



Company name of Bidder:

BID NO: 11/2022

**HOLSLOOT DIVERSION WORKS: REHABILITATION AND LANDSCAPING IN
THE HOLSLOOT RIVER, RAWSONVILLE**

MAY 2022

**This document is not for sale. Any entity that requests payment must be reported at the
contact person indicated in this tender.**

BID AMOUNT	
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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A service provider with proven knowledge and expertise as a rehabilitation and landscaping contractor, specifically in riparian zones, is required to execute rehabilitation work in accordance with the approved rehabilitation plan for the Holsloot Construction site, as well as the Botanical assessment and Compliance Notice from DEA&DP.

It needs to be noted that this rehabilitation work is done under instruction from DEA&DP, and thus needs to start implementation by 27 May 2022. The prospective bidder must be willing to start work within 7 days of appointment.

Conditions that may pose a risk: (Summary of Risk analysis)

Flood conditions may arise in the river. Sandy ground conditions can be expected and the construction site is situated on a slope. Security for materials and equipment must be supplied. The Contractor must put all necessary precautions in place to work under these conditions and prepare the site with the correct falls.

The scope of works will include:

1. Alien clearing on the disturbed areas on the Holsloot Project, as specified in the Rehabilitation Plan and Compliance Notice.
2. Rehabilitation of the seven (7) zones as specified in the Rehabilitation Plan and Compliance Notice.

Documents are available for the bidder to download from the following website address under the specific tender - <https://casidra.co.za/tenders/>

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Documents for the purpose of this bid include:

1. Conditions to Submit Bid (Form CBD 2.1 (Lump Sum) or Standard Conditions of Contract can be viewed on the **Casidra** website at [www. Casidra.co.za](http://www.Casidra.co.za)
2. Price Form, Bill of Quantities and Schedules (Form CBD 3.1 (Lump Sum))
3. Scope of Works (Form CBD 4)
4. PPP Evaluation Form (Form CBD 5.1 (80/20))
5. Bank Entity Form (Form CBD 7), unless the banking details of the company indicate “verified” on the Central Supplier Database (CSD).
6. Registration on the CSD for all suppliers is compulsory and registration numbers must be supplied.
7. Rehabilitation Plan
8. Botanical Assessment
9. Compliance Notice issued by DEA&DP

In accordance with Casidra’s Preferential Procurement Policy, this bid as further indicated in CBD 5.1 is subject to:

- ***a functionality compliance test;***
- ***B-BBEE certified bids will receive preferential scores;***

The successful bidder will be required to fill in and sign a written Contract Form (CBD 8). Included are a penalty clause of R 500/calendar day that apply for late completion of works and a 10% retention fee for 3 months not bearing interest.

BID DEADLINE: The closing date for the bid is **24 May 2022 strictly at 12H00.**

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SUBMISSION OF BIDS

Bids must be submitted in a sealed envelope with the name of the bidder and the inscription **“HOLSLOOT DIVERSION WORKS: REHABILITATION AND LANDSCAPING IN THE HOLSLOOT RIVER, RAWSONVILLE – BID NO. 11/2022”** and placed in the bid box available at Reception of **Casidra’s** Head Office, 22 Louws Avenue, Southern Paarl. No faxed, emailed, counter-to-counter courier or posted bids will be accepted.

The following documents (including fully completed and signed **CBD** forms numbered 1 to 7 as supplied) must be **valid for a period of 90 calendar days** after closure of the bid and submitted as a bid packet:

Document number	Document description	Action required/comment	Mark √
CBD 1	General requirements	Signed	
CBD 2.1	Conditions to submit bid	Signed	
CBD 3.1	Price form (lump sum)	Complete, sign	
CBD 3.1 Experience	Proof of previous work and contact details of three work-related references that are qualified to comment on work.	Compulsory	
CBD 3.1 Rates	Unit rates for the works on the forms as supplied	Compulsory	
CBD 3.1 Changes	Indication if any changes are proposed in scope of works and cost implication.	If required	
CBD 3.1 Plant	List of machinery and plant available	Compulsory	
CBD 3.1 Project Manager CV	Proof of competency of a Project Manager by submission of detailed CV.	Valid/ compulsory	
CBD 4	Scope of works	Signed	
CBD 5.1 (80/20)	PPP Evaluation form	Complete, sign	
CBD 7	Bank Entity form (Not needed if “verified” on CSD)	Complete, bank stamp	
TCC of principle and sub-contractors	Registration and verification of Tax Clearance on CSD.	Compulsory	
BEE	B-BBEE Certificate or Sworn Affidavit (as applicable, see CBD 5 for detail)	Original affidavit or certified copy certificate/Valid/not compulsory	
Company profile	Detailed company profile including the core competencies of personnel and subcontractors	Compulsory	
COIDA	Letter of good standing of the Contractor in terms of COIDA	Valid/ compulsory	
OHS Plan	Occupational Health and Safety Plan approved by the Client	Valid/ Proof after appointment	

All technical enquiries can be referred to **Mr Michael Pienaar at (021) 863 5000 or 082 387 0119.**

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Compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and regulations apply. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to perform all services accordingly.
Take Note: Compliance in terms of the regulations will be strictly enforced and no lenience allowed.

Tenderers to note changes in Health & Safety specification which must take into account COVID 19. Tenderers to allow for provision of additional Health & Safety measures in their bid price.

For definition of Construction works, see the Construction Regulations 2014 and definitions as in CBD 2.1

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TAX CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

It is a condition of bid that the taxes of the successful bidder **MUST** be in order, or that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) to meet the bidder's tax obligations.

In order to meet this requirement, bidders must ensure that they are registered on the CSD and their tax status on the CSD are indicated as compliant. If a discrepancy exist between the CSD and the SARS eFiling of the supplier, then a printed version of the Tax Clearance Certificate must be supplied by the supplier and the eFiling PIN number for verification of authenticity by **Casidra** on the SARS website.

Foreign suppliers with no tax obligation in South Africa must request from **Casidra** and complete a form SBD1 that will be submitted to SARS for verification and issuing of a Confirmation of Tax Obligation letter.

Where Consortia / Joint Ventures / Sub-Contractors are involved, each party must submit a separate Tax Clearance Certificate.

COIDA REQUIREMENTS

The aim of the COID Act is to provide for compensation in the case of disablement caused by occupational injuries and diseases, sustained or contracted by employees in the course of their employment, or death resulting from such injuries and diseases; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Workers who are injured on duty or obtain an occupational disease can claim compensation for temporary or permanent disablement. If workers die as a result of an injury on duty, their dependants will also be entitled to claim compensation. Employers that registered their employees are protected against civil claims in this regard. The COIDA basically prevents employees covered by the act from suing their employers for damages in terms of common law.

Please note that the following employers are exempted and do not have to pay assessment fees:

- National and provincial state departments;
- Certain local authorities
- Employers insured by a company other than the Compensation Fund like Mutual Associations. There are currently two approved mutual associations:
 - Federated Employers Mutual Assurance (FEMA), for the building industry; and
 - Rand Mutual Assurance Company (RMA), for the mining industry.

According to prescription, anyone who employs one or more part- or full time workers **must register** with the Compensation Fund and pay annual assessment fees. The Compensation Fund is a trust fund that is controlled by the Compensation Commissioner and employer contributes to the Compensation Fund. The Commissioner is appointed to administer the Fund and approve claims lodge by employees or their dependants. This means that the Fund will compensate the employee or their dependants and not the employer.

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Where a service provider does not have any personnel in employment at time of tender, an official tender letter for the respective bid from the Department of Labour must still be submitted indicating this status. A period of 14 days will be allowed after tender award for registration.

No other documents other than stated above, will be accepted.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER

OHSA Construction regulations: Clause 8 (1) Management and supervision of construction work

A principal contractor must in writing appoint one full-time competent person as the **construction manager** with the duty of managing all the construction work on a single site, including the duty of ensuring occupational health and safety compliance, and in the absence of the construction manager an alternate must be appointed by the principal contractor.

"competent person" means a person who—

a) has in respect of the work or task to be performed the required knowledge, training and experience and, where applicable, qualifications, specific to that work or task: Provided that where appropriate qualifications and training are registered in terms of the provisions of the National Qualification Framework Act, 2000 (Act No.67 of 2000), those qualifications and that training must be regarded as the required qualifications and training;(Training and registration only applicable from August 2015) and

b) is familiar with the Act and with the applicable regulations made under the Act;

"construction manager" means a competent person responsible for the management of the physical construction processes and the coordination, administration and management of resources on a construction site.

CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATABASE

National Treasury indicated during 2015 the development and future use of the Central Supplier Database (CSD) as a way of simplifying the process of doing business with government.

The CSD will be the source of all supplier information for all organs of state and will reduce the exchange of compliance documents in paper form, eliminate multiple registrations with different organs of state and ultimately reduce the cost for both business and government by enabling electronic registration and verification process.

The CSD will interface with SARS to verify tax clearance certificates and the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) for business registration and business ownership information. The CSD will furthermore verify supplier information with the register for tender defaulters and database of restricted suppliers. (Please see Fact Sheet and CSD pamphlets.)

From 1 September 2015 prospective suppliers should self-register on the CSD website www.csd.gov.za. Apart from registering and capturing supplier information on the CSD, suppliers currently on any database of organs of state need to maintain their records through the existing supplier systems for the period 1 September 2015 to 31 March 2016. This period will be referred to as the Interim Period. During the Interim Period suppliers that register on the CSD must provide their CSD supplier number and unique security code that will be communicated to them as well

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as any other relevant documentation (not yet electronically verified by the CSD) to the organs of state they want to do business with. **Casidra** urges all their suppliers to please comply with the request.

During the transitional period until 31 March 2016 **Casidra** will migrate our current supplier database to CSD to ensure accuracy and validation of information prior to mandatory implementation of the database.

For more information please contact National Treasury ocpo.treasury.gov.za (http://ocpo.treasury.gov.za/Suppliers_Area/Pages/Central-Supplier-Database.aspx) or [Central Supplier Database for Government](https://secure.csd.gov.za/) (<https://secure.csd.gov.za/>).

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HOLSLOOT DIVERSION WORKS: REHABILITATION AND LANDSCAPING IN THE HOLSLOOT RIVER, RAWSONVILLE

CONDITIONS TO SUBMIT BID (LUMP SUM)

Definitions:

In this Agreement, unless the context clearly indicates a contrary intention, the following words will have the following meanings and cognate expressions will have corresponding meanings:

The “Contractor” means the company or person appointed under this bid for the purposes of delivering the service for this Project to the Client as described in the Scope of Works (**CBD 4**). For the purposes of this document, the terms “Contractor” and “Service Provider” are assumed to have the same meaning.

“Project Manager” means an official appointed and in charge of coordinating the project at **Casidra** SOC Ltd. in accordance with the provisions of these terms and conditions.

“Project” means “Rehabilitation and Landscaping of the disturbed areas in the Holsloot River riparian zone” as further identified under the project name as above.

“Service level” means the stipulated criteria applicable to the indicated project, including any set of criteria relating to the performance of the Contractor.

“Project Team” or “Steering Committee” means the people appointed by the Client and identified to guide the project and approve achievements.

“Client” or “the Client” means **Casidra** SOC Ltd.

“Employee” means a person employed in the public administration including persons contemplated in section 12A of the Public Service Act (advisors to executive authority) and a person performing similar functions in a municipality or a provincial public entity, whether permanently or temporarily.

“Family member” means a spouse (partner in marriage, customary union according to indigenous law or a relationship in which the parties live together in a manner resembling a marital partnership), child, parent, brother or sister, whether such relationship results from birth, marriage or adoption.

“Construction work” means any work as defined in the Construction regulations 2014 under the definitions

- Construction work including working at heights
- Excavation work
- Structure including demolition

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- Temporary works

Unless the context clearly indicates a contrary intention, any word denoting any gender includes the other gender, the singular includes the plural and vice versa, natural person includes artificial persons and vice versa and insolvency includes provision or final sequestration, liquidation or judicial management.

“Acceptable tender/bid” means any tender which, in all respects, complies with the specifications and conditions of tender as set out in the tender document.

1. Lump Sum Bid / Measured

These documents are for a **lump sum** bid for all labour and material as set out in the Scope of Works. For the purposes of variation orders, the hourly or unit rates rate of the services should also be given if requested on the form **CBD 3.1**.

No unit rate price adjustment of whatever nature, except for decreases or increases in the Value-Added Tax (VAT) and / or Variation Orders, will be applicable in this contract. The bidder shall make provision in his bid price for possible fluctuations in costs.

2. Premises in Occupation

The premises for the works **will be** in occupation during the contract period. Approval to access the premises must be obtained from the land owner.

3. Fixed Price Bids

3.1 No contract price adjustment of whatever nature, except for decreases or increases in the Value-added Tax (VAT) and / or Variation Orders, shall be applicable in this contract. The Contractor will make provision in his bid for possible fluctuations in costs.

3.2 If the instruction / appointment for the construction of certain phases is done after the validity of the bid has expired, prices may, on request, be updated or re-negotiated within the reasonable norms of escalation.

4. Project Manager

The person appointed by the Client to act as the Project Manager is **Michael Pienaar** and is responsible for the project management of this contract and can be reached at **082 387 0119**, email address is mpienaar@casidra.co.za.

5. Acceptance of Bids

The Client is not bound to accept the lowest bid nor is it required to give reasons for selecting one Contractor in favour of another.

6. Expenses in Preparation of Bid

The Client will not be responsible for, subject to the Preferential procurement regulations, nor pay any expenses for losses which the bidder may incur in preparation of this bid.

7. Value Added Tax

The total quoted price must **include** Value Added Tax (VAT).

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8. Contract Period

The contract period for the completion and delivery of all the work in this contract is **3 months** commencing **7 (seven) days** after the date of appointment of the Contractor and shall include all statutory and building industry holidays to reach “the completion date”.

9. Inspection of Site

Bidders must familiarise themselves with the local conditions, the accessibility of the site, the full extent and nature of the work to be done and the conditions affecting the execution and pricing of the bid. Claims on the grounds of lack of knowledge in such respects or otherwise will not be entertained.

If a site meeting is held, notice of attendance must be forwarded to the contact person.

