant having little or no woody tissue and persisting usually for a single growing season

Hydrology The scientific study of the distribution and properties of water on the earth's surface

Hydrogeomorphological zone An area defined by the interaction and linkage of hydrologic processes with landforms or earth materials and the interaction of geomorphic processes with surface and subsurface water in temporal and spatial dimensions

Hydrophyte A plant that grows in water or in conditions that are at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of saturation by water – these are typically wetland plants

Macrophyte An aquatic plant that grows in or near water. Macrophytic plants can be emergent, submerged, or floating

Marginal Plants and habitat on the edge of waterbodies

Obligate Hydrophyte A plant species that almost always occurs in wetlands (>99% of the time)

Pediment(ation) A gentle slope, cut into bedrock, occurring below a much steeper slope, extending at a flatter gradient down to a valley bottom.

Reach/ section A portion/stretch of a river

Riparian Zone The physical structure and associated vegetation of the areas associated with a watercourse which are commonly characterised by alluvial soils, and which are inundated or flooded to an extent and with a frequency sufficient to support vegetation of species with a composition and physical structure distinct from those of adjacent land areas

Abbreviations

CBA –Critical biodiversity areas

DSP – Decision Support Protocol

DWAF - Department of Water and Forestry

EIS – Ecological Importance and Sensitivity

ELU – Existing Lawful Use

ESA – Ecological Support Areas

HGM (zone) – Hydrogeomorphological zone

NAEHMP – National Aquatic Ecosystem Health Monitoring Programme

NEMA – National Environmental Management Act

NFEPA – National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area

NWA – National Water Act

PES – Present Ecological State

REC – Recommended Ecological Class

RHP – River Health Programme

RMO – Recommended Management Objective

WCBSP – Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan

WMA – Water Management Area

Introduction

The client, Solitaire Free Range (Pty) Ltd, has undertaken the unauthorised establishment of free-range chicken houses on Portion 34 of Farm 811, Tesselaarsdal, Caledon, Western Cape (hereafter referred to as "the project site").

The DFFE Screening Tool indicated a Very High Aquatic Biodiversity sensitivity for the site. A subsequent Site Sensitivity Verification Report (March 2026), differed slightly from this classification, finding the broader freshwater context of the area to be of Medium to High Aquatic Biodiversity sensitivity, largely due to the presence of an endangered wetland type within the 500 m and 32 m radii of the project site.

Considering that the actual project footprint is located within an already degraded area that has been used for farming purposes for many years, and which now exhibits very low aquatic biodiversity sensitivity, together with the fact that the activity has not resulted in any direct impacts on the adjacent wetland, a compliance statement was deemed sufficient for use in both the Environmental and Water Use Application processes.

Key Legislative Requirements

National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)

The Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS) is the custodian of South Africa's water resources and therefore assumes public trusteeship of water resources, which includes watercourses, surface water, estuaries, or aquifers. The National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998) allows for the protection of water resources, which includes:

- The maintenance of the quality of the water resource to the extent that the water resources may be used in an ecologically sustainable way;
- The prevention of the degradation of the water resource; and
- The rehabilitation of the water resource.

A watercourse means:

- A river or spring;
- A natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
- A wetland, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and
- Any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse, and a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks.

The NWA recognises that the entire ecosystem, and not just the water itself, and any given water resource constitutes the resource and as such needs to be conserved. No activity may therefore take

place within a watercourse unless it is authorised by the DWS. For the purposes of this project, a wetland area is defined according to the NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998): "Land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil".

Wetlands have one or more of the following attributes to meet the NWA wetland definition (DWAF, 2005):

- A high water table that results in the saturation at or near the surface, leading to anaerobic conditions developing in the top 50 cm of the soil;
- Wetland or hydromorphic soils that display characteristics resulting from prolonged saturation, i.e. mottling or grey soils; and
- The presence of, at least occasionally, hydrophilic plants, i.e. hydrophytes (water-loving plants).

Proposed Classes of Water Resource and Resource Quality Objectives for the Breede-Gouritz Catchment

In addition to the above legislation, the Department of Water and Sanitation has released the proposed classes of water resources and Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs) for the Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area, as published in Government Notice 1298 of Gazette 42053 on 23 November 2018, in terms of Section 13(4) of the National Water Act (1998).

For the G40J Catchment, which falls within the F10 Overberg East Renosterveld zone, only general RQOs are applicable.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF WATER RESOURCE CLASSES PER INTEGRATED UNIT OF ANALYSIS AND ECOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m^3/a)
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G40J		Hartbees River	Nii4	D	18.40
		G40K		Steenbok River	Niv45	E	10.80
		G40K	F10-R14	Klein River	Nv23	C/D	38.38
		G50G		Sout River	Nii6	D	4.20
		G50H		DeHoopVlei River	Nii7	B	27.10

National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)

24G Process:

Section 24G of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) provides for the rectification of the unlawful commencement of listed activities. This process is triggered when an activity that requires environmental authorisation in terms of the NEMA Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) Regulations has already been initiated or completed without such authorisation. Typically, this includes activities that occur within environmentally sensitive areas, such as within 32 m of a watercourse (including wetlands), or where infrastructure exceeds specified development thresholds (e.g. clearance of indigenous vegetation, construction of agricultural infrastructure, or transformation of land).

In such cases, the applicant is required to submit a Section 24G application to the competent authority, which includes a retrospective assessment of the environmental impacts of the unauthorised activity, as well as proposed mitigation and rehabilitation measures. The competent authority may then decide to grant or refuse authorisation and may impose an administrative fine and specific conditions.

Desktop Study

Site location and regional description

The study site is located off Karwyderskraal Road, approximately 18 km southeast of Caledon. It falls within the Klein River Catchment, specifically Quaternary Catchment G40J, within the Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area (WMA).

The surrounding landscape is characterised by undulating hills and valleys, largely under agricultural use, and includes several small tributaries as well as the Hartbees River. Prominent landscape features in the vicinity include the Steenboksberg Mountain to the north-west and the Kleinrivier Mountains to the south.

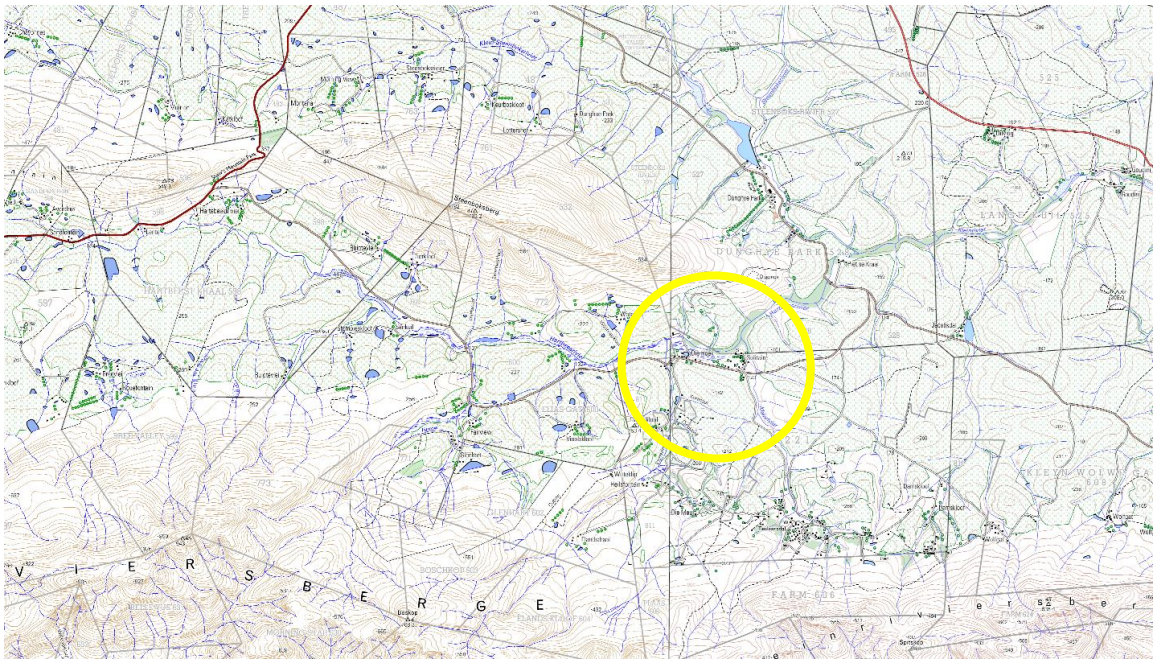


Figure 1: 1:50 000 Topographical map of the area with the project location (3419AD)

Proposed Activity

As noted, the client has engaged with the unauthorised establishment of free-range chicken houses on the said property. The unauthorised activities involve the construction and establishment of 8 free-range chicken houses; there are 10 houses total on the property. These activities have occurred within 32m of the Hartebees River.

