
FAUNAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SOYUZ 6 WEF, NORTHERN CAPE

Prepared for:

Soyuz 6 (Pty) Ltd

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February 2023

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Amber has over ten years' experience in environmental consulting and has managed projects across various sectors including mining, agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, housing, coastal and wetland recreational infrastructure. Most of these projects required lender finance and therefore met both in-country, lender and sector specific requirements.

Amber completed the IFC lead and Swiss funded programme in Environmental and Social Risk Management course in 2018. The purpose of the course was to upskill Sub-Saharan African environmental consultants to increase the uptake of E&S standards by Financial Institutions.

Amber specialises in terrestrial vertebrate faunal assessments. She has conducted large scale faunal impact assessments that are to international lender's standards in Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho and Malawi. In South Africa her faunal impact assessments comply with the protocols for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial biodiversity and follows the SANBI Species Environmental Assessment Guideline. Her specialist input goes beyond impact assessments and includes faunal opportunities and constraints assessments, Critical Habitat Assessments, Biodiversity related Management Plans and Biodiversity Monitoring Programmes.

Amber holds a BSc (Zoology and Ecology, Environment & Conservation) and BSc (Hons) in Ecology, Environment & Conservation from WITS University and an MPhil in Environmental Management from University of Cape Town. Amber's honours focused on the landscape effects on Herpetofauna in Kruger National Park and her Master's thesis focused on the management of social and natural aspects of environmental systems with a dissertation in food security that investigated the complex food system of informal and formal distribution markets.

Declaration of Independence

Amber Jackson (Faunal Specialist)

- I, Amber Jackson, declare that, in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Amended Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2017;
- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- 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 Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- 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 report are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Non-Technical Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

The applicant Soyuz 6 (Pty) Ltd. is proposing the development of a commercial Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 53 km Southeast of Britstown within the Ubuntu Local Municipality and the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The project site covers approximately 17 800ha comprising of 10 farm portions and 75 turbines with a contracted capacity of up to 480 MW and will have an actual (permanent) footprint of up to 150 ha. The energy generated by the WEF will be connected to the national grid, a separate Basic Assessment will be undertaken to assess the grid connection options.

Objective and methodology

The objectives of this faunal scoping assessment are to establish the site ecological importance to faunal species that may inhabit the project area. This was done by conducting a literature review to generate a faunal species list for the area and identify which of those species are species of conservation concern (SCC). A field survey was undertaken during early autumn from 10-20 March 2022. The purpose of the survey was to determine faunal habitats present within the site that could support species of conservation concern and to record the species present. The survey included camera trapping, Sherman trapping, drift fence trap array, active searching, night drives and active acoustic survey for the faunal taxon groups: Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals. The site ecological importance was then established using the sensitivity analysis outlined in the Species Guideline Document (SANBI, 2021).

Habitat

Two broad habitats, namely, the Eastern Upper Karoo and the Upper Karoo Hardeveld are present within the study area. Five fine scale faunal habitats were identified in the study area, namely:

1. Grassland (subset of Eastern Upper Karoo).
2. Wash and Dwarf Succulent Karoo Shrubland (subset of Eastern Upper Karoo).
3. Rocky slopes and plateaus (subset of Upper Karoo Hardeveld).
4. Rivers (annual and perennial), wetlands and incidental pools.
5. Manmade.

Faunal species distribution and occurrence in relation to the study area

Amphibians

Of the 13 amphibian species with a distribution that includes the project area, nine species have been confirmed within the study area (FitzPatrick, 2022; iNat, 2022). The field survey recorded three of these amphibian species, namely, the Tandy's Sand Frog (*Tomopterna tandyi*), Boettger's Caco (*Cacosternum boettgeri*) and the Giant African Bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*). Microhabitats important to amphibian species include terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Reptiles

Of the 48 reptile species with a distribution that includes the project area, 36 species have been confirmed within the study area (FitzPatrick, 2022; iNat, 2022). The field survey recorded three snake species, two tortoise, one terrapin and eight lizard species, including the Marsh Terrapin (*Pelomedusa galeata*), Cape Cobra (*Naja nivea*), Karoo Sand Snake (*Psammophis notostictus*), Spotted Skaapsteker (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*) and Bibron's Gecko (*Chondrodactylus bibronii*). The Leopard Tortoise (*Stigmochelys pardalis*) was most abundant recorded from 14 locations across the study area. Rocky outcrops across the study site hosted lizards associated with the habitat including the Southern Rock Agama (*Agama atra*), Karoo Girdled Lizard (*Karusasaurus polyzonus*) and Western Rock Skink (*Trachylepis sulcata*). Grassland and Dwarf Succulent Karoo Shrubland habitats hosted the Spotted Desert Lizard (*Meroles suborbitalis*), Spotted Sandveld Lizard (*Nucras intertexta*) and Karoo Sand Lizard (*Pedioplanis laticeps*). The Common Ground Agama (*Agama aculeata*) and Variegated Skink (*Trachylepis variegata*) were common across the site with many *A. aculeata* sunning themselves on the roads.

Mammals

Of the 64 mammal species with a distribution that includes the project area, 36 species have been confirmed within the study area (FitzPatrick, 2022; iNat, 2022). The field survey recorded 20 mammal species. The field survey recorded seven carnivore species, namely, Bat-eared Fox (*Otocyon megalotis*), African Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*), the Southern Aardwolf (*Proteles cristatus*), Slender Mongoose (*Herpestes sanguineus*), Cape Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes pulverulentus*), Meerkat (*Suricata suricatta*) and Yellow Mongoose (*Cynictis penicillata*). The Yellow Mongoose and Meerkat were the most prevalent diurnal carnivores recorded in the study area. Farmer in the area report the Black-backed Jackal (*Canis mesomela*) as a pest as they will prey on lambs.

Six rodents were recorded from the study area with the most conspicuous being the Ground Squirrel (*Xerus inauris*), Highveld Gerbil (*Gerbilliscus brantsii*), Pouched Mouse (*Saccostomus campestris*), Four-striped Grass Rat (*Rhabdomys pumilio*) and Pigmy Mouse (*Mus minutoides*). Evidence of the Cape Porcupine (*Hystrix africaeaustralis*) was found across the site e.g., quills, skat, burrows, and foraging sites.

The study area host both naturally occurring antelope and introduced antelope. Introduced species include the Eland, Gemsbok, Sable and Kudu. Naturally occurring species include the Steenbok, Duiker, Grey Rhebok, Mountain Reedbuck, Blesbok and Springbok. Although some farms stock Springbok, vast herds of Springbok used to migrate through the region and small herds still occur naturally (CSIR, 2019). Five Antelope species were confirmed during the field survey including Steenbok, Mountain Reedbuck, Blesbok and Springbok.

Other mammal's species recorded in the study area include the Rock Sengi (*Elephantulus sp.*), Vervet Monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*), Rock Hyrax (*Procavia capensis*), Rock Hare (*Pronolagus sp.*) and Scrub Hares (*Lepus sp.*).

Faunal Species of Conservation Concern

Species of conservation concern are those species that are either nationally threatened and listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened and/or endemic and/or range

restricted. It refers to a species that may require conservation of what individuals remain to ensure the longevity of the species.

Amphibians

None of the amphibian species that have a distribution which includes the project area are of conservation concern.

Reptiles

One reptile species of conservation concern has a distribution which includes a portion of the study area, namely, the Tent Tortoise (*Psammobates tentorius*) listed as Near-Threatened (Hofmeyr, *et. al.*, 2018; Hofmeyr, Leuteritz & Baard, 2018). The project area is located just outside of the distribution range of the Karoo Dwarf Tortoise (*Chersobius boulengeri*) listed as Endangered.

The Tent Tortoise was *confirmed* within the study area. This species is therefore highly likely to occur throughout the study area. Given the proposed project is 0.002% of this species EOO and that it is considered well protected, the project is unlikely to negatively influence the viability of this species.

The Karoo Dwarf Tortoise has a *moderate likelihood of occurrence* within the Soyuzu 6 WEF project area that contains rocky outcrop habitat. The actual footprint of all six wind energy facilities is estimated at 9km² (900ha), which is 0.007% of the species extent of occurrence. This species is considered to be well protected within south African conservation areas (Tolley, *et. al.*, 2019). Given the size of the proposed project in relation to the species area extent of occurrence and that it is considered well protected the project, is unlikely to negatively influence the viability of this species.

Mammals

The study area intersects the distribution of seven mammal species of conservation concern, four threatened and three near-threatened species. Threatened species includes the Mountain Reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*) (EN), Black-footed Cat (*Felis nigripes*) (VU), African White-tailed Mouse (*Mystromys albicaudatus*) (VU) and Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) (VU). Near-threatened species includes the Grey Rhebok (*Pelea capreolus*), Brown Hyaena (*Parahyaena brunnea*) and Cape Clawless Otter (*Aonyx capensis*).

Two vulnerable species, Black-footed Cat and African White-tailed Mouse, have a high likelihood of occurrence in the study area and the Mountain Reedbuck was confirmed at two locations within the study area.

The Wash habitat and riverine areas within the Dwarf Succulent Karoo habitat would have a very high site ecological importance to the Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) should it occur in the study area. The study area is located less than 50km northeast of the northern population of the Riverine Rabbit and suitable habitat is present. There is a moderate likelihood of this species occurring within the wash and riverine habitats. Soyuzu 6 WEF project infrastructure avoids this habitat and linear infrastructure uses existing roads through the habitat.

Faunal Species of Conservation Concern

The Species Environmental Assessment guideline (SANBI, 2021) was applied to assess the Site Ecological Importance (SEI) of the project area. The habitats and the species of conservation concern

in the project area were assessed based on their conservation importance, functional integrity and receptor resilience, the combination of these resulted in a rating of SEI.

Table: Sensitivity assessment for each habitat type within the project site

| Habitat | Species | Conservation Importance | Functional Integrity | Biodiversity Importance | Receptor Resilience | SEI |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Grassland | Black-footed Cat (VU) | High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Medium |
| Washes and Rivers in Dwarf Succulent Karoo | Riverine Rabbit (CR) | High | High | High | Low | Very High |
| Dwarf Succulent Karoo | Tent Tortoise (NT) | Medium | High | Medium | High | Low |
| Rocky Slopes, Slabs and Plateaus | Southern Mountain Reedbuck (EN) | High | High | High | High | Medium |
| Rivers, wetlands and incidental pools | General Fauna i.e., no SCC | Low | High | Medium | High | Low |
| Manmade & Agricultural | General Fauna i.e., no SCC | Low | Very Low | Very Low | Very High | Very Low |

Impacts

The mitigation hierarchy was applied to all impacts. For negative impacts that can often not be avoided, the mitigation hierarchy then aims to minimise the impact, and should residual impacts remain, mitigation measures are then applied and in extreme cases offsets may be required. Some impacts will remain the same despite mitigation measures having been applied. For example, the development footprint will replace faunal habitat, this cannot be avoided and although it can be minimised the habitat will no longer exist and will not be able to re-establish itself for the lifetime of the project. It should be noted that although a mitigation measure may not reduce the impact significance rating (high, medium and low) they must still be applied because the impact has not been avoided in its entirety and the 'Duty of Care' is placed on the applicant/developer.

| Impact | | Significance and Ranking | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Pre-Mitigation | Post-Mitigation |
| CONSTRUCTION PHASE | | | |
| Impact 1 | Loss of faunal habitat | Moderate - | Moderate - |
| Impact 2 | Loss of Faunal Species of Conservation Concern | High - | Moderate - |
| Impact 3 | Disturbance of faunal species and their livelihood activities (shelter, foraging and breeding) due to construction related noise, vibrations, dust and night lighting. | Moderate - | Low - |
| Impact 4 | Mortality of faunal species due to project related activities | Moderate - | Moderate - |
| OPERATIONAL PHASE | | | |
| Impact 5 | Disturbance to faunal species and their livelihood due to operational related activities. | Moderate - | Low - |
| Impact 6 | Faunal mortality due to roadkill and persecution | Moderate - | Low - |

| DECOMMISSIONING PHASE | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------|------------|
| Impact 7 | Disturbance to faunal species and potential reduction in abundance and mortality of faunal species | Moderate - | Low - |
| CUMULATIVE IMPACTS | | | |
| Impact 8 | Increased reduction in faunal habitat and increase disturbance of faunal species | High - | Moderate - |
| Impact 9 | Increased faunal mortality | High - | Moderate - |

Conclusions

Several amphibian, reptile and mammal species were recorded within the study area across all habitat types. The Grassland and Dwarf Succulent Karoo habitat types are extensive and for the most part unimpacted by the proposed development. Although road networks can be extensive these have been designed to utilise existing roads and tracks to reduce further loss of habitat. The grassland habitat and rocky habitats are sensitive habitats and have a medium site ecological importance to both the vulnerable Black-footed Cat and the endangered Southern Mountain Reedbuck, respectively. The project is unlikely to negatively influence the viability of these two species.

The Wash habitat and riverine areas within the Dwarf Succulent Karoo habitat would have a very high site ecological importance to the Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) should it occur in the study area. The study area is located less than 50km northeast of the northern population of the Riverine Rabbit and suitable habitat is present. There is a moderate likelihood of this species occurring within the wash and riverine habitats. The majority of the project infrastructure avoids this habitat and linear infrastructure uses existing roads through the habitat.

Ecological Statement and Opinion of the Specialist

Project infrastructure should be designed to avoid very high sensitive features such as the washes, only existing roads that cross this habitat should be used, where feasible. Further to the above, impacts on the faunal species and associated habitats can be reduced to acceptable levels through the implementation of mitigation measures. *The specialist is therefore of the opinion that the development can proceed provided the recommendations contained in this report are implemented.*

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------------|---|
| AOO | Area Of Occupancy |
| asl | Above Sea Level |
| BI | Biodiversity Importance |
| CBA | Critical Biodiversity Area |
| CI | Conservation Importance |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| CR | Critically Endangered |
| EN | Endangered |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EOO | Extent of Occupancy |
| FI | Functional Integrity |
| GBIF | Global Biodiversity Information Facility |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| Ha | Hectare |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| km | Kilometre |
| LC | Least Concern |
| m | Metre |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity and Strategy Action Plan |
| NEMBA | National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act |
| PAOI | Project Area of Influence |
| PNCO | Provincial Nature Conservation Ordinance |
| SCC | Species of Conservation Concern |
| SEI | Site Ecological Importance |
| QDS | Quarter Degree Square |
| RR | Receptor Resilience |
| SA | South Africa |
| SANBI | South African National Biodiversity Institute |
| SCC | Species of Conservation Concern |
| TOPS | Threatened and Protected Species |
| VU | Vulnerable |

Specialist Check List

The contents of this specialist report complies with the legislated requirements as described in the Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity (GN R. 320 of 2020).

| SPECIALIST REPORT REQUIREMENTS ACCORDING TO GN R. 320 | | SECTION OF REPORT |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 3.1 | The Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment Report must contain, as a minimum, the following information: | |
| 3.1.1 | Contact details of the specialist, their SACNASP registration number, their field of expertise and a curriculum vitae; | Page 2 Appendix 4 and 5 |
| 3.1.2 | A signed statement of independence by the specialist; | Page 3 |
| 3.1.3 | A statement of the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment; | Section 2.5 |
| 3.1.4 | A description of the methodology used to undertake the site verification and impact assessment and site inspection, including equipment and modelling used, where relevant; | Chapter 2 |
| 3.1.5 | A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data as well as a statement of the timing and intensity of site inspection observations; | Section 1.3 |
| 3.1.6 | A location of the areas not suitable for development, which are to be avoided during construction and operation (where relevant); | Chapter 5 |
| 3.1.7 | Additional environmental impacts expected from the proposed development; | Chapter 6 |
| 3.1.8 | Any direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the proposed development; | Chapter 6 |
| 3.1.9 | The degree to which the impacts and risks can be mitigated; | Chapter 6 |
| 3.1.10 | The degree to which the impacts and risks can be reversed; | |
| 3.1.11 | The degree to which the impacts and risks can cause loss of irreplaceable resources; | |
| 3.1.12 | Proposed impact management actions and impact management outcomes proposed by the specialist for inclusion in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr); | Chapter 6 |
| 3.1.13 | A motivation must be provided if there were development footprints identified as per paragraph 2.3.6 above that were identified as having a "low" terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity and that were not considered appropriate; | N/A |
| 3.1.14 | A substantiated statement, based on the findings of the specialist assessment, regarding the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development, if it should receive approval or not; and | Section 7.3 |
| 3.1.15 | Any conditions to which this statement is subjected. | Section 7.3 |
| 3.2 | The findings of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment must be incorporated into the Basic Assessment Report or the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, including the mitigation and monitoring measures as identified, which must be incorporated into the EMPr where relevant. | ✓ |
| 3.3 | A signed copy of the assessment must be appended to the Basic Assessment Report or Environmental Impact Assessment Report. | ✓ |

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Description

The applicant Soyuz 6 (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a commercial Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 53 km South East of Britstown within the Ubuntu Local Municipality and the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province.

Five additional WEF's are concurrently being considered on the surrounding properties and are assessed by way of separate impact assessment processes contained in the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. R982, as amended) for listed activities contained in Listing Notices 1, 2 and 3 (GN R983, R984 and R985, as amended). These projects are known as Soyuz 1 WEF, Soyuz 2 WEF, Soyuz 3 WEF, Soyuz 4 WEF and Soyuz 5 WEF.

A preferred project site with an extent of approximately 125 000 ha has been identified as a technically suitable area for the development of the six WEF projects. It is proposed that each WEF will comprise of up to 75 turbines with a contracted capacity of up to 480 MW. It is anticipated that each WEF will have an actual (permanent) footprint of up to 150 ha.

