1. Impacts Associated with Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE	
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - BOTANICAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of high and medium sensitivity natural habitat
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Localised and Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	High
Probability of occurrence:	Certain
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Medium
Indirect impacts:	Temporary to short term vegetation loss and disturbance will occur adjacent to all construction areas
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low-Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low-Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	• Any approved development and road footprints should be clearly demarcated (by temporary fencing) on site prior to any development. No disturbance of natural vegetation outside of these demarcated areas should be allowed, either during construction or thereafter. • Any listed invasive alien plant species should be removed from the site (none currently evident) on an annual ongoing basis, using approved methodology (see Martens et al 2021). The main invasive species on the Romansbaai Estate are rooikrans (*Acacia cyclops*) and manitoka (*Myoporum serratum and M tenuifolium*). • Search and Rescue of all translocatable bulbs (geophytes, notably the Near Threatened Babiana nana) and any other species should be undertaken from the approved development footprints prior to construction. This should be done at the end of the flowering season for the relevant species (ranges from April to October). Material should be translocated to other parts of the property where it will not be disturbed in future, and which is ecologically similar. Alternatively rescued material could be kept in a nursery and then used on site for rehabilitation of any disturbed areas once all development is complete.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low to Medium Negative

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - FAUNAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of habitat
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Localised and Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	High
Probability of occurrence:	Certain
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Medium
Indirect impacts:	Temporary to short term habitat loss and disturbance will occur adjacent to all construction areas
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low-Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low-Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	A search-and-rescue operation for the Southern Adder to be undertaken prior to construction beginning.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low to Medium Negative
CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative impacts on Cultural heritage
Nature of impact:	Negative indirect impacts on Cultural heritage
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Low
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	None
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	High
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• Pro-active sampling excavations of the areas with surface scatter take place under a workplan approval from HWC. This can take place as a condition of approval. • Chance Fossil Finds Protocol: A Chance Fossil Finds Protocol should be integrated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). This protocol will

	guide construction personnel on the steps to take in the event of an unexpected fossil discovery.
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
PALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative impacts on Paleontological Resources through earth works and excavations
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Low
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	None
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	High
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• Pro-active sampling excavations of the areas with surface scatter take place under a workplan approval from HWC. This can take place as a condition of approval. • Chance Fossil Finds Protocol: A Chance Fossil Finds Protocol should be integrated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). This protocol will guide construction personnel on the steps to take in the event of an unexpected fossil discovery.
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative impacts on Archaeological through earth works and excavations
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Medium
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	None
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	High
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation	High

(e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	• Pro-active sampling excavations of the areas with surface scatter take place under a workplan approval from HWC. This can take place as a condition of approval. • Archaeological monitoring of all construction excavations takes place • Chance Fossil Finds Protocol: A Chance Fossil Finds Protocol should be integrated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). This protocol will guide construction personnel on the steps to take in the event of an unexpected fossil discovery.
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Nature of impact:	Positive
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Positive - Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Probability of occurrence:	Probable
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	N/A
Indirect impacts:	None identified
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Positive
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	N/A
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Positive

OPERATIONAL PHASE	
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - BOTANICAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Nature of impact:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	Medium
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	High
Indirect impacts:	Medium
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• No gardening should be allowed on any of these erven, in order to reduce development footprints and impacts, and purchasers should instead keep undisturbed as much of the high diversity natural vegetation on site as possible. • Only locally indigenous Strandveld plant species noted in the specialist report should be used for any rehabilitation of disturbed areas or landscaping/gardening. • Any listed invasive alien plant species should be removed from the site (none currently evident) on an annual ongoing basis, using approved methodology (see Martens et al 2021). The main invasive species on the Romansbaai Estate are rooikrans (*Acacia cyclops*) and manitoka (*Myoporum serratum and M tenuifolium*). • Develop a management plan for natural habitats that includes controlled burning of fynbos on a rotational basis. • A conservation contribution of R 500 000 will be made available for alien clearing in the Walker Bay Conservancy (WBC) this will act as an "offset" for the loss of Overberg Dune Strandveld vegetation to which alien vegetation is the primary threat. The NGO, Grootbos Foundation, will implement the clearing works. The selected area to be cleared inside the WBC will be mutually agreed upon between the NGO and the Applicant before the funds are transferred. This is a voluntary contribution (based on the Botanical Specialists

	recommendation) and not a mandatory requirement in terms of the offset regulations.
Residual impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low to Medium Negative
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - FAUNAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Nature of impact:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	Medium
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	High
Indirect impacts:	Medium
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• Artificial light at night (ALAN) pollution - Fixtures on lights to cover the light bulb and direct the light to where it is needed. - Use timers and sensors to control when lights are on and to make lights motion activated. - Use coloured lights, such as long wavelength amber and red lights. Yellow illumination lights have also been shown to attract less moth specimens (Verovnik et al., 2015). Deichmann et al. (2021) recommend filtered amber LED lamps with no blue and minimal green light content to be used for outdoor lighted areas. - An outdoor lighting plan should be considered that includes an overall reduction of nocturnal lighting. • Instate a complete ban on domestic cats and eliminate feral cats. Impose strict controls on dogs (size, freedom, number per household). • Where barriers are completely necessary – they must be fences of a railing type that will allow small creatures to pass through easily, and should NOT be electrified, except at the top, and only in such a way that will not affect perching birds.