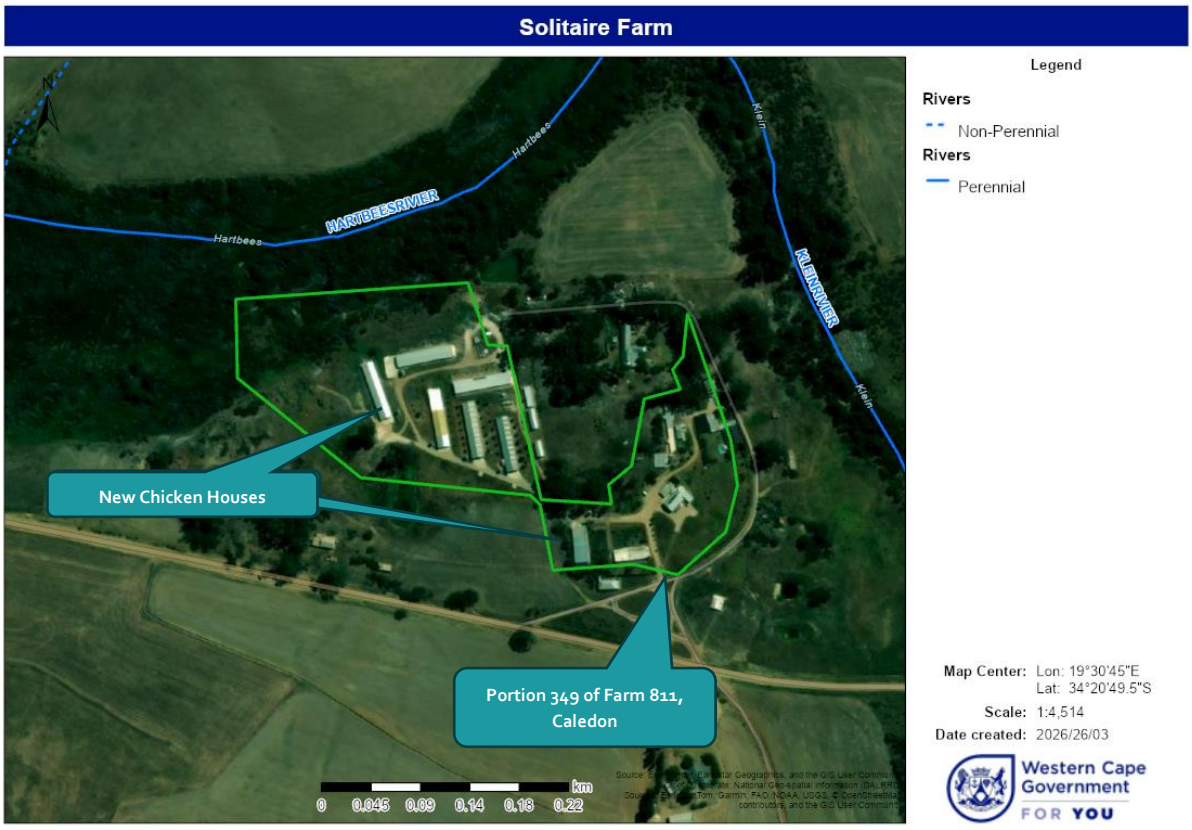


Figure 2: Satellite imagery over the study area showing the existing activities in relation to the affected freshwater features (CFM, 2026).

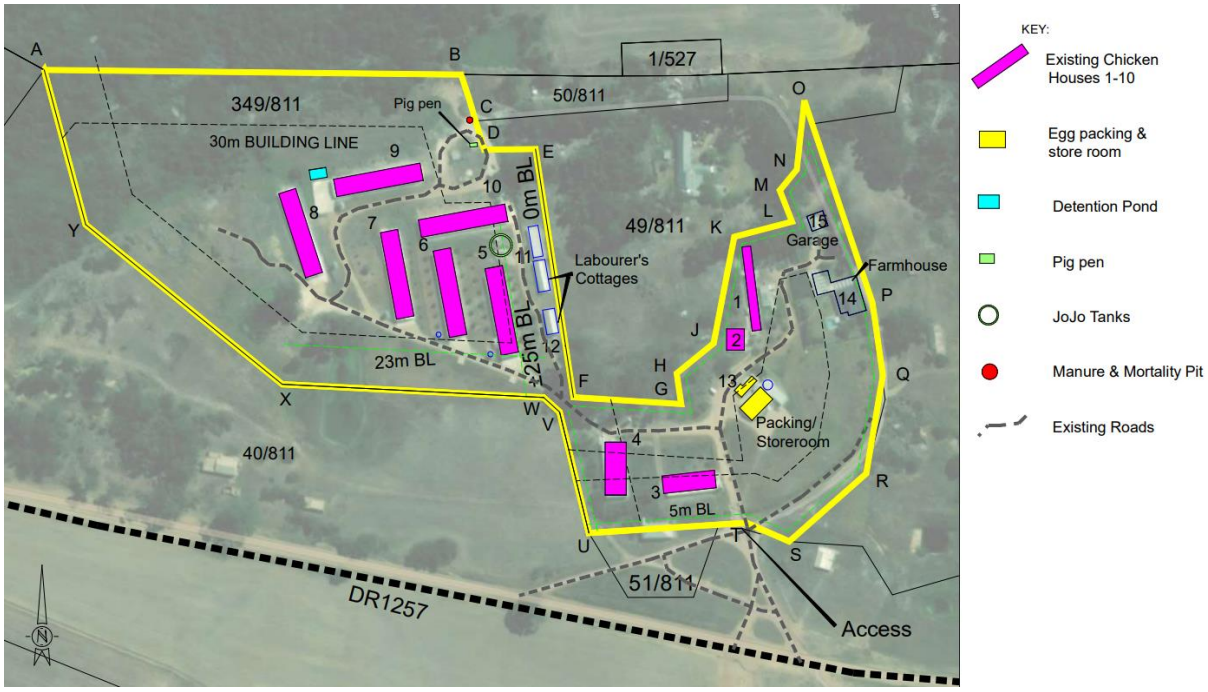


Figure 3: Layout plan of the project site.

Historical and current land use

The project site generally consists of agricultural land bordered by a few watercourses. According to the National Land Cover Map (Figure 4), the area within which the activities took place is classified as a mix of Cultivated – fallow land & old fields (low shrubs (light pink) and trees (maroon), Shrubland – Low Shrubland Fynbos (light green), Forest land - contiguous low forest & thicket and Builtup-industrial (yellow green areas).

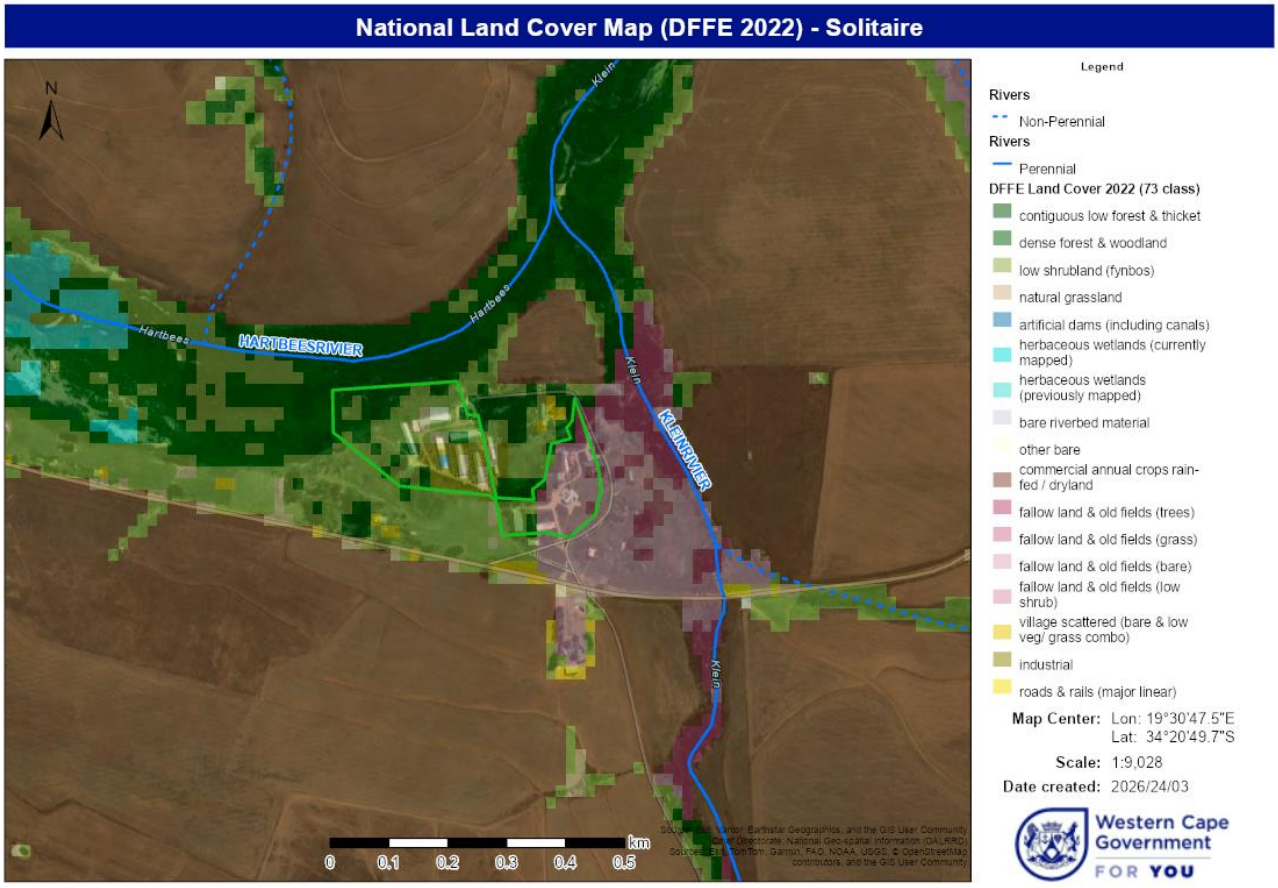


Figure 4: National land cover map (2014) covering the proposed development area (CFM, 2026)

Google Earth's Timeline function was used as reference imagery (accessed March 2026) for historical land use as well as identification of any wet areas. Google Earth imagery from September 2004 is the earliest available clear footage covering the affected areas and was used together with a comparison from November 2009 and June 2020 to look at historical land use and whether the site was extensively altered in the past, or to detect large changes in the land use of the catchment. The maps are also used to identify areas where possible aquatic ecosystems occur or might have occurred.

The site has remained largely under consistent agricultural use over time. Limited surface water movement is visible along the south-western boundary, which is most likely associated with a historical watercourse/wetland area. This area now largely consists of 2 dams with occasional subsurface water movement. During the field visit, no wetland vegetation was found over this area, which is largely covered with Kikuyu grass and utilised for grazing. The floodplain wetland associated with the Hartbees River appears unchanged over this period. Vegetation clearing along the Klein River occurred before 2004, followed by gradual re-establishment, however, largely by alien vegetation. Vegetation associated with both river systems and their wetlands is largely dominated by alien invasive plant species.