The Soyuz 6 WEF project site covers approximately 17 800 ha and comprises the following farm portions:

- Remaining Extent of Portion 3 of the Farm No. 16.
- Remaining Extent (Portion 0) of the Farm No 16.
- Remaining Extent (Portion 0) of the Farm No 141.
- Remaining Extent (Portion 0) of the Farm No. 148.
- Portion 4 of the Farm No. 16.
- The Farm No. 157.
- The Farm No. 156.
- Portion 2 (a portion of Portion 13) of the Farm Wonderboom No. 13.
- Portion 1 of the Farm Wonderboom No. 13.
- Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of the Farm Sterkfontein No. 12.

The Soyuz 6 WEF project site is proposed to accommodate the following infrastructure, which will enable the wind farm to supply a contracted capacity of up to 480 MW:

- Up to 75 wind turbines with a maximum hub height of up to 160 m and a rotor diameter of up to 200 m;
- A transformer at the base of each turbine;
- Concrete turbine foundations of up to 1024 m² each;
- Permanent Crane hardstand / blade and tower laydown area / crane boom erection area with a combined maximum footprint 5000 m² at each WTG;

- Temporary concrete batch plants to be located at the construction camp area and the satellite laydown areas;
- Battery Energy Storage System (with a footprint of up to 5 ha);
- Internal up to 132 kV overhead lines between substations. A 300m wide corridor (150m on either side of the proposed route) has been considered to allow for any technical and environmental sensitivity constraints identified during micro-siting prior to layout finalisation. Permanent service roads will be required for the construction and maintenance of the overhead lines. In areas where these overhead lines do not follow an existing or proposed road, additional roads of up to 3m in width will be required. Temporary construction areas beneath each overhead line tower position will also be required;
- Medium voltage (33 kV) cables/powerlines running from wind turbines to the facility substations. The routing will follow existing/proposed access roads and will be buried where possible. If the use of overhead lines is required, the Avifaunal Specialist will be consulted timeously to ensure that a raptor friendly pole design are used, and that appropriate mitigation is implemented pro-actively.
- Up to six permanent met masts;
- Three substations and operation and maintenance facilities (up to 4 ha each) as well as a laydown area (8 000 m²) at each substation for the electrical contractor. Operation and maintenance facilities include a gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses and workshops.
- Three temporary main construction camp areas (up to 12.25 ha each);
- Twelve temporary satellite laydown areas (5 000 m² each).
- Access roads to the site and between project components inclusive of stormwater infrastructure. A 200 m road corridor is being applied for to allow for slight realignments pending technical and environmental sensitivity constraints identified during micro-siting prior to layout finalisation. The final road will have maximum width of 12 m (within the 200 m corridor).

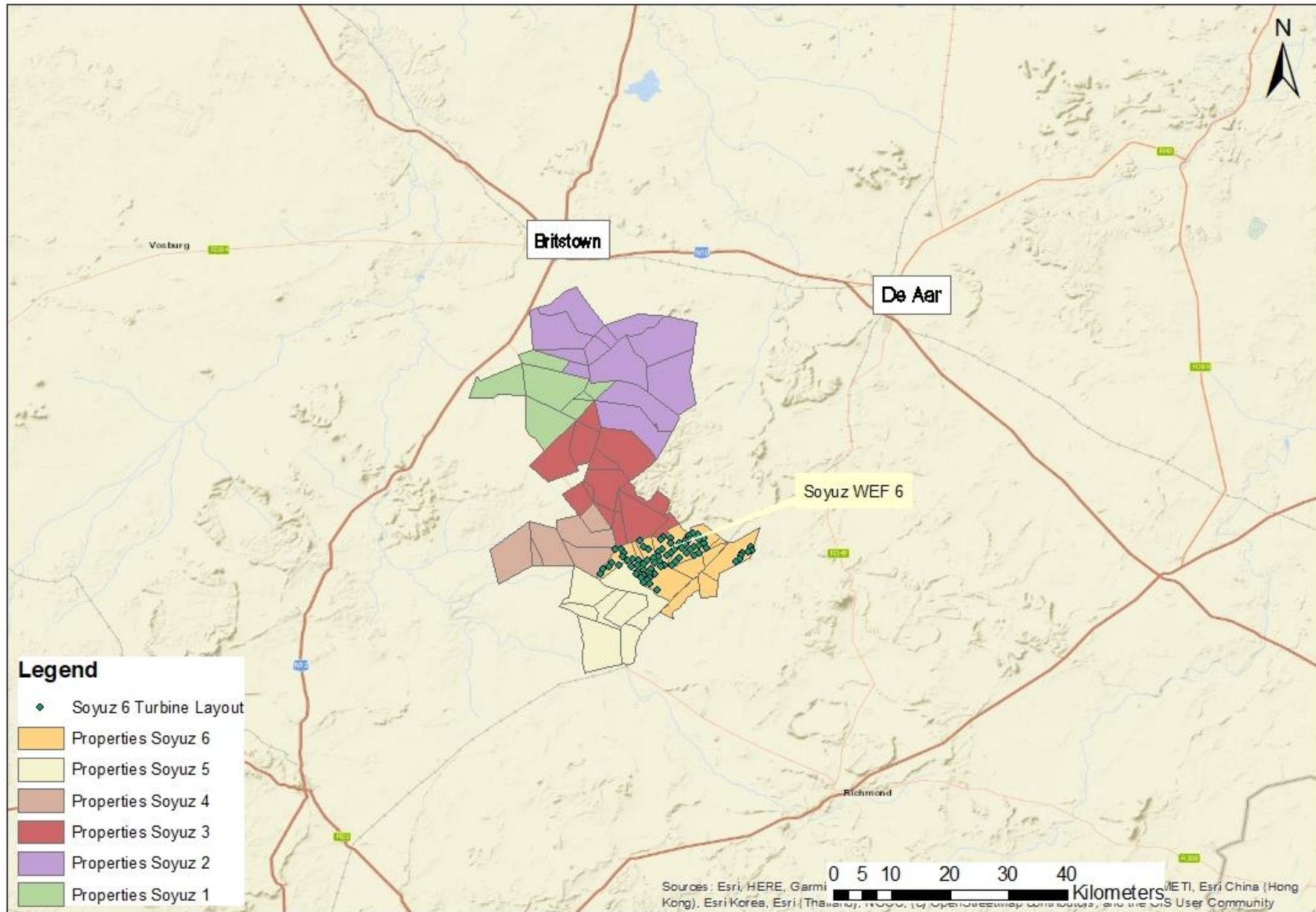


Figure 1.1: Location of the WEF cluster in relation to the towns of De Aar and Britstown. Soyuz 6 WEF, which is assessed in this report, is located within the south eastern corner.

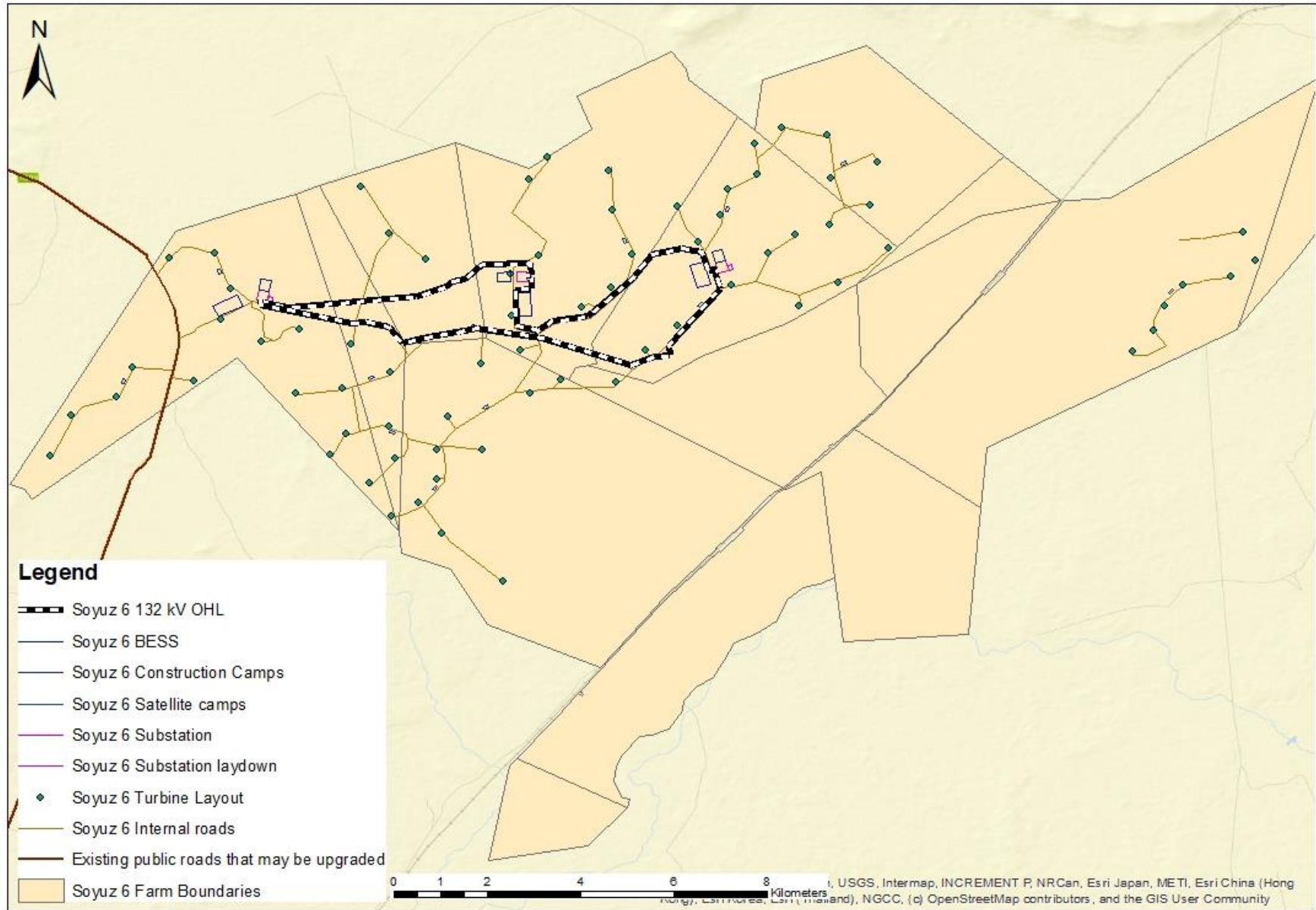


Figure 1.2: Infrastructure map showing the position of the turbines, internal roads, substations, temporary laydown areas and warehousing and auxiliary buildings and batching plants.

1.2. Objectives

The objectives of this faunal assessment are as follows:

- Undertake a desktop assessment to generate a faunal species list for the area and identify which of those species are species of conservation concern (SCC).
- Undertake a field survey, to record the following information:
 - Faunal species present.
 - Faunal species of conservation concern present.
 - Faunal habitat present and condition of each habitat.
- Assess the site ecological importance using the sensitivity analysis outlined in the Species Guideline Document (SANBI, 2021).
- For areas of moderate and high sensitivity, assess the impact that the construction of the project infrastructure will have on faunal species.
- Where necessary, provide mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the infrastructure on the environment.
- Provide a specialist statement/opinion.

1.3. Limitations and Assumptions

This report is based on current available information and, as a result, the following limitations and assumptions are implicit:

- Sampling could only be carried out at one stage in the annual or seasonal cycle. The survey was conducted in late summer /early Autumn and some species that would have been more active early summer at the start of the rainy season, mainly amphibian species, may have gone undetected. However, the timing and time available in the field, and information gathered during the survey was sufficient to provide enough information to determine the status of the affected area.
- This report only covers the terrestrial vertebrate faunal taxon's of amphibians, reptiles and mammals (excluding bats). Birds, bats and botanical aspects are covered in separate reports.
- The assessment has been undertaken to meet the Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Requirements for Environmental Impacts on terrestrial Biodiversity (2020), Species Environmental Assessment Guidelines (SANBI, 2021) and Performance Standard 6 of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (2012).
- This faunal impact assessment report is not a critical habitat assessment. Critical habitat will form part of a separate report, if required.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. DFFE Screening Report

The DFFE Screening report identifies environmental sensitivities for the project site. This is based on available desktop data and requires that a suitably qualified specialist verify the findings. Of relevance to this report is the animal species theme and the terrestrial biodiversity theme (refer to Table 2.1). Comment has been provided in the table below indicating how these themes have been assessed in this report.

Table 2.1: Summary of DFFE screening report themes relevant to this study

| Theme | Sensitivity | Assessment |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Animal Species Theme | Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none">Possible presence of <i>Bunolagus monticularis</i> (Riverine Rabbit) | The likelihood of occurrence for this species was assessed based on distribution records, available habitat on site and camera traps. |

2.2. International Finance Corporation

Since this project has to be compliant to lenders' standards, the survey and assessment needs to meet the standards set out by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Of relevance to this project is IFC Performance Standard (PS) 6 and the accompanying guidance notes which are used to guide biodiversity assessments in modified, natural and critical habitats. The aim of this PS is to protect and conserve biodiversity, maintain ecosystem services and promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development (IFC, 2012b). Biodiversity assessments should therefore include the following:

- Direct and indirect project-related impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services that include consideration of threats such as habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, invasive alien species, overexploitation, hydrological changes, nutrient loading, and pollution.
- Baseline studies should include a literature review, stakeholder engagement and consultation, in-field surveys and other relevant assessments.
- For sites with potentially significant impacts on natural and critical habitats and ecosystem services, the baseline should include in-field surveys over multiple seasons. In-field surveys/assessments should be recent and data should be acquired for the actual site of the project's facilities, including related and associated facilities, and the project's area of influence.
- Existing spatial data and landscape mapping should be included in the analysis, especially for areas located in natural and critical habitats.
- An accurate account of threats, including regional level threats that are relevant to the study area and its area of influence should be provided and any pre-existing threats and the extent to which the project might exacerbate them must be described.

South African Environmental Legislation is rigorous and aligned with the principals set out in the IFC. As such, the requirements listed above have been addressed in this report, with the exception of stakeholder engagement which is addressed in the environmental assessment process.

2.3. Project Area

Faunal species were researched and sampled within the project area and project area of influence, defined as follows:

- The “project area” or “impacted project site” is defined as the area that will be directly impacted by project infrastructure such as the footprint of the turbine hardstands, roads and offices.
- The project area of influence (PAOI) refers to the broader area around the project area that faunal species may be indirectly impacted by project activities. Some faunal species may not have a distribution which includes the project area but may rely on services that originate or pass through the site e.g. A project could directly impact a river in the project area and have secondary impact on a range restricted amphibian species that occurs downstream.
- Study Area is defined as the broader area within which the project area falls, the study area has similar habitats to those found in the project area.

2.4. Desktop Assessment

The known diversity of the vertebrate fauna in the project area was determined by a literature review. Species known from the region, or from adjacent regions whose preferred habitat(s) were known to occur within the study area, were also included. Literature sources included:

- Amphibians – Du Preez & Carruthers (2017), FrogMap (ADU, 2021), iNaturalist (2022) and IUCN (2022).
- Reptiles – Branch (1998), ReptileMap (ADU, 2021), iNaturalist (2022) and IUCN (2022).
- Mammals – Stuart & Stuart (2014), MammalMap (ADU, 2021), iNaturalist (2022) and IUCN (2022).

To establish which of those species identified in the literature review are Species of Conservation Concern (SCC), the following sources were consulted:

- Atlas and Red List of Reptiles of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (Bates *et al.*, 2014).
- Atlas and Red List of Frogs of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (Minter *et al.*, 2004).
- Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho.
- International Union of for Conservation of Nature (Accessed: 7-05-2022).
- Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act No. 9 of 2009.
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (2004): Amendment of Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Protected Species List.
- CITES Appendix I and II.

A species list was compiled for the site and the likelihood of occurrence assessed for species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (refer to Section 4.3).

2.5. Field Survey

A field survey was undertaken during late summer from 10-20 March 2022. The purpose of the survey was to determine faunal habitats present within the site that could support species of conservation concern and to record the species present.

2.5.1. *Habitat establishment*

The desktop research revealed two vegetation types, namely, the Eastern Upper Karoo and the Upper Karoo Hardeveld. These two vegetation types are considered broad habitats. On the first day of the field survey, the PAOI was driven before sampling began to establish the habitats present within the project area and PAOI, these are described in Section 4.1.

Sample sites were based in areas containing natural and modified habitat. Agricultural areas, i.e., those that are currently undergoing cultivation, which are classified as transformed, were noted for mapping purposes but not sampled.

2.5.2. *Species confirmation*

To establish which faunal species were present within the project area a variety of sampling techniques were employed (Table 2.2). These are described in detail below.

Table 2.2: Sampling techniques employed for each faunal taxon

| Sampling Technique | Taxon | | |
|------------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|
| | Amphibians | Reptiles | Mammals (excl. Bats) |
| Camera Traps | | | X |
| Sherman Traps | | | X |
| Drift Fence Trap Array | X | X | X |
| Active Searching | X | X | X |
| Night drive | X | X | X |
| Active Acoustic survey | X | | |

Camera trapping

Bushnell camera traps were set to capture photographs and/or videos of mammal species across the project area (refer to Table 2.3). The cameras were set to take three photos and/or 10 second videos with a five second lapse between photo/video series for the entire day (24hrs). Cameras were placed approximately 50cm from the ground and secured to a post using cable ties, except for one camera which was wedged between rocks in a rocky outcrop. Cameras were placed in walkways/areas of frequently used by mammals such as drainage lines, burrows, roads and animal paths.