Residual impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative effects on cultural heritage resources
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	Destruction of significant heritage
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
PALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative effects on Paleontological resources
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	Destruction of significant heritage
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low

Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative effects on Archaeological resources
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	Destruction of significant Archaeological resources
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Nature of impact:	Positive
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	Positive - Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Probability of occurrence:	Probable
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	N/A
Indirect impacts:	None identified
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Positive
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	N/A
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation	Low Positive

(e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	

DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE	
Potential impact and risk:	No impacts have been identified as the proposed development will not be decommissioned in the foreseeable future.

2. Impacts Associated with Alternative 1

CONSTRUCTION PHASE	
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - BOTANICAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of high and medium sensitivity natural habitat
Nature of impact:	Loss of high and medium sensitivity natural habitat
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Regional; Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	High
Probability of occurrence:	Certain
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Medium
Indirect impacts:	Temporary to short term vegetation loss and disturbance will occur adjacent to all construction areas
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low to Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Low
Proposed mitigation:	• Any approved development and road footprints should be clearly demarcated (by temporary fencing) on site prior to any development. No disturbance of natural vegetation outside of these demarcated areas should be allowed, either during construction or thereafter. • Any listed invasive alien plant species should be removed from the site (none currently evident) on an annual ongoing basis, using approved methodology (see Martens et al 2021). The main invasive species on the Romansbaai Estate are rooikrans (*Acacia cyclops*) and manitoka (*Myoporum serratum and M tenuifolium*). • Search and Rescue of all translocatable bulbs (geophytes, notably the Near Threatened Babiana nana) and any other species should be undertaken from the approved development footprints prior to construction. This should be done at the end of the flowering season for the relevant species (ranges from April to October). Material should be

	translocated to other parts of the property where it will not be disturbed in future, and which is ecologically similar. Alternatively rescued material could be kept in a nursery and then used on site for rehabilitation of any disturbed areas once all development is complete.
Residual impacts:	Permanent loss of high sensitivity habitat and ecological corridors.
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Medium to High Negative
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - FAUNAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of habitat
Nature of impact:	Loss of habitat
Extent and duration of impact:	Localised, regional and Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	High
Probability of occurrence:	Certain
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Medium
Indirect impacts:	Temporary to short term vegetation loss and disturbance will occur adjacent to all construction areas
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low-Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	A search-and-rescue operation for the Southern Adder to be undertaken prior to construction beginning.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Medium to High Negative
CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative impacts on Cultural heritage
Nature of impact:	Negative indirect impacts on Cultural heritage
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Low
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	None
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low

Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	High
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• Pro-active sampling excavations of the areas with surface scatter take place under a workplan approval from HWC. This can take place as a condition of approval. • Chance Fossil Finds Protocol: A Chance Fossil Finds Protocol should be integrated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). This protocol will guide construction personnel on the steps to take in the event of an unexpected fossil discovery.
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
PALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative impacts on Paleontological Resources through earth works and excavations
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Low
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	None
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	High
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• Pro-active sampling excavations of the areas with surface scatter take place under a workplan approval from HWC. This can take place as a condition of approval. • Chance Fossil Finds Protocol: A Chance Fossil Finds Protocol should be integrated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). This protocol will guide construction personnel on the steps to take in the event of an unexpected fossil discovery.
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS	

Potential impact and risk:	Negative impacts on Archaeological through earth works and excavations
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Medium
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	None
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	High
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	High
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	• Pro-active sampling excavations of the areas with surface scatter take place under a workplan approval from HWC. This can take place as a condition of approval. • Archaeological monitoring of all construction excavations takes place • Chance Fossil Finds Protocol: A Chance Fossil Finds Protocol should be integrated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). This protocol will guide construction personnel on the steps to take in the event of an unexpected fossil discovery.
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Nature of impact:	Positive
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Temporary
Consequence of impact or risk:	Positive - Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Probability of occurrence:	Probable
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	N/A
Indirect impacts:	None identified
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Positive
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A