Only information given in writing to the Contractor by the Engineer during the tender period will be regarded as binding on the Contract. Verbal information, given during the site inspection or at any other time prior to the award of the Contract, will not be regarded as binding on the Contract.

10. Site

The site to be occupied will be clearly pointed out to the Contractor at the site handover. The Contractor will not be allowed to extend his operations beyond the boundaries of the site.

11. Water for the Works

The Contractor may use water free of charge / pay for use at a tariff agreed with the Land Owner from the existing supply **if available**. He will obtain permission from the Representative / Land Owner before any connection to or extension of the existing supply is made, which will be executed, removed and made good on completion of the works at the Contractor's own expense.

12. Electricity & Lighting for the Works

The Contractor may use the existing power supply free of charge pay for use at a tariff agreed with the Land Owner from the existing supply **if available**. He will obtain permission from the Representative / Land Owner before any connection to or extension of the existing supply is made, which shall be executed, removed and made good on completion of the works at the Contractor's own expense.

The Contractor will allow for the risk of failure in the electrical supply or in case of an insufficient supply, in which case he will make his own arrangements and all costs that may arise shall be for his own account.

13. Scaffolding & Hoisting Equipment

The Contractor will provide for the supply, erection and removal of scaffolding and / or hoisting equipment as required.

14. Tools, Equipment & Machinery

The Contractor will provide all his own tools and equipment as well as facilities and transport for this project. Machinery should be sufficient to complete the works in the allocated time.

15. Existing Services

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If the Contractor encounters any existing services such as cables, pipes or sewers during the execution of the works, he must immediately notify the Client, halting all work in the vicinity thereof, until instructions to proceed have been given by the Project Manager.

Electric wires, telephone wires, pipes, etc. will not be interfered with during the course of the contract but if it should be necessary to disconnect or cut any such wires or pipes, the Client will be advised thereof and his instruction awaited.

16. Accounts and Payments

Payment of accounts received by the Client in terms of the works completed, shall be effected within 30 days after receipt of a correctly completed and approved invoice for the work module. The Client does not accept responsibility for delays in payment due to faulty accounts or paperwork.

Payments will be done maximum on a **monthly** basis and will only be made for services rendered.

17. Responsibility of the Client

The Client will:

- 17.1 Ensure that payments are done in accordance with the agreed payment schedule.
- 17.2 Not unnecessarily and for an unreasonable period delay any approvals or directives that are needed for the project to proceed.
- 17.3 If applicable: Provide the Contractor with a Occupational Health and safety baseline risk assessment.
- 17.4 If applicable: Prepare a site specific health & safety specification based upon the risk assessment.

18. Responsibility of the Contractor

The Contractor will:

- 18.1 Ensure all building and construction works are executed within the requirements as stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 85 of 1993.
 - The Contractor must sufficiently made provision for Occupational Health and Safety requirements in his bid.
 - The Contractor must have and provide proof of sufficient resources to carry out the work safely as required by the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
 - The Contractor must have and provide proof of the necessary personnel that is qualified and has suitable experience, competencies, skills and training to do work safely and meet the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and regulations.
 - For construction works - The Contractor must ensure and provide proof that all personnel have a valid medical certificate of fitness specific to construction and operate construction vehicles and mobile plant.
 - For construction works - The Contractor must provide proof, as part of the bid documents, a letter of good standing in terms of COIDA. Failure to submit will result in invalidation of the bid.
- 18.2 Have all the necessary equipment and qualified personnel to execute the works successfully.

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18.3 Wage rates

- Be responsible for all the sub-Contractors appointed by him to complete the works. A minimum of 75% of local labour must be incorporated in the project and all **workers must be SA citizens.**
- The following guidelines should be considered when setting rates of pay for workers:
 - The rate set should take into account wages paid for comparable unskilled work in the local area per sector, if necessary
 - The rate should be an appropriate wage to offer an incentive for work, to reward effort provided and to ensure a reasonable quality of work.
 - It should not be more than the average local rate to ensure people are not recruited away from other employment and jobs with longer-term prospects.
 - Men, women, disabled persons and the aged must receive the same pay for work of equal value.
 - Provision should be made in the tender for value for payment of UIF and COIDA statutory levies.

18.4 Will provide and demonstrate a suitable and sufficiently documented Health & Safety Plan, which will be applied from the date of commencement of and for the duration of the contract. If the risks involved in the project are of such nature, based on the severity and probability, that safety is compromised, and/or the Contractor is not meeting the requirements of this Clause, the Client reserves the right to appoint an Occupational Health and Safety Officer at the cost of the Contractor.

18.5 Will be required to keep an attendance register, which meets certain criteria, of all employees who work at the project and submit this information on a bi-weekly basis to the Client who, in return, will submit a report to the funder / donor.

18.6 The Contractor's supervisor, who shall be identified in writing to the Client's representative and empowered to act on his / her behalf, shall constantly be present in meetings. The supervisor shall attend to any problems or complaints that may arise and directives given to him / her by the Client's representative shall be deemed to be given to the Contractor. The supervisor must be contactable at all reasonable times, preferably to be equipped with a cellular phone.

18.7 Conform to all Laws, Regulations or By-Laws of any Department of State, Provincial Administration or Local Authority which may be applicable hereto.

18.8 Be responsible for the travelling, accommodation, work tools and management of its services.

18.9 Keep a site instruction book with numbered pages on site where all the events and instructions for the works are documented. This book must be completed in triplicate, one copy to the Contractor, one copy to the Client and the 3rd copy always kept in the book as reference.

19. General

19.1 Under no circumstances must the Contractor accept that he has been appointed without the completed documentation as described hereafter.

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- 19.2 The successful Contractor will be given notification in writing / by means of an appointment letter and the signing of **CBD 8**, together with this document, will form the contract.
- 19.3 Late bids will only be considered on the recommendation of the Adjudicating Committee.
- 19.4 The Contractor is responsible to complete all the work according to the quoted price.
- 19.5 The Contractor must be able to give a one (1) year guarantee – if not, this must be indicated on the quotation on the page named “**Changes Made By Bidder**”.
- 19.6 According to the evaluation of the bid it can be insisted that an interview be conducted with the Contractor to test his knowledge on the subject, or to give further information on its product, service or pricing.
- 19.7 If the above-mentioned requirements are not met, a motivation together with the quotation must be submitted and indicated on the page named “**Changes Made By Bidder**”.
- 19.8 The attached form, **CBD 5.1**, “PPP – Evaluation Criteria of the Contractor”, **MUST** be completed, signed and handed in as part of the bid documents by the Contractor.
- 19.9 The Contractor must provide all details of any references of previous work of a similar nature or that demonstrates the ability of the Contractor to perform a task of this nature (refer “PPP – Evaluation Criteria: References of previous work”).
- 19.10 The Client retains the right to conduct a “credit reference check” as part of the appointment conditions.
- 19.11 The Contractor **must include** all relative information and documents that will not be available on the CSD (e.g. copy of B-BBEE certificate, company profile and CVs of employees if requested) with the quotation in order to successfully complete the application.

CSD registration and Tax clearance is compulsory for the principle and all sub-contractors

- 19.12 The Client retains the right to partially or completely amend the quotation to award or cancel the bid.
- 19.13 NO TIPP-EX may be used to rectify mistakes.
- 19.14 The Client retains the right to amend financial / accounting calculations and to accept the amended amount as the new bid amount.
- 19.15 The outcome of the bid will **not be made public, but each bidder will be informed on the outcome of the bid**. Enquiries on the bidder’s own evaluation and score can be made to project manager as to improve the bidder’s competitiveness, ensure correct and complete bids for future reference.

20 Cancellation of the project

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The Client retains the right to partially or completely, amend, award or cancel this project before appointing any Contractor.

21 Evaluation of the bid

The awarding of bids is dependent on the special evaluation criteria as set out in the policies of **Casidra**. The evaluation criteria of this Preferential Procurement Policy is based on the “**Preferential Procurement Policy Framework (Act 5 of 2000)**” and related Regulations and updates.

Further detail on the application of these regulations is as in document **CBD 5.1**. Awarding of the bid is dependent on a preferential points system, and every presentation is measured against the specific evaluation criteria as indicated. The completion and signing of this document is thus a prerequisite to qualify as a service provider.

22 Declaration of interest

Public Administration Management Act 11 of 2014, Section 8(2):

An “employee” may not – (a) conduct business with the State or (b) be a director of a public or private company conducting business with the State.

Public Service Proclamation Act 103 of 1994 – Section 30: Directive

“Conflict of interest” as a conflict between the public duties and private interests of an employee, in which the employee has private interest which could improperly influence him/her, and/or negative impact... on the public interest.

Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004, Section 17:

Any public officer who,... acquires or hold a private interest in any contract, agreement or investment emanating from or connected with the public body in which he or she is employed or which is made on account of that public body, is guilty of an offence.

Public Service Regulations 2016 – Code of conduct:

Paragraph 13(b): *(An employee shall) – not engage in any transaction or action that is in conflict with or infringes on the execution of his or her official duties;*

Paragraph 13(c): *(An employee shall) – not conduct business with any organ of state or be a director of a public or private company conducting business with an organ of state, unless such employee is in an official capacity a director of a company listed in schedule 2 and 3 of the PFMA;*

Paragraph 13 (d): *- will recuse himself or herself from any official action or decision-making process which may result in improper personal gain, and this should be properly declared by the employee;*

In view of possible allegations of favouritism, it is required that the bidder declare his/her position in relation to the Client. The bid may be disregarded if that bidder or its directors have abused the Client's supply chain management system, committed fraud or any other improper conduct in relation to such system.

23 Construction Insurance

Proof of construction insurance for planned work must be submitted by the successful contractor. If you do not have insurance, for smaller (less than R100 000) projects, **Casidra** can put it under its insurance portfolio for your own costs (0.5% of the contract value). We must be given enough prior notice regarding this.

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24 Inspections, tests and analysis

- 24.1 All pre-bidding testing will be for the account of the contractor.
- 24.2 If it is a bid condition that supplies to be produced or services to be rendered should at any stage during production or execution or on completion be subject to inspection, the premises of the contractor shall be open, at all reasonable hours, for inspection by a representative of the Client or an organization acting on behalf of the Client.
- 24.3 If there are no inspection requirements indicated in the bidding documents and no mention is made in the contract, but during the contract period it is decided that inspections shall be carried out, the Client shall itself make the necessary arrangements, including payment arrangements with the testing authority concerned.
- 24.4 If the inspections, tests and analyses show the supplies to be in accordance with the contract requirements, the cost of the inspections, tests and analyses shall be defrayed by the Client.
- 24.5 Where the supplies or services do not comply with the contract requirements, irrespective of whether such supplies or services are accepted or not, the cost in connection with these inspections, tests or analyses shall be defrayed by the contractor.
- 24.6 Supplies and services which do not comply with the contract requirements may be rejected.
- 24.7 Any contract supplies may on or after delivery be inspected, tested or analysed and may be rejected if found not to comply with the requirements of the contract. Such rejected supplies shall be held at the cost and risk of the contractor who shall, when called upon, remove them immediately at his own cost and forthwith substitute them with supplies which do comply with the requirements of the contract. Failing such removal the rejected supplies shall be returned at the contractors cost and risk. Should the contractor fail to provide the substitute supplies forthwith, the Client may, without giving the supplier further opportunity to substitute the rejected supplies, purchase such supplies as may be necessary at the expense of the contractor.
- 24.8 The provisions of clauses 24.4 to 24.7 shall not prejudice the right of the Client to cancel the contract on account of a breach of the conditions thereof, or to act in terms of the conditions of contract.

25 Warranty

- 25.1 The contractor warrants that the goods supplied under the contract are new, unused, of the most recent or current models, and that they incorporate all recent improvements in design and materials unless provided otherwise in the contract. The contractor further warrants that all goods supplied under this contract shall have no defect, arising from design, materials, or workmanship (except when the design and/or material is required by the Client's specifications) or from any act or omission of the contractor, that may develop under normal use of the supplied goods in the conditions prevailing in the country of final destination.

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- 25.2 This warranty shall remain valid for twelve (12) months after the goods, or any portion thereof as the case may be, have been delivered to and accepted at the final destination indicated in the contract, or for eighteen (18) months after the date of shipment from the port or place of loading in the source country, whichever period concludes earlier, unless specified otherwise.
- 25.3 The Client shall promptly notify the contractor in writing of any claims arising under this warranty.
- 25.4 Upon receipt of such notice, the contractor shall, within the period specified and with all reasonable speed, repair or replace the defective goods or parts thereof, without costs to the Client.
- 25.5 If the contractor, having been notified, fails to remedy the defect(s) within the period specified, the Client may proceed to take such remedial action as may be necessary, at the contractor's risk and expense and without prejudice to any other rights which the Client may have against the contractor under the contract.

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HOLSLOOT DIVERSION WORKS: REHABILITATION AND LANDSCAPING IN THE HOLSLOOT RIVER, RAWSONVILLE

The total price for this service must include all labour and material required for the proper execution of the work as described in the Scope of Works and as per Engineers drawings.

Take note: This tender will be evaluated on the criteria for a market related price. The full cost of the service and/or works must be indicated and may not be discounted or cross subsidised against another service, project, transaction or sale of goods. Such contributions discounted against the total project cost must be specified, itemised, priced and clearly indicated in the bid.

This prices must be valid for a period of **90** days from the date of closure of the bid to allow for evaluation and appointment.

The completion period of this service is **3 months** starting from the day of appointment.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Preliminaries and General | R _____ |
| 2. Initial round of Alien Clearing (refer to Rehabilitation Plan) | R _____ |
| 3. Rehabilitation Area 1 | R _____ |
| 4. Rehabilitation Area 2 | R _____ |
| 5. Rehabilitation Area 3 | R _____ |
| 6. Rehabilitation Area 4 | R _____ |
| 7. Rehabilitation Area 5 | R _____ |
| 8. Rehabilitation Area 6 | R _____ |
| 9. Rehabilitation Area 7 | R _____ |
| 10. Other | R _____ |

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SUB-TOTAL R _____

(Compulsory to complete the unit rates table as well)

Value-Added Tax (VAT) R _____

GRAND TOTAL R _____

Are you registered in terms of sections 23(1) of 23(3) of the Value-added Tax act 1991(Act No. 89 of 1991) (Please circle your answer)

YES NO

If yes, provide your VAT registration number: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

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BILL OF QUANTITIES – LUMP SUM

NB. These quantities are given as a guideline for the bid and for the purposes of unit rates and will in no way be used as a measured bid. This is a **lump sum** bid.