Table 2.3: Camera Trap deployment per habitat

| Camera Trap # | Date (2022) | | Location | |
|---------------|-------------|-----|----------|-----------|
| | In | Out | Latitude | Longitude |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| C1a | 12 March | 14 March | 30°48'13.07"S | 23°31'50.19"E |
| C1b | 14 March | 18 March | 30°47'16.83"S | 23°29'58.82"E |
| C2 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°46'49.77"S | 23°29'11.78"E |
| C3a | 12 March | 15 March | 30°51'18.02"S | 23°28'22.60"E |
| C3b | 15 March | 18 March | 30°46'2.82"S | 23°28'3.17"E |
| C4 | 13 March | 18 March | 30°49'30.46"S | 23°35'8.19"E |
| C5 | 13 March | 17 March | 30°47'6.25"S | 23°23'59.27"E |
| C6 | 14 March | 18 March | 31° 9'25.21"S | 23°33'19.02"E |
| C7 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°57'44.19"S | 23°32'37.82"E |
| C8 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°57'45.76"S | 23°32'35.43"E |
| C9 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°51'32.79"S | 23°28'21.72"E |

Sherman Traps

Sherman traps are used to capture small mammals. Transects were set using eight Sherman Traps per transect, placed approximately 10m apart yielding an 80m transect. Transects were set in four habitat types for six trapping nights (refer to Table 2.4). Traps were baited with a peanut butter and oat mixture and rebaited daily. Traps were placed in such a way that the trap was protected from natural elements under bushes, amongst grass and under logs etc. The traps were checked twice daily early morning and late afternoon/early evening and individuals captured were recorded and released approximately 50m from the trap array. Information recorded included: date, sample site (location), trap number, species and diagnostic photograph (side, top, bottom, hands and feet).

Table 2.4: Small mammal trapping location and length of deployment

| Trap # | Date (2022) | | Location | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Start | | End | |
| | IN | OUT | Latitude | Longitude | Latitude | Longitude |
| S1 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°48'13.36"S | 23°31'49.85"E | 30°48'12.47"S | 23°31'52.20"E |
| S2 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°46'48.77"S | 23°29'11.68"E | 30°46'46.85"S | 23°29'10.12"E |
| S3 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°51'18.10"S | 23°28'22.82"E | 30°51'17.69"S | 23°28'24.94"E |
| S4 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°46'24.50"S | 23°26'57.18"E | 30°46'26.03"S | 23°26'58.04"E |

Drift Fence Trap Arrays:

Drift Fence Tray Arrays are used to capture reptiles, amphibians and small mammals. These were deployed in four habitats representative of the habitats that occur across the project area (refer to Table 2.5). The 30m linear drift fence was set with eight funnel traps, two at each end and two, one either side of the fence, at 10m and 20m (refer to Figure 2.1). All traps were inspected and emptied daily, and species recorded and released approximately 50m from the trap array. Information recorded included: date, sample site, funnel number, species and number of individuals and diagnostic photograph (side, top, bottom). Released specimens away from the after identification.

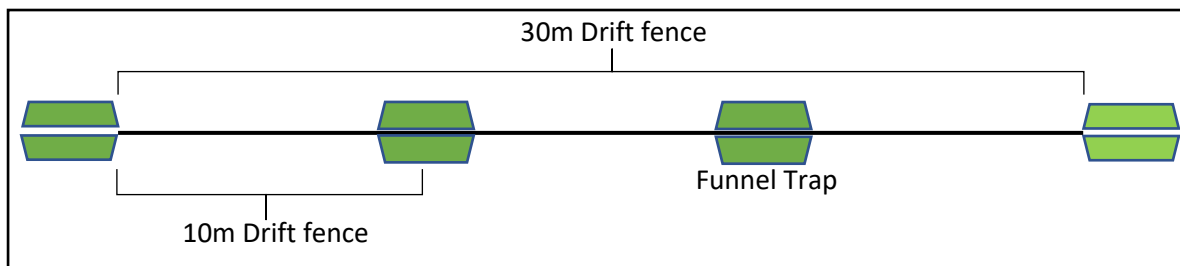


Figure 2.1: Aerial schematic of funnel trap placement along the 30m drift fence

Table 2.5: Drift Fence Funnel Trap Array location and length of deployment

| Trap # | Date (2022) | | Location | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Start | | End | |
| | In | Out | Latitude | Longitude | Latitude | Longitude |
| T1 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°48'14.06"S | 23°31'49.93"E | 30°48'13.63"S | 23°31'50.95"E |
| T2 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°46'49.56"S | 23°29'10.18"E | 30°46'49.14"S | 23°29'11.24"E |
| T3 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°51'17.86"S | 23°28'22.04"E | 30°51'17.51"S | 23°28'23.08"E |
| T4 | 12 March | 18 March | 30°46'24.80"S | 23°26'58.29"E | 30°46'25.61"S | 23°26'58.90"E |

Active searching

Active searching is used for amphibians, reptiles and mammals (excluding bats). This method includes direct observation of individuals during the day and night and indirect observation. Refer to Figure 2.2 and Appendix 1 for Active Searching sites.

Direct observation was done by walking and driving through the project area and recording species seen. In addition, refuge sites were targeted to search for specific species:

- Reptiles and terrestrial amphibians were targeted in microhabitats by lifting rocks and logs, peeling away bark, scraping through leaf litter, etc.
- Amphibians were targeted at water bodies where individuals were searched for along the banks and verge vegetation, tadpoles were searched for using a net and in the evenings frog choruses were listened to.
- Night drives were conducted on roads within the project area using a high-powered spotlight to illuminate nocturnal mammal species.
- Camera and binoculars were used to view species from a distance without disturbing them.

Indirect observation is the searching for evidence of faunal presence and includes spoor, skat, roadkill, skulls, quills, dens, burrows, hairs, scrapings and diggings.

2.5.3. Data capturing

The faunal data compiled during the initial desktop assessment was supplemented by the field data to produce a consolidated faunal species checklist. This was, in turn, reviewed to identify Species of Conservation Concern (SCC). A habitat map was then produced, and the ecological sensitivities of habitats determined.

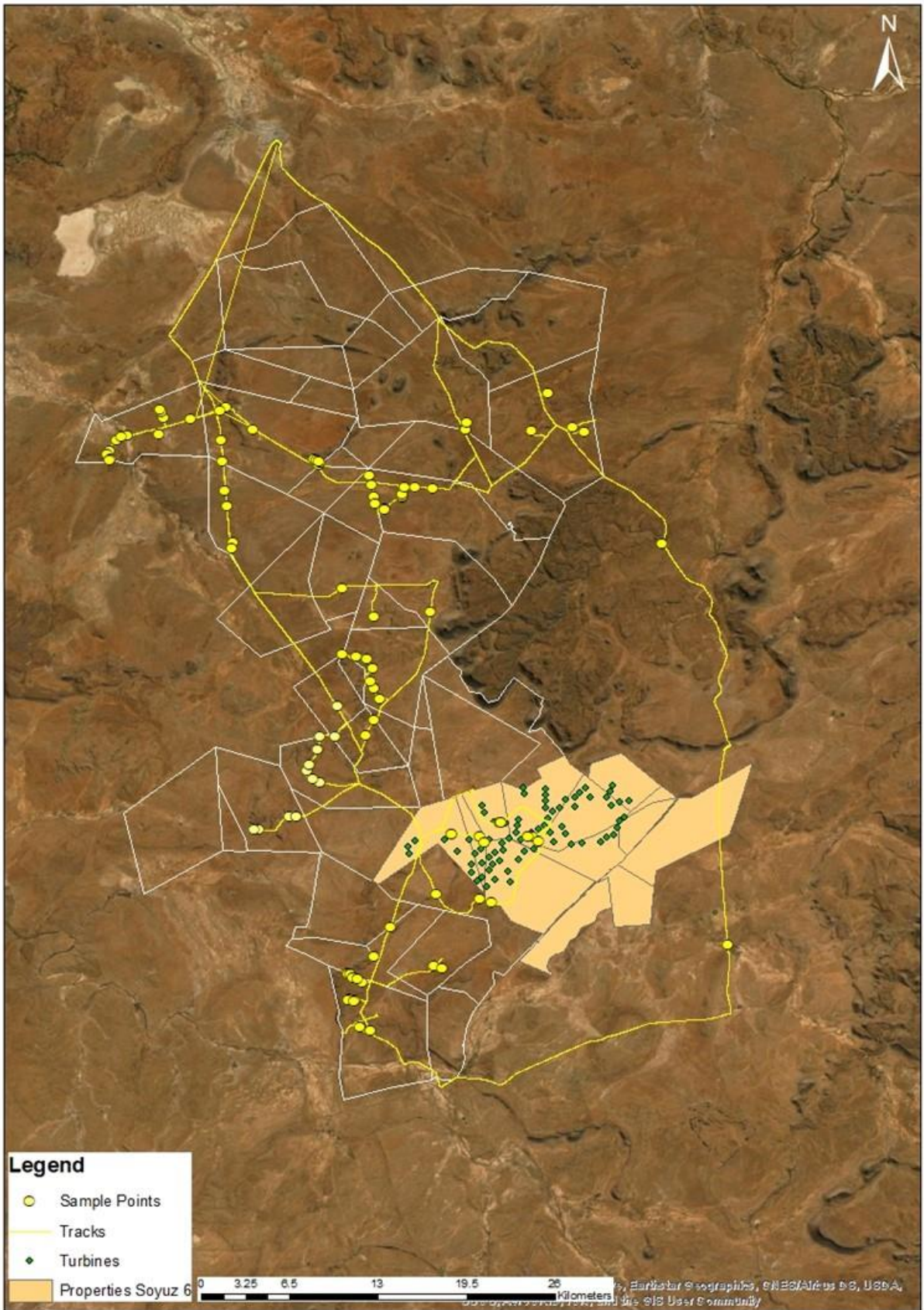


Figure 2.2: Map showing active searching sample sites and tracks in relation to the WEF cluster and the Soyuz 6 WEF.

2.6. Site Sensitivity Assessment

The Species Environmental Assessment Guideline (SANBI, 2021) was applied to assess the Site Ecological Importance (SEI) of the project area. The habitats and the species of conservation concern in the project area were assessed based on their conservation importance, functional integrity and receptor resilience (Table 2.6). The combination of these resulted in a rating of SEI and interpretation of mitigation requirements based on the ratings.

Table 2.6: Criteria for establishing Site Ecological importance and description of criteria

| Criteria | Description |
|---|---|
| Conservation Importance (CI) | <i>The importance of a site for supporting biodiversity features of conservation concern present e.g., populations of Threatened and Near-Threatened species (CR, EN, VU & NT), Rare, range-restricted species, globally significant populations of congregatory species, and areas of threatened ecosystem types, through predominantly natural processes.</i> |
| Functional Integrity (FI) | <i>A measure of the ecological condition of the impact receptor as determined by its remaining intact and functional area, its connectivity to other natural areas and the degree of current persistent ecological impacts.</i> |
| Biodiversity Importance (BI) is a function of Conservation Importance (CI) and the Functional Integrity (FI) of a receptor. | |
| Receptor Resilience (RR) | <i>The intrinsic capacity of the receptor to resist major damage from disturbance and/or to recover to its original state with limited or no human intervention.</i> |
| Site Ecological Importance (SEI) is a function of Biodiversity Importance (BI) and Receptor Resilience (RR) | |

2.7. Impact assessment approach and methodology

2.7.1. Aims of Environmental Impact Assessment

The aim of Environmental Impact Assessments is determine the consequences of proposed developments on the environments to better inform decision-making and the management of natural and social systems. The assessment identified and assessed impacts across four phases of development, namely:

- The Planning and Design Phase;
- The Construction Phase;
- The Operational Phase; and
- The Decommissioning Phase.

2.7.2. Evaluation Criteria

CES has developed an evaluation criteria of impacts in accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended). This scale takes into consideration the following variables:

- Nature: negative or positive impact on the environment.
- Type: direct, indirect and/or cumulative effect of impact on the environment.

- Significance: The criteria in Table 2.7 are used to determine the overall significance of an activity. The impact effect (which includes duration; extent; consequence and probability) and the reversibility/mitigation of the impact are then read off the significance matrix in order to determine the overall significance of the issue. The overall significance is either negative or positive and will be classified as low, moderate or high (Table 2.8).
- Consequence: the consequence scale is used in order to objectively evaluate how severe a number of negative impacts might be on the issue under consideration, or how beneficial a number of positive impacts might be on the issue under consideration.
- Extent: the spatial scale defines the physical extent of the impact.
- Duration: the temporal scale defines the significance of the impact at various time scales, as an indication of the duration of the impact.
- Probability: the likelihood of impacts taking place as a result of project actions arising from the various alternatives. There is no doubt that some impacts would occur (e.g. loss of vegetation), but other impacts are not as likely to occur (e.g. vehicle accident), and may or may not result from the proposed development and alternatives. Although some impacts may have a severe effect, the likelihood of them occurring may affect their overall significance.
- Reversibility: The degree to which an environment can be returned to its original/partially original state.
- Irreplaceable loss: The degree of loss which an impact may cause.
- Mitigation potential: The degree of difficulty of reversing and/or mitigating the various impacts ranges from very difficult to easily achievable. The four categories used are listed and explained in Table 2.7 below. Both the practical feasibility of the measure, the potential cost and the potential effectiveness is taken into consideration when determining the appropriate degree of difficulty.

Table 2.7: Ranking of Evaluation Criteria

| NATURE | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Positive | Beneficial/positive impact. |
| Negative | Detrimental/negative impact. |
| TYPE | |
| Direct | Direct interaction of an activity with the environment. |
| Indirect | Impacts on the environment that are not a direct result of the project or activity. |
| Cumulative | Impacts which may result from a combination of impacts of this project and similar related projects. |
| DURATION | |
| Short term | Less than 5 years. |
| Medium term | Between 5-20 years. |
| Long term | More than 20 years. |
| Permanent | Over 40 years or resulting in a permanent and lasting change that will always be there. |
| EXTENT | |
| Localised | Impacts affect a small area of a few hectares in extent. Often only a portion of the project area. |
| Study area | The proposed site and its immediate environments. |
| Municipal | Impacts affect the municipality, or any towns within the municipality. |
| Regional | Impacts affect the wider district municipality or the Eastern Cape Province as a whole. |
| National | Impacts affect the entire country. |
| International/Global | Impacts affect other countries or have a global influence. |
| CONSEQUENCE | |
| Slight | Slight impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies). |
| Moderate | Moderate impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies). |
| Severe/ Beneficial | Severe impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies). |
| PROBABILITY | |
| Definite | More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Should have substantial supportive data. |
| Probable | Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring. |
| Possible | Only over 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring. |
| Unsure | Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring. |
| REVERSIBILITY | |
| Reversible | The activity will lead to an impact that can be reversed provided appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. |
| Irreversible | The activity will lead to an impact that is permanent regardless of the implementation of mitigation measures. |
| IRREPLACEABLE LOSS | |
| Resource will not be lost | The resource will not be lost/destroyed provided mitigation measures are implemented. |
| Resource will be partly lost | The resource will be partially destroyed even though mitigation measures are implemented. |
| Resource will be lost | The resource will be lost despite the implementation of mitigation measures. |
| MITIGATION POTENTIAL | |
| Easily achievable | The impact can be easily, effectively and cost effectively mitigated/reversed. |
| Achievable | The impact can be effectively mitigated/reversed without much difficulty or cost. |
| Difficult | The impact could be mitigated/reversed but there will be some difficulty in ensuring effectiveness and/or implementation, and significant costs. |
| Very Difficult | The impact could be mitigated/reversed but it would be very difficult to ensure effectiveness, technically very challenging and financially very costly. |

Table 2.8: Description of significance ratings.

| Significance Rating | | Description |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| LOW NEGATIVE | LOW POSITIVE | The impacts on this issue are acceptable and mitigation, whilst desirable, is not essential. The impacts on the issue by themselves are insufficient, even in combination with other low impacts, to prevent the development being approved. Impacts on this particular issue will result in either positive or negative medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. |
| MODERATE NEGATIVE | MODERATE POSITIVE | The impacts on this issue are important and require mitigation. The impacts on this issue are, by themselves, insufficient to prevent the implementation of the project, but could in conjunction with other issues with moderate impacts, prevent its implementation. Impacts on this particular issue will usually result in either a positive or negative medium to long-term effect on the social and/or natural environment. |
| HIGH NEGATIVE | HIGH POSITIVE | The impacts on this issue are serious, and if not mitigated, they may prevent the implementation of the project (if it is a negative impact). Impacts on this particular issue would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually a long-term change to the (natural and/or social) environment, and will result in severe effects or if positive, substantial beneficial effects. |

2.7.3. Assessment of Cumulative Impacts

In terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014), a cumulative impact are defined as:

“The past, current and reasonably foreseeable future impact of an activity, considered together with the impact of activities associated with that activity that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to the existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities”.

Project induced cumulative impacts should be considered, along with direct and indirect impacts, in order to better inform the developer’s decision making and project development process. Cumulative impacts may be categorised into one or more of the following types:

- **Additive:** the simple sum of all the effects (e.g. the accumulation of ground water pollution from various developments over time leading to a decrease in the economic potential of the resource);
- **Synergistic:** effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of individual effects. These effects often happen as habitats or resources approach capacity (e.g. the accumulation of water, air and land degradation over time leading to a decrease in the economic potential of an area);
- **Time crowding:** frequent, repetitive impacts on a particular resource at the same time (e.g. multiple boreholes decreasing the value of water resources);
- **Neutralizing:** where effects may counteract each other to reduce the overall effect (e.g. infilling of a wetland for road construction, and creation of new wetlands for water treatment); and,
- **Space crowding:** high spatial density of impacts on an ecosystem (e.g. rapid informal residential settlement).

Cumulative impacts are, however, difficult to accurately and confidently assess, owing to the high degree of uncertainty, as well as their often being based on assumptions. It is therefore difficult to provide as detailed an assessment of cumulative impacts as is the case for direct and indirect project induced impacts. This is usually because of the absence of specific details and information related to cumulative impacts. In these situations, the EAP will need to ensure that any assumptions made as part of the assessment are made clear. Accordingly, this includes an overview and analysis of cumulative impacts related to a variety of project actions, and does not provide a significance rating for these impacts, as was done for direct project induced impacts. The objective is to identify and focus on potentially significant cumulative impacts so these may be taken into consideration in the decision-making process. It is important to realise these constraints, and to recognise that the assessment will not, and indeed cannot, be perfect. The potential for cumulative impacts will, however, be considered, rather than omitted from the decision making-process and is therefore of value to the project and the environment.