Proposed mitigation:	N/A
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Positive

OPERATIONAL PHASE	
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - BOTANICAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Nature of impact:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	Medium
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	High
Indirect impacts:	Medium
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• No gardening should be allowed on any of these erven, in order to reduce development footprints and impacts, and purchasers should instead keep undisturbed as much of the high diversity natural vegetation on site as possible. • Only locally indigenous Strandveld plant species noted in the specialist report should be used for any rehabilitation of disturbed areas or landscaping/gardening. • Any listed invasive alien plant species should be removed from the site (none currently evident) on an annual ongoing basis, using approved methodology (see Martens et al 2021). The main invasive species on the Romansbaai Estate are rooikrans (*Acacia cyclops*) and manitoka (*Myoporum serratum and M tenuifolium*). • Develop a management plan for natural habitats that includes controlled burning of fynbos on a rotational basis.

	• A conservation contribution of R 500 000 will be made available for alien clearing in the Walker Bay Conservancy (WBC) this will act as an "offset" for the loss of Overberg Dune Strandveld vegetation to which alien vegetation is the primary threat. The NGO, Grootbos Foundation, will implement the clearing works. The selected area to be cleared inside the WBC will be mutually agreed upon between the NGO and the Applicant before the funds are transferred. This is a voluntary contribution (based on the Botanical Specialists recommendation) and not a mandatory requirement in terms of the offset regulations.
Residual impacts:	Low to Medium
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low to Medium Negative
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - FAUNAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Nature of impact:	Loss of the current high level of ecological connectivity across the study area and changes to natural ecological processes
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	Medium
Probability of occurrence:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	High
Indirect impacts:	Medium
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Medium
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low - Medium
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	• Artificial light at night (ALAN) pollution - Fixtures on lights to cover the light bulb and direct the light to where it is needed. - Use timers and sensors to control when lights are on and to make lights motion activated. - Use coloured lights, such as long wavelength amber and red lights. Yellow illumination lights have also been shown to attract less moth specimens (Verovnik et al., 2015). Deichmann et al. (2021) recommend filtered amber LED lamps with no blue and minimal green light content to be used for outdoor lighted areas.

	- An outdoor lighting plan should be considered that includes an overall reduction of nocturnal lighting. • Instate a complete ban on domestic cats and eliminate feral cats. Impose strict controls on dogs (size, freedom, number per household). • Where barriers are completely necessary – they must be fences of a railing type that will allow small creatures to pass through easily, and should NOT be electrified, except at the top, and only in such a way that will not affect perching birds.
Residual impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative effects on cultural heritage resources
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	Destruction of significant heritage
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
PALEONTOLOGICAL IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative effects on Paleontological resources
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	Destruction of significant heritage
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation	Low Negative

(e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Negative effects on Archaeological resources
Nature of impact:	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	Destruction of significant Archaeological resources
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low
Indirect impacts:	Low
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	It is recommended that the HWC Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented during excavation activities.
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Negative
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Nature of impact:	Positive
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	Positive - Job Creation and stimulation of local economy
Probability of occurrence:	Probable
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	N/A
Indirect impacts:	None identified
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Positive

Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	N/A
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	N/A
Proposed mitigation:	N/A
Residual impacts:	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low Positive

DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE	
Potential impact and risk:	No impacts have been identified as the proposed development will not be decommissioned in the foreseeable future.

3. Impacts Associated with Alternative 3 – No-Go

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - BOTANICAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Neutral
Nature of impact:	Neutral
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Regional; Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	No loss of indigenous vegetation but vegetation will not be protected or managed.
Probability of occurrence:	Certain
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	No loss of resources
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Not required
Indirect impacts:	Overall ecological health of habitat may degrade overtime due to lack of protection or appropriate management
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Neutral
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Not required
Proposed mitigation:	Not required
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	N/A
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Neutral
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS - FAUNAL	
Potential impact and risk:	Neutral
Nature of impact:	Neutral

Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Regional; Long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	No loss of habitat however connectivity will still be affected by fencing
Probability of occurrence:	Certain
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	No loss of resources
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Not required
Indirect impacts:	Overall ecological health of habitat may degrade overtime due to lack of protection or appropriate management
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Neutral
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Not required
Proposed mitigation:	Not required
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	N/A
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Neutral
HERITAGE IMPACTS	
Potential impact and risk:	Neutral
Nature of impact:	Neutral
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Regional; Permanent
Consequence of impact or risk:	None
Probability of occurrence:	Certain
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	No loss of resources
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Not required
Indirect impacts:	None
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Neutral
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Not required
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Not required
Proposed mitigation:	Not required
Residual impacts:	N/A
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	N/A
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Neutral