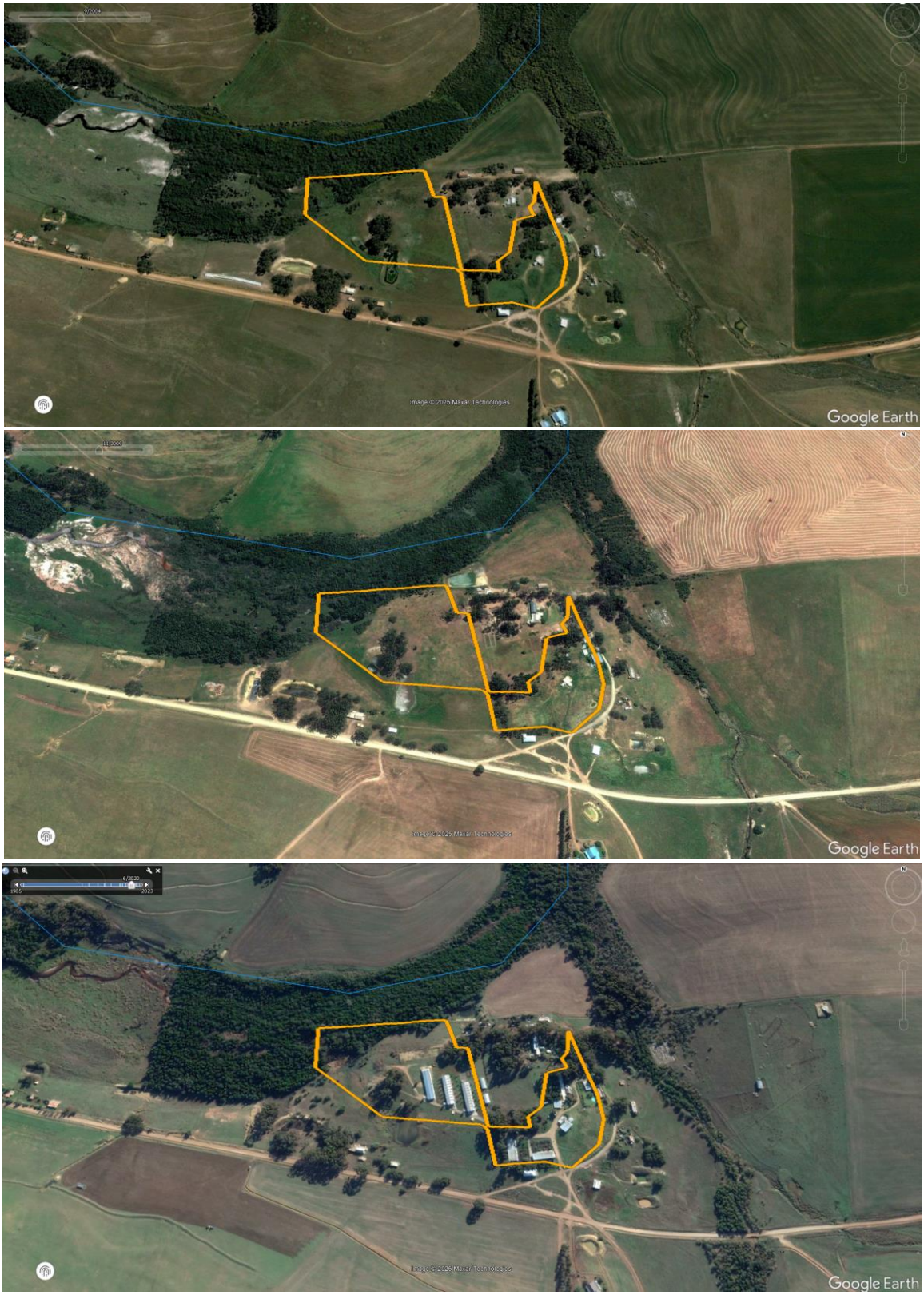


Figure 5: Google Earth imagery from 2004 (top), 2009(middle) and 2020 (below) for the area affected by the development (Google Earth, 2026)

Climatic conditions of the site

Caledon's climate was used as a benchmark for the site and can be classified as a Mediterranean climate, which is generally characterised by warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The project area receives about 462mm of rain annually (CFM, 2026). The chart below shows the average rainfall values for Caledon per month. In the last year, it received the lowest rainfall (20,8mm) in December and the highest (90mm) in June. The monthly distribution of average daily maximum temperatures shows that the average midday temperatures for Caledon range from 16°C in July/August to 23°C from January through to March. The region is the coldest during July and August, when the mercury drops to 11°C on average during the night.

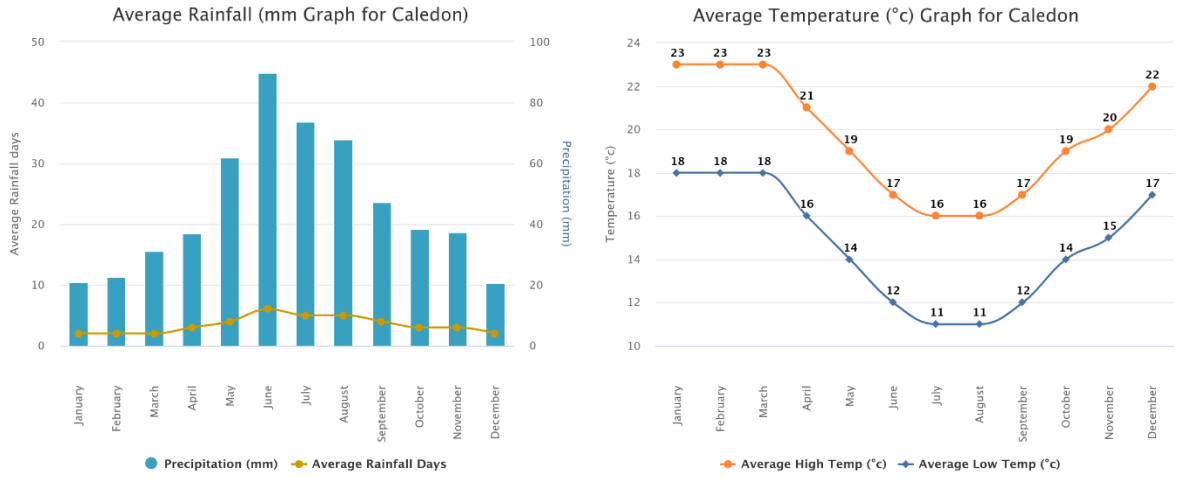


Figure 6: Climate graphs for the Caledon area (World Weather Online, 2026)

Flora and Fauna

Flora

Vegetation associated with the project site is largely classified as the **Critically Endangered** Western Ruens Shale Renosterveld (FRs11), represented by the light blue area in Figure 7. This vegetation type typically occurs in the western parts of the Ruens region (Overberg)—from Bot River and Villiersdorp eastwards, surrounding the Caledon Swartberg, and approximately to a line between Napier and Genadendal.

The vegetation and landscape features are generally associated with moderately undulating plains, today mostly stripped of natural vegetation and where preserved, supporting an open to medium dense, cupressoid and small-leaved, low to moderately tall grassy shrubland dominated by renosterbos. Heuweltjies are not conspicuous. This unit is distinguished from other Ruens renosterveld types by the absence of *Hermannia flammea* and rare occurrence of *Aloe ferox* and *Acacia karroo* complex. Shrubby Asteraceae increase as grazing reduces the palatable grass component (mostly *Hyparrhenia hirta*), resulting in subsequent erosion (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

As most of the property has been utilised for agricultural purposes over several decades, very little natural vegetation remains on site. Vegetation found within the Hartbees River is in a largely severely modified state, with large infestations of alien invasive plant species. These species include Black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), Port Jacksons (*Acacia saligna*) and scattered Hakea (*Hakea sericea*). Indigenous vegetation found within the riparian/wetland zone included Bulrush (*Typha capensis*), Biesie (*Juncus effusus*), Riverbed grass (*Pennisetum macrourum*), Climbers friend (*cliffortia ruscifolia*), *Cyperus congestus, Ficinia capillifolia* and *Isolepis prolifer*. *Phragmites australis* was also found further downstream.

Fauna

No aquatic-dependent fauna of conservation concern was observed during the field survey. However, according to the Freshwater Biodiversity Information System (FBIS), indigenous fish species like Cape kurper (*Sandelia capensis*) and Cape galaxias (*Galaxias zebratus*) have been recorded within the Hartbees River. The system may also support other species of conservation concern, including redfin minnows (*Pseudobarbus spp*.) and amphibians such as the Cape platanna (*Xenopus gilli*).

Other freshwater-dependent fauna typically associated with the area include longfin eel (*Anguilla mossambica*), Cape river frog (*Amietia fuscigula*), Rough moss frog (*Arthroleptella rugosa*), Clicking stream frog (*Strongylopus grayii*), banded stream frog (*Strongylopus bonaespei*), painted reed frog (*Hyperolius marmoratus*) and the Raucous toad (S*clerophrys capensis*). Mammals such as the Cape clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*) have also been found in proximity to the project site (inaturalist.org).

Bird species commonly associated with riverine habitats in the area include red-billed teal (*Anas erythrorhyncha*), Lesser swamp warbler (*Acrocephalus gracilirostris*), little rush warbler (*Bradypterus baboecala*), and the Malachite kingfisher (*Corythornis cristatus*).