Within the proposed WEF development area and a 100 km radius around it, the following renewable energy facilities are applicable:

- Soyuz 1 WEF (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2205)
- Soyuz 2 WEF (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2206)
- Soyuz 3 WEF (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2207)
- Soyuz 4 WEF (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2208)
- Soyuz 5 WEF (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2209)
- Soyuz 6 WEF (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2210)
- Taaibos North WEF (DFFE Ref: TBA)
- Taaibos South WEF (DFFE Ref: TBA)
- Soutrivier Central WEF (DFFE Ref: TBA)
- Soutrivier South WEF (DFFE Ref: TBA)
- Soutrivier North WEF (DFFE Ref: TBA)
- Mainstream Victoria West Wind and Solar (DFFE Ref: 12/12/20/1788)
- Modderfontein Solar PV Facility (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/917)
- Noblesfontein Wind Energy Facility (DFFE Ref: 12/12/20/1993/2) (operational)
- Ishwati Emoyeni Wind Energy Facility (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/411)
- Brakpoort PV Solar PV Facility (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/331)
- Nuweveld North Wind Energy Facility (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2042)
- Nuweveld West Wind Energy Facility (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2043)
- Nuweveld East Wind Energy Facility (DFFE Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2044)
- De Aar Wind Energy Facility 1 (DFFE Ref: 12/12/20/2463/1)
- De Aar Wind Energy Facility 2 (DFFE Ref: 12/12/20/2463/2)

2.7.4. *No-go Alternative Impact Approach*

It is mandatory to consider the “no-go” option in the EIA process. The “no-go” alternative refers to the current status quo and the risks and impacts associated with it. Some existing activities may carry risks and may be undesirable (e.g. an existing contaminated site earmarked for a development). The no-go is the continuation of the existing land use, i.e. maintain the status quo.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Biophysical Description

The project site is located within the Nama-Karoo Biome which is situated on the central plateau of the western half of South Africa extending into south-eastern Namibia (Mucina *et al.*, 2011). This region is characterised by an arid climate with most rainfall occurring over the summer months (December to April). Mean Annual Rainfall (MAR) increases from 70mm in the north west (near the desert biome) to 500mm in the south east with rainfall quantity and reliability increasing eastwards. The project site is located in the north-eastern portion of the biome, near Britstown which receives a MAR of 165mm per annum (meteoblue.com, Accessed: 16-04-22) with mean annual highs reaching 32 °C and mean annual lows of 2°C.

The Nama-Karoo is underlain by a succession of sedimentary rocks that includes the Cape Supergroup followed by Dwyka tillites and then other fossil rich sediments of the Karoo Supergroup (Mucina *et al.*, 2011). Volcanic activity in the area has resulted in intrusions of igneous rock resulting in the formation of dolerite sills and dykes. Igneous rock is more resistant to weathering than sedimentary rock resulting in the formations of mesas, buttes and plateaus within the biome. These features are often characterised by a higher plant species diversity than the low-lying flat areas.

Soils that have arisen from the sedimentary and igneous rock are typically weakly structured and skeletal (Mucina *et al.*, 2011). The project area is characterised by moderately deep, calcareous, sandy-clay loams which contain calcrete and calcareous horizons in the flat areas and shallow soils on the slopes and plateaus of the mesas and buttes.

The climatic variation, geology and soils associated with this region have given rise to a complex of plains and Hardeveld dominated by dwarf succulent shrubs interspersed with grasses, geophytes and annual herbs (Mucina *et al.*, 2011). Variation in the timing of the rainfall and the amount received between years has resulted in variation in the structure, cover and productivity of the vegetation present as well as a diversity of plant forms that range from ephemerals, annuals, geophytes, C₃ and C₄ grasses, succulents, deciduous and evergreen perennial shrubs and trees.

Other factors that influenced the structure and composition of the vegetation within the biome include grazing of domestic livestock and wildlife, fires and rainfall. Increased grazing pressure or fire events followed by heavy rainfall makes this biome prone to erosion.

3.2. Vegetation

Two vegetation types are present on site:

- The Eastern Upper Karoo which includes washes.
- Karoo Hardeveld.

These vegetation types are described in further detail below.

3.2.1. Eastern Upper Karoo

Eastern Upper Karoo occurs within the flat to gently sloping areas of the site and is broken up by high lying ridges of Upper Karoo Hardeveld. Although the vegetation present is near natural, it does show evidence of disturbance from grazing.

Within the project site there were distinct differences in species assemblages within this vegetation type. Areas characterised by shallow calcrete soils and in the washes (characterised by a higher moisture content) were dominated by dwarf karoo scrub with a low grass cover. Deeper soils typically had a higher grass cover and fewer shrubs.

3.2.2. Upper Karoo Hardeveld

Upper Karoo Hardeveld was present on the slopes and plateaus of the mesas and dykes present within the site. These areas are typically more diverse than the Eastern Upper Karoo and includes species taller shrub/small tree species such as *Euclea coriacea*, *Lycium cinereum*, *Lycium horridus* and *Diospyros lycioides*.

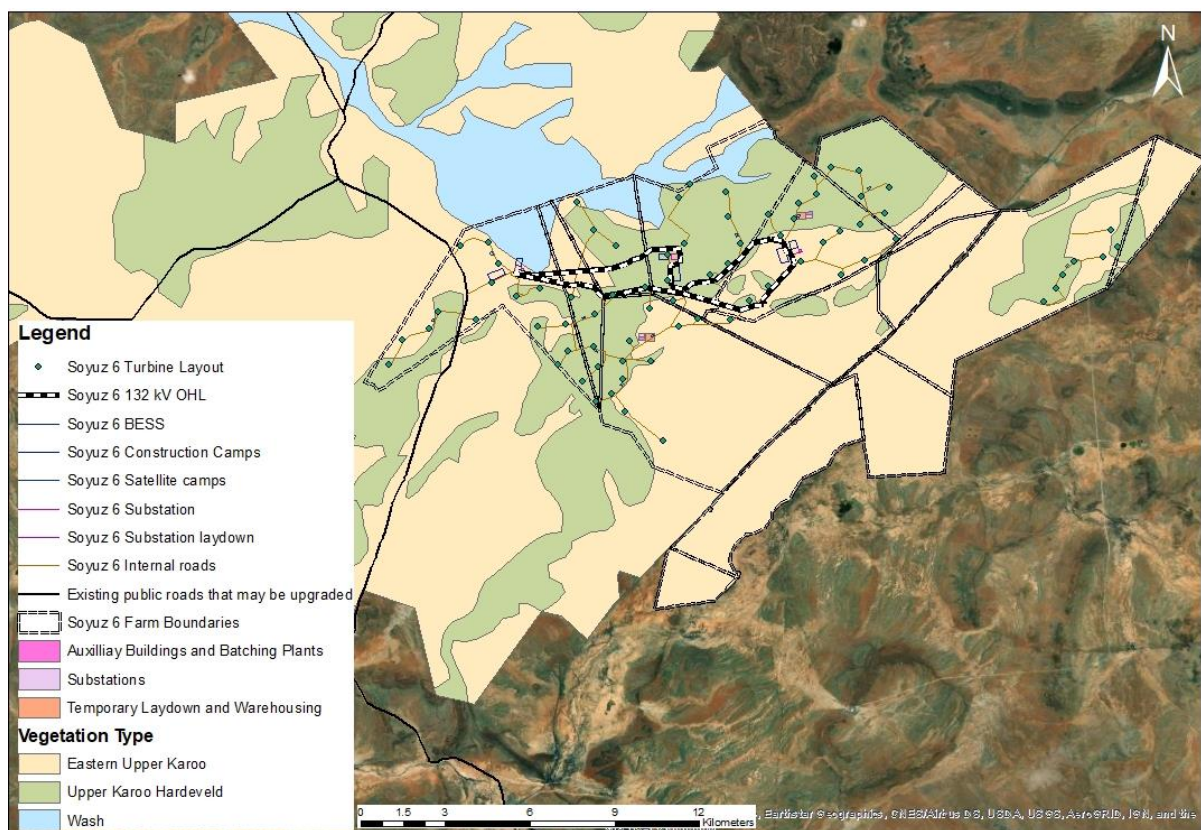


Figure 3.1: Vegetation map for the project site (Botanical Scoping Report, Biodiversity Africa, 2020)

4. RESULTS

4.1. Habitats

Habitats are defined in this study as the natural environment or place where faunal species *live, breed and/or forage*. Each habitat type has different environmental conditions and structure which influences a species distribution range. Five faunal habitats were identified in the study area, namely:

- Grassland (subset of Eastern Upper Karoo).
- Wash and Dwarf Succulent Karoo Shrubland (subset of Eastern Upper Karoo).
- Rocky slopes and plateaus (subset of Upper Karoo Hardeveld).
- Rivers (annual and perennial), wetlands and incidental pools.
- Manmade.



Figure 4.1: Photo illustrating broad habitat types across the study site

4.1.1. *Grassland*

The grassland was present in the flat, low-lying plains of the project area. This habitat typically has a canopy cover of 75-90% in the summer months during which it is dominated by grasses but this decreases during the dry winter months to <50%, leaving the scattered dwarf shrubs visible. Vegetation structure was approximately 0.5m and uniform throughout the site. These areas typically had termite mounds and burrows, including confirmed burrows for bat-eared foxes.



Figure 4.2: Photo illustrating grassland habitat with scattered shrubs

4.1.2. Wash and Dwarf Succulent Karoo Shrubland

The washes typically had a higher moisture content but were structurally similar to the dwarf succulent karoo which occurred on shallow calcrete soils. Canopy cover was 50-75% and plant height were less than 0.5m. There were occasional larger shrubs of 1-1.5m in height scattered throughout this habitat.



Figure 4.3: Photo illustrating Dwarf Succulent Karoo Shrubland and calcrete soils in the foreground



Figure 4.4: Photo illustrating a Wash with interspersed with Dwarf Succulent Karoo Shrubland

4.1.3. Rocky Habitat (*Slopes, Plateaus and slabs*)

Plant cover on the rocky slopes was 25-50% and was interspersed between the rocks and boulders present. Structurally, the vegetation was more diverse with larger shrubs and small trees of 2 – 2.5m interspersed between grassland, herbs and succulent shrubs. Additionally, the rocky outcrops and ledges provided crevices for faunal species to hide. The rocky habitats present differently on the mesas, buttes and plateaus and dolerite sills and dykes.



Figure 4.4: Photo illustrating a dolerite dyke providing rocky habitat within the landscape



Figure 4.5: Photo illustrating a rock slab providing a different type of rocky habitat

4.1.4. Rivers, wetlands and incidental pools

The study area landscape offers a number of aquatic related habitat, including riverine systems, large bodies of water, saturated depressions creating temporary pools and vleis, wetlands or inundated grasslands. Each present a different structure for fauna to inhabit, wetlands provide vegetation for cover whereas incidental pools provide temporary access to water.



Figure 4.6: Photo of a dam in the project area with minimal fringe vegetation



Figure 4.7: Photo of a dry riverbed in the study area

4.1.5. *Manmade*

Built structures such as houses and sheds etc. offer faunal species shelter, some small faunal species often take refuge in the eaves of roofs and crevices in walls.



Figure 4.8: Photo of an outpost in a rocky hilled area.

4.2. Faunal species in relation to the project area

All species have a unique geographic range which describes the spatial area where a species is found. This is a species distribution. Some species have a range which covers most of the earth, this is known as a cosmopolitan distribution and others a very limited geographic area known as an endemic distribution. However, just because an area may be within a species distribution the species may no longer inhabit the area or may not inhabit it permanently. For example, large carnivores such as lion have a distribution which include the project area, but these animals no longer occur outside of reserves and private game farms. Further, a species may occur in the broader area (QDS/Pentad) where habitat is available and if its preferred habitat is not present onsite it is unlikely to occur. Therefore, the number of species that could occur in the PAOI and in the project area is often far fewer than species distributions.

The Nama Karoo Biome hosts approximately 50 frog species, 221 reptile species and 177 mammal species (CSIR, 2019). The Britstown project area is within the distribution range of 13 amphibian, 48 reptile species and 64 mammal species (FitzPatrick, 2022; IUCN, 2022; iNat, 2022).

4.2.1. Amphibians

Of the 13 amphibian species with a distribution that includes the project area, nine species have been confirmed within the study area (FitzPatrick, 2022; iNat, 2022). The field survey recorded three of these amphibian species, namely, the Tandy's Sand Frog (*Tomopterna tandyi*) was recorded from two drift fence funnel traps in the north of the study area, puddles in the road and from small pools in wash in the central east of the study area. Boettger's Caco (*Cacosternum boettgeri*) recorded from the northeastern drift fence funnel trap and storage dam in the north. The Giant African Bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) was recorded from the wash in the west of the study area.

Microhabitats important to amphibian species include terrestrial and aquatic habitats i.e., not all amphibians require permanent access to water, some species only require access to water for breeding and egg/tadpole development and some species do not require any water and are fully terrestrial.



Figure 4.9: Amphibians recorded from the study area. Right - Tandy's Sand Frog (*Tomopterna tandyi*) and Left - Giant African Bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*)

4.2.2. Reptiles

Of the 48 reptile species with a distribution that includes the project area, 36 species have been confirmed within the study area (FitzPatrick, 2022; iNat, 2022). The field survey recorded three snake species, two tortoise, one terrapin and eight lizard species.

The Leopard Tortoise (*Stigmochelys pardalis*) was recorded from 14 locations across the study area with the majority seen along the R398 road and in grassland habitats.

The Marsh Terrapin (*Pelomedusa galeata*) was recorded from a road puddle in the central east area of the study area.

The Cape Cobra (*Naja nivea*) was recorded from grassland habitat in the south of the study area (within the Soyuz 6 WEF, project area) and three of the drift fence funnel traps in the north of the study area trapped snakes including the Karoo Sand Snake (*Psammophis notostictus*), Spotted Skaapsteker (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*) and a juvenile Cape Cobra.

Rocky outcrops across the study site hosted lizards associated with the habitat including the Southern Rock Agama (*Agama atra*), Karoo Girdled Lizard (*Karusasaurus polyzonus*) and Western Rock Skink (*Trachylepis sulcate*). The Bibron's Gecko (*Chondrodactylus bibronii*) was also at rocky outcrops as well as at the buildings in the north of the study area capitalising on the insects attracted to the light. The Spotted Desert Lizard (*Meroles suborbitalis*), Spotted Sandveld Lizard (*Nucras intertexta*) and Karoo Sand Lizard (*Pedioplanis laticeps*) were recorded in the Grassland and Dwarf Succulent Karoo Shrubland habitats. The Common Ground Agama (*Agama aculeata*) and Variegated Skink (*Trachylepis variegata*) were common across the site with many *A. aculeata* sunning themselves on the roads.



Figure 4.10: Reptiles recorded from the study area.

Top left to bottom Right: Male and Female Western Rock Skink (*Trachylepis sulcate*), Variegated Skink (*Trachylepis variegata*) and Spotted Desert Lizard (*Meroles suborbitalis*).

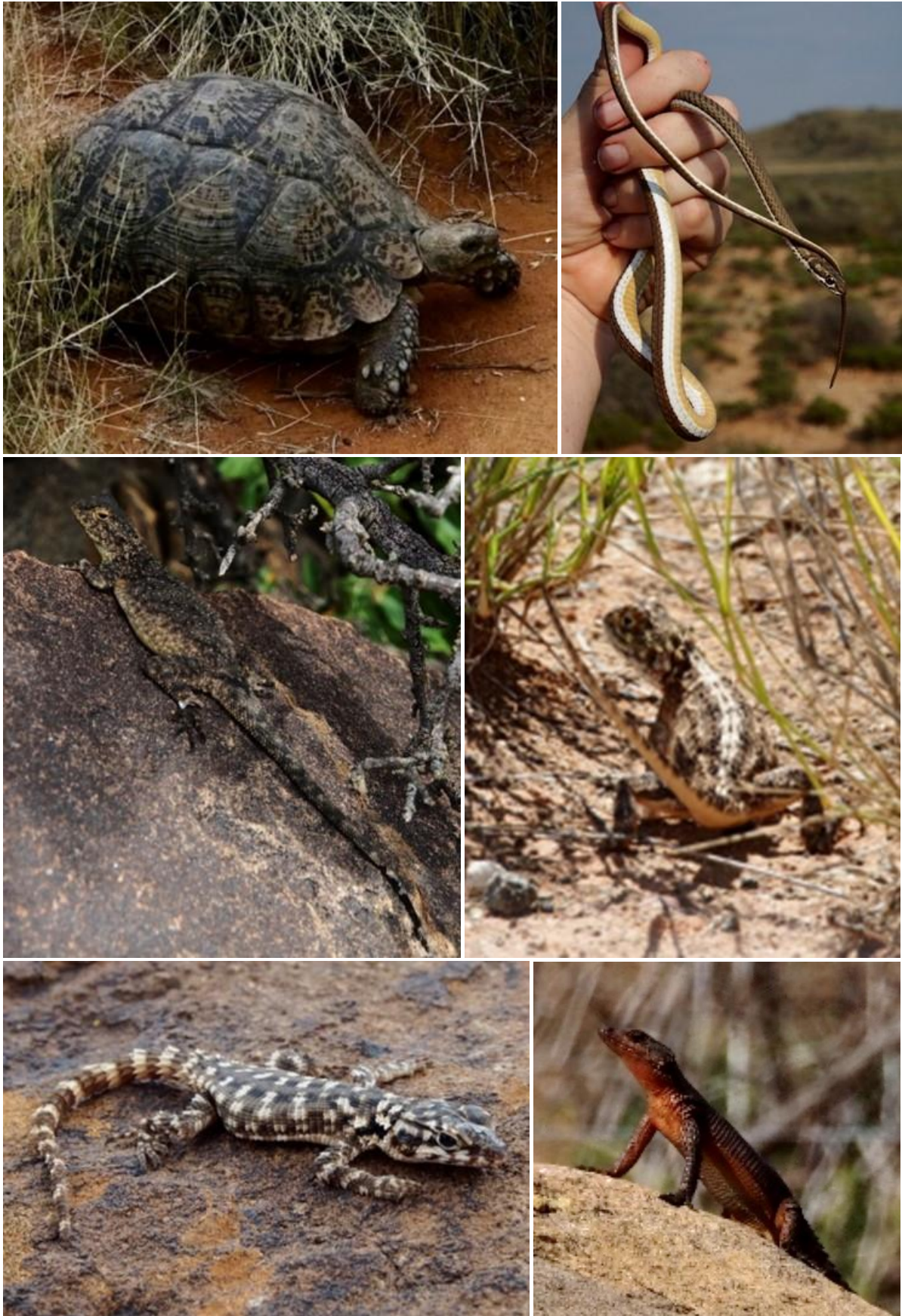


Figure 4.11: Reptiles recorded from the study area.