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	TOTAL
1.	Preliminary and General				
1.1	Site Establishment	event	1		
1.2	Health and Safety management and inspections	month	3		
1.3	Preparation of Health and Safety plan	event	1		
1.4	On site storage and safety facility	month	3		
1.5	First aid kit and Qualified Person	month	3		
1.6	Other				
				TOTAL	
2.	Initial round of Alien Clearing				
2.1	Alien Clearing	ha	2.165		
2.2	Removal of biomass	event	1		
2.3	Other				
				TOTAL	
3.	Area 1				
3.1	Pelargonium cucullatum	plant	300		
3.2	Osteospermum moniliferum	plant	300		
3.3	Dodonaea angustifolia	plant	300		
3.4	Elegia capensis	plant	30		
3.5	Restio paniculatus	plant	30		
3.6	Pronium serratum	plant	30		
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3.7	Cyperus textilis	plant	30		
3.8	Carpobrotus edulis plugs	plant	600		
3.9	Other				
				TOTAL	
4.	Area 2				
4.1	Pelargonium cucullatum	plant	120		
4.2	Osteospermum moniliferum	plant	120		
4.3	Dodonaea angustifolia	plant	120		
4.4	Carpobrotus edulis plugs	plant	1000		
4.5	Other				
				TOTAL	
5.	Area 3				
5.1	Pelargonium cucullatum	plant	50		
5.2	Osteospermum moniliferum	plant	50		
5.3	Dodonaea angustifolia	plant	50		
5.4	Aristea capitata	plant	50		
5.5	Carpobrotus edulis plugs	plant	600		
5.6	Elegia capensis	plant	15		
5.7	Restio paniculatus	plant	15		
5.8	Prionium serratum	plant	20		
5.9	Cyperus textilis	plant	15		
5.10	Other				
				TOTAL	
6.	Area 4				

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6.1	Pelargonium cucullatum	plant	250		
6.2	Osteospermum moniliferum	plant	250		
6.3	Dodonaea angustifolia	plant	250		
6.4	Aristea capitata	plant	250		
6.5	Carpobrotus edulis plugs	plant	600		
6.6	Elegia capensis	plant	40		
6.7	Restio paniculatus	plant	40		
6.8	Pronium serratum	plant	40		
6.9	Cyperus textilis	plant	40		
6.10	Other				
				TOTAL	
7.	Area 5				
7.1	Pelargonium cucullatum	plant	200		
7.2	Osteospermum moniliferum	plant	200		
7.3	Dodonaea angustifolia	plant	200		
7.4	Aristea capitata	plant	200		
7.5	Carpobrotus edulis plugs	plant	800		
7.6	Elegia capensis	plant	40		
7.7	Restio paniculatus	plant	40		
7.8	Pronium serratum	plant	40		
7.9	Cyperus textilis	plant	40		
7.10	Other				
				TOTAL	
8.	Area 6				
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CBD 3.1

8.1	Pelargonium cucullatum	plant	150		
8.2	Osteospermum moniliferum	Plant	150		
8.3	Dodonaea angustifolia	plant	150		
8.4	Carpobrotus edulis plugs	plant	800		
8.5	Other			TOTAL	
9.	Area 7				
9.1	Carpobrotus edulis plugs	plant	7000		
9.2	Other			TOTAL	
10.	Other (Specify)				
10.1				TOTAL	

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CHANGES MADE BY BIDDER

If the bidder wishes to make any changes to any of the bid conditions or specifications, or if he wishes to qualify his bid in any way, he must clearly set out his suggestions below. If he makes **ANY** changes and do not list them below, his bid will be disqualified.

If no changes or amendments are made, please indicate it below by writing **NONE** in the space below.

NB. Any changes made by the bidder outside the scope of works, resulting in not meeting pre-qualifying conditions or compulsory subcontracting, may influence the functionality of the end product and may result in the bid being disqualified.

Item	Suggested Change

If more space is required, please add a separate page.

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SCHEDULE: PROOF OF RELEVANT EXPERIENCE & REFERENCES

The following is a summary of works that have been completed successfully by bidder. In order to be compliant for this bid, the following detail **MUST** be included:-

- Supply at least three different references with contact numbers.
- The description of work must be relevant to the nature of this contract. For eg, do not list fencing projects completed when the scope of works is a rehabilitation project
- Elaborate on project description. For example; do not state environmental work – Be specific as to the works executed in the contract to support relevant experience.

Employer (include contact information)	Description	Value of Work	Completed

If more space is required, please add a separate page.

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SCHEDULE: PLANT AND EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR THE WORKS

The following is a list of main items of equipment, plant and tools that we:

- (a) have available immediately, or
- (b) will purchase / hire if our bid is accepted.

Quantity	Description (Size, Capacity, etc.)	(a) or (b) as above

If more space is required, please add a separate page.

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SCHEDULE: PROJECT MANAGER COMPETENCY

The contractor must attach to this page **DETAILED & COMPREHENSIVE** proof of competency of the proposed project manager.

Please also supply this particular persons experience regarding construction health & safety regulations.

If more space is required, please add a separate page.

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SCHEDULE: DETAILED COMPANY PROFILE

The contractor must attach to this page a **DETAILED & COMPREHENSIVE** company profile including core competencies of personnel. The company profile must summarize information about your organisation.

In order for a company profile to be compliant for this bid, the following detail **MUST** be included in the company profile.

- Company core business activities – Describe your products and services and markets in which you operate
- Company background – State number of years in business, location, history of company, etc
- Company resources – Number of employees, core competencies of personnel, structure of company - organogram

If more space is required, please add a separate page.

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COIDA LETTER OF GOOD STANDING

The contractor must attach to this page a copy of the current letter of good standing

If more space is required, please add a separate page.

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BID NO: 11/2022

HOLSLOOT DIVERSION WORKS: REHABILITATION AND LANDSCAPING IN THE HOLSLOOT RIVER, RAWSONVILLE

Scope of works

REHABILITATION AND LANDSCAPING ON HOLSLOOT RIVER:

This project consists of the following elements:

- A. Alien clearing of 2.165 ha of alien vegetation.
- B. Rehabilitation of seven (7) rehabilitation zones as per the Rehabilitation Plan
- C. Allow for irrigation of planting in summer for a period of two (2) years as specified in the Rehabilitation Plan.
- D. Allow for no-entry signage around the rehabilitated zones, as specified in the Rehabilitation Plan.

The following aspects are critically important:

- All work executed to be done in line with the Rehabilitation Plan and Compliance Notice issued by DEA&DP.

END OF WORK TO BE DONE

For **Casidra** office use only:

<u>TIMELINE</u>			
<u>ACTION</u>	<u>START DATE</u>	<u>END DATE</u>	<u>DURATION (WEEKS)</u>
Administrative and tender preparation	2022/05/16	2022/05/17	1
Tender runtime/sourcing of quotes	2022/05/17	2022/05/24	7
Adjudication and award of bid	2022/05/24	2022/05/25	1
Time to activate delivery	2022/05/25	2022/05/27	2
Construction time/delivery completed	2022/05/27	2022/08/27	92
Total duration			103

Bid documents technically clarified by:

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NAME	TITLE

SIGNATURE	DATE

Head of Department sign off:

NAME	TITLE

SIGNATURE	DATE

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FINANCIAL REGULATIONS SECTION 22

BID NO: 11/2022

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT – PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY – EVALUATION CRITERIA (PPP – EVALUATION CRITERIA)

ONLY FOR USE OF BIDS FROM R30 000 TO THE MAXIMUM VALUE OF R50 MILLION

Casidra, as a Schedule 3D development and implementation agent for the Western Cape Provincial Government underwrites, and complies to, the Provincial and National developmental initiatives and administers funds on behalf of donors. Within this context, and because of the specific requirements of the donors for the application of the funds, the awarding of bids are dependent on the special evaluation criteria as set out in the policies of **Casidra**. The evaluation criteria of this Preferential Procurement Policy is based on the “**Preferential Procurement Policy Framework (Act 5 of 2000)**” and related Regulations.

Awarding of the bid is dependent on preferential points system, and every presentation is measured against the specific evaluation criteria as shown. **The completion and signature of the document is thus a pre-requisite to qualify as a service provider.**

GENERAL DETAILS: <i>(Please print clearly)</i>	
Registered Company Name	
Trading Name / Individual Full Name	
Company Reg Number / ID Number	
VAT Number	
CSD Supplier Number *	
CSD Unique Registration Ref Number *	
Postal Address	
Postal Code	

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Physical Address			
Postal Code			
CONTACT DETAILS			
Representative Name			
Telephone Number			
Cell Phone Number			
Fax Number			
Email Address			
Website Address			
OTHER DETAILS			
Main Business Type (<i>Please tick</i>)		Consultants & Professionals	
Tools & Equipment (Hardware)		Clothing & Textiles	
Office Supplies & Furniture		Accommodation & Transport	
Training & Mentorship		Printing & Advertising	
Event Services (Catering, Venue Hire)		Irrigation & Water Services	
Earthmoving & Heavy Machinery		Other Production Inputs	
Seed, Fertilizer, Chemicals		Livestock & Animal Production	
Construction Services		Repairs & Maintenance	
Vehicles & Implements		Municipal & Bulk Services	
Other (Please Specify)			
* Note that you HAVE to register on the Central Supplier Database (CSD) (www.csd.gov.za) before we can use you as a service provider.			

Joint Ventures

Joint ventures are eligible to submit tenders provided that:

1. Every member of the joint venture is registered with the CIDB;
2. The lead partner has a contractor grading designation in the (above indicated) class of construction work;
3. The combined contractor grading designation calculated in accordance with the Construction Industry Development Regulations is equal to or higher than a contractor grading designation determined in accordance with Table 9 of the Construction Industry Development Regulations.

Further Joint Venture criteria

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- Tenders to note that if a joint venture is submitted, a JV cidb contract must accompany this bid.
- The joint Venture must clearly state the percentage split of responsibilities and also list all the responsibilities / duties of each member of the Joint Venture.
- The work and obligations making up the contract must be broken down into discrete elements, or sections, usually on the basis of locality, the nature of the work, or the capabilities and resources required.
- Each element is assigned to a specific member of the joint venture who assumes full responsibility for its execution, under the direction of the joint venture must be indicated

Failure to submit above information, if submitting a Joint Venture bid, will mean disqualification of the bid.

• **Section D – Designated Sectors – Local Content**

The following sectors in this bid are subject to a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content:

Sector	Minimum Threshold (%)
NA	-

If Section D is applicable, **Form SBD 6.2** must be completed and signed as well as **Annex C Local Content Declaration – Summary Schedule**, and must be handed in as part of the bid documentation.

• **Proof of competency of Project Manager**

(The level of competency needed with reference to specific person CV is to have experience in rehabilitation and landscaping, but also all aspects of health and safety regarding construction works)

Sub-contracting

Excluding any subcontracting requirements as a condition of tender, as indicated in CBD 1, the following general condition apply:

A Maximum of 25% of the value of the contract may be subcontracted without proof of the subcontractor B-BEE status:

- unless with proof of a subcontractor with equal or better B-BBEE points
- unless the subcontractor is an exempted micro enterprise with the capacity and ability to execute the subcontract.

In event of the above, full disclosure by the contractor must be made in the bid documents to **Casidra** with full details on the subcontractor as well as proof of the capacity and ability of the subcontractor to execute the work. Subcontracting a portion of the tender, without disclosure and approval by **Casidra**, the Contractor can be penalised up to 10% of the value of the contract.

Will any portion of the contract be sub-contracted? YES / NO (delete which is not applicable)

If YES, indicate:

- (i) what percentage of the contract will be subcontracted?
- (ii) The name of the sub-contractor?
- (iii) The B-BBEE status level of the sub-contractor?

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- (iv) Whether the sub-contractor is an EME? YES / NO (Attach B-BBEE certificate / an **original** sworn affidavit as proof)

Final points awarded to bid = (B) Price Max 80% + (C) B-BBEE Max 20%

Section A – Functional Requirements

Functional refers to: A service or product that is designed to be practical, useful, working or operating, taking into account factors like quality, reliability, viability, and durability and the technical capacity (time and resources) and ability (knowledge and skills) of the bidder to execute the works.

An offer that does not obtain the minimum score for each functionality criterion or the minimum weighted average for functionality as indicated, is not an acceptable tender. Is this bid subject to the evaluation of functional requirements? **YES / ~~NO~~** (Casidra to indicate)

If “**YES**”, the following criteria will be used for evaluation:

No	Evaluation criteria	Weight (A)	Score (B)	Minimum score required	Total (A x B)
1	Experience of similar work	40%	For office use	4	For office use
2	References of previous work	40%	For office use	4	For office use
3	Rehabilitation equipment available for contract	20%	For office use	3	For office use
TOTAL SCORE - A minimum score of 76% is required for functional requirements for this bid to be considered for further evaluation				% = Total / 5	For office use

Functional Item	1 Poor: Non-compliant	2	3	4	5 Excellent: Fully compliant
References from clients on similar nature related previous work	No refences or very poor rapport by all three reference	Some minor problems experienced by all three references	Moderately good by all three references	Recommended by all three references	Highly recommended by all three references
Construction equipment available for contract	Has no equipment resources at all	Has insufficient in-house equipment available to execute works & has to hire most of the	Has basic in-house equipment available to execute works but also has to hire externally	Has sufficient in-house equipment available to execute works	Has more than sufficient in-house equipment available to execute works
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		plant externally			
Experience of similar work – (refer to company CV)	No experience	Limited exposure to work at hand	Not similar, but related	Similar work	High level similar work

Section B – Formula for Awarding of Price Points (Only to be considered if Section A has met the minimum requirement)

Unconditional discounts offered will be taken into account for determining the following point:

$$\text{Point} = 80 \left[1 - \frac{\text{Price} - P_{\min}}{P_{\min}} \right] \quad \text{where } P_{\min} \text{ is the lowest acceptable bid}$$

Section C – B-BBEE Contribution

An **EME** must submit a valid, fully completed, **original, certified, dated and signed sworn affidavit** (no photostat copies of certification allowed) confirming annual turnover and level of black ownership or an affidavit issued by Companies Intellectual Property Commission (accounting officer for a Closed Corporation).