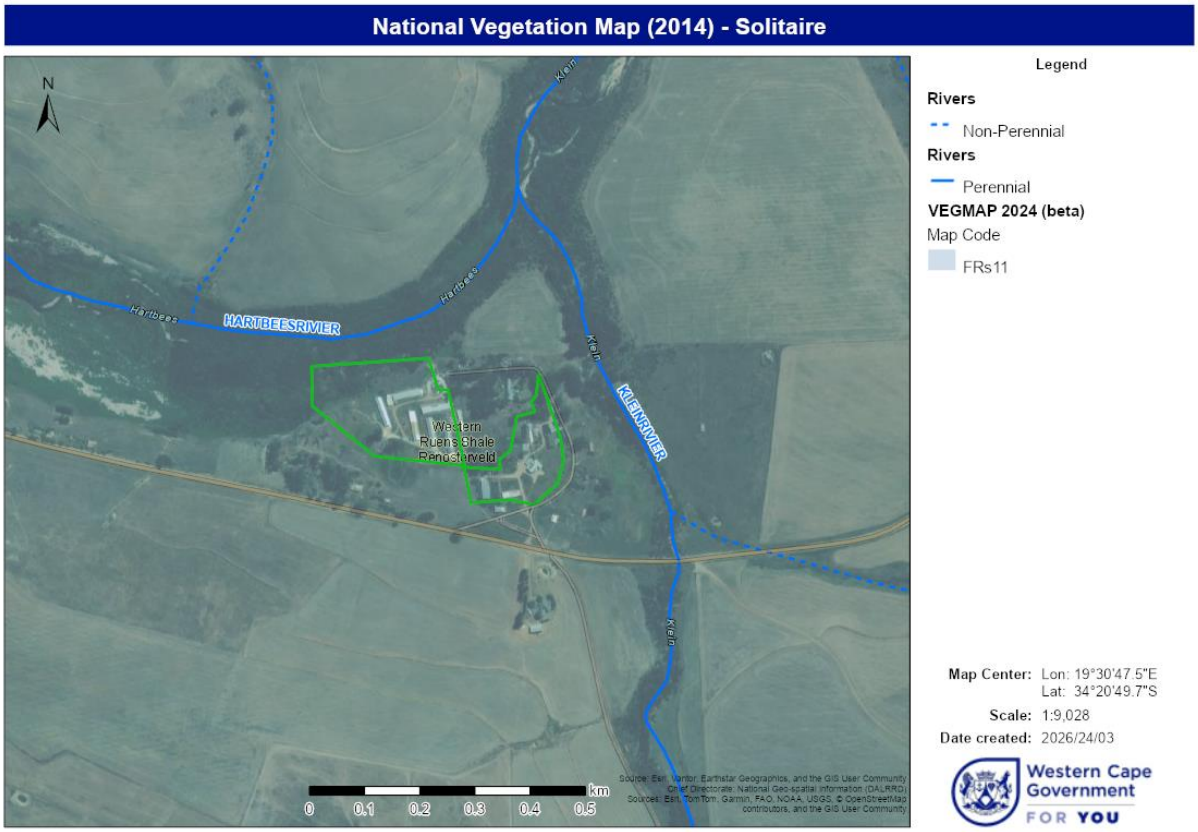


Figure 7: National vegetation map for the project site (green polygon) (CFM, 2026).

Conservation Value

The 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan Map and the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas Map provide information regarding the conservation value and ecological importance of the freshwater features studied.

2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan

The 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP) was formally adopted into law on 13 December 2024 (Gazette Extraordinary No. 9017), in terms of the Western Cape Biodiversity Act (Act No. 6 of 2021). This plan supersedes the 2017 WCBSP and now serves as the official spatial framework for biodiversity conservation and land-use decision-making in the province.

Based on the 2023 WCBSP map (Figure 8), large patches of terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) are indicated within the property boundary (CBA: Threatened Ecosystem - Western Ruens Shale Renosterveld). In addition to this, both the Klein River running along the east of the property and the Hartbees River running along the north are indicated as aquatic Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA: Wetland - East Coast Shale Renosterveld Floodplain wetland).

These areas are areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure, and such areas are to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of natural habitat. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.

Furthermore, according to the Walkerbay Protected Area Management Plan, the larger wetland associated with the Hartbees River forms part of the East Coast Shale Renosterveld wetland vegetation unit, where these seep and valley-bottom wetlands are Critically Endangered and poorly protected.



Figure 8: 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan for the project site (green polygon) (CFM, 2026).

NFEPA map

Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs) are identified to support the long-term conservation of freshwater ecosystems and sustainable water resource use. According to the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) dataset and National Wetlands Map (NWM5) (Figure 9), the project site is not located within a FEPA catchment. However, the broader floodplain wetland associated with the Hartbees and Klein Rivers is classified as a FEPA wetland (East Coast Shale Renosterveld floodplain wetland; FEPA rank: 2).

Wetland FEPAs in good ecological condition (A or B category) should be maintained, while those in poorer condition should be rehabilitated to their best attainable state. Accordingly:

- Activities that may result in further degradation of a wetland FEPA are not acceptable; and
- Activities that may compromise the rehabilitation potential of a wetland FEPA are not acceptable.

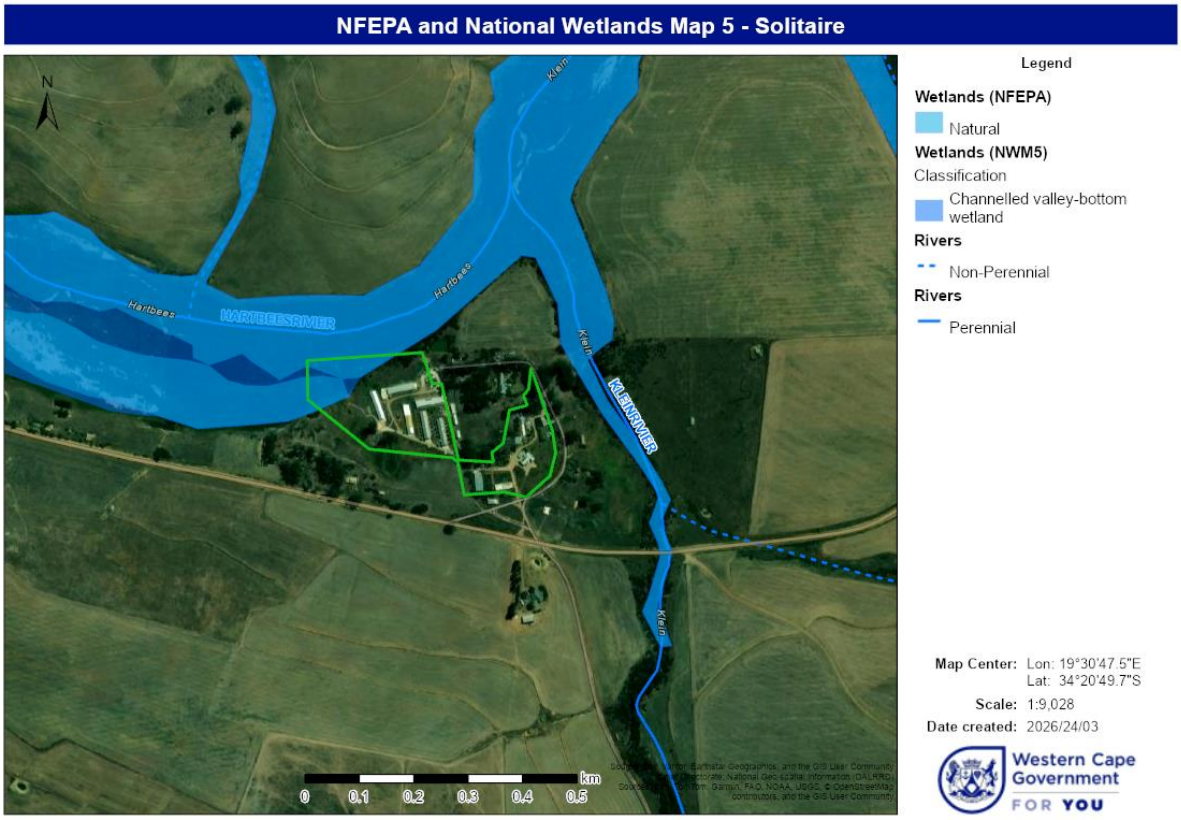


Figure 9: NFEPA map for the larger area surrounding the Project site (CFM, 2026).

DFFE Screening Tool:

The DFFE Screening Tool has flagged a Very-High Aquatic Biodiversity sensitivity.



Figure 10: Map of relative aquatic biodiversity theme sensitivity (DFFE, 2025)

Freshwater assessment

Description of the freshwater features

The freshwater ecosystems and associated vegetation were assessed during a site visit conducted on 25 April 2026, at the end of the dry season. The site visit lasted approximately 90 minutes. Conducting the assessment during the dry season allowed for the evaluation of baseline habitat conditions under reduced flow scenarios, although it is acknowledged that certain hydrological and ecological characteristics (e.g. flow extent, inundation, and biotic activity) may be more pronounced during the wet season. However, many of these features remained evident within the broader and wetland areas at the time of assessment.

Freshwater features identified within the broader study area include sections of the Hartbees and Klein Rivers, together with their associated wetlands. Of these, only the Hartbees River and its associated wetland are located within 32 m of the project footprint and are therefore considered the primary receptors of potential impact.



Figure 11: Satellite imagery indicating the project site with the chicken houses (yellow polygons) in relation to the surrounding freshwater features (green polygons).

Geomorphological and Ecological Assessment

The Hartbees River with its associate wetland area was assessed using the Classification System for Wetlands and Other Aquatic Ecosystems in South Africa (Ollis et al., 2013). Additionally, the Wetland Index of Habitat Integrity (IHI) were utilised to determine the Present Ecological State (PES) of the affected freshwater features. Together with the Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) method, these tools were employed to evaluate the ecological condition, functional performance, and overall importance of the rivers, streams or wetlands on site.

Based on the above assessments, the Recommended Management Objective (RMO) and Recommended Ecological Class (REC) were determined. These approaches provide a comprehensive understanding of the streams' current state, their ecological roles, and their significance in terms of biodiversity and resilience. They also offer valuable insights into the key ecological drivers influencing these systems. Each freshwater feature has been evaluated using the methodology outlined in ***Annexure A***, and detailed results of these assessments are provided in ***Annexure B***.

Hartbees River and its associated valley-bottom wetland:

The Hartbees River originates from a network of small tributaries draining the mountain slopes to the north and south-west of the project area. While screening tools classify the system as a floodplain wetland, field verification indicates that it is predominantly a valley-bottom wetland along most of its extent. Downstream of the confluence with the Klein River, the system is recognised as the Klein River, which ultimately discharges into the Atlantic Ocean via the Klein River Estuary.