Top left to bottom Right: Leopard Tortoise (*Stigmochelys pardalis*), Karoo Sand Snake (*Psammophis notostictus*), Southern Rock Agama (*Agama atra*), Common Ground Agama (*Agama aculeata*), juvenile and adult Karoo Girdled Lizard (*Karusasaurus polyzonus*).

4.2.3. Mammals

Of the 64 mammal species with a distribution that includes the project area, 36 species have been confirmed within the study area (FitzPatrick, 2022; iNat, 2022). The field survey recorded 20 mammal species.

The field survey recorded seven carnivore species. At the southern trap array a number of burrows were found in the grassland habitat and camera traps confirmed the presence of Bat-eared Fox (*Otocyon megalotis*) and five individuals were seen one morning investigating the trap array. Two individuals were also found dead on the R398. Other roadkill included the African Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*), the Southern Aardwolf (*Proteles cristatus*) and Yellow Mongoose (*Cynictis penicillata*). A live Aardwolf was recorded on a camera trap in the large wash habitat in the central east portion of the study area. The Yellow Mongoose (*Cynictis penicillata*) and Meerkat (*Suricata suricatta*) were the most prevalent diurnal carnivores recorded in the study area. In addition, the Slender Mongoose (*Herpestes sanguineus*) and Cape Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes pulverulentus*) was also recorded. Farmers in the area report the Black-backed Jackal (*Canis mesomela*) as a pest as they will prey on lambs.



Figure 4.12: Carnivores recorded from the study area.

Top left – bottom right: Bat-eared Fox (*Otocyon megalotis*); Southern Aardwolf (*Proteles cristatus*); Cape Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes pulverulentus*) and Meerkat (*Suricata suricatta*).

Six rodents were recorded from the study area with the most conspicuous being the Ground Squirrel (*Xerus inauris*), this diurnal species lives in colonies of up to 30 individuals and their extensive burrow

system is often within the road and road verges and was recorded as common across the study area. The Highveld Gerbil (*Gerbilliscus brantsii*), Pouched Mouse (*Saccostomus campestris*), Four-striped Grass Rat (*Rhabdomys pumilio*) and Pigmy Mouse (*Mus minutoides*) were captured in traps (Sherman or funnel). Evidence of the Cape Porcupine (*Hystrix africaeaustralis*) was found across the site e.g., quills, skat, burrows, and foraging sites.



Figure 4.13: Rodents recorded from the study area.

Top left – bottom right: Ground Squirrel (*Xerus inauris*), Highveld Gerbil (*Gerbilliscus brantsii*), Pouched Mouse (*Saccostomus campestris*) and Four-striped Grass Rat (*Rhabdomys pumilio*),

The study area host both naturally occurring antelope and introduced antelope. Introduced species include the Eland, Gemsbok, Sable and Kudu. Naturally occurring species include the Steenbok, Duiker, Grey Rhebok, Mountain Reedbuck, Blesbok and Springbok. Although some farms stock Springbok, vast herds of Springbok used to migrate through the region and small herds still occur naturally (CSIR, 2019). Five Antelope species were confirmed during the field survey including Steenbok, Mountain Reedbuck and Springbok were sited within the study area and the camera traps captured Steenbok, Springbok and Blesbok.



Figure 4.14: Antelope recorded from the study area. Left – Springbok and Right - Steenbok

Other mammal's species recorded in the study area include the Rock Sengi (*Elephantulus sp.*), recorded at three different rocky outcrops, an individual Vervet Monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*) recorded at an abandoned farmhouse in the central east of the study area, Rock Hyrax (*Procavia capensis*) recorded at multiple rocky outcrops across the study area and two Lagomorphs. A Rock Hare (*Pronolagus sp.*) was flushed on top of one of the meses and Scrub Hares (*Lepus sp.*) were seen at multiple sites across the study area while driving and walking.



Figure 4.15: Mammal species recorded from the study area. L-R: Cape Hare, Rock Sengi and Dassie

4.3. Faunal Species of Conservation Concern

Species of conservation concern are those species that are either nationally threatened and listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened and/or endemic and/or range restricted. It refers to a species that may require conservation of what individuals remain to ensure the longevity of the species.

4.3.1. Amphibians

None of the amphibian species that have a distribution which includes the project area are of conservation concern.

4.3.2. Reptiles

One reptile species of conservation concern has a distribution which includes a portion of the study area, namely, the Tent Tortoise (*Psammobates tentorius*) listed as Near-Threatened (Hofmeyr, *et. al.*, 2018; Hofmeyr, Leuteritz & Baard, 2018). The project area is located just outside of the distribution range of the Karoo Dwarf Tortoise (*Chersobius boulengeri*) listed as Endangered.

The Karoo Dwarf Tortoise (*Chersobius boulengeri*) has a distribution which includes the north-western portion of the study area and Soyuzu 6 WEF project area is located outside of its distribution range (Figure 4.7). This species is endemic to South Africa and inhabits dwarf shrubland (800-1500m asl) in portions of the Succulent Karoo, Nama Karoo and Albany Thicket biome where dolerite ridges and rocky outcrops associated with succulent and grassy vegetation elements occur. It shelters under rocks in vegetated areas or in rock crevices (Hofmeyr, *et. al.*, 2018). It has an EOO: 135,090km² and an AOO: 4 708 km². The nearest recent record is from near Loxton approximately 140km SW (iNat, 2022).

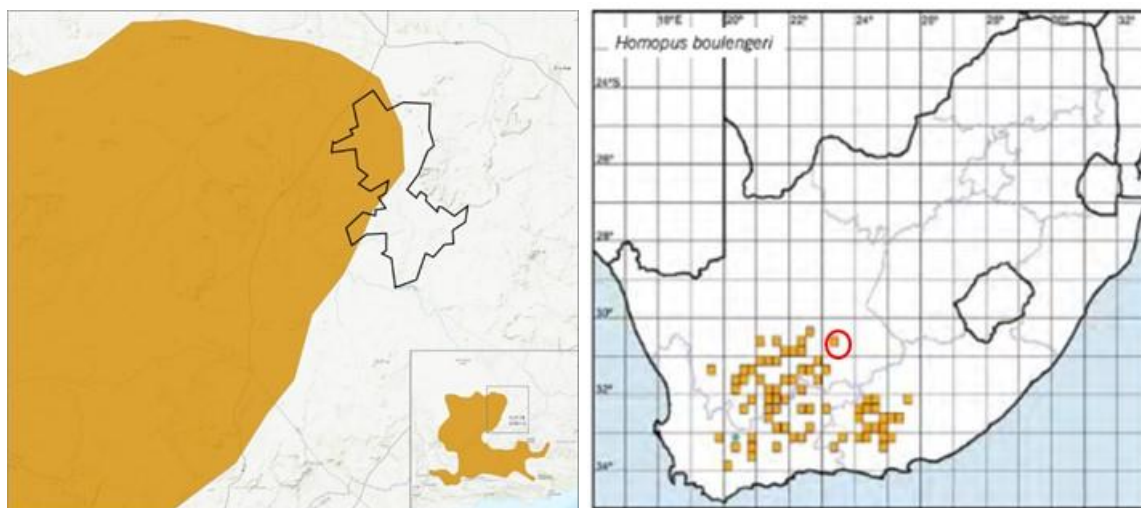


Figure 4.16: Karoo Dwarf Tortoise (*Chersobius boulengeri*) distribution and known occurrences in relation to the study area (black outline and red circle respectively) (Hofmeyr, *et. al.*, 2018; Hofmeyr & Baard, 2014).

Soyuzu 6 WEF project area is located outside of *C. boulengeri* distribution range and although rocky outcrop habitat exists within the project area this species has a moderate likelihood of occurrence i.e. could possibly occur. The actual footprint of all six wind energy facilities is estimated at 9km² (900ha), which is 0.007% of the species extent of occurrence. This species is considered to be well protected within south African conservation areas (Tolley, *et. al.*, 2019). Given the size of the proposed project in relation to the species area extent of occurrence and that it is considered well protected the project, is unlikely to negatively influence the viability of this species.

The Tent Tortoise (*Psammobates tentorius*) is listed as Near-threatened and is restricted to South Africa and Namibia to areas below 1500m asl (Hofmeyr, Leuteritz & Baard, 2018). Although widespread (EOO: 595,920km²) the population density is generally low with 5-6 sub-populations representing three subspecies, namely, *Psammobates t. tentorius*; *Psammobates t. trimeni* and *Psammobates t. verroxii* (Figure 4.8) (Hofmeyr, Leuteritz, & Baard, 2018). Subspecies distribution appears is linked to rainfall and elevation; however, all subspecies inhabit shrubland. *P.t. tentorius* occurs in scrubland with succulents, annuals, grasses and geophytes and *P.t. trimeni* occurs in areas dominated by dwarf succulent shrubs and annuals (Hofmeyr, Leuteritz, & Baard, 2018).

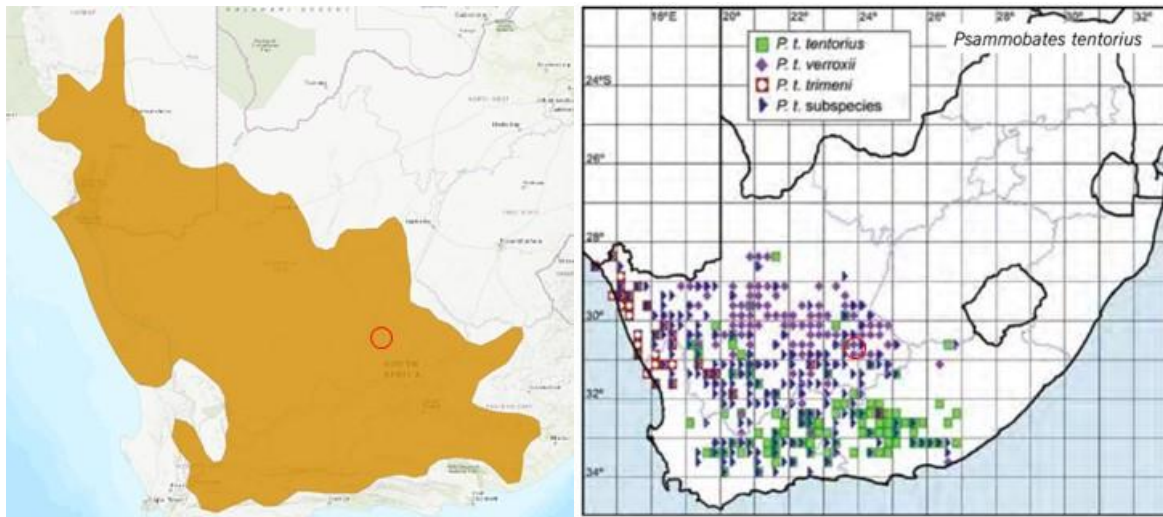


Figure 4.17: Tent Tortoise (*Psammobates tentorius*) distribution and know occurrences of subspecies in relation to the study area (red circle) (Hofmeyr, *et. al.*, 2018; Hofmeyr & Baard, 2014).

This species was *confirmed* within the study area, three individuals were recorded from the R398, the road bisecting the study area (Figure 4.9). This species is therefore highly likely to occur throughout the study area. Given the proposed project is 0.002% of this species EOO and that it is considered well protected, the project is unlikely to negatively influence the viability of this species.



Figure 4.18: *Psammobates tentorius verroxii* individuals recorded within the study area.

4.3.3. Mammals

The study area intersects the distribution of seven mammal species of conservation concern, four threatened and three near-threatened species. Threatened species includes the Mountain Reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*), Black-footed Cat (*Felis nigripes*), African White-tailed Mouse (*Mystromys albicaudatus*) and Leopard (*Panthera pardus*). Near-threatened species includes the Grey Rhebok (*Pelea capreolus*), Brown Hyaena (*Parahyaena brunnea*) and Cape Clawless Otter (*Aonyx capensis*). Two species, Black-footed Cat (*Felis nigripes*) and African White-tailed Mouse (*Mystromys albicaudatus*), have a high likelihood of occurrence in the study area and the Mountain Reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*) was confirmed at two locations within the study area. These are presented in detail in the Table 4.1 below.

The Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) was flagged by the DFFE Screener as Medium sensitivity due to the proximity of the existing population and the potential for suitable habitat within the study area (Figure 4.10). Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) is listed as critically endangered and occurs mainly outside of formally protected areas. There are three known populations with 12 subpopulations (9 in the northern range and 3 southern range). It has an EOO of 54,227 km² and an AOO of 2,943 km². The Riverine Rabbit inhabits dense, discontinuous vegetation fringing the seasonal rivers and constructs burrows in soft and deep alluvial soils along the river courses for breeding. It is a browser strongly associated with selected plant species such as *Pteronia erythrochaetha*, *Kochia pubescens*, *Salsola glabrescens* and *Mesembryanthemaceae*. The Riverine Rabbit is considered a cryptic species, it is predominately solitary and nocturnal.

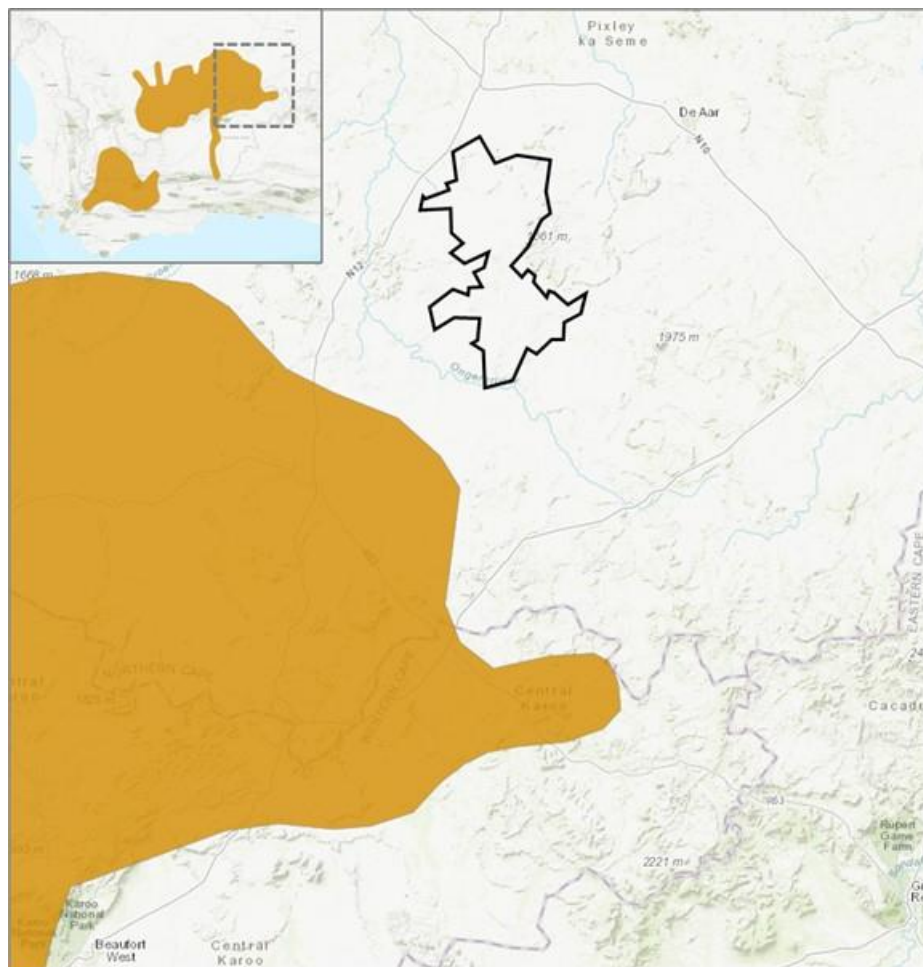


Figure 4.19: Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) northern subpopulation distribution in relation to the study area (black shape).