If a **start-up EME**, a **clear, originally certified copy**, of B-BBEE certificate issued by the CIPC for EME-s only is accepted.

A **QSE that is less than 51% (50% or less) black owned** must be verified in terms of the QSE scorecard issued via Government Gazette and submit a **clear, valid, originally certified copy** of a B-BBEE Verification Certificate issued by SANAS.

A **QSE that is at least 51% black owned (51% or higher)** must submit an **original, certified, dated and signed sworn affidavit** confirming turnover and level of black ownership as well as declare its empowering status or an affidavit issued by Companies Intellectual Property Commission.

A **large enterprise** must submit a **clear, valid, originally certified copy** of a B-BBEE Verification Certificate issued by a verification agency accredited by SANAS.

A **trust, consortium or joint venture**, will qualify for points for their B-BBEE status level as a legal entity, provided that the entity submits their B-BBEE status level certificate.

A **trust, consortium or joint venture** (including unincorporated consortia and joint ventures) must submit a consolidated B-BBEE status level verification certificate for every separate tender.

Tertiary institutions and public entities will be required to submit their B-BBEE status level certificates in terms of the specialized scorecard contained in the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice.

Bids of non-compliant contributors (no certificate) will be considered, but no points will be awarded for B-BBEE status.

The generic threshold for EME are R10 million, but depending on the sector, the threshold as set in the BEE charter for that sector will apply. (Tourism R2.5mill and Construction R1.5 mill)

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B-BBEE Status level of contributor	Number of points	Points awarded	BEE recognition level
1	20	EME & QSE 100% Black owned For office use	135%
2	18	EME & QSE 51% + Black owned For office use	125%
3	14	For office use	110%
4 and EME	12	EME 51% < Black owned For office use	100%
5	8	For office use	80%
6	6	For office use	60%
7	4	For office use	50%
8	2	For office use	10%
Non-compliant contributor	0	For office use	0%

Market related pricing

If the bidder, whose tender has been compliant, and that received the highest overall points, do not offer a market related price, the offer may be negotiated with that bidder to be market related.

Are you willing to negotiate your offer? YES / NO (delete which is not applicable)

If a market related price cannot be negotiated, the offer for negotiation will be extended to the second highest point scoring bidder, then the third highest scoring bidder, where after, failing to reach any agreement, the tender will be cancelled.

Declaration of interest and Bidders past supply chain management practices

In terms of section 22 of the **CBD 2.1** Conditions of Tender document:

Are any family member, trustee, director, shareholder or member of the bidder in any way connected to the State?

and/or

Do any potential conflict of interest exist, where the public duties (like being part of an approval or adjudication process) and private interests of the bidder, could improperly influence or lend inside trading information to the bidder?

and/or

Do the bidder have any relationship with a person that may be involved with the evaluation or adjudication of this bid? In view of possible allegations of favouritism, it is required that the bidder declare his/her position in relation to the Client.

If so, furnish particulars:

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.....

The bid may be disregarded if that bidder or its directors have abused the Client's supply chain management system, committed fraud or any other improper conduct in relation to such system.

- (i) Is the bidder or any of its directors;
- listed on the National Treasury's Database of Restricted Suppliers as companies or persons prohibited from doing business with the public sector? (www.treasury.gov.za, follow the link at the bottom of the home page);
 - Listed on the register for Tender Defaulters in terms of section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act;
- (ii) Was the bidder or any of its directors;
- convicted by a court of law (including a court outside of the RSA) for fraud or corruption during the past five years?
 - contract with any organ of state terminated during the past five years on account of failure to perform on or comply with the contract?
- (iii) The contractor is not known to be insolvent, in receivership, bankrupt or being wound up, or has its affairs administered by a court or a judicial officer, has suspended its business activities, or is subject to legal procedures in respect of any of the foregoing.

If so, furnish particulars:

.....

IMPORTANT NOTES

Casidra reserves the right to:

- disregard any bids where the declaration (below) has not been signed;
- change the point system of the policy without prior notification;
- negotiate prices based on market related pricing before award of the bid;
- accept parts of the bid items or split bids based upon item prices
- disclose the results of the points awarded on request;
- evaluate and award points according to the documentation supplied and evaluate functionality at its own discretion;
- award the bid to the qualifying Contractor with the highest number of points scored, unless the prices are not market related or on the basis of objective criteria stated in the tender documents, like fairness, safety, public interest and international suppliers;
- to award the bid to a Contractor which does not necessarily have the lowest price.

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Other Notes:

- Final points scored will be rounded off to the nearest 2 decimal places
- In the event of equal scores, the offer with the highest B-BBEE score will be successful. If scores are still equal, and where functionality is part of the bid, the offer with the highest functionality score will be successful. If the scores are still equal, the drawing of lots will determine the outcome.

The bid may be cancelled if:

- all the bid offers received are higher than R50 million;
- circumstances change and there is no longer a requirement for this service;
- funds are no longer available or if there are insufficient funds available in the budget for the work;
- no acceptable bids and/or market related prices are received;
- there is a material irregularity in the tender process;
- false information were supplied by the bidder.

Cancellation of bid will be placed in the same media as initially advertised.

Bids which are suspected to supplied false information will be subjected the *alteram partem* rule. If proven that false information was supplied, disqualify the tender or terminate the contract, without payment and/or claims for damages incurred by such cancellation.

The Contractor will be liable for the recovery of all costs and damages suffered as a result of the misconduct or cancellation of the bid or less favourable conditions affecting the award of the bid.

Exclusion of the Contractor and its directors, who acted fraudulently, from any business with an organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years after has been applied.

Declaration by the company submitting the bid:

I, _____

as the authorised representative of the company / CC / business hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge the abovementioned information is true and correct and that I am duly authorized as a signatory of this bid. On behalf of my business I accept the terms and conditions as set out in this document. I will supply documentary proof of any information supplied herein on request and to the satisfaction of **Casidra**.

In terms of the POPI Act I further give consent that my contact and company details as will be captured on the **Casidra** database may be shared with the role players/funders involved in the project and be used by **Casidra** for the purpose of further procurement.

Signature

Date

SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

In order for **Casidra** to measure its supply chain efficiency and effectiveness, please assist us by answering the following questions:

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- What were the source that made you became aware of this bid being available.

Mark with X

Personal Email invite to bid:	
Via a friend or business partner:	
National Government E-Tender website:	
Local Newspapers:	
Casidra own website:	
CIDB website	

Other: Specify.....

- Was the time allowed to date of closure sufficient for you to compile an offer.

No – too short	Yes - Sufficient	No - Too long
----------------	------------------	---------------

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BANK ENTITYFORM

1. DETAILS OF COMPANY / INDIVIDUAL: <i>(Please print clearly)</i>	
Full Name	
ID Number	
Company Reg Number	
VAT Number	
Postal Address	
Postal Code	
Physical Address	
Postal Code	
2. BANKING DETAILS	
Name of Bank	
Name of Branch	
Branch Code	
Account Number	
Type of Account	
3. CONFIRMATION BY BANK	
We hereby confirm that the bank details under paragraph 2 of this form belongs to the individual / company under paragraph 1.	
Date Stamp of Bank	BANK OFFICIAL
	Print Name:
	Signature:

For office use only:			
To be signed upon appointment of winning bidder to form the agreement between the parties			
Signature for Casidra		Signature for Contractor	

REHABILITATION REPORT

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WEIR AND PIPELINE ALONG THE HOLSLOOT RIVER NEAR RAWSONVILLE, WESTERN CAPE.



Prepared By

Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants

GNEC

Contact Person

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March 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Holsloot Water Users Association developed a diversion weir and off-take structure within the Holsloot River as well as an associated pipeline directing water towards an existing irrigation canal about 1 500 m downstream of the diversion weir.

Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants were appointed to compile a rehabilitation report to re-introduce endemic species to these disturbed sections.

The disturbed areas have been identified and divided into the follow areas that will be discussed individually.

They include:

- Embankment along the Stettyns Road;
- Site camp area;
- Upstream of weir, embankment on the left;
- Downstream of weir, embankment on the right;
- Downstream of weir, embankment of the left;
- Tributary of the Holsloot River; and
- Water pipeline route.

The proposed rehabilitation will:

- Prevent erosion and siltation towards the Holsloot River;
- Positively contribute to the ecological and biodiversity value of the existing degraded areas (Both Flora and Faunal);
- Prevent/minimise further invasive vegetation infestation as the disturbed areas will be rehabilitated with endemic species; and
- Enhance the visual and aesthetic appearance of the previously disturbed areas.

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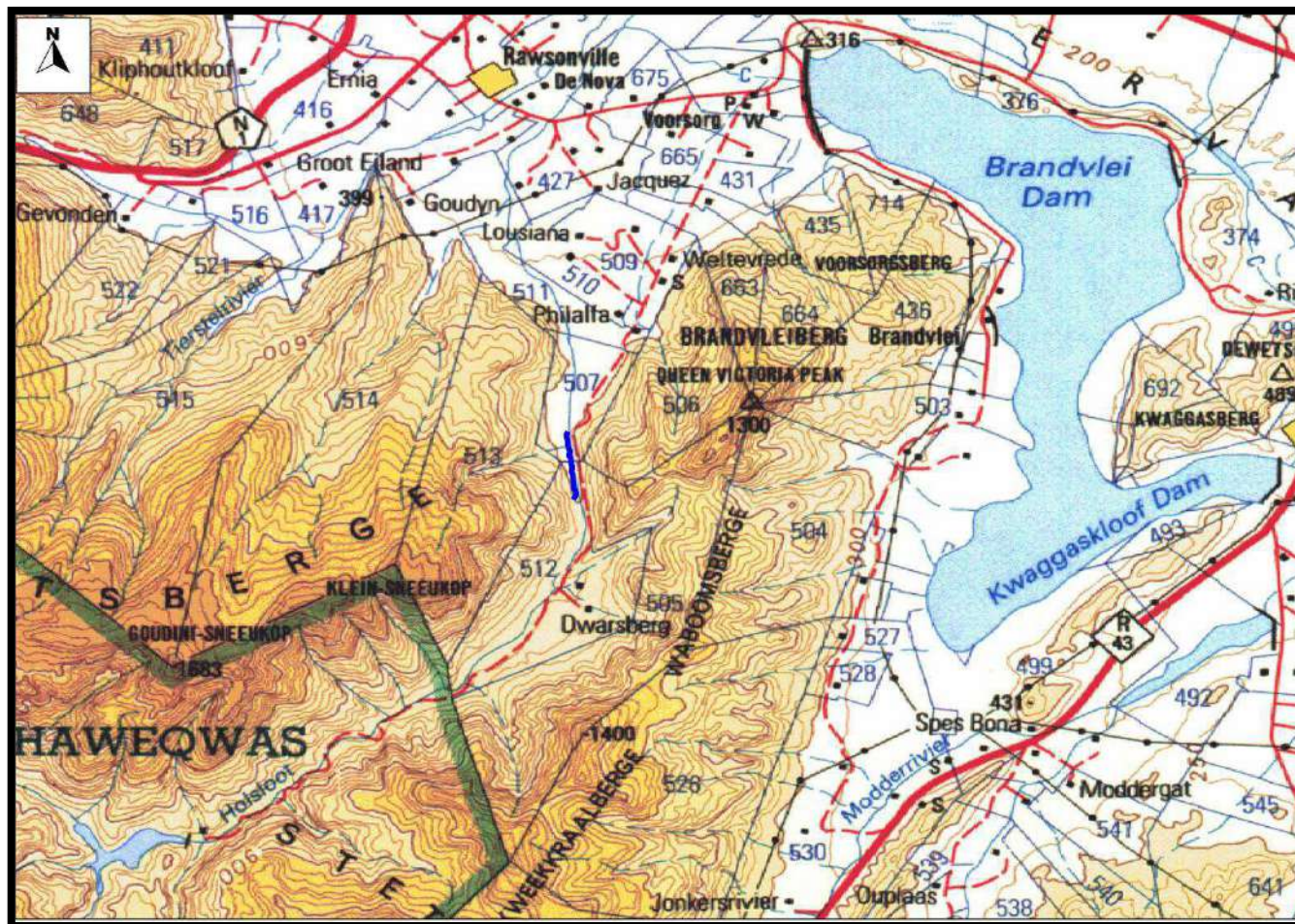
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2. SITE LOCATION AND STUDY AREA

The site is located within the Holsloot River, within a valley between the DuToits and Stettyns Mountains about 9 km south of Rawsonville

Please refer to Figure 1 below; Locality Map.



LOCALITY MAP 1; SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINE (ENCIRCLED BLUE LINE) ALONG THE HOLSLOOT RIVER NEAR RAWSONVILLE.

3. VEGETATION

According to the SA Vegetation Map (Mucina and Rutherford 2006) the proposed pipeline is located within an area that originally comprised Breede Alluvium Fynbos vegetation which is endangered, with Hawequas Sandstone on the adjacent mountain foothills. The proposed pipeline is located on the edge of a terrestrial CBA and falls within the buffer area of an aquatic CBA (Holsloot River)

Please refer to Figure 2 below; Vegetation Map.