The Hartbees River is an important tributary of the Klein River catchment and part of a broader ecological corridor in the Overberg region. This system feeds into the Klein River Estuary, which is recognised as highly important for biodiversity, ranked as the 5th most important estuary in South Africa and identified as a priority for conservation and rehabilitation, with a recommended ecological category of B or higher.

The section of the Hartbees River along the northern boundary of the property comprises a broad channelled valley-bottom wetland that remains largely intact, with the primary impact on its natural condition being the dense infestation of alien invasive vegetation. This has led to a large modification in the vegetation matrix that would have originally been found here.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF THE WETLAND ASSESSMENT FOR THE VALLEY-BOTTOM WETLAND

Valley-Bottom Wetland		
DWA catchment		G40J
Vegetation type		Western Ruens Shale Renosterveld (FRs11) (**Critically Endangered**)
Rainfall region		Winter
System		Inland System
Regional Setting		Southern Coastal Belt
Landscape unit		Valley floor
Level 4: Hydrogeomorphic Unit		Channelled Valley-Bottom Wetland
Level 4: Drainage outflow	Inputs	Overland flow from adjacent valley-side slopes, lateral seepage (interflow) from adjacent hillslope seeps, channel overspill during flooding
	Throughputs	Diffuse surface flow, temporary containment and storage of water in depressional areas, and possible short-lived concentrated flows during flooding events
	Outputs	Diffuse surface flow and interflow into the adjacent channel, infiltration and evaporation (particularly from depressional areas)
Level 5: Hydrology	Inundation periodicity	Seasonally inundated

	Saturation periodicity (up to 0.5m below ground level)	Seasonally to permanently saturated zones.	
Level 6: Wetland Characteristics	Natural vs Artificial	Natural	
	Vegetation cover type	Mostly herbaceous (Grasses, Sedges, Herbs) and large Shrubs and trees – a mix of indigenous and large infestations of alien species.	
	Substratum type	Organic-rich loam	
Special conservational features (from desktop study)		**WCSBP (2017)**	Based on the 2023 WCBSP map (Figure 8), large patches of terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) are indicated within the property boundary (CBA: Threatened Ecosystem - Western Ruens Shale Renosterveld). In addition to this, both the Klein River running along the east of the property and the Hartbees River running along the north are indicated as aquatic Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA: Wetland - East Coast Shale Renosterveld Floodplain wetland).
		NFEPA and National Wetlands Map	According to the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) dataset and National Wetlands Map (NWM5) (Figure 9), the project site is not located within a FEPA catchment. However, the broader floodplain wetland associated with the Hartbees and Klein Rivers is classified as a FEPA wetland (East Coast Shale Renosterveld floodplain wetland; FEPA rank: 2).
PES		C/D	
EIS		Moderate to High	
RMO and REC		**RMO – C: Maintain; REC – C**	
Proposed Buffer Zone		30m	

Risk Assessment:

Following the assessment of the characteristics of the identified aquatic habitats, the DWS Risk Assessment Matrix (which is specified in the Government Notice No.4167 (December 2023) for section 21 (c) and (i) water uses as defined under the NWA (1998)), was conducted to ascertain the significance of perceived impacts of the proposal on the key drivers and response processes (hydrology, water quality, geomorphology, habitat and biota) of the aquatic habitats (attached under Annexure C).

The activities associated with the operational phases of the project include the following:

- Clearance of already degraded vegetation within 32m of the Valley-bottom Wetland.
- Excavation of soils (clearing and levelling activities) within 32m of the Valley-bottom Wetland.
- Construction of chicken houses and a roofed deck area within 32m of the Valley-bottom Wetland.
- Possibility of water quality impairment through runoff from the chicken houses during the operational phase.

Following the Risk Assessment Matrix (See Appendix C), which assumes the full implementation of proposed mitigation measures, the risk of impact would be considered to be Low.

Results and recommendations:

The alleged unauthorised activities occurred within a footprint located in an already degraded area previously used for agricultural purposes, situated within 32 m of a large valley-bottom wetland associated with the Hartbees River. The valley-bottom wetland was assessed to be in a **Moderately to Largely Modified (Ecological Category C/D)** condition, primarily due to the extensive infestation of alien invasive tree species within this section of the system.

Furthermore, the Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) assessment indicated that the wetland is of Moderate to High importance, which is consistent with the findings of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) Desktop Assessment (DWS, 2014), particularly given its role as a one of the significant tributaries within the catchment. While the broader freshwater context can therefore be described as having Moderate to High EIS, the specific area where the activity took place is located **outside of the wetland and riparian zone, within a previously transformed area exhibiting low aquatic EIS.**

The construction phase of the development had **no direct impacts** on the wetland, with no direct loss of aquatic habitat or biodiversity recorded, and no alteration to the hydrological regime of the system has occurred. The unauthorised activity is only expected to result in **limited indirect impacts during the operational phase.**

Potential impacts are limited to minor water quality risks during the operational phase, primarily associated with the washing of chicken houses. However, due to current management practices, where manure is removed and the facility is dry-cleaned prior to washing, the volume and concentration of contaminants in the wash water are expected to be low. Furthermore, the wash water is discharged into grassed swales, where it typically infiltrates or evaporates before reaching the riparian zone, thereby minimising the risk to the receiving freshwater system.

In order to further reduce the risks of possible water quality impact on the wetland and riparian zone, the following mitigation measures would be proposed:

- Construction of a small vegetated settling/attenuation pond at the end of the grass swale, to further polish wash water before infiltration.
- Ensure that clean stormwater is diverted away from contaminated areas to prevent unnecessary mixing and mobilisation of pollutants during rainfall events.
- Use biodegradable, low-toxicity cleaning agents where possible, and strictly control quantities used during washing operations.
- Continue with dry-cleaning practices and ensure that all manure is promptly removed and stored/handled in a manner that prevents leaching or runoff.

- Engage with the Working for Water Programme to facilitate the phased removal of invasive alien tree species within the broader wetland and riparian zone, thereby improving ecosystem functioning and resilience to potential future impacts. Given the extensive scale and density of the infestation within the broader wetland area, such clearing efforts are beyond the reasonable capacity of the landowner to undertake independently and will require institutional support.
- Regularly inspect and maintain drainage pathways, swales, and infiltration areas to prevent blockages, erosion, or preferential flow paths towards the wetland.

Should these mitigation measures be implemented, the expected indirect impact of the unauthorised development on the adjacent wetland area is expected to be Very Low.

Conclusion

Although the valley-bottom wetland associated with the Hartbees River is considered to be in a Moderate to Largely modified state, it remains of Medium to High Ecological Importance and Sensitivity. As the activity is located within 32 m of the wetland boundary, it may trigger the need for environmental authorisation under NEMA.

The impacts associated with the existing activities are considered to be of an indirect nature and of very low risk, with no current evidence of habitat loss or hydrological alteration.

From a National Water Act perspective, the activity falls within the regulated area of a watercourse. Following the assessment of the characteristics of the identified aquatic habitats, the DWS Risk Assessment Matrix (which is specified in the Government Notice R509 of 2016 for section 21 (c) and (i) water uses as defined under the NWA (1998)), was conducted to ascertain the significance of perceived impacts of the proposal on the key drivers and response processes (hydrology, water quality, geomorphology, habitat and biota) of the aquatic habitats. The assessment indicated that, during both the construction and operational phases, the anticipated impacts on freshwater features are of **Low risk**. **Accordingly, a General Authorisation is considered sufficient for the proposed activity**.