Table 4.1: Mammal Species of Conservation Concern likelihood of occurrence within the study area

| Name | Treat Status | | | Habitat | Known Occurrence | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| | Global (IUCN) | National (SA red list, 2016) | TOPS | | | |
| Riverine Rabbit <i>Bunolagus monticularis</i> | *CR | CR | CR | See above. | Nearest records include a Museum specimen found +/- 50km SSE of Britstown near Deelfontein i.e. on the western border of Soyuz 6 WEF. Greatest number of records are 100km SW of Britstown between Loxton and Victoria West. | Moderate Within the Wash habitat and along seasonal rivers |
| Southern Mountain Reedbuck <i>Redunca fulvorufula</i> | *EN | EN | None | Mountain Reedbuck are typically found in high altitude grasslands and rocky ridges and hillsides from 1,500 – 5,000m above sea level (IUCN, 2017 and Taylor <i>et al.</i> , 2016). They are predominantly grazers and occur in drier hilly areas (such as the Nama Karoo) utilising steep slopes and bases of hills that have a higher moisture content and therefore greener, softer grasses. They avoid open areas with no cover. The availability of drinking water is crucial to their survival and therefore existence. In 1999 this species was estimated to have a population of approximately 33,000 individuals but in 2016 was reported to have unexpectedly declined by 73% (IUCN, 2017; Taylor <i>et al.</i> , 2016). | Recorded 20km to the west and east of the proposed project area (iNat, 2022). This species was recorded during the field survey from the south east of the study area. | Very High Suitable habitat is present within the site including water sources for drinking and rocky hilly slopes that offer protection. |
| Black-footed Cat | *VU | VU | Protected | The Black-footed cat is typically a solitary, ground dweller that is crepuscular ¹ and nocturnal (Sliwa <i>et al.</i> ' 2016). During the day it makes use of dens, preferring hollowed termite | There are two records on naturalist from 2016 confirming this species | High |

¹ (of an animal) appearing or active in twilight.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|------|--|--|--|
| <i>Felis nigripes</i> | | | | mounds when available but also making use of burrows dug by other animals (e.g., Springhares, Ground Squirrels and Aardvark). It hunts small rodents and ground-dwelling birds found in short, open grasslands and is found in dry, open grasslands, savannah and karoo semi-desert. The estimated EOO is 930,000 km ² and individual home ranges for males have been recorded to be approximately 16-20km ² and for females were 9-10km ² . | occurs 30km east of the proposed project area. | Suitable habitat and available prey are present within the site and there are multiple dens and burrows of various species that would provide suitable shelter for this species. |
| African White-tailed Rat <i>Mystromys albicaudatus</i> | VU | VU | None | African White-tailed Rats are endemic to South Africa and Lesotho occurring in the highveld grasslands and succulent karoo in southern Mpumalanga, Free State, high-lying areas of KwaZulu Natal, Eastern Cape, south-eastern North-West and marginally into the Northern Cape (<i>Avenant et al., 2016 and 2019</i>). With an AOO of 3,719km ² Little is known about this species in the wild. They are often associated with calcrete soils in grasslands and are not found on soft, sandy substrates, rocks, wetlands or riverbanks (<i>Avenant et al., 2016 and 2019</i>). There is evidence that they survive in disturbed areas and sparse grasslands but are not associated with transformed habitat (e.g., agricultural land). This species is nocturnal living in burrows and crevices. | There is one record of this species 30km east of the project site on iNaturalist. The record is from 2017. | High Suitable habitat is present within the site (i.e., grasslands and karoo scrub underlain by calcrete). |
| Leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i> | VU | VU | | Densely wooded and rocky areas are preferred habitat although across its distribution it has a wide habitat tolerance (grassland savannah, coastal scrub, shrubland and semidesert) (Swanepoel, et al., 2016; Stein, et al., 2020). | No records in close proximity to the study area. | Low Although possible as suitable habitat and available prey is present within the site. |
| Brown Hyaena <i>Parahyaena brunnea</i> | NT | NT | | Inhabits desert areas (<100 mm MAR), semi-desert, open scrub and open woodland savannah (<700 mm). Avoids | No records in close proximity to the study area. The nearest record | Low Suitable habitat is present within the site |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | developed areas but can survive close to them. It is estimated that there are 800–2,200 individuals in SA. | is ±260km SE of the study area. | (i.e., grasslands and karoo scrub) |
| Grey Rhebok <i>Pelea capreolus</i> | NT | NT | | The Grey Rhebok is endemic to South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland occurring in areas of suitable habitat. This species is associated with the rocky hills of mountain fynbos and the little Karoo and are typically browsers. Of consequence, they are largely water independent as they get most of their water from their food (Taylor, Cowell, & Drouilly, 2017; Taylor et al., 2016). | Recorded 80km SE of the study area. | Moderate Suitable habitat (rocky hills) is present within the site. |
| African Clawless Otter <i>Aonyx capensis</i> | NT | NT | | This species is the most widely distributed otter species in Africa, with a range stretching from Senegal and Mali throughout most of West Africa to Sudan and Ethiopia, and then southwards throughout East Africa to the Western Cape of South Africa (Jacques <i>et al.</i> , 2021). Provided freshwater (0.5–1.5 m deep) is available this species can occur in a variety of habitats. Permanent habitation is dependent on the availability of prey and shelter and females may exhibit territoriality in these areas (Okes, et al., 2016). Although this species can tolerate high levels of pollution, eutrophication, and disturbance (traffic, dogs, etc) in developed areas this is only in moderation (Okes, et al., 2016). | No records in close proximity to the study area. The nearest records are ±160km SE of the study area. | Moderate In habitat available along rivers within the site and washes during the wet season. |

*CR – Critical; ED -Endangered; VU – Vulnerable

5. SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

5.1. Site sensitivity

The Species Environmental Assessment guideline (SANBI, 2021) was applied to assess the Site Ecological Importance (SEI) of the project area. The habitats and the species of conservation concern in the project area were assessed based on their conservation importance, functional integrity and receptor resilience, the combination of these resulted in a rating of SEI (Table 6.2).

Table 5.1: Sensitivity assessment for each habitat type within the project site

| Habitat / Species | Conservation Importance (CI) | Functional Integrity (FI) | BI | Receptor Resilience | SEI |
|---|---|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Black-footed Cat within Grassland | High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Medium |
| | The VU Black-footed Cat inhabits grassland. | Grassland offers a very large (> 100 ha) intact area with high habitat connectivity and minimal current negative ecological impacts | | Species that have a very high likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a very high likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed. | |
| Riverine Rabbit - Washes and Rivers in Dwarf Succulent Karoo | High | High | High | Low | Very High |
| | Outside the Riverine Rabbit (CR) predicted range, however, should it occur within the study area it will likely occur in the Wash habitat given the Dwarf Succulent Karoo vegetation offers its preferred diet and have soft alluvial soils to construct burrows. | Large area of good habitat connectivity with minor current negative ecological impacts | | Species that have a low likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a low likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed. | |
| Tent Tortoise in Dwarf Succulent Karoo | Medium | High | Medium | High | Low |
| | Highly likely occurrence of populations of NT Tent Tortoise | Good habitat connectivity of near-intact vegetation that shows some evidence of past and current disturbance | | High likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a high likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed. | |

| Habitat / Species | Conservation Importance (CI) | Functional Integrity (FI) | BI | Receptor Resilience | SEI |
|---|--|--|----------|--|-----------------|
| Southern Mountain Reedbuck on Rocky Slopes, Slabs and Plateaus | High | High | High | High | Medium |
| | The Southern Mountain Reedbuck (EN) was recorded in the study area. | Good habitat connectivity of near-intact vegetation that shows some evidence of past and current disturbance | | The Mountain Reedbuck is highly mobile and will most likely leave the site during construction and has a moderate likelihood of returning once construction has stopped. | |
| Rivers, wetlands and incidental pools | Low | High | Medium | High | Low |
| | No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC | Good habitat connectivity with potentially functional ecological corridors. | | Species that have a high likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a high likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or | |
| Manmade & Agricultural | Low | Very Low | Very Low | Very High | Very Low |
| | < 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with limited potential to support SCC | Small with minimal habitat connectivity | | Given the faunal species that inhabit these areas are generalists and used to disturbance these species have a very high likelihood of remaining at a site | |

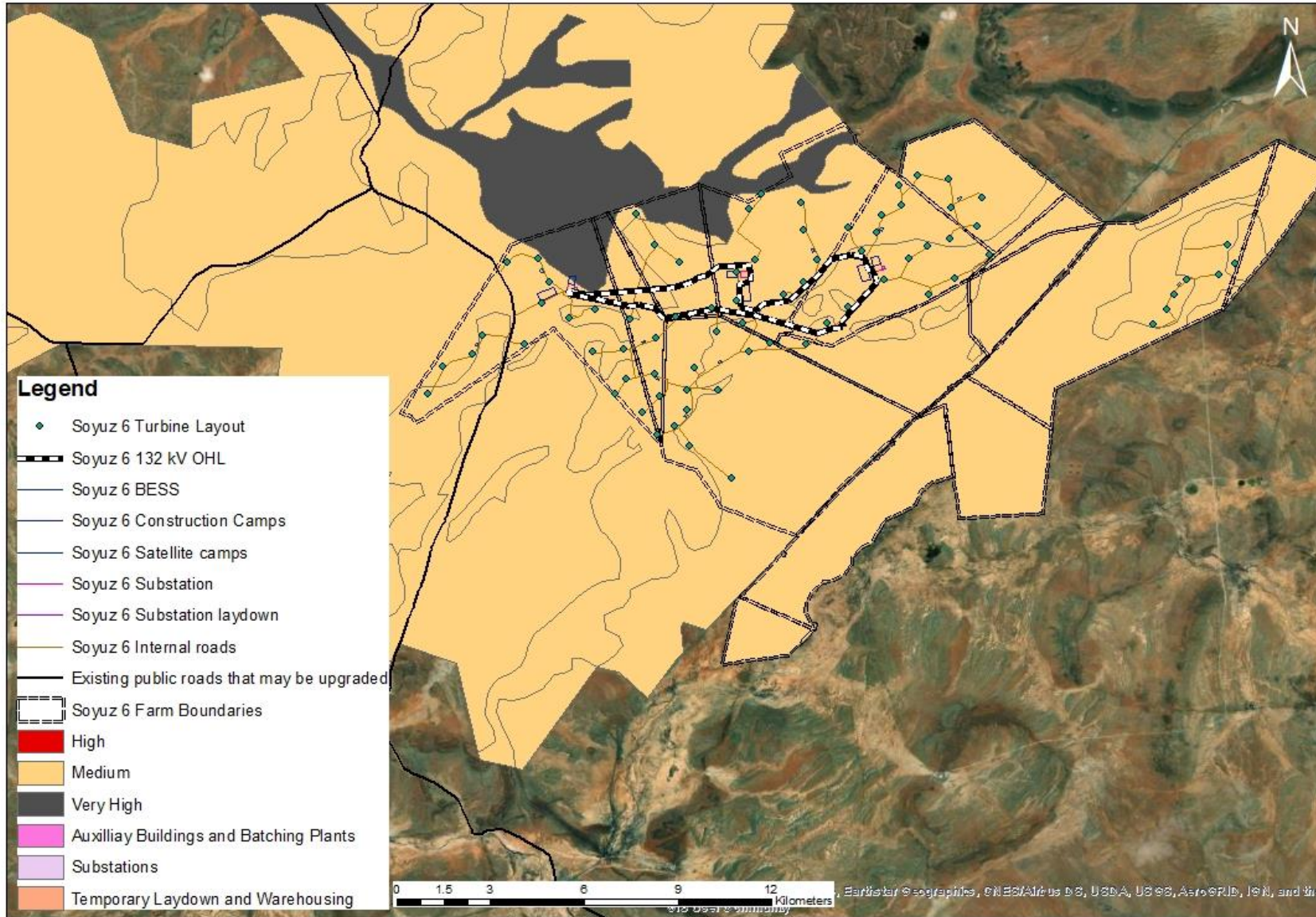


Figure 5.1: Site Ecological Importance of the project area to faunal species.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. Impacts per development phase

6.1.1. *Construction Phase*

- The loss of faunal habitat.
- Loss of Faunal Species of Conservation Concern.
- Disturbance to faunal species and their livelihood due to construction related activities.
- Faunal mortality due to earthworks, roadkill and persecution.

6.1.2. *Operational Phase*

- Disturbance to faunal species and their livelihood due to operational related activities.
- Faunal mortality due to roadkill and persecution.

6.1.3. *Decommissioning Phase*

- Disturbance to faunal species and potential reduction in abundance and mortality of faunal species

6.1.4. *Cumulative Impacts*

- Increased loss of faunal habitat.
- Increased faunal mortality.

The mitigation hierarchy was applied to all impacts. For negative impacts that can often not be avoided, the mitigation hierarchy then aims to minimise the impact, and should residual impacts remain, mitigation measures are then applied and in extreme cases offsets may be required. Some impacts will remain the same despite mitigation measures having been applied. For example, the development footprint will replace faunal habitat, this cannot be avoided and although it can be minimised the habitat will no longer exist and will not be able to re-establish itself for the lifetime of the project. It should be noted that although a mitigation measure may not reduce the impact significance rating (high, medium and low) they must still be applied because the impact has not been avoided in its entirety and the 'Duty of Care' is placed on the applicant/developer.

| POTENTIAL ISSUES | SOURCE OF ISSUE | NATURE | TYPE | CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT | EXTENT OF IMPACT | DURATION OF IMPACT | PROBABILITY OF IMPACT | REVERSIBILITY | IRREPLACEABLE LOSS | MITIGATION POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION | MITIGATION MEASURES | SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION |
|---|---|----------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| CONSTRUCTION PHASE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact 1: Loss of faunal habitat | The clearing of habitat for the project infrastructure will result in the loss of faunal habitat. Vegetation such as trees and shrubs will be removed and earthworks and heavy machinery will impact microhabitats such as burrows, fallen trees and rocks that will be removed or relocated. The faunal species that may utilise the habitat within the project footprint will no longer have access to these habitats for the life of the project and are considered negatively impacted by the project. However, ample suitable faunal habitat is present within the project area for these species. | Negative | Direct | Moderate | Study area | Permanent | Definite | Irreversible | Resource will be partly lost | Difficult | MODERATE - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development must consolidate road networks to minimise the loss of faunal habitat. All construction and construction related activities (including parking of vehicles and machinery) must remain within the approved project footprint. Microhabitats (e.g. rock stacks and logs) in the clearing footprint must be relocated to the same habitat immediately adjacent to the removal site. E.g. Rock stacks should be restacked. Temporary infrastructure (laydown areas, widened roads, etc.) must be rehabilitated and efforts must provide habitat for faunal species by placing logs and rocks at strategic sites to provide shelter for small mammals and reptiles. | MODERATE - |
| Impact 2: Loss of Faunal Species of Conservation Concern | The grassland habitat associated with the Black-footed Cat (VU) and shrubland (rocky outcrops and slopes) associated with the Southern Mountain Reedbuck the was found to be of medium sensitivity. | Negative | Direct | Severe | National | Permanent | May Occur | Irreversible | Resource will be lost | Difficult | HIGH - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clause must be included in contracts for ALL personnel (i.e. including contractors) working on site stating that: "no wild animals will be hunted, killed, poisoned or captured. No wild animals will be imported into, exported from or transported in or through the province. No wild animals will be sold, bought, donated and no person associated with the development will be in possession of any live wild animal, carcass or anything manufactured from the carcass." In addition, a clause relating to fines, possible dismissal and legal prosecution must be included should any of the above transgressions occur, especially for SCC. | MODERATE - |
| | The Riverine Rabbit is unlikely to occur in the wash habitat as it is outside of its distribution range. However, limited information is available on this species and the wash habitat should be avoided. | Negative | Direct | Severe | National | Permanent | May Occur | Irreversible | Resource will be lost | Difficult | HIGH - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid wash and river habitat in Dwarf Succulent Karoo as far as possible. | MODERATE - |