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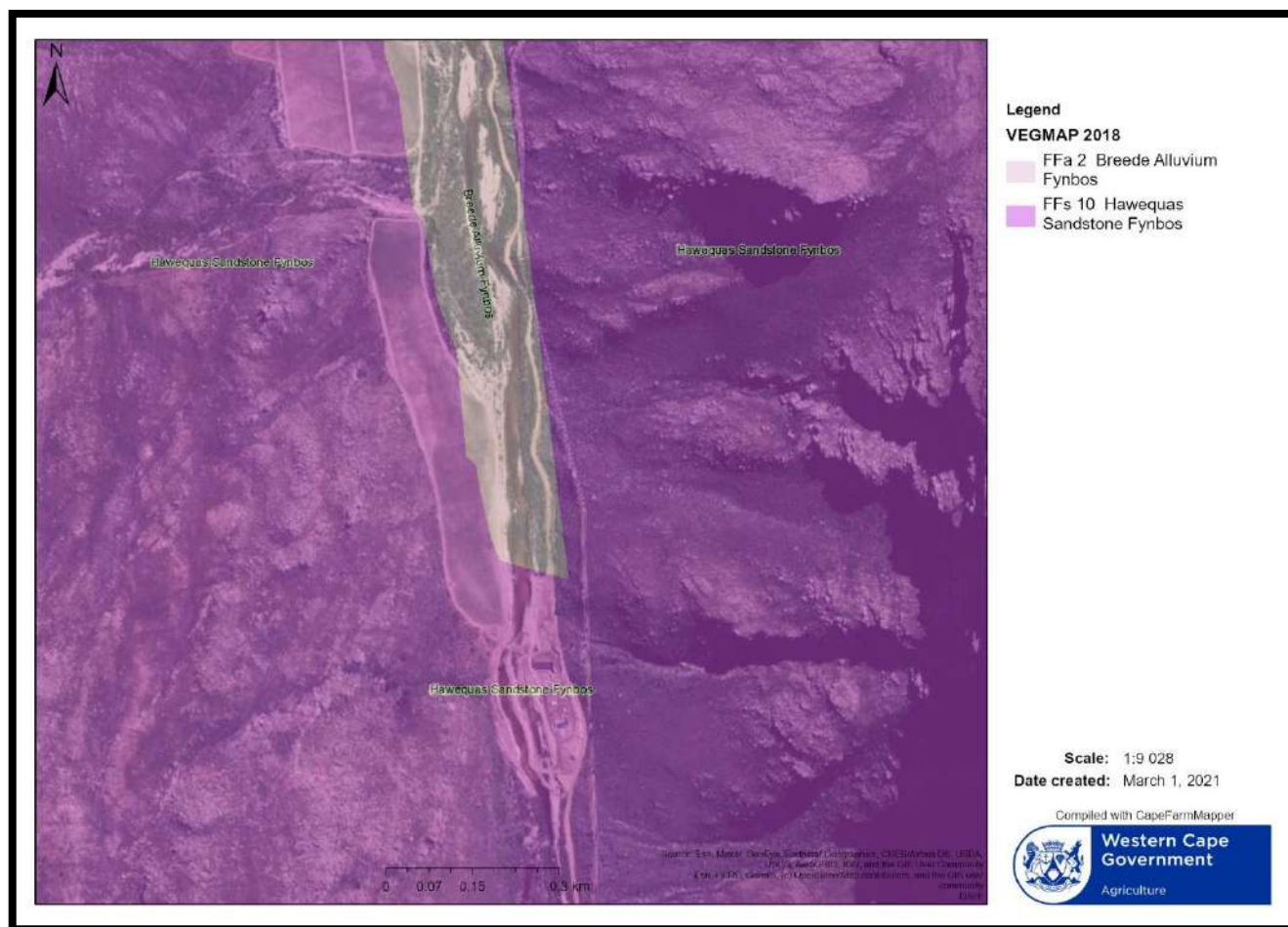


FIGURE 2: VEGETATION MAP: PROPOSED PIPELINE IS LOCATED WITHIN AN AREA THAT ORIGINALLY COMPRISED BREEDE ALLUVIUM FYNBOS VEGETATION WHICH IS ENDANGERED, WITH HAWEQUAS SANDSTONE ON THE ADJACENT MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS.

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS OF VEGETATION WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS

The areas to be rehabilitation is mostly bare due to disturbance during construction activities. Some of the areas show signs of natural seed germination. Although this is a positive sign, additional rehabilitation of all the disturbed areas are critical for successful rehabilitation with a diversity of species.

Area 1: Site Camp.



FIGURE 3: DISTURBED AREA OF THE SITE CAMP.

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Area 2: Embankment along Stettyns Road.



FIGURE 4: EMBANKMENT ALONG STETTYNS ROAD.

Area 3: Upstream of weir; left embankment.



FIGURE 5: UPSTREAM OF WEIR; LEFT EMBANKMENT.

Area 4: Downstream of weir; right embankment.



FIGURE 6: DOWNSTREAM OF WEIR; RIGHT EMBANKMENT.

Area 5: Downstream of weir; left embankment.



FIGURE 7 DOWNSTREAM OF WEIR; LEFT EMBANKMENT.

Area 6: Tributary of the Holsloot River.

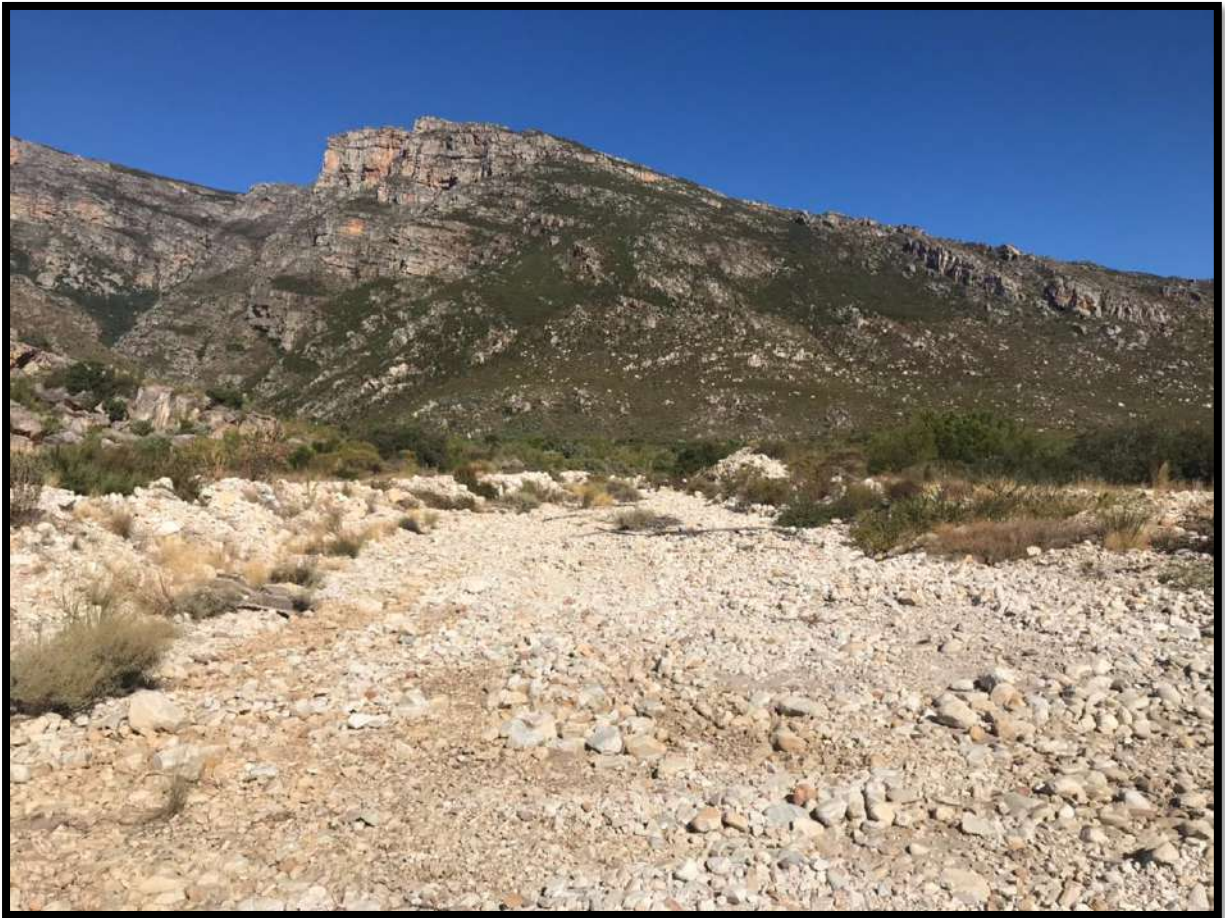


FIGURE 8 TRIBUTARY OF THE HOLSLOOT RIVER.

Area 7: Water pipeline route.



FIGURE 9 DISTURBED WATER PIPELINE ROUTE.

4. REHABILITATION MEASURES

The following rehabilitation measures will be discussed within the rehabilitation section:

- ALIEN CLEARING MANAGEMENT PLAN;
- MANAGEMENT MEASURES DURING ALIEN CLEARING AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES
- REHABILITATION PROPOSAL PER AREA
- MANAGEMENT MEASURES POST REHABILITATION
- MANUAL LABOR
- PREPARATION OF SOIL PRIOR TO PLANTING
- NO GO AREAS
- TIMING OF REHABILITATION

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4.1. ALIEN CLEARING MANAGEMENT PLAN

During a site visit conducted it was noted that effort is being made to eradicate invasive species within the areas to be rehabilitated. In general the areas is well managed with a few invasive species establishing in certain areas that need to be eradicated to prevent the spread of invasive vegetation throughout the site.

It is recommended that the following alien clearing practises be conducted prior to rehabilitation within the areas to be rehabilitated.

This alien clearing management plan can be used for future alien clearing and maintenance within the rehabilitated areas.

Invasive plant species identified within the study area to be removed:

- Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikuyu lawn grass)
- Acacia mearnsii
- Melianthus major

The following alien clearing practices should be implemented on site:

4.1.1 CUTTING AND PAINTING OF MEDIUM SIZE INDIVIDUALS

Medium size trees and shrubs are trees that can easily be lopped or hand sown. These trees need to be cut leaving a stem of 10cm. The remaining stem needs to be painted using a brush with a systemic herbicide. The systemic herbicide needs to be coloured to ensure that all the cut stems be treated. Care should be taken not to spill systemic poison when painting the stems. The systemic poison will infiltrate the stem killing the roots, and prevent the invasive tree from re-sprouting again.

Cut down invasive trees needs to be removed form site for the following reasons:

- To prevent the spread of invasive seeds;
- To prevent contamination of natural areas;
- Invasive vegetation left on site is a fire hazard; and
- Invasive vegetation left on site inhibit the germination and growth of natural vegetation.

Systemic Poison; Glyphosate.

The systemic poison needs to be prepared at a two percent solution.



FIGURE 10: EXAMPLE OF A CUT DOWN STEM TREATED WITH COLOURED SYSTEMIC HERBICIDE.

4.1.2 HAND PULLING

Hand pulling is the most environmentally friendly method to use for smaller individuals.

Hand pulling needs to be done when:

- Invasive vegetation is small enough for easy removal;
- The area is too ecologically sensitive for spot spraying with an herbicide; and
- The invasive plant to be removed is surrounded by dense endemic vegetation.



FIGURE 11: EXAMPLE OF INVASIVE VEGETATION THAT CAN BE REMOVED BY HAND.

4.1.3 SPOT SPRAYING

Spot spraying only allowed to control *Pennisetum clandestinum* “Kikuyu Grass”.

Kikuyu grass needs to be treated with a systemic poison to infiltrate the Kikuyu grass and kills the sods and roots, as Kikuyu grass tends to re-shoot with a contact poison.

Systemic Poison; Glyphosate.

The systemic poison needs to be prepared at a two percent solution.

Spot spraying of Kikuyu grass can only be done when:

- The Kikuyu grass is not surrounded by endemic vegetation;
- Surrounding endemic vegetation will not be impacted by the draft;
- The Kikuyu grass is not within the watercourse, as spraying within a watercourse will not be allowed;
- There is dense growth of Kikuyu grass that cannot be manually removed due to the density or the difficulty to successfully remove the grass without leaving sections that will re-shoot;
- In absolute wind still condition to prevent herbicide draft negatively impacting upon adjacent areas; and
- On a sunny day, when the invasive vegetation is dry and not wet from morning dew or rain.

4.1.4 PROTECTIVE GEAR

Alien clearing working/protective gear:

Alien clearing needs to be done by a professional well-trained team with the necessary safety procedures and protective wear in place.

- Safety boots, steel cap;
- Safety gloves;
- Face mask to prevent herbicide inhalation;
- Safety glasses for eye protection;
- Protective clothes for chainsaw operators;
- Reflector vests to ensure visibility; and
- Necessary chainsaw operating certificate and training.

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4.1.5 FREQUENCY OF ALIEN CLEARING

An alien clearing management plan must be implemented for at least three years after rehabilitation to manage the aliens that might germinate in the rehabilitated areas. Follow-up alien clearing practices must be conducted every 6 months for three years after rehabilitation.

Reasons for follow up:

- Due to the disturbance of the soil during the initial clearing activities, invasive seeds within the seedbank of the soil will start to germinate. These germinated species needs to be removed before they produce seed to prevent ongoing infestation.
- Cut down and treated stems also tend to re-sprout. A 2nd application of herbicide will be necessary for these species.
- Kikuyu grass is a strong grower, and tends to re-shoot. A few clearings are recommended.

4.1.6 STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF ALIEN VEGETATION

- During alien eradication an area needs to be identified for temporary stockpiling of the invasive vegetation;
- Only one area to be identified to prevent the spread of seeds;
- The area identified should not be in close proximity to the watercourse to prevent seeds from entering the watercourse and spreading;
- No invasive vegetation to be left on site;
- All invasive vegetation to be removed immediately from site ones clearing has been completed;
- No burning of vegetation on site allowed;
- Removed invasive vegetation to be dispose to the nearest licensed landfill site; and
- Alien vegetation to be transported in preferably a closed truck to prevent the seeds from spreading along the road, alternatively the alien vegetation can be covered with a bidden material during transport.

4.2 MANAGEMENT MEASURES DURING ALIEN CLEARING AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES

The following management measures must be implemented during the rehabilitation phase:

- Alien clearing practices to be done by a professional registered company;
- Existing endemic plants needs to be identified within the area to be rehabilitated and protected;
- The contractor needs to make sure that excessive quantities of sand and silt do not enter the wetland habitat from the study area or as a result of the soil profiling and alien clearing activities;
- The contractor needs to take cognisance of weather forecast. No clearing activities allowed during times of high rainfall;
- Areas outside the alien clearing and planting footprint must be clearly seen as a no go area; and
- All potential pollutants should be kept away from the river/wetland habitat including:
 - Oil, diesel or petrol used for machinery during alien clearing activities.
 - Any chemicals for the control of alien vegetation.
 - Sanitation structures.

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4.3 REHABILTION PROPOSAL PER AREA:

Plants for rehabilitation has been carefully selected using the following criteria:

- An on-site survey has been conducted to identify the locally indigenous vegetation naturally occurring on site and surrounding areas
- The national vegetation Book (Mucina et al. 2005, Mucina & Rutherford 2006) has been consulted and species carefully selected for rehabilitation which naturally occur in the specified vegetation type.
- The Botanical and Freshwater Impact Assessment Report has been consulted.

Area 1: Site Camp



FIGURE 12: SITE CAMP AREA TO BE REHABILITATED.

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Site conditions:

This area has been dedicated as a site camp during construction activities and completely stripped from all natural vegetation.

This area is mainly dry during summer, and tends to flood during times of high rainfall in the winter.

The idea is to seed the entire area with species suitable to tolerate both these conditions.

To ensure immediate vegetation result it is recommended that this area be planted with x8 pockets of endemic vegetation naturally spread over the entire disturbed area. The proposed sizes of these pocket will be 15mx15m.

The water edge also need to be planted with endemic wetland vegetation.

The site camp area need to be rehabilitated to:

- Ensure immediate vegetation results;
- Prevent/minimise downslope erosion;
- Prevent/minimise invasive vegetation infestation; and
- Improve the ecological and biodiversity value of the area.

Disturbance area to be rehabilitated:

Approximately 7500m²

List of endemic seed to be sown in this disturbed area:

Ehrharta Calycina



Ehrharta villosa



Eragrostis curvula



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Athanasia trifurcata



Athanasia tomentosa



Stoebe plumosa



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Searsia angustifolia



Berzellia lanuginosa



Diospyros glabra



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List of endemic species proposed for the pocket planting:

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Osteospermum moniliferum (x1 Plant per Square Meter)



Pelargonium cucullatum (x1 Plant per Square Meter)



Dodonaea angustifolia (x1 Plant per Square Meter)



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List of endemic species proposed to be planted at the water edge:

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Elegia capensis (x1 Plant per square meter)



Restio paniculatus (x1 Plant per square meter)



Prionium serratum (x1 Plant per square meter)



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Cyperus textilis (x1 Plant per Square Meter)



Area 2: Embankment along Stettyns Road.



FIGURE 13: BARE EMBANKMENT ALONG STETTYNS ROAD.

Site conditions:

This newly shape embankment is very dry.

This embankment need to be planted to:

- Soften the slope;
- Ensure immediate vegetation results;
- Prevent/minimise downslope erosion;
- Prevent/minimise invasive vegetation infestation;
- Improve the ecological and biodiversity value of the embankment; and
- Act as barrier between Stettyns Road and Site Camp area to be rehabilitated.

Disturbance area to be rehabilitated:

Approximately 720m²

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List of endemic species proposed to be planted:

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Osteospermum moniliferum (x1 plant per square meter)



Pelargonium cucullatum (x1 plant per square meter)



Dodonaea angustifolia (x1 plant per square meter)



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Carpobrotus edulis (x3 plant/pluggs per square meter)



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Area 3: Upstream of weir; left embankment.



FIGURE 14: BARE EMBANKMENT; UPSTREAM OF WEIR; LEFT EMBANKMENT.

Site conditions:

This area has been disturbed during the construction of the weir and completely stripped of endemic vegetation.

The area to be rehabilitated is dry, except the planting of the watercourse edge.

It is recommended to seed the entire area with a mix of endemic species.

To ensure immediate vegetation result it is recommended that the embankment and water edge be planted with endemic vegetation naturally spread over the entire disturbed area.

This embankment need to be planted to:

- Ensure immediate vegetation results;
- Improve the ecological and biodiversity value of the slope and
- Prevent/minimise downslope erosion; and
- Prevent/minimize invasive vegetation infestation.

Disturbance area to be rehabilitated:

Approximately 450m²

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List of endemic seed to be sown in this disturbed area:

Athanasia trifurcata



Athanasia tomentosa



Stoebe plumosa



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Searsia angustifolia



Diospyros glabra



Metalasia densa



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Leucandendron salignum



Phaenocoma prolifera



Protea nitida



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Protea repens



List of endemic species proposed to be planted on dry embankment

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Osteospermum moniliferum (x1 plant per square meter)



Pelargonium cucullatum (x1 plant per square meter)



Dodonaea angustifolia (x1 plant per square meter)



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Carpobrotus edulis (x3 plant/pluggs per square meter)



Aristea capitata (x1 plant per square meter)



List of endemic species proposed to be planted at the water edge:

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Elegia capensis (x1 Plant per square meter)



Restio paniculatus (x1 Plant per square meter)



Prionium serratum (x1 Plant per square meter)



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Cyperus textilis (x1 Plant per Square Meter)



Area 4: Downstream of weir; right embankment.

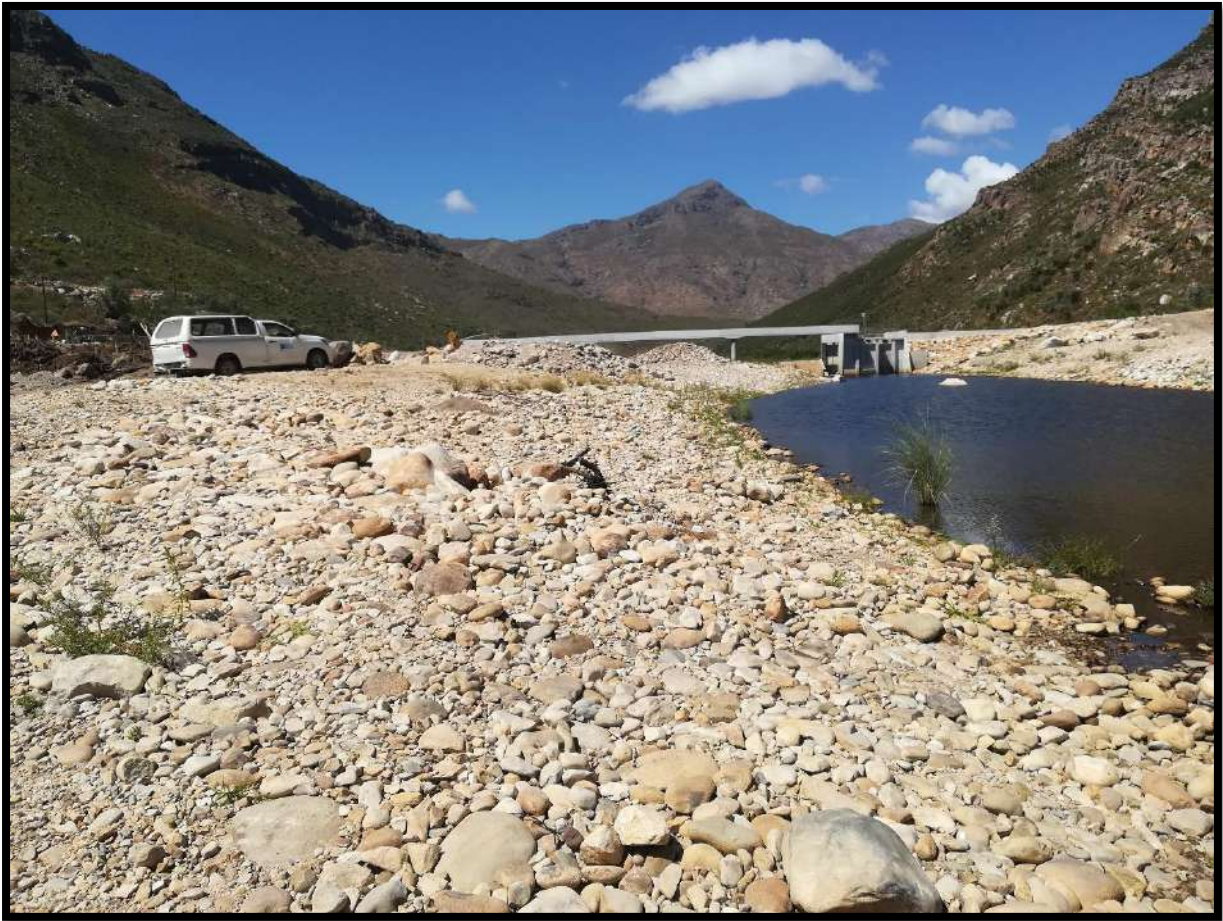


FIGURE 15: BARE EMBANKMENT; DOWNSTREAM OF WEIR; RIGHT EMBANKMENT.

Site conditions:

This area has been disturbed during the construction of the weir and completely stripped of endemic vegetation.

The area to be rehabilitated is dry, except the planting of the watercourse edge.

It is recommended to seed the entire area with a selection of endemic species. .

To ensure immediate vegetation result it is recommended that this area be planted with x5 pockets of endemic vegetation naturally spread over the entire disturbed area. The proposed sizes of these pocket will be 15mx15m. The water edge also need to be planted with suitably wetland species.

This embankment and water edge need to be planted to:

- Ensure immediate vegetation results;
- Improve the ecological and biodiversity value of the area;
- Prevent/minimise downslope erosion and siltation to the watercourse; and
- Prevent/minimise invasive vegetation infestation.

Disturbance area to be rehabilitated:

Approximately 3800m²

List of endemic seed to be sown in this disturbed area:

Ehrharta Calycina



Ehrharta villosa



Eragrostis curvula



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Protea nitida



Protea repens



Phaenocoma prolifera



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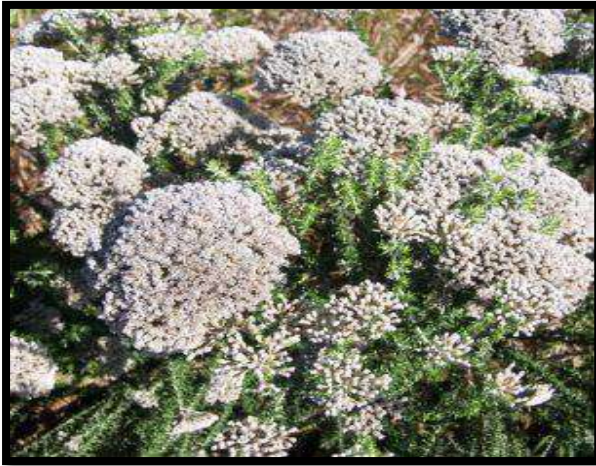
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Leucadendron salignum



Metalasia densa



List of endemic species proposed for the pocket planting:

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Osteospermum moniliferum



Pelargonium cucullatum



Dodonaea angustifolia



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Carpobrotus edulis (x3 plant/plugs per square meter)



Aristea capitata (x1 plant per square meter)



List of endemic species proposed to be planted at the water edge:

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Elegia capensis (x1 Plant per square meter)



Restio paniculatus (x1 Plant per square meter)



Prionium serratum (x1 Plant per square meter)



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Cyperus textilis (x1 Plant per Square Meter)



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Area 5: Bare embankment; downstream of weir; left embankment.



FIGURE 16 BARE EMBANKMENT; DOWNSTREAM OF WEIR; LEFT EMBANKMENT.

Site conditions:

This area has been disturbed during the construction of the weir and completely stripped of endemic vegetation.

The area to be rehabilitated is dry, except the planting of the watercourse edge.

It is recommended to seed the entire area with a mix of endemic species.

To ensure immediate vegetation result it is recommended that the dry embankment and water edge be planted with endemic vegetation naturally spread over the entire disturbed area.

This embankment need to be planted to:

- Ensure immediate vegetation results;
- Improve the ecological and biodiversity value of the slope;
- Prevent/minimise downslope erosion; and
- Prevent/minimize invasive vegetation infestation.

Disturbance area to be rehabilitated:

Approximately 2100m²

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List of endemic seed to be sown in this disturbed area:

Athanasia trifurcata



Athanasia tomentosa



Stoebe plumosa



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Searsia angustifolia



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Protea nitida



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Protea repens



Phaenocoma prolifera



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Metalasia densa



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List of endemic species proposed to be planted on dry embankment.

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Osteospermum moniliferum (x1 plant per square meter)



Pelargonium cucullatum (x1 plant per square meter)



Dodonaea angustifolia (x1 plant per square meter)



Carpobrotus edulis (x3 plant/plugs per square meter)

Prepared by Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants

GNEC REF: Holsloot Rehabilitation Report, Rawsonville, Western Cape.



Aristea capitata (x1 plant per square meter)



List of endemic species proposed to be planted at the water edge:

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Elegia capensis (x1 Plant per square meter)



Restio paniculatus (x1 Plant per square meter)



Prionium serratum (x1 Plant per square meter)



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Cyperus textilis (x1 Plant per Square Meter)



Area 6: Tributary of the Holsloot River.



FIGURE 17 TRIBUTARY OF THE HOLSLOOT RIVER.

Site conditions:

The embankments of the tributary to the Holsloot River are very harsh due to high volumes of river rock. These embankments do not have a lot of topsoil therefore the reason of lower volumes of vegetation on the embankments. (Natural occurrence)

Areas on the embankments have been identified where additional planting will be possible to increase the amount of vegetation on the embankments.

Due to the harsh condition of these embankments the main focus of vegetation will be drought resistant groundcovers.

It is recommended that the entire area been seeded with a selection of endemic species to increase the vegetation diversity.

Disturbance area to be rehabilitated:

Approximately 600m²

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List of endemic seed to be sown:

Ehrharta Calycina



Ehrharta villosa



Eragrostis curvula



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Athanasia trifurcata



Athanasia tomentosa



Stoebe plumosa



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Searsia angustifolia



Berzellia lanuginosa



Diospyros glabra



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Protea nitida



Protea repens



Phaenocoma prolifera



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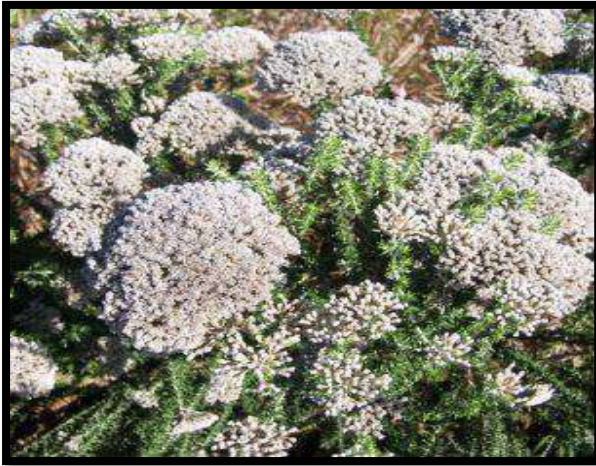
Fax: 021 870 1873

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Leucadendron salignum



Metalasia densa



List of endemic species proposed to be planted on dry embankment

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Pelargonium cucullatum (x1 plant per square meter)



Carpobrotus edulis (x3 plant/plugs per square meter)



Osteospermum moniliferum (x1 plant per square meter)



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Dodonaea angustifolia (x1 plant per square meter)



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Area 7: Water pipeline route.