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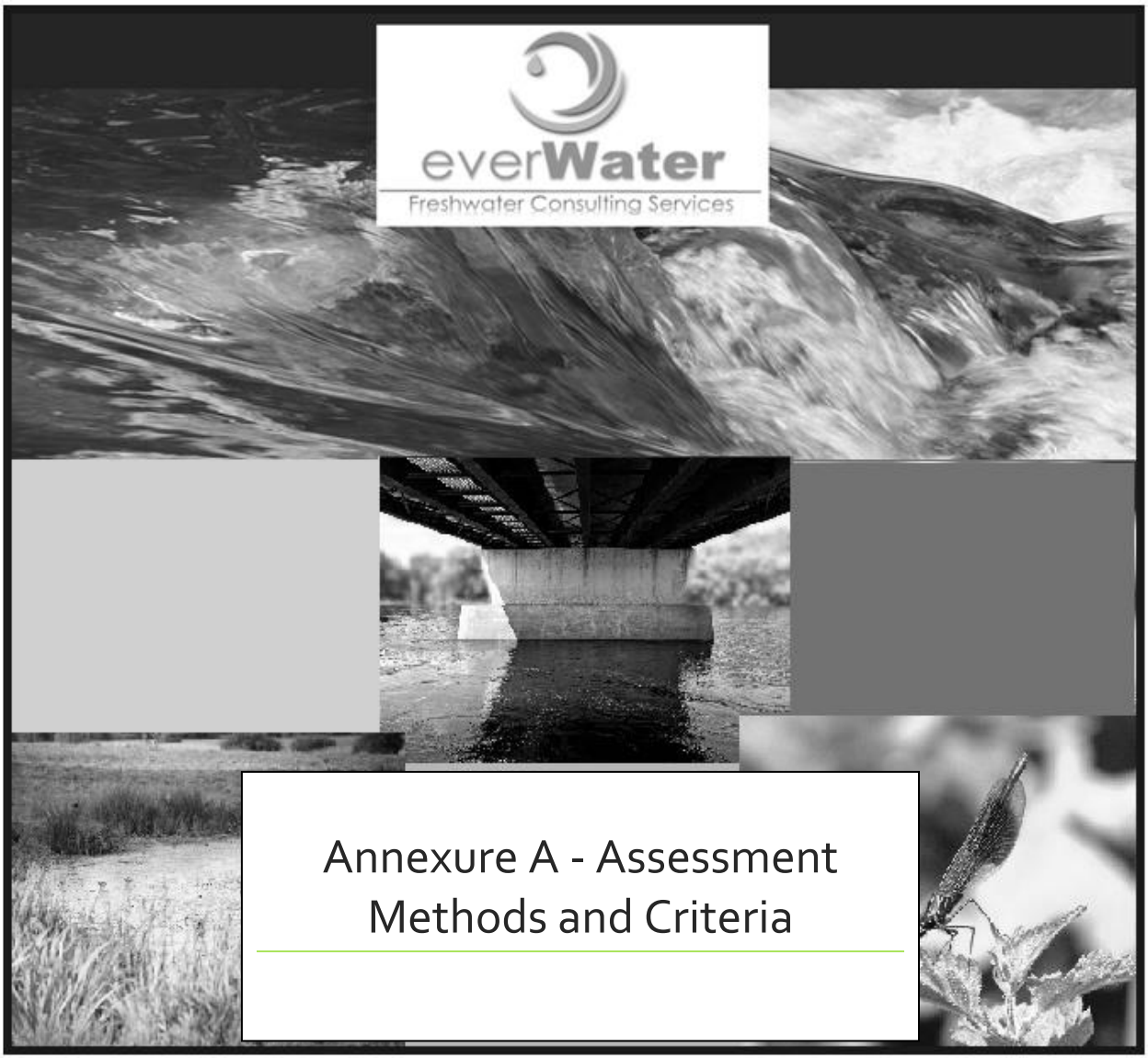
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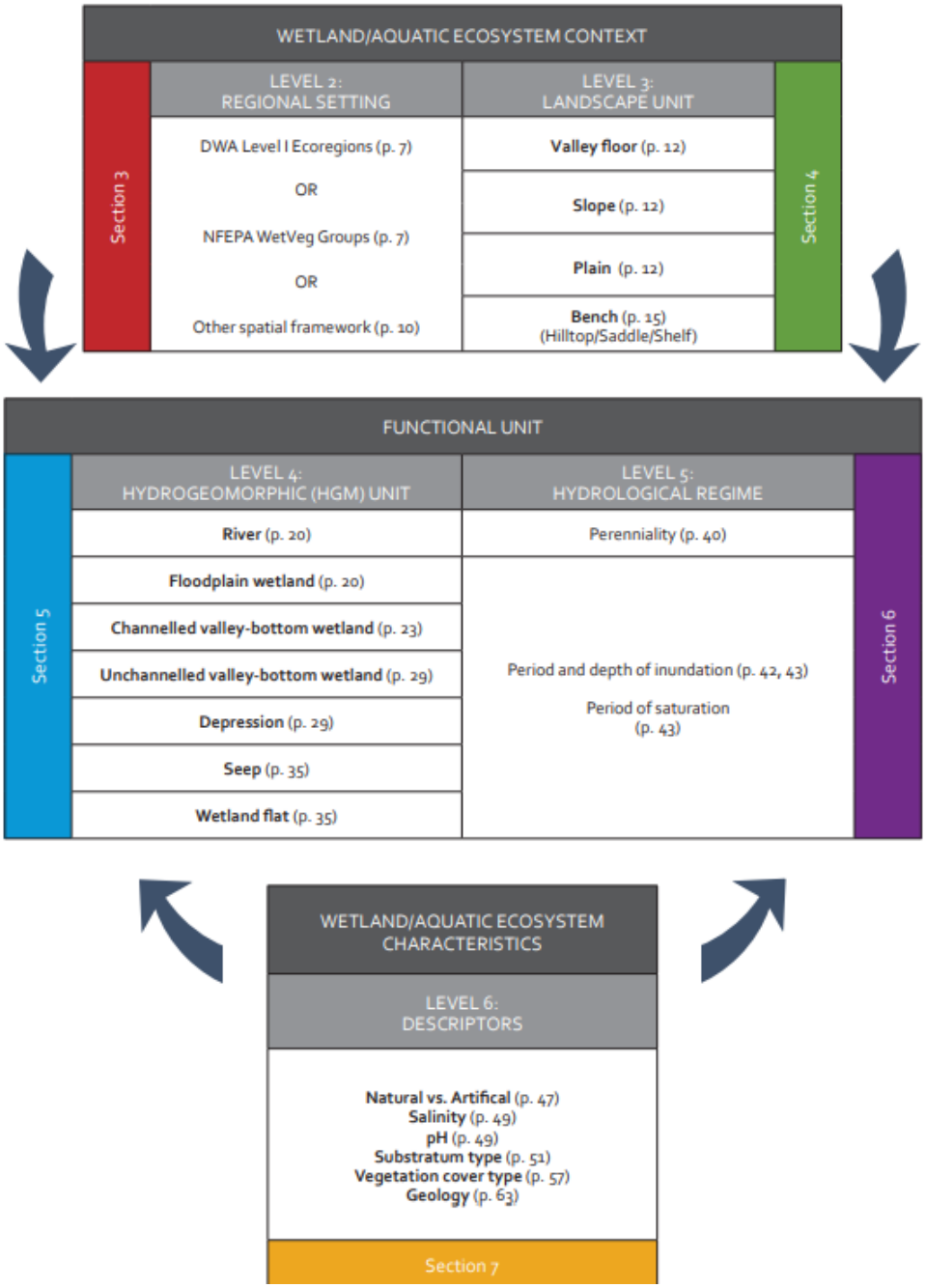
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Annexure A - Assessment Methods and Criteria

Freshwater assessment methods:

Geomorphological and Physical Description of the Freshwater Features

The Classification System for Wetlands and Other Aquatic Ecosystems in South Africa (Ollis, 2013), was utilised to classify freshwater features encountered within the proposed study area. A summary of the classification system is presented below.



Classification of aquatic systems and Present ecological State calculation

A formal Habitat Integrity (PES), EIS (Ecostatus level III) and REC assessment were conducted to get a good representation of the present ecological state of the affected freshwater areas.

Ecological Assessment

Wetland Habitat Integrity:

The Wetland Habitat Integrity (WETLAND-IHI) model, as developed by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, was used as RAPID assessment of the wetland areas, for the purpose of reporting on the Present Ecological state (PES) of the wetland system in question. The Wetland Index of Habitat Integrity (WETLAND-IHI) is a tool developed for use in the National Aquatic Ecosystem Health Monitoring Programme (NAEHMP), formerly known as the River Health Programme (RHP) (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry Resource Quality Services, 2007). The output scores from the WETLAND-IHI model are presented in the standard DWAF A-F ecological categories (Table A-1) and provide a score of the Present Ecological State of the habitat integrity of the wetland system being examined.

TABLE 1-1. IHI ECOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

Ecological Category	PES % Score	Description
A	90-100 %	**Unmodified, natural.**
B	80-89 %	**Largely natural with few modifications:** A small change in natural habitats may have taken place but the ecosystem functions are essentially unchanged.
C	60-79 %	**Moderately modified:** Loss and change of natural habitat and biota have occurred, but the basic ecosystem functions are still predominantly unchanged.
D	40-59%	**Largely modified.** A large loss and change of natural habitat, biota and basic ecosystem functions has occurred.
E	20-39%	**Seriously modified.** The loss of natural habitat, biota and basic ecosystem functions is extensive.
F	0-20 %	**Critically / Extremely modified:** Modifications have reached a critical level and the system has been modified completely with an almost complete loss of natural habitat and biota. In the worst

		instances, the basic ecosystem functions have been destroyed and the changes are irreversible.

WET-EcoServices Assessment:

WET-EcoServices is used to assess the goods and services that individual wetlands provide, thereby aiding informed planning and decision-making. It is designed for a class of wetlands known as palustrine wetlands (i.e. marshes, floodplains, vleis or seeps). The tool provides guidelines for scoring the importance of a wetland in delivering each of 15 different ecosystem services (including flood attenuation, sediment trapping and provision of livestock grazing). The first step is to characterize wetlands according to their hydro-geomorphic setting (e.g. floodplain). Ecosystem service delivery is then assessed either at Level 1, based on existing knowledge or at Level 2, based on a field assessment of key descriptors (e.g. flow pattern through the wetland).

Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS)

The ecological importance of a water resource is an expression of its importance to the maintenance of ecological diversity and functioning on local and wider scales. Ecological sensitivity refers to the system's ability to resist disturbance and its capability to recover from disturbance once it has occurred.

The Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) assessment considers a range of biotic and habitat determinants that indicate either ecological importance or sensitivity. These determinants are evaluated using a four-point scale, and the median of the scores is calculated to establish the overall EIS category.

TABLE 1-2 DEFINITION OF THE SCALE USED TO ASSESS BIOTIC AND HABITAT DETERMINANTS

Scale	Definition
1	One species/taxon judged as rare or endangered at a local scale.
2	More than one species/taxon judged to be rare or endangered on a local scale.
3	One or more species/taxon judged to be rare or endangered on a Provincial/regional scale.
4	One or more species/taxon judged as rare or endangered on National scale (SA Red Data Books)

TABLE 1-3. ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AND SENSITIVITY CATEGORIES (DWAF, 1999)

EISC	General description	Range of median
Very high	Quaternaries/delineations considered to be unique on a national and international level based on unique biodiversity (habitat diversity, species diversity, unique species, rare and endangered species). These rivers (in terms of biota and habitat) are usually very sensitive to flow modifications and have no or only a small capacity for use.	>3-4

High	Quaternaries/delineations considered to be unique on a national scale based on their biodiversity (habitat diversity, species diversity, unique species, rare and endangered species). These rivers (in terms of biota and habitat) may be sensitive to flow modifications but in some cases may have substantial capacity for use.	>2-≤3
Moderate	Quaternaries/delineations considered to be unique on a provincial or local scale due to biodiversity (habitat diversity, species diversity, unique species, rare and endangered species). These rivers (in terms of biota and habitat) are not usually very sensitive to flow modifications and often have substantial capacity for use.	>1-≤2
Low/ marginal	Quaternaries/delineations not unique on any scale. These rivers (in terms of biota and habitat) are generally not very sensitive to flow modifications and usually have substantial capacity for use.	≤1

Recommended Management Objective (RMO), Recommended Ecological Category (REC), Freshwater Delineation and Buffer Zones

Recommended Management Objective

The RMO (table below) was determined based on the results obtained from the PES, reference conditions and EIS of the freshwater resource (sections above), with the objective of either maintaining, or improving the ecological integrity of the freshwater resource in order to ensure continued ecological functionality.