| POTENTIAL ISSUES | SOURCE OF ISSUE | NATURE | TYPE | CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT | EXTENT OF IMPACT | DURATION OF IMPACT | PROBABILITY OF IMPACT | REVERSIBILITY | IRREPLACEABLE LOSS | MITIGATION POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION | MITIGATION MEASURES | SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION |
|---|--|----------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Impact 3: Disturbance to faunal species and their livelihood due to construction related activities. | Construction activities (earthworks, blasting, night lighting) create noise, dust and vibrations that fauna experience for the duration of the construction phase. It is unlikely that animals in the area are habituated to these activities and their livelihood activities are likely to be disturbed to some extent. The construction activities may cause individuals to move away from the immediate area into surrounding areas, increasing competition for food and shelter in those areas, and may even disrupt their current breeding cycle causing them to skip a season. | Negative | Direct | Moderate | Municipal | Short Term | Probable | Reversible | Resource will be partially lost | Achievable | MODERATE - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression measures must be implemented in the dry and/or windy months. All machinery, vehicles and earth moving equipment must be maintained and the noise these create must meet industry minimum standards. e.g. the sound generated by a machine must be below a certain decibel as prescribed in the relevant noise control regulations. A Storm Water Management Plan must be drafted and implemented to prevent runoff entering aquatic systems and causing siltation and pollution of this faunal habitat. Hard surfaces should be avoided. No construction night lighting must be allowed. If required, Minimise lighting in open space areas within development and any external lights must be down lights placed as low as possible and installation of low UV emitting lights, such as most LEDs. Steep sided drains, gutters, canals and open pits/trenches must be covered with mesh (5mm x 5mm) or sloped to prevent fauna falling in and getting stuck. No unnecessary structures that would act as pitfall traps for animals must be constructed | LOW - |
| Impact 4: Mortality of faunal species due to earthworks, roadkill and persecution | Removal of faunal habitat and land levelling machinery may cause mortalities of faunal species sheltering or taking refuge within the habitat, such as reptiles, amphibians and small rodents that shelter in rocky crevices. Contractor vehicles may cause faunal mortalities due to collision. In addition, species perceived as a threat are known to be persecuted e.g. snakes. | Negative | Direct | Moderate | Regional | Long Term | Probable | Irreversible | Resource will be lost | Achievable | MODERATE - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed restrictions within the residential development for all vehicles (30km/h is recommended) should be in place to reduce the impact of killed fauna on the project roads. Any faunal species that may die as a result of construction must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and if somewhat intact preserved and donated to the nearest university, museum or SANBI. A trained snake handler must be on call during construction to remove any snakes within construction areas. A clause relating to fines, possible dismissal and legal prosecution must be included in all contracts for ALL personnel (i.e. including contractors) working on site should any speeding or persecution of animals occur. | MODERATE - |
| OPERATIONAL PHASE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| POTENTIAL ISSUES | SOURCE OF ISSUE | NATURE | TYPE | CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT | EXTENT OF IMPACT | DURATION OF IMPACT | PROBABILITY OF IMPACT | REVERSIBILITY | IRREPLACEABLE LOSS | MITIGATION POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION | MITIGATION MEASURES | SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION |
|--|--|----------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Impact 5: Disturbance to faunal species and their livelihood due to operational related activities. | Operational activities may create noise, dust and vibrations that fauna experience periodically for the duration of the operational phase. These activities could disturb animals and their livelihood activities to some extent. Infrastructure may create barriers that impact on faunal movements e.g. fences, walls, | Negative | Direct | Moderate | Study area | Medium Term | Probable | Reversible | Resource will be partially lost | Achievable | MODERATE - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles must be maintained e.g. the sound generated by a vehicle must be below a certain decibel as prescribed in the relevant noise control regulations. No night lighting must be allowed. If required, Minimise lighting in open space areas within development and any external lights must be down lights placed as low as possible and installation of low UV emitting lights, such as most LEDs. Development must be designed to allow unencumbered movement, especially of small faunal species. e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permeable internal and external fences/walls (if any) must be implemented to allow for the movement of fauna through the development. These must have ground level gaps of 10cm x 10cm at 10m intervals. These gaps must be kept free of obstructions, including plant growth and debris. All guttering and kerbstones must to allow for easy movement of small fauna Steep sided drains, gutters and canals must be covered with mesh (5mm x 5mm) or sloped to prevent fauna falling in and getting stuck. | LOW - |
| Impact 6: Faunal mortality due to roadkill and persecution | Maintenance vehicles and project operation related monitoring may cause faunal mortalities due to collision. | Negative | Direct | Moderate | Regional | Permanent | Probable | Irreversible | Resource will be lost | Achievable | MODERATE - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed restrictions within the project area for all vehicles (30km/h is recommended) should be in place to reduce the impact of killed fauna on the project roads. No night driving should be permitted, if unavoidable, this must be restricted, and speed limits adhered to. Any faunal species that may die as a result of collision must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS coordinates taken) and placed on the EWT Roadkill App. A clause relating to fines, possible dismissal and legal prosecution must be included in all contracts for ALL personnel (i.e. including contractors) working on site should any speeding or persecution of animals occur. | LOW - |
| DECOMMISSIONING PHASE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| POTENTIAL ISSUES | SOURCE OF ISSUE | NATURE | TYPE | CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT | EXTENT OF IMPACT | DURATION OF IMPACT | PROBABILITY OF IMPACT | REVERSIBILITY | IRREPLACEABLE LOSS | MITIGATION POTENTIAL | SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION | MITIGATION MEASURES | SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION |
|---|---|----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Impact 7: Disturbance to faunal species and potential reduction in abundance and mortality of faunal species | As with the construction phase, the decommissioning phase will also require heavy machinery and result in the disruption of faunal species that have re-inhabited the area during operation. Impacts will therefore be similar to that of the construction phase disturbance. | Negative | Direct | Moderate | Study area | Medium Term | Probable | Reversible | Recourse will be partially lost | Achievable | MODERATE - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression measures must be implemented in the dry and/or windy months. All machinery, vehicles and earth moving equipment must be maintained and the noise these create must meet industry minimum standards. e.g. the sound generated by a machine must be below a certain decibel as prescribed in the relevant noise control regulations. Should any mammal, reptile or amphibian fauna be encountered during decommissioning, these must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and placed on iNaturalist No night lighting must be allowed. If required, Minimise lighting in open space areas within development and any external lights must be down lights placed as low as possible and installation of low UV emitting lights, such as most LEDs. All decommissioning related activities (including parking of vehicles and machinery) must remain within the approved project footprint. The footprint of the project must be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation efforts must provide microhabitats (e.g. rock stacks and logs) within the cleared footprint E.g. Rock stacks and stumperies but must not disrupt adjacent habitat to create these. | LOW - |
| CUMULATIVE IMPACTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact 8: Increased reduction in faunal habitat and increase disturbance of faunal species | The cumulative impact associated with all six WEF will result in the combined loss of faunal habitat across all six sites and faunal species that will move due to the disturbance may have to move further as adjacent habitat will be impacted on as well. | Negative | *Cumulative | Severe | Municipal | Permanent | Definite | Irreversible | Recourse will be partially lost | Difficult | HIGH - | <p><i>Mitigation Measures</i></p> <p>Refer to mitigation measures listed under impacts above.</p> | MODERATE - |
| Impact 9: Increased faunal mortality | Removal of faunal habitat and land levelling machinery may cause mortalities of faunal species sheltering or taking refuge within the habitat, such as reptiles, amphibians and small rodents that shelter in rocky crevices. Contractor vehicles may cause faunal mortalities due to collision. In addition, species perceived as a threat are known to be persecuted e.g. snakes. | Negative | *Cumulative | Severe | Municipal | Permanent | Probable | Irreversible | Recourse will be lost | Difficult | HIGH - | <p><i>Mitigation Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to mitigation measures listed under impacts above. | MODERATE - |

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Conclusions

Several amphibian, reptile and mammal species were recorded within the study area across all habitat types. The Grassland and Dwarf Succulent Karoo habitat types are extensive and for the most part unimpacted by the proposed development. Although road networks can be extensive these have been designed to utilise existing roads and tracks to reduce further loss of habitat.

The grassland habitat and rocky habitats are sensitive habitats and have a medium site ecological importance to both the the vulnerable Black-footed Cat and endangered Southern Mountain Reedbuck respectively. The project is unlikely to negatively influence the viability of these two species.

The Wash habitat and riverine areas within the Dwarf Succulent Karoo habitat would have a very high site ecological importance to the Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) should it occur in the study area. The study area is located less than 50km northeast of the northern population of the Riverine Rabbit and suitable habitat is present. There is a moderate likelihood of this species occurring within the wash and riverine habitats. Soyuzu 6 WEF project infrastructure avoids this habitat and linear infrastructure uses existing roads through the habitat.

7.2. Recommendations

It is recommended that the following conditions are included in the Final Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) as well as the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation (EA), if granted:

- The development must consolidate road networks, where feasible, to minimise the loss of faunal habitat.
- Temporary footprints e.g., laydown areas and widened roads must be rehabilitated with specific measures to create fauna habitat.
- Speed restrictions for all vehicles (30km/h is recommended) should be in place to reduce the impact of killed fauna on the project roads.
- Development must be designed to allow unencumbered movement of this species. e.g., trenches with sloped side to allow faunal species to exit.
- A Storm Water Management Plan must be drafted and implemented to prevent runoff entering aquatic systems and causing siltation and pollution of this faunal habitat. Hard surfaces should be avoided.
- Should any reptile and mammal fauna of conservation concern be encountered during construction and operation, these must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and placed on iNaturalist.
- Should any reptile species of conservation concern, e.g. Karoo Dwarf Tortoise (*Chersobius boulengeri*) (EN), be encountered and if in harm's way during construction and operation, these must be moved out of harm's way to the nearest appropriate habitat.
- Any reptile, amphibian or mammal (excl. bat) species that may die as a result of construction must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and ideally, if somewhat intact preserved and donated to the nearest university, museum or SANBI.

- In addition to all mitigations listed above a clause must be included in contracts for ALL personnel working on site stating that: *“no wild animals will be hunted, killed, poisoned or captured. No wild animals will be imported into, exported from or transported in or through the province. No wild animals will be sold, bought, donated and no person associated with the development will be in possession of any live wild animal, carcass or anything manufactured from the carcass.”* A clause relating to fines, possible dismissal and legal prosecution must be included should any of the above transgressions occur, especially for SCC.

7.3. Ecological Statement and Opinion of the Specialist

Project infrastructure should be designed to avoid very high sensitive features such as the washes, only existing roads that cross this habitat should be used, where feasible. Further to the above, impacts on the faunal species and associated habitats can be reduced to acceptable levels through the implementation of mitigation measures. **The specialist is therefore of the opinion that the development can proceed *provided* the recommendations contained in this report are implemented.**

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APPENDIX 1: AMPHIBIAN LIST

| Family | Scientific name | Common name | Red list (Minter, et al., 2004) | Endemic | FrogMap | | | iNaturalist | Recorded during March 2022 Survey |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | | No. of QDS | No. of Records | Last recorded | | |
| Brevicipitidae | <i>Breviceps adpersus</i> | Common Rain Frog | Least Concern | - | | | | 1 | |
| Bufoidea | <i>Poyntonophrynus vertebralis</i> | Southern Pygmy Toad | Least Concern | SA | 1 | 1 | 2000/01/16 | 4 | 1 |
| Bufoidea | <i>Sceloporus gutturalis</i> | Guttural Toad | Least Concern | - | | | | | |
| Bufoidea | <i>Vandijkophrynus garipeensis</i> | Karoo Toad | Least Concern | Near | 1 | 1 | 2000/01/16 | | |
| Pipidae | <i>Xenopus laevis</i> | African Clawed Frog | Least Concern | - | | | | | |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Amietia delalandii</i> | Delalande's River Frog | Least Concern (IUCN, 2017) | - | | | | | |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Amietia fuscigula</i> | Cape River Frog | Least Concern | SA | 1 | 1 | 2000/01/16 | | |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Amietia poyntoni</i> | Poynton's River Frog | Least Concern (IUCN, 2017) | Near | | | | 1 | |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Cacosternum boettgeri</i> | Boettger's Caco/Dainty Frog | Least Concern | - | 3 | 4 | 2016/01/31 | 1 | 1 |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Pyxicephalus adpersus</i> | Giant African Bullfrog | Least Concern (IUCN, 2013) | - | 2 | 2 | 2022/02/08 | 2 | 2 |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Strongylopus grayii</i> | Clicking Stream Frog | Least Concern | SA | | | | | |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Tomopterna cryptotis</i> | Tremelo Sand Frog | Least Concern | - | 2 | 2 | 2000/12/13 | | |
| Pyxicephalidae | <i>Tomopterna tandyi</i> | Tandy's Sand Frog | Least Concern | - | 1 | 1 | 2000/01/16 | | 3 |
| | | | | | 11 | 12 | 2000-01-16* | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | 2000-01-16** | | |

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APPENDIX 2: REPTILE LIST

| Family | Scientific name | Common name | Red list (SARCA 2014) | Endemic | Protection Level (Tolley, et al., 2019)* | ReptileMap | | | iNaturalist | Recorded during March 2022 Survey |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | No. of QDS | No. of Records | Last recorded | | |
| Lizards | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agamidae | <i>Agama aculeata</i> | Common Ground Agama | Least Concern | - | W | 4 | 10 | 2021/03/19 | 1 | 1 |
| Agamidae | <i>Agama atra</i> | Southern Rock Agama | Least Concern | SA | W | 5 | 11 | 2017/10/31 | | 1 |
| Chamaeleonidae | <i>Bradypodion ventrale</i> | Southern Dwarf Chameleon | Least Concern | SA (FS, EC, WC, NC) | W | | | | | |
| Cordylidae | <i>Karusasaurus polyzonus</i> | Karoo Girdled Lizard | Least Concern | Near Endemic | W | 4 | 12 | 2021/03/19 | 1 | 1 |
| Cordylidae | <i>Pseudocordylus microlepidotus</i> | Cape Crag Lizard | Least Concern | SA (EC, NC, WC) | W | | | | | |
| Gekkonidae | <i>Chondrodactylus angulifer</i> | Common Giant Ground Gecko | Least Concern | - | W | | | | | |
| Gekkonidae | <i>Chondrodactylus bibronii</i> | Bibron's Gecko | Least Concern | - | W | 5 | 12 | 2017/12/26 | 2 | 1 |
| Gekkonidae | <i>Pachydactylus capensis</i> | Cape Gecko | Least Concern | - | W | 3 | 5 | 2021/10/22 | | |
| Gekkonidae | <i>Pachydactylus mariquensis</i> | Common Banded Gecko | Least Concern | SA (FS, EC, WC, NC) | W | | | | | |
| Gekkonidae | <i>Pachydactylus oculatus</i> | Golden Spotted Gecko | Least Concern | SA (FS, EC, WC, NC) | W | 1 | 5 | 2006/01/28 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|----|------------|---|---|
| Gekkonidae | <i>Pachydactylus purcelli</i> | Purcell's Gecko | Least Concern | - | W | 2 | 3 | 2006/01/28 | | |
| Gekkonidae | <i>Ptenopus garrulus</i> | Common Barking Gecko | Least Concern | - | W | | | | | |
| Gerrhosauridae | <i>Gerrhosaurus typicus</i> | Karoo Plated Lizard | Least Concern | SA (EC, NC, WC) | W | | | | | |
| Lacertidae | <i>Meroles suborbitalis</i> | Spotted Desert Lizard | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 1900/06/15 | | 1 |
| Lacertidae | <i>Nucras intertexta</i> | Spotted Sandveld Lizard | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 2006/01/27 | | 1 |
| Lacertidae | <i>Nucras livida</i> | Karoo Sandveld Lizard | Least Concern | SA (EC, NC, WC) | W | 2 | 4 | 2006/01/26 | | |
| Lacertidae | <i>Pedioplanis laticeps</i> | Karoo Sand Lizard | Least Concern | SA (EC, NC, WC) | W | | | | | |
| Lacertidae | <i>Pedioplanis lineocellata</i> | Common Sand Lizard | Least Concern | - | W | 3 | 24 | 2020/02/12 | 2 | |
| Lacertidae | <i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i> | Namaqua Sand Lizard | Least Concern | - | W | 4 | 15 | 2017/10/31 | 2 | |
| Scincidae | <i>Acontias occidentalis</i> | Western (Okahandja) Legless Skink | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 2016/08/01 | 2 | |
| Scincidae | <i>Trachylepis capensis</i> | Cape Skink | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 8 | 2006/01/28 | | |
| Scincidae | <i>Trachylepis occidentalis</i> | Western Three-striped Skink | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 2006/01/29 | | |
| Scincidae | <i>Trachylepis sulcata sulcata</i> | Western Rock Skink | Least Concern | - | W | 4 | 15 | 2020/02/12 | 7 | 1 |
| Scincidae | <i>Trachylepis variegata</i> | Variiegated Skink | Least Concern | - | W | 3 | 21 | 2020/10/09 | | 1 |
| Varanidae | <i>Varanus albigularis</i> | Rock Monitor | Least Concern | - | W | 4 | 8 | 2021/03/19 | 3 | |
| Varanidae | <i>Varanus niloticus</i> | Water Monitor | Least Concern | - | W | | | | | |
| Snakes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colubridae | <i>Dsypeltis scabra</i> | Rhombic Egg Eater | Least Concern | - | W | | | | | |
| Colubridae | <i>Telescopus beetzi</i> | Karoo Tiger Snake | Least Concern | - | W | | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----|---|---|------------|---|---|
| Elapidae | <i>Aspidelaps lubricus</i> | Coral Shield Cobra | Least Concern | - | W | 4 | 4 | 2006/01/25 | | |
| Elapidae | <i>Elapsoidea sundevallii</i> | Highveld Garter Snake | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 2006/01/25 | | |
| Elapidae | <i>Naja nivea</i> | Cape Cobra | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 2005/06/15 | 2 | 1 |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Boaedon capensis</i> | Brown House Snake | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 2006/01/23 | | |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Dipsina multimaculata</i> | Dwarf Beaked Snake | Least Concern | - | W | 1 | 1 | 1900/06/15 | | |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Lamprophis aurora</i> | Aurora House Snake | Least Concern | SA | W | | | | 1 | |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Prosymna sundevallii</i> | Sundevall's Shovel-snout | Least Concern | SA | W | 1 | 2 | 2006/01/29 | | |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Psammophis leightoni</i> | Cape Sand Snake | Least Concern | SA | W | | | | | |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Psammophis notostictus</i> | Karoo Sand Snake | Least Concern | - | W | 3 | 5 | 2006/01/29 | | 1 |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Pseudaspis cana</i> | Mole Snake | Least Concern | - | W | 2 | 2 | 1981/01/15 | | |
| Lamprophiidae | <i>Psammophylax rhombeatus</i> | Spotted Skaapsteker | Least Concern | Near Endemic | W | | | | | 1 |
| Typhlopidae | <i>Indotyphlops braminus</i> | Brahminy Blindsnake | Not Evaluated | Introduced | NE | | | | | |
| Typhlopidae | <i>Rhinotyphlops lalandei</i> | Delalande's Beaked Blind Snake | Least Concern | - | W | 3 | 3 | 2020/05/09 | | |
| Viperidae | <i>Bitis arietans</i> | Puff Adder | Least Concern | - | W | 2 | 2 | 2005/06/15 | 1 | |
| Viperidae | <i>Bitis caudalis</i> | Horned Adder | Least Concern | - | W | | | | 1 | |
| Tortoises and Terrapins | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pelomedusidae | <i>Pelomedusa galeata</i> | South African Marsh Terrapin | Not evaluated | SA | W | 3 | 4 | 2017/12/26 | 1 | 1 |
| Testudinidae | <i>Chersobius boulengeri</i> | Karoo Drawf Tortoise (Padloper) | Endnagered (IUCN, 2018) | SA (EC, NC, WC) | W | 1 | 1 | 1900/06/15 | | |
| Testudinidae | <i>Homopus femoralis</i> | Greater Padloper | Least Concern | SA | W | 1 | 1 | 2017/12/25 | | |
| Testudinidae | <i>Psammobates tentorius</i> | Tent Tortoise | Near Threatened (IUCN, 2018) | SA | W | 4 | 5 | 2005/06/15 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|---|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------|----|
| Testudinidae | <i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i> | Leopard Tortoise | Least Concern | - | W | 6 | 19 | 2021/03/20 | 25 | 14 |
| | 48 | | 2 | 8 | | 88 | 227 | 2006-01-29* | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | 2006-01-24** | | |