FIGURE 18 BARE WATER PIPELINE ROUTE

Site conditions:

This area has been disturbed during the installation of the pipeline and depleted of natural vegetation.

The area to be rehabilitated is dry. The disturbed section is bounded by an agricultural road used by farm vehicles on a daily basis.

It is recommended that the entire pipeline route be seeded with a mix of endemic species.

To ensure immediate vegetation results and soil stabilization it is recommended that the entire route be planted with creeping *Carpobrotus edulis* "Suurvygie". During the site visit conducted it was noted that *Carpobrotus* plants are present within this area.

This pipeline route needs to be planted to:

- Ensure immediate vegetation results;
- Prevent/minimize erosions;
- Prevent/minimize invasive species infestation; and
- Improve the ecological and biodiversity value of the slope.

Disturbance area to be rehabilitated:

Approximately 7200m²

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GNEC REF: Holsloot Rehabilitation Report, Rawsonville, Western Cape.

List of endemic seed to be sown:

Ehrharta Calycina



Ehrharta villosa



Eragrostis curvula



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Athanasia trifurcata



Athanasia tomentosa



Stoebe plumosa



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Searsia angustifolia



Diospyros glabra



Protea nitida



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www.gnec.co.za

Protea repens



Phaenocoma prolifera



Leucadendron salignum



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Metalasia densa



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List of endemic species proposed to be planted on dry embankment

Sizes of the plant; Standard 4 Litre Bag.

Carpobrotus edulis (x3 plant/pluggs per square meter)



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4.4 MANAGEMENT MEASURES POST REHABILITATION

It is recommended that once the rehabilitation measures have been implemented, periodic maintenance must be undertaken for the rehabilitated areas to ensure ongoing ecological and hydrological functioning. Specific mention is made to alien invasive plant control and ensuring basal vegetation reinstatement. The following must be adequately managed for at least 2 years post reinstatement:

- Sediment removal – may be required after a heavy rainfall where sediment from the study area gets washed into the rehabilitated area. This will need to be carefully removed by hand.
- Monitoring of indigenous vegetation growth.

This include:

- Site walk through surveys should be applied as the preferred method of monitoring (at specified frequencies) with specific focus on:
- Erosion monitoring (for the duration of the raining season);
- Sedimentation (for the duration of the raining season); and
- Alien and invasive vegetation proliferation (at the start and end of the growing season).

4.5 MANUAL LABOUR:

For rehabilitation activities:

Manual labour is recommended for rehabilitation. No machinery allowed within the wetland habitat and watercourse

Heavy machinery will:

- Lead to compaction of soil, which will inhibit natural seed germination and the sprouting of sods and rhizomes;
- Create tracks and change the embankments profile;
- Change the natural contour and drainage lines of the site; and
- Negatively impact on faunal species within the wetland/river habitat.

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4.6 PREPARATION OF SOIL PRIOR TO REHABILITATION:

Prior to planting and seeding all the disturbed and affected areas, soil preparation is crucial for effective rehabilitation.

Ripping and shaping:

All compacted areas need to be ripped, protected topsoil need to be spread, and areas need to be shaped in such a way that it blends in with the natural contour and drainage lines of the site. [This has taken place on site.](#)

By the time rehabilitation will be conducted the ripped and loosened surfaces will be compacted again. When seeding need to be done as part of the rehabilitation process, the compacted areas need to be carefully ripped by hand, to ensure that no damage is done to the endemic species naturally germinating within the topsoil. Seeding on compacted areas will not yield the required results.

Ripping and shaping will ensure:

- That all compacted areas be loosened and aerated;
- Effective infiltration of seeded seeds;
- Will ensure better infiltration of precipitation and less erosion;
- Will make planting during rehabilitation easier;
- Will stimulate natural rehabilitation by means of seed germination; and
- Will positively contribute to the visual and aesthetic value of the site.

4.7 NO GO AREAS:

After planting, the rehabilitated sections need to be clearly seen as a No Go Areas. Unnecessary and illegal access to the rehabilitated areas will lead to damage and disturbance.

These areas need to be demarcated by erecting No Go Signs. The No Go Signs need to clearly state that this is a rehabilitated area, and entrance to this area is prohibited.

The use of danger tape not allowed as tape tends to blow around on site during times of strong wind, leading to contamination of the area.

4.8 TIMING OF REHABILITATION:

Planting:

The best time for planting will be at the beginning of the rainy season. This will help the plants to settle and preparing them for the summer to follow. All plants (even water wise plants) need water in the establishment phase. Should planting be done during the summer months (not advised) the planted areas need to be watered on a regular basis.

According to the Environmental Authorisation the Holsloot Water Users Association has established rights to abstract water from the Holsloot River for irrigation purposes.

Seeding:

When seeding need to be done as part of the rehabilitation process, the compacted areas need to be carefully ripped by hand, to ensure that no damage is done to the endemic species naturally germinating within the topsoil. Seeding on compacted areas will not yield the required results.

Seeding needs to be done during late Summer to Autumn (January to March). The seeds will start to germinate in time to receive the winter rain to strengthen and preparing them for the following summer to follow.

5 REHABILITATION PLAN AREA 1 - 5

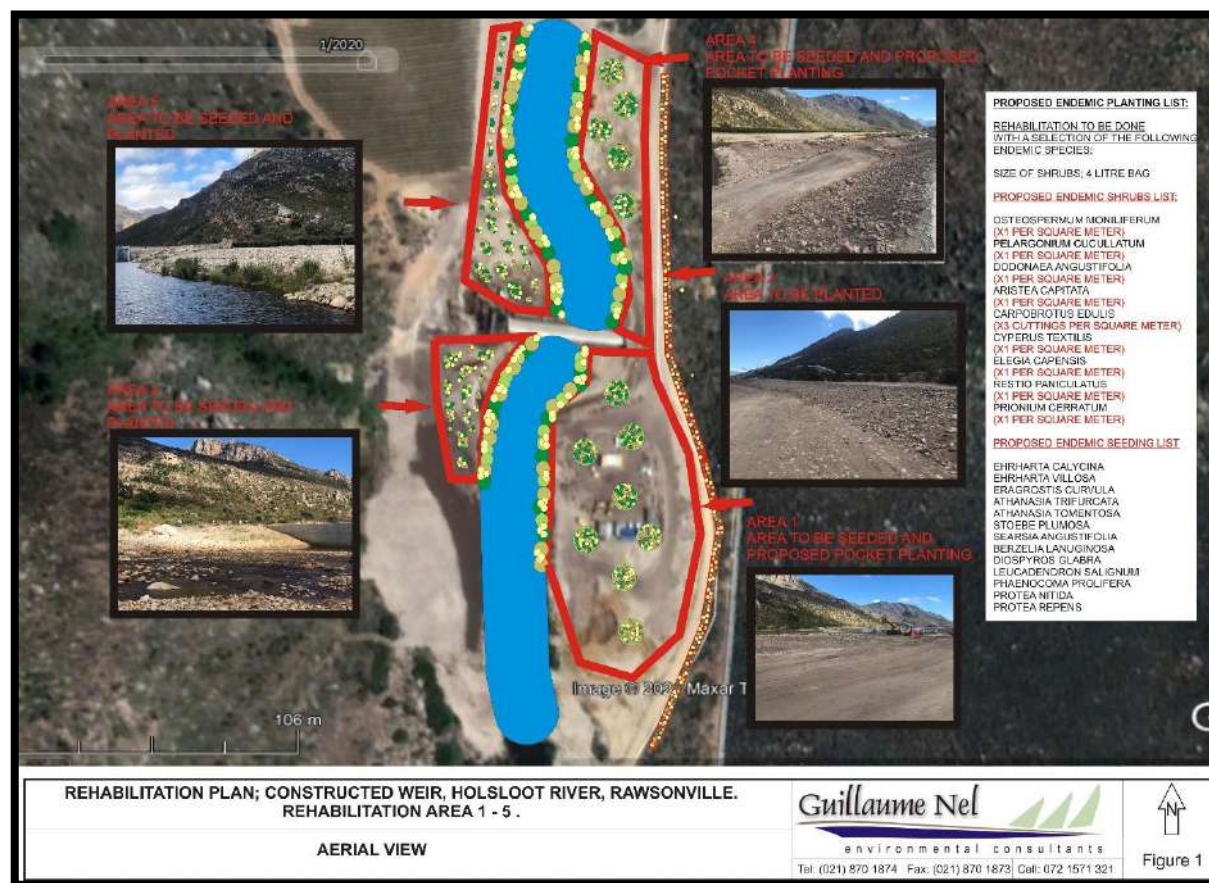


FIGURE 19: WEIR AREA REHABILITATION PLAN; AREA 1 – 5

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6 REHABILITATION PLAN; AREA 6

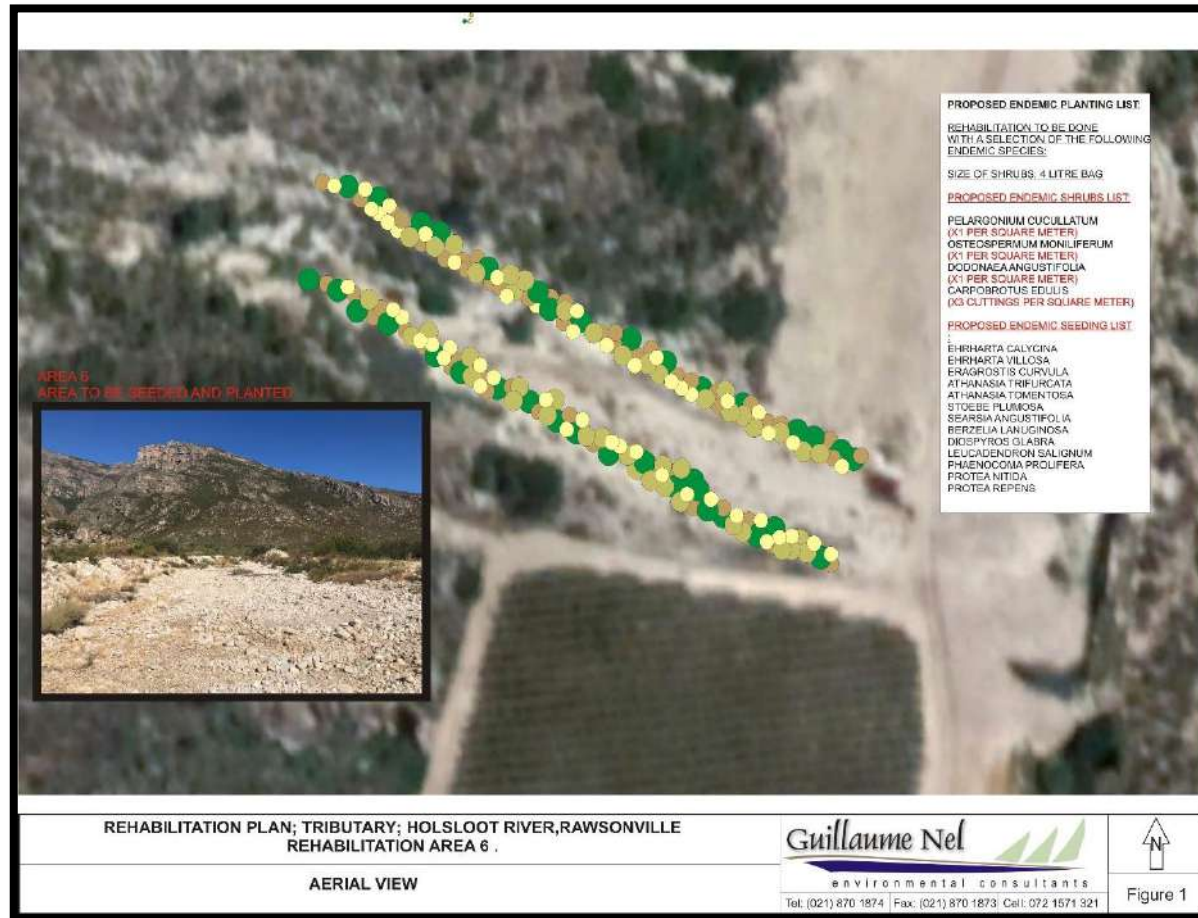


FIGURE 20: TRIBUTARY AREA REHABILITATION PLAN; AREA 6

7 REHABILITATION PLAN; AREA 7



FIGURE 21: TRIBUTARY AREA REHABILITATION PLAN; AREA 7

8 WATERING REQUIREMENTS:

According to the Environmental Authorisation the Holsloot Water Users Association has established rights to abstract water from the Holsloot River for irrigation purposes.

Short-term irrigation of planted areas are suggested over at least two full summers following establishment of plants.

Methods to consider:

- 1) Manual watering
- 2) Installation of temporary irrigation.

9 QUANTITY OF PLANTS REQUIRED PER AREA:

Area 1: Site Camp.

X 300 Pelargonium cucullatum
X 300 Osteospermum moniliferum
X 300 Dodonaea angustifolia
X 30 Elegia capensis
X 30 Restio paniculatus
X 30 Prionium serratum
X 30 Cyperus textilis
X 600 plugs of Carpobrotus edulis

Area 2: Embankment along Stettyns Road.

X 120 Pelargonium cucullatum
X 120 Osteospermum moniliferum
X 120 Dodonaea angustifolia
X 1000 plugs of Carpobrotus edulis

Area 3: Upstream of weir; left embankment.

X50 Pelargonium cucullatum
X 50 Osteospermum moniliferum
X 50 Dodonaea angustifolia
X 50 Aristeia capitata
X 600 plugs of Carpobrotus edulis
X 15 Elegia capensis
X 15 Restio paniculatus
X 20 Prionium serratum
X 15 Cyperus textilis

Area 4: Downstream of weir; right embankment.

X 250 Pelargonium cucullatum
X 250 Osteospermum moniliferum
X 250 Dodonaea angustifolia

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X 250 Aristea capitata
X 600 plugs of Carpobrotus edulis
X 40 Elegia capensis
X 40 Restio paniculatus
X 40 Prionium serratum
X40 Cyperus textilis

Area 5: Bare embankment; downstream of weir; left embankment.

X 200 Pelargonium cucullatum
X 200 Osteospermum moniliferum
X 200 Dodonaea angustifolia
X 200 Aristea capitata
X 800 plugs of Carpobrotus edulis
X 40 Elegia capensis
X 40 Restio paniculatus
X 40 Prionium serratum
X40 Cyperus textilis

Area 6: Tributary of the Holsloot River.

X 150 Pelargonium cucullatum
X150 Dodonaea angustifolia
X150 Osteospermum moniliferum
X 800 plugs of Carpobrotus edulis

Area 7: Water pipeline route.

X 7000 plugs of Carpobrotus edulis

9 QUANTITY OF SEEDS REQUIRED:

Total area to be seeded: 21650m²/ 2.165ha

Grasses:

- To be sown at: 40kg/ha;
- 80kg grass seed required
- Grass mix including all three grasses.
- Grasses required as per report:
 - Ehrharta calycina
 - Ehrharta villosa
 - Eragrostis curvula

Endemic shrubs:

- To be sown at: 25kg/ha
- 50kg endemic shrubs seed required.
- Endemic seeds required as per report:
 - Athanasia trifurcate/tomentosa
 - Stoebe plumosa
 - Searsia angustifolia
 - Diospyros glabra
 - Metalasia densa
 - Leucadendron salignum
 - Phaenocoma salignum
 - Protea nitida
 - Protea repens
 - Berzellia lanuginosa

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GNEC REF: Holsloot Rehabilitation Report, Rawsonville, Western Cape.

Area 1: Site Camp.

Size of Area: 7500m²

Selection of:

- Ehrharta calycina
- Ehrharta villosa
- Eragrostis curvula
- Athanasia trifurcate
- Athanasia tomentosa
- Stoebe plumose
- Searsia angustifolia
- Berzelia lanuginosa
- Diospyros glabra

Area 2: Embankment along Stettyns Road.

No Seed

Area 3: Upstream of weir; left embankment.

Size of Area: 450m²

Selection of:

- Athanasia trifurcate
- Athanasia tomentosa
- Stoebe plumose
- Searsia angustifolia
- Diospyros glabra
- Metalasia densa
- Leucadendron salignum
- Phaenocoma prolifera
- Protea nitida
- Protea repens

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Area 4: Downstream of weir; right embankment.

Size of Area: 3800m²

Selection of:

- Ehrharta calycina
- Ehrharta villosa
- Eragrostis curvula
- Athanasia trifurcate
- Athanasia tomentosa
- Stoebe plumose
- Searsia angustifolia
- Berzelia lanuginosa
- Diospyros glabra
- Protea nitida
- Protea repens
- Phaenocoma prolifera
- Leucadendron salignum
- Metalasia densa

Area 5: Bare embankment; downstream of weir; left embankment.

Size of Area: 2100m²

Selection of:

- Athanasia trifurcate
- Athanasia tomentosa
- Stoebe plumose
- Searsia angustifolia
- Diospyros glabra
- Protea nitida
- Protea repens
- Phaenocoma prolifera
- Leucadendron salignum
- Metalasia densa

Prepared by Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants

GNEC REF: Holsloot Rehabilitation Report, Rawsonville, Western Cape.

Area 6: Tributary of the Holsloot River.

Size of Area: 600m²

Selection of:

- Ehrharta calycina
- Ehrharta villosa
- Eragrostis curvula
- Athanasia trifurcata
- Athanasia tomentosa
- Stoebe plumose
- Searsia angustifolia
- Berzelia lanuginosa
- Diospyros glabra
- Protea nitida
- Protea repens
- Phaenocoma prolifera
- Leucadendron salignum
- Metalasia densa

Area 7: Water pipeline route.

Size of Area: 7200m²

Selection of:

- Ehrharta calycina
- Ehrharta villosa
- Eragrostis curvula
- Athanasia trifurcata
- Athanasia tomentosa
- Stoebe plumose
- Searsia angustifolia
- Diospyros glabra
- Protea nitida
- Protea repens
- Phaenocoma prolifera
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- Metalasia densa

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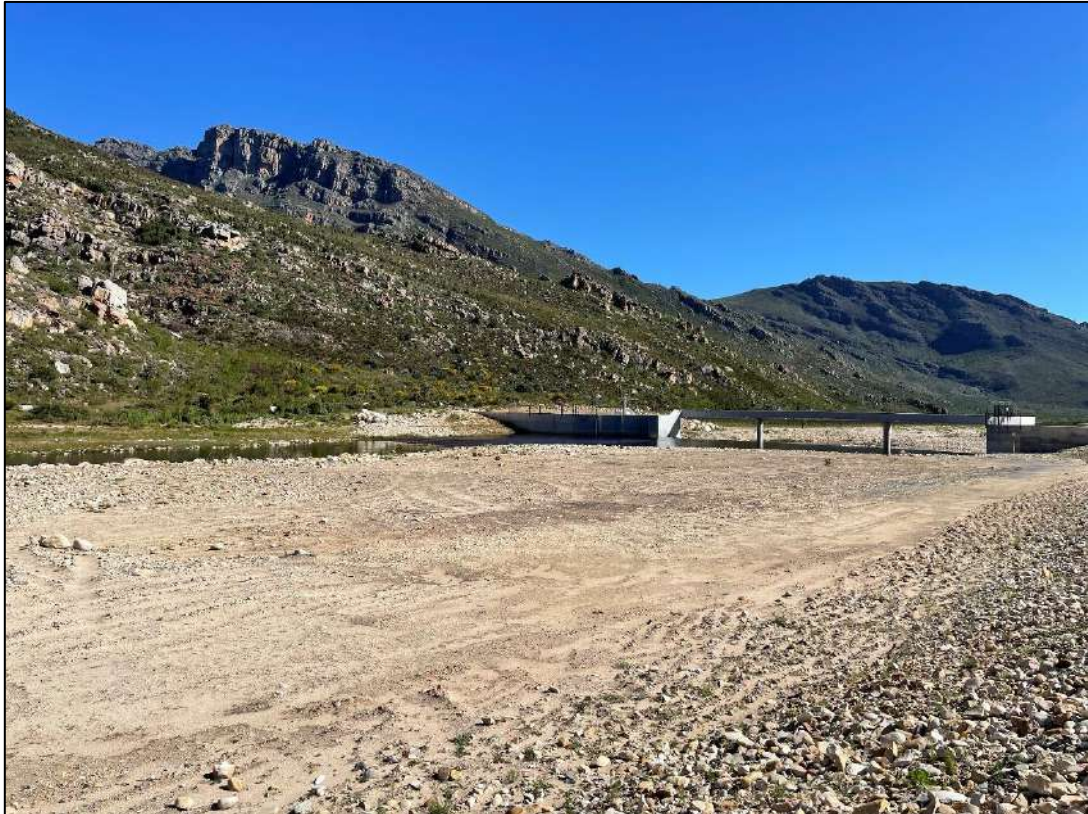
10 CONCLUSIONS:

GNEC, in our professional capacity as rehabilitation specialist, strongly feel that the above mentioned rehabilitation will:

- Improve the ecological and biodiversity value of the previously disturbed areas;
- Act as natural areas for faunal species;
- Prevent/minimise further invasive vegetation infestation as the disturbed and degraded areas will be rehabilitated with endemic species;
- Prevent/minimise erosion of the disturbed areas as these areas will be rehabilitated with endemic species; and
- Enhance the visual and aesthetic appearance of the previously disturbed areas.

***POST EX FACTO* BOTANICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: CONSTRUCTION OF A WEIR AND PIPELINE IN THE HOLSLOOT RIVER, NEAR RAWSONVILLE**

September 2021



Mark Berry Environmental Consultants Pr Sci Nat (reg. no. 400073/98) PhD in Botany
Tel: 083 286-9470, Fax: 086 759-1908, E-mail: markberry@webafrica.org.za

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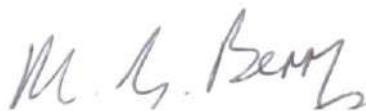
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I Mark Gerald Berry, as the appointed Specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that I:

- in terms of the general requirement to be independent:
 - **other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the development proposal or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity**; or
 - am not independent, but another specialist (the "Review Specialist") that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review specialist must be submitted);
- in terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, have throughout this EIA process met all of the requirements;
- have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the Review EAP (if applicable), the Department and I&APs all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of the application; and
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

Signature of the Specialist:



Name of Company:

Mark Berry Environmental Consultants

Date:

21 September 2021

BRIEF CV OF AUTHOR

M.G. (Mark) BERRY

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT & BIODIVERSITY SPECIALIST

Address: 14 Alvin Crescent, Somerset West, 7130, Western Cape

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PROFESSIONAL STATEMENT

Environmental assessment professional and biodiversity specialist with over 20 years of experience mainly in the Western Cape, but also in the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal. Experience in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's), biodiversity assessments, Environmental Management Programmes (EMPr's), Environmental Control Officer (ECO) duties and environmental due diligence investigations.

WORK EXPERIENCE

- 1989-1990** Nature Conservation Officer in the South African Air Force, based at Langebaan Road Air Force Base
- 1997-2005** Employed as principal environmental specialist at Planning Partners, a multi-disciplinary consultancy specialising in town and regional planning, environmental planning and landscape architecture. Duties included the conducting of EIA's, compiling EMPr's, ECO duties, biodiversity surveys and status quo environmental assessments for spatial development frameworks.
- 2000-2006** Examiner for the Board of Control for Landscape Architects (BOCLA), responsible for the setting up and marking of the Environmental Planning Section of exam paper.
- 2005-current** Started Mark Berry Environmental Consultants in June 2005. Responsibilities include office management, seeking tenders, conducting EIA's, compiling EMPr's, construction site environmental audits, biodiversity surveys, etc. A relationship is maintained with previous employer, and, among other, undertook land-use surveys and reporting for the Eskom's site safety reports for three proposed nuclear power plants in the Western and Eastern Cape Provinces.

QUALIFICATIONS

- BSc (1988) University of Stellenbosch
- BSc-Hons in Botany (1991) University of Stellenbosch
- MSc in Botany (1993) Nelson Mandela University
- PhD in Botany (2000) Nelson Mandela University.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Professional member (reg. no. 400073/98) of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP).

REFERENCES

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Phone: (044) 606-5163, e-mail: wmanuel@mosselbay.gov.za

Andrew Cleghorn (civil engineer and branch manager at Knight Piesold (Pty) Ltd)

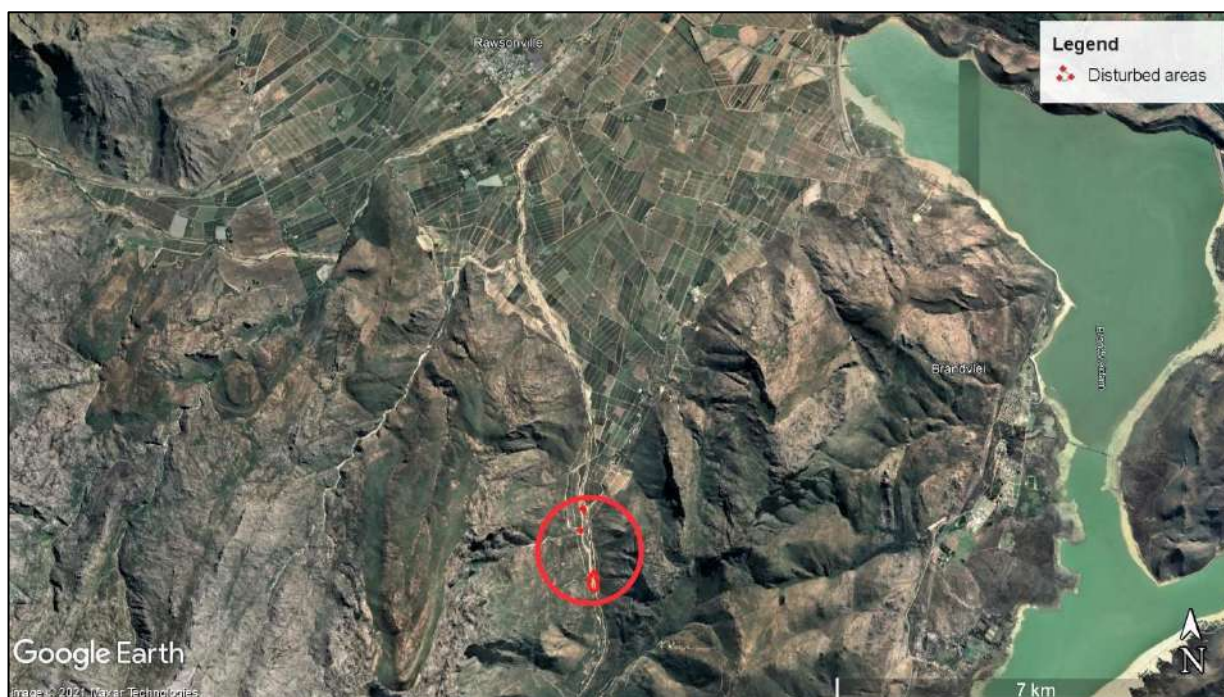
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Phone: (041) 504-2329, e-mail: Eileen.Campbell@nmu.ac.za

1 INTRODUCTION

This report investigates the biodiversity aspects of three areas alongside the Holsloot River, which were damaged during the construction of the Holsloot weir and pipeline to the south of Rawsonville (see Map 1). The agency responsible for the construction activity has now been instructed to rehabilitate the disturbed areas. In addition