TABLE 1-4: RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (RMO) FOR WATER RESOURCES BASED ON PES & EIS SCORES.

PES			Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS)			
			Very High	High	Moderate	Low
	A	Pristine	A Maintain	A Maintain	A Maintain	A Maintain
	B	Natural	A Improve	A/B Improve	B Maintain	B Maintain
	C	Good	A Improve	B/C Improve	C Maintain	C Maintain
	D	Fair	C Improve	C/D Improve	D Maintain	D Maintain
	E/F	Poor	D* Improve	E/F* Improve	E/F* Maintain	E/F* Maintain

***PES Categories E and F are considered ecologically unacceptable (Malan and Day, 2012) and therefore, should a freshwater resource fall into one of these PES categories, an REC class D is allocated by default, as the minimum acceptable PES category.**

Recommended Ecological Category

The four ecological importance and sensitivity categories can be regarded as equivalent to the four default ecological management classes (DEMC; A to D) proposed for the purposes of the National Water

Act (Table A-4), i.e. it is suggested that a very high ecological importance and sensitivity should justify the assignment of a very high ecological management class, etc. Default ecological management classes are defined in terms of the sensitivity of a system to disturbance and the risk of damaging the system (i.e. its capacity for sustainability and self-recovery). Based on this, there would be a desire to manage the system within particular ranges of protection. The Recommended Ecological Class (REC) for the affected freshwater features were determined by considering the results of the IHI and EIS assessments.

TABLE 1-5: DEFAULT ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT CLASSES FOR RIVERS (ADAPTED FROM KLEYNHANS 1996 AND KLEYNHANS ET AL. 1998).

Default Ecological Management Classes	Description Of Perceived Conditions And Allowable Risk
A Highly sensitive systems: No human-induced hazards	Highly sensitive systems. The natural abiotic template should not be modified. The characteristics of the resource should be determined by unmodified natural disturbance regimes. There should be no human-induced hazards to the abiotic and biotic maintenance of the resource.
B Sensitive systems: Small risk allowed	Sensitive systems. Only a small risk of modifying the natural abiotic template and exceeding the resource base should be allowed. Although the risk to the well-being and survival of especially intolerant biota (depending on the nature of the disturbance) at a very limited number of localities may be slightly higher than expected under natural conditions, the resilience and adaptability of biota must not be compromised. The impact of acute disturbances must be totally mitigated by the presence of sufficient refuge areas.
C Moderately sensitive systems: Moderate risk allowed	Moderately sensitive systems. A moderate risk of modifying the abiotic template and exceeding the resource base may be allowed. Risks to the well being and survival of intolerant biota (depending on the nature of the disturbance) may generally be increased with some reduction of resilience and adaptability at a small number of localities. However, the impact of local and acute disturbances must at least partly be mitigated by the presence of sufficient refuge areas.
D Resilient systems: Large risk allowed	Resilient systems. A large risk of modifying the abiotic template and exceeding the resource base may be allowed. Risks to the well-being and survival of intolerant biota (depending on the nature of the disturbance) may be allowed to generally increase substantially with resulting low abundances and frequency of occurrence, and a reduction of resilience and adaptability at a large number of localities. However, the associated increase in the abundance of tolerant species must not be allowed to assume pest proportions. The impact of local and acute disturbances must at least to some extent be

Freshwater Delineation and Buffer Zones

Freshwater features were delineated at a desktop level using historical digital satellite imagery (2003-2024) as well as topographical maps and were verified during a field visit according to the guidelines suggested by DWA (2008). Furthermore, the Buffer Zone Tool for the Determination of Aquatic Impact

Buffers developed by the Department of Water and Sanitation (2014) was used to determine the extent of the buffer zone required for all freshwater features.

Impact Assessment Criteria

The freshwater impacts are rated in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended, and the criteria are drawn from the IEM Guidelines Series, Guideline 5: Assessment of Alternatives and Impacts, published by the (DEAT, 2006) as well as the Guideline Document on Impact Significance (DEAT, 2002).

The following criteria have been used to evaluate the significance of impacts:

- **Nature**: This is an appraisal of the type of effect the activity is likely to have on the affected environment. The description includes what is being affected and how. The nature of the impact will be classified as positive or negative, and direct or indirect.
- **Extent and location**: This indicates the spatial area that may be affected

Rating	Extent	Description
1	Site	Impacted area is only at the site – the actual extent of the activity.
2	Local	Impacted area is limited to the site and its immediate surrounding area
3	Regional	Impacted area extends to the surrounding area, the immediate and the neighbouring properties.
4	Provincial	Impact considered of provincial importance
5	National	Impact considered of national importance – will affect entire country.

- **Duration**: This measures the lifetime of the impact

Rating	Duration	Description
1	Short term	0 – 3 years, or length of construction period
2	Medium term	3 – 10 years
3	Long term	> 10 years, or entire operational life of project.
4	Permanent – mitigated	Mitigation measures of natural process will reduce impact – impact will remain after operational life of project.
5	Permanent – no mitigation	No mitigation measures of natural process will reduce impact after implementation – impact will remain after operational life of project.

- **Intensity/magnitude**: This is the degree to which the project affects or changes the environment; it includes a measure of the reversibility of impacts

Rating	Intensity	Description
1	Negligible	Change is slight, often not noticeable, natural functioning of environment not affected.
2	Low	Natural functioning of environment is minimally affected. Natural, cultural and social functions and processes can be reversed to their original state.
3	Medium	Environment remarkably altered, still functions, if in modified way. Negative impacts cannot be fully reversed.
4	High	Cultural and social functions and processes disturbed – potentially ceasing to function temporarily.
5	Very high	Natural, cultural and social functions and processes permanently cease, and valued, important, sensitive or vulnerable systems or communities are substantially affected. Negative impacts cannot be reversed.

- **Probability**: This is the likelihood or the chances that the impact will occur

Rating	Probability	Description
1	Improbable	Under normal conditions, no impacts expected.
2	Low	The probability of the impact to occur is low due to its design or historic experience.
3	Medium	There is a distinct probability of the impact occurring.
4	High	It is most likely that the impact will occur
5	Definite	The impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.

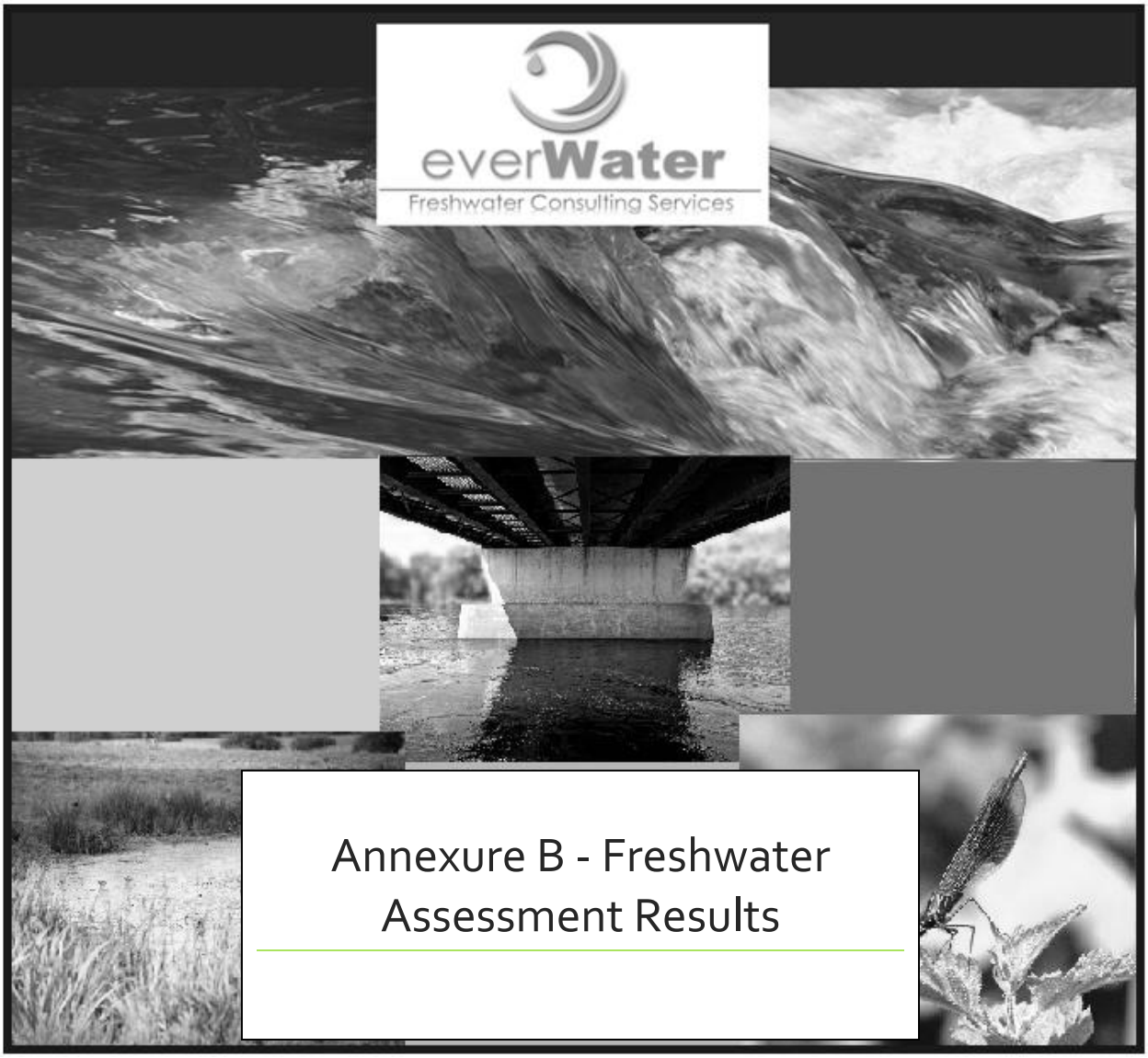
- **Potential for irreplaceable loss of resources:** This is the degree to which the project will cause loss of resources that are irreplaceable

Rating	Potential for irreplaceable loss of resources	Description
1	Low	No irreplaceable resources will be impacted.
3	Medium	Resources can be replaced, with effort.
5	High	There is no potential for replacing a particular vulnerable resource that will be impacted.

- **Significance**: The significance will be rated by combining the consequence of the impact and the probability of occurrence (i.e. consequence x probability = significance). The maximum value which can be obtained is 100 significance points

Rating	Significance	Description
1-14	Very low	No action required.
15-29	Low	Impacts are within the acceptable range.
30-44	Medium-low	Impacts are within the acceptable range but should be mitigated to lower significance levels wherever possible.
45-59	Medium-high	Impacts are important and require attention; mitigation is required to reduce the negative impacts to acceptable levels.
60-80	High	Impacts are of great importance, mitigation is crucial.
81-100	Very high	Impacts are unacceptable.

Cumulative Impacts: This refers to the combined, incremental effects of the impact. The possible residual impacts will also be considered.


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Annexure B - Freshwater Assessment Results

Habitat Integrity (PES)

This assessment was applied to the extent of the valley-bottom wetland as described in Table 2.

TABLE 2-1. RESULTS OF THE WETLAND IHI ASSESSMENT FOR THE VALLEY-BOTTOM WETLAND

Wetland name:	Hartbees Valley-Bottom Wetland
Date of assessment:	20/04/2026
Name/s of assessor/s:	J. Snyman

Components	Selected method	PES% scores	Overall PES%	Overall Ecological Category
Hydrology PES%	WET-Health Hydro Module	90	**61%**	**C/D**
Geomorphology PES%	WET-Health Geomorph Module	97		
Water quality PES%	Landuse-WQ Model	80		
Vegetation PES%	WET-Health Veg Module	30		

The most significant current impact on the valley-bottom wetland is the extensive infestation of alien tree species, which covers a large portion of this section of the river.

Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS)

TABLE 2-5. RESULTS OF THE EIS ASSESSMENT

Biotic Determinants	Valley-bottom Wetland
Rare and endangered biota	2
Unique biota	2
Intolerant biota	1
Species/taxon richness	3
Aquatic Habitat Determinants	
Diversity of aquatic habitat types or features	3
Refuge value of habitat type	3
Sensitivity of habitat to flow changes	2
Sensitivity of flow related water quality changes	1
Migration route/corridor for instream and riparian biota	2.5
National parks, wilderness areas, Nature Reserves, Natural Heritage sites, Natural areas, PNEs	3
Total	2.25
EIS CATEGORY	**Moderate to High**

According to the Department of Water and Sanitation's desktop assessment (DWS, 2014), the Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) score for quaternary catchment G40J is **2.2**, indicating **high ecological importance**. This rating reflects the catchment's uniqueness on a national scale, based on factors such as habitat diversity, species richness, the presence of unique or endemic species, and the occurrence of rare or threatened species. While these rivers may be sensitive to flow modifications due to their biota and habitat characteristics, they can, in some cases, accommodate a substantial level of sustainable use.

Based on the EIS assessment, the Valley-bottom Wetland, located close to the development, was also found to be of high ecological importance and sensitivity, with a score of **2.25**.

RMO, REC and Buffer zone.

TABLE 2-6. RESULTS OF THE RMO, REC AND BUFFER ZONE ASSESSMENT

	RMO	REC	Buffer zone
Valley-Bottom Wetland	C: Maintain	C - Moderately sensitive systems. A moderate risk of modifying the abiotic template and exceeding the resource base may be allowed. Risks to the well-being and survival of intolerant biota (depending on the nature of the disturbance) may generally be increased with some reduction of resilience and adaptability at a small number of localities. However, the impact of local and acute disturbances must at least partly be mitigated by the presence of sufficient refuge areas.	30m for all future activities.


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Annexure C
Risk Matrix

PROJECT:	**Risk Assessment for the Unauthorised Establishment of Free-Range Chicken Houses on Portion 34 of Farm 811, Tesselaarsdal, Caledon, Western Cape**
RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX for Section 21 (c) and (i) Water Use activities - Version 2.1	
Name of Assessor:	Jeanne Snyman
SACNASP Registration Number:	400091/17
Date of assessment:	21/04/2026

Signature: 

Risk to be scored for all relevant phases of the project (**factoring in specified control measures**). MUST BE COMPLETED BY SACNASP PROFESSIONAL MEMBER REGISTERED IN AN APPROPRIATE FIELD OF EXPERTISE.

Phase	Activity	Impact	Potentially affected watercourses			Overall Intensity (max = 10)	Spatial scale (max = 5)	Duration (max = 5)	Severity (max = 20)	Importance rating (max = 5)	Consequence (max = 100)	Likelihood (Probability) of impact	Significance (max = 100)	Risk Rating	Confidence level
			Name/s	PES	Overall Watercourse Importance										
OPERATIONAL (Operation of chicken houses)	<1>Future operation of the chicken houses, particularly cleaning and washing activities.	<1a>Risk of water quality impacts on the Hartbees Valley-bottom Wetland	Hartbees Valley-bottom Wetland	C/D	Moderate	2	1	2	5	3	15	80%	12	L	High

Specific Mitigation Measures:

- Construction of a small vegetated settling/attenuation pond at the end of the grass swale, to further treat wash water before infiltration.
- Ensure that clean stormwater is diverted away from contaminated areas to prevent unnecessary mixing and mobilisation of pollutants during rainfall events.
- Use biodegradable, low-toxicity cleaning agents where possible, and strictly control quantities used during washing operations.
- Continue with dry-cleaning practices and ensure that all manure is promptly removed and stored/handled in a manner that prevents leaching or runoff.
- Engage with Working for Water for the removal of invasive alien tree species within the wetland and riparian zone in a phased manner, as this will improve ecosystem functioning and resilience to potential water quality impacts.
- Regularly inspect and maintain drainage pathways, swales, and infiltration areas to prevent blockages, erosion, or preferential flow paths towards the wetland.



Annexure D

DETAILS, EXPERTISE AND CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPECIALIST

Abbreviated Curriculum Vitae

Personal Details

Surname : Snyman

Names : Jeanne Celeste

Date of Birth : 17 June 1983

Nationality : RSA

Profession : Freshwater Ecologist (SACNASP reg nr: 400091/17)

Key Qualifications

Academic Qualifications Institution (Date finished)	**Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained:**
North West University _ Potchefstroom campus. (2004)	BSc degree with Zoology and Microbiology
North West University _ Potchefstroom campus. (2006)	M.Env degree in Water Sciences (Cum laude),
North West University _ Potchefstroom campus. (2006)	Postgraduate Certificate In Education (PGCE)

Work Experience

Jeanne Snyman is Pr Sci Nat registered (400091/17) in the following fields of practice: Water Resource Science. Jeanne is an Aquatic, Wetland and Biodiversity Specialist with more than 13 years' experience in the environmental consulting field. She possesses a BSc. Masters in Freshwater Sciences and has worked on projects related to residential developments, infrastructural developments, sustainable energy and general natural resource management. Her work focusses mostly on doing Freshwater Impact Assessments, River Management and Maintenance plans, Rehabilitation plans and Audit Reports.

List of 2024/2025 projects:

- Snyman, J.C. March 2024. Freshwater Assessment For Alleged Unlawful Activities That Took Place On Portion 16 Of Farm Derde Heuvel 149, Montagu Rd, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. March 2024. Freshwater Impact Assessment for the Proposed Maintenance Activities Associated with Main Road 174, Stellenbosch, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. May 2024. Freshwater Assessment For The Proposed Expansion Of The Berg River Boulevard, Paarl, Western Cape.
- Snyman, J.C. May 2024. Situation Assessment For The Rehabilitation Of A Section Of A Non-Perennial Watercourse, at Farm Sandfontein 232/5, Swellendam RD.
- Snyman, J.C. July 2024. Freshwater Compliance Statement For The Proposed Extension Of The Quay Link Road, Saldanha Feeport Development, Saldanha, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. September 2024. Freshwater Assessment And RMMP For The Proposed Dam Repair Works On Farm 43, Stellenbosch, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. September 2024. Freshwater Assessment For The Proposed Upgrading Of The Klapmuts Wastewater Treatment Works (Wwtw), Portion 5 Of Farm 736, Paarl, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. September 2024. Freshwater Assessment For The Proposed New Development On Portion 14 Of Farm Slange Rivier 303, Swellendam, Western Cape.
- Snyman, J.C. September 2024. Freshwater Assessment For The Proposed Upgrading Of The Onrus Main Pump Station, On The Remainder Of Erf 2702, Caledon, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. October 2024. Freshwater Compliance Statement For The Proposed Works Within The Bok River As Part Of The Extension Of The Blue Bay Lodge Development, Saldanha, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. October 2024. Freshwater Monitoring Plan For The Proposed Operation Of The New Korhaanshoogte Dam, Portion 25 Of Farm 433, Clanwilliam
- Snyman, J.C. November 2024. Audit Report For The Rehabilitation Of A Section Of A Non-Perennial Watercourse, At Farm Sandfontein 232/5, Swellendam Rd
- Snyman, J.C. February 2025. Freshwater Assessment For The Proposed New Proposed Casa Maris Residential Development, Somerset West, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. February 2025. Freshwater Assessment For The New Water Use Of Biodegradable Effluent From The Remainder Of Farm 494, Clanwilliam, Western Cape
- Snyman, J.C. February 2025. Freshwater Baseline Report For The Proposed New Agricultural Development On The Remainder Of Farm 472, Vanrhynsdorp, Western Cape
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