*(W: Well, M: Moderately, P: Poorly, N: Not Protected, EX: Extinct, NE: Not Evaluated)

APPENDIX 3: MAMMAL LIST

| Family | Scientific name | Common name | Red list (Child, <i>et al.</i> , 2016) | Endemic | MammalMap | | | iNaturalist | Recorded during March 2022 Survey |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| | | | | | No. of QDS | No. of Records | Last recorded | | |
| Artiodactyla | | | | | | | | | |
| Bovidae | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> | Springbok | Least Concern | | 3 | 5 | 2021/03/20 | 2 | 1 |
| Bovidae | <i>Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi</i> | Blesbok | Least Concern | | | | | | 1 |
| Bovidae | <i>Hippotragus niger niger</i> | Southern Sable Antelope | Vulnerable | | | | | 1 | |
| Bovidae | <i>Oryx gazella</i> | Gemsbok | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Bovidae | <i>Pelea capreolus</i> | Grey Rhebok | Near Threatened | | | | | 1 | |
| Bovidae | <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> | Steenbok | Least Concern | | 3 | 4 | 2021/03/19 | 3 | 1 |
| Bovidae | <i>Redunca fulvorufula</i> | Mountain Reedbuck | Endangered | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Bovidae | <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> | Common Duiker | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Bovidae | <i>Tragelaphus oryx</i> | Common Eland | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Bovidae | <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> | Greater Kudu | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 2021/03/20 | | |
| Carnivora | | | | | | | | | |
| Canidae | <i>Canis mesomelas</i> | Black-backed Jackal | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 2016/01/28 | | |
| Canidae | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i> | Bat-eared Fox | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Canidae | <i>Vulpes chama</i> | Cape Fox | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | |
| Felidae | <i>Caracal caracal</i> | African Caracal | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | |
| Felidae | <i>Felis nigripes</i> | Black-footed Cat | Vulnerable | | 4 | 6 | 2013/03/30 | 2 | |
| Felidae | <i>Felis silvestris</i> | African Wildcat | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Felidae | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | Leopard | Vulnerable | | | | | | |
| Herpestidae | <i>Suricata suricatta</i> | Meerkat | Least Concern | | 3 | 6 | 2020/02/11 | 1 | 1 |
| Herpestidae | <i>Herpestes sanguineus</i> | Slender Mongoose | Least Concern | | 1 | 2 | 2014/03/07 | | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---|------------|---|---|
| Herpestidae | <i>Herpestes pulverulentus</i> | Cape Grey Mongoose | Least Concern | | | | | | 1 |
| Herpestidae | <i>Cynictis penicillata</i> | Yellow Mongoose | Least Concern | | 2 | 2 | 2016/01/28 | | 1 |
| Herpestidae | <i>Atilax paludinosus</i> | Water Mongoose | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Hyaenidae | <i>Parahyaena brunnea</i> | Brown Hyaena | Near Threatened | | | | | | |
| Hyaenidae | <i>Proteles cristatus</i> | Southern Aardwolf | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Mustelidae | <i>Aonyx capensis</i> | Cape Clawless Otter | Near Threatened | | | | | 1 | |
| Mustelidae | <i>Ictonyx striatus</i> | Southern Zorilla | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | |
| Mustelidae | <i>Mellivora capensis</i> | Honey Badger | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Viverridae | <i>Genetta genetta</i> | Common Genet | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Hyracoidea | | | | | | | | | |
| Procaviidae | <i>Procavia capensis</i> | Rock Hyrax | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lagomorpha | | | | | | | | | |
| Leporidae | <i>Lepus capensis</i> | Cape Hare | Least Concern | | 1 | 2 | 1979/02/14 | | 1 |
| Leporidae | <i>Lepus saxatilis</i> | Scrub Hare | Least Concern | | 2 | 3 | 2017/03/29 | 1 | |
| Leporidae | <i>Pronolagus sp.</i> | Rock Hare sp. | Least Concern | | | | | | 1 |
| Leporidae | <i>Pronolagus rupestris</i> | Smith's Red Rock Hare | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 1902/03/14 | | |
| Leporidae | <i>Pronolagus saundersiae</i> | Hewitt's Red Rock Hare | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Leporidae | <i>Bunolagus monticularis</i> | Riverine Rabbit | Critically Endangered | | | | | | |
| Primates | | | | | | | | | |
| Cercopithecidae | <i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i> | Vervet Monkey | Least Concern | | | | | | 1 |
| Macroscelidea | | | | | | | | | |
| Macroscelididae | <i>Elephantulus</i> | Rock Sengi sp. | | | | | | | 1 |
| Macroscelididae | <i>Elephantulus edwardii</i> | Cape Rock Sengi | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Macroscelididae | <i>Elephantulus myurus</i> | Eastern Rock Sengi | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Macroscelididae | <i>Elephantulus pilicaudus</i> | Karoo Rock Sengi | Data Deficient | | | | | | |
| Macroscelididae | <i>Elephantulus rupestris</i> | Western Rock Sengi | Least Concern | | | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|---|---|------------|---|---|
| Macroscelididae | <i>Macroscelides proboscideus</i> | Round-eared Sengi | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 1902/04/09 | 1 | |
| Rodentia | | | | | | | | | |
| Bathyergidae | <i>Cryptomys hottentotus</i> | African Mole Rat | Least Concern | Endemic | | | | | |
| Hystricidae | <i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i> | Cape Porcupine | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 2020/02/12 | 1 | 1 |
| Muridae | <i>Desmodillus auricularis</i> | Short-tailed Gerbil | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Gerbilliscus brantsii</i> | Highveld Gerbil | Least Concern | | 1 | 2 | 1902/09/24 | | 1 |
| Muridae | <i>Gerbilliscus leucogaster</i> | Bushveld Gerbil | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Gerbillurus paeba</i> | Pygmy Hairy-footed Gerbil | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Mastomys coucha</i> | Multimammate Mouse | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Micaelamys granti</i> | Grant's Rock Rat | Least Concern | Endemic | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Micaelamys namaquensis</i> | Namaqua Rock Rat | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Mus minutoides</i> | Pigmy Mouse | Least Concern | | | | | | 1 |
| Muridae | <i>Mus musculus</i> | House Mouse | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Otomys sloggetti</i> | Sloggett's Vlei Rat | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Otomys unisulcatus</i> | Karoo Bush Rat | Least Concern | | 1 | 2 | 1952/08/29 | | |
| Muridae | <i>Parotomys brantsii</i> | Brants's Whistling Rat | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 1902/03/19 | | |
| Muridae | <i>Parotomys littledalei</i> | Littledale's Whistling Rat | Least Concern | | 1 | 2 | 1952/08/29 | | |
| Muridae | <i>Rattus rattus</i> | House Rat | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Rhabdomys intermedius</i> | Karoo Four-striped Grass Rat | Least Concern | Endemic | | | | | |
| Muridae | <i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i> | Xeric Four-striped Grass Rat | Least Concern | | 1 | 3 | 1945/07/14 | | 1 |
| Nesomyidae | <i>Malacothrix typica</i> | Large-eared African Desert Mouse | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 1901/06/03 | | |
| Nesomyidae | <i>Mystromys albicaudatus</i> | African White-tailed Mouse | Vulnerable | | | | | 1 | |
| Nesomyidae | <i>Saccostomus campestris</i> | Pouched Mouse | Least Concern | | | | | | 1 |
| Pedetidae | <i>Pedetes capensis</i> | South African Spring Hare | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 1902/05/03 | 2 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Sciuridae | <i>Xerus inauris</i> | South African Ground Squirrel | Least Concern | | 2 | 2 | 2021/03/20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tubulidentata | | | | | | | | | |
| Orycteropodidae | <i>Orycteropus afer</i> | Aardvark | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | 2020/02/12 | 4 | |
| Eulipotyphla | | | | | | | | | |
| Soricidae | <i>Crocidura fuscomurina</i> | Bicolored Musk Shrew | Least Concern | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Soricidae | <i>Suncus varilla</i> | Lessor Dwarf Shrew | Least Concern | | | | | | |
| Total | 64 | | | | 37 | 67 | 2013-03-30* | 33 | 22 |
| | | | | | | | 1964-02-01** | | |

APPENDIX 4: PROOF OF SACNASP REGISTRATION AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION





we certify that

Amber Leah Jackson

was admitted to the degree of

*Master of Philosophy
in Environmental Management*

on 9 June 2011

Handwritten signature of Alan Price in black ink.

Vice-Chancellor



Handwritten signature of Hugh Amoore in black ink.

Registrar

APPENDIX 5: CV

CONTACT DETAILS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Name | Amber Jackson |
| Name of Company | Biodiversity Africa |
| Designation | Director |
| Profession | Faunal Specialist and Environmental Manager |
| E-mail | amber@biodiversityafrica.com |
| Office number | +27 (0)78 340 6295 |
| Education | 2011 M. Phil Environmental Management (University of Cape Town) 2008 BSc (Hons) Ecology, Environment and Conservation (University of the Witwatersrand) 2007 BSc 'Ecology, Environment and Conservation' and Zoology (WITS) |
| Nationality | South African |
| Professional Body | SACNASP: South African Council for Natural Scientific Profession (100125/12) ZSSA: Zoological Society of Southern Africa HAA: Herpetological Association of Southern Africa IAIASa: Member of the International Association for Impact Assessments South Africa |
| Key areas of expertise | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity Surveys and Impact Assessments• Environmental Impact Assessments• Critical Habitat Assessments• Biodiversity Management and Monitoring Plans |

PROFILE

Amber has over ten years' experience in environmental consulting and has managed projects across various sectors including mining, agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, housing, coastal and wetland recreational infrastructure. Most of these projects required lender finance and therefore met both in-country, lender and sector specific requirements.

Amber completed the IFC lead and Swiss funded programme in Environmental and Social Risk Management course in 2018. The purpose of the course was to upskill Sub-Saharan African environmental consultants to increase the uptake of E&S standards by Financial Institutions.

Amber specialises in terrestrial vertebrate faunal assessments. She has conducted large scale faunal impact assessments that are to international lender's standards in Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho and Malawi. In South Africa her faunal impact assessments comply with the protocols for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial biodiversity and follows the SANBI Species Environmental Assessment Guideline. Her specialist input goes beyond impact assessments and includes faunal opportunities and constraints assessments, Critical Habitat Assessments, Biodiversity related Management Plans and Biodiversity Monitoring Programmes.

Amber holds a BSc (Zoology and Ecology, Environment & Conservation) and BSc (Hons) in Ecology, Environment & Conservation from WITS University and an MPhil in Environmental Management from University of Cape Town. Amber's honours focused on the landscape effects on Herpetofauna in Kruger National Park and her Master's thesis focused on the management of social and natural aspects of environmental systems with a dissertation in food security that investigated the complex food system of informal and formal distribution markets

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Director and Faunal Specialist, Biodiversity Africa
July 2021 - present

- Faunal assessments for local and international EIAs in Southern Africa
- Identifying and mapping habitats and sensitive areas
- Designing and implementing biodiversity management and monitoring plans
- Critical Habitat Assessments

- Large ESIA studies
- Managing budgets

Principal Environmental Consultant and Faunal,

Coastal and Environmental Services

September 2011-June 2021

- Faunal and ecological assessments for local and international EIAs in Southern Africa
- Identifying and mapping habitat and sensitive areas
- Designing and implementing biodiversity management and monitoring plans
- Critical Habitat Assessments
- Large ESIA studies
- Coordinating specialists and site visits
- Faunal Impact Assessment
- Project Management, including budgets, deliverables and timelines.
- Environmental Impact Assessments and Basic Assessments project
- Environmental Control Officer
- Public/client/authority liaison
- Mentoring and training of junior staff

COURSES

- **Herpetological Association of Southern Africa Conference- Cape St Frances** September 2019
- **International Finance Corporation Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Program** January – November 2018
- **IAIA WC EMP Implementation Workshop** 27 February 2018
- **IAIAsa National Annual Conference** August 2017
Goudini Spa, Rawsonville.
- **Biodiversity & Business Indaba, NBBN** April 2017
Theme: Moving Forward Together (Partnerships & Collaborations)
- **Snake Awareness, Identification and Handling course, Cape Reptile Institute (CRI)** November 2016
- **Coaching Skills programme, Kim Coach** November 2016
- **Western Cape Biodiversity Information Event, IAIAAsa** May 2016
Theme: Biodiversity offsets & the launch of a Biodiversity Information Tool
- **Photography Short Course** 2015.
Cape Town School of Photography,
- **Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Business: WHAT, WHY, WHEN and HOW** June 2014 Hosted by Dr Marie Parramon Gurney on behalf of the NBBN at the Rhodes Business School
- **IAIAAsa National Annual Conference** September 2013
Thaba'Nchu Sun, Bloemfontein
- **St Johns Life first aid course** July 2012

CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

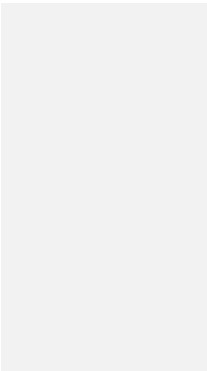
International Projects

- 2018-Crooks Brothers Post EIA Work- Environmental and Social EMPr, Policies, E&S Management Plans and Monitoring Programmes
- 2018-Triton Ancuabe Graphite Mine (ESHIA), Mozambique. IFC Standards.
- 2016-Bankable Feasibility Study of Simandou Infrastructure Project – Port and Railway Summary of critical habitat, biodiversity offset plan and monitoring and evaluation plan.
- 2016-Lurio Green Resources Forestry Projects ESIA project upgrade to Lender standards including IFC, EIB, FSC and AfDB.
- 2014-Green Resources Woodchip and MDF plant (EPDA).

- 2014-Niassa Green Resources Forestry Projects ESIA to Lender standards including IFC, EIB, FSC and AfDB.
- 2020-Kenmare Faunal Biodiversity Management Plan, Mozambique.
- 2020-Kenmare Faunal Monitoring Programme (year 1)- Baseline, Mozambique.
- 2019-Kenmare addendum ESIA Faunal Impact Assessment, Mozambique.
- 2019-Kenmare infrastructure corridor ESIA Faunal Impact Assessment, Mozambique.
- 2019/20-Olam Cocoa Plantation Faunal Impact Assessment, Tanzania.
- 2019-JCM Solar Voltaic project Faunal desktop critical habitat assessment, Cameroon.
- 2018-Suni Resources Balama Graphite Mine Project Faunal Impact Assessment, Mozambique.
- 2017/18-Battery Minerals Montepuez Graphite Mine Project Faunal Impact Assessment, Mozambique.
- 2017-Triton Minerals Nicanda Hills Graphite Mine Project Faunal Impact Assessment, Mozambique.
- 2017-Sasol Biodiversity Assessment, Mozambique.
- 2014-Lesotho Highlands Water Project Faunal Impact Assessment, Lesotho.
- 2012-Malawi Monazite mine Projects (ESIA) EMP ecological management contribution
- Liberia Palm bay & Butow (ESIA)
- PGS Seismic Project (ESIA), Mozambique.

South African Projects

- 2018-Port St Johns Second Beach Coastal Infrastructure Project - E&S Risk Assessment
- 2015-Blouberg Development Initiative- E&S Risk Assessment
- 2019-Boulders Powerline BA Faunal desktop impact assessment, WC, SA.
- 2019-Ramotshere housing development BA Faunal desktop impact assessment, NW, SA.
- 2019-Cape Agulhas Municipality Industrial development faunal impact assessment, WC, SA.
- 2019-SANSA Solar PV BA Faunal desktop impact assessment, WC, SA.
- 2019-Wisson Coal to Urea Faunal desktop assessment, Mpumalanga.
- 2019-Assessment Boschendal Estate Faunal Opportunities and Constraints, WC, SA.
- 2019-Ganspan-Pan Wetland Reserve Recreational and Tourist Development Avifaunal Impact Assessment, NC, SA.
- 2018-City of Johannesburg Municipal Reserve Proclamation for Linksfield Ridge and Northcliff Hill Faunal Assessment, South Africa.
- 2017-Augrabies falls hydro-electric project Hydro-SA Faunal Impact Assessment.
- Port St Johns Second Beach Coastal Infrastructure Project (EIA), South Africa.
- Woodbridge Island Revetment checklist.
- Belmont Valley Golf Course and Makana Residential Estate (EIA)
- Belton Farm Eco Estate (BA).
- Ramotshere housing development (BA).
- G7 Brandvalley Wind Energy Project (EIA)
- G7 Rietkloof Wind Energy Project (EIA)
- G7 Brandvalley Powerlines (BA)
- G7 Rietkloof Powerlines (BA)
- Boschendal wine estate Hydro-electric schemes (BA, 24G and WULA)
- Mossel Bay Wind Energy Project (EIA)
- Mossel Bay Powerline (BA) 132kV interconnection
- Inyanda Farm Wind Energy (EIA)
- Middleton Wind Energy (EIA)
- Peddie Wind Energy (EIA)
- Cookhouse Wind Energy Project (EIA)
- Haverfontein Wind Energy Project (EIA)

- 
- Plan 8 Wind Energy Project (EIA)
 - Brakkefontein Wind Energy Project (EIA)
 - Grassridge Wind Energy Project (EIA) (Coega)
 - St Lucia Wind Energy Project (EIA)
 - ACSA ECO CT (Lead ECO)
 - Enel Paleisheuwel Solar farm (Lead ECO)
 - NRA Caledon road upgrade ECO
 - Solar Capital DeAar Solar farm annual audits
 - Eskom Pinotage substation WUL offset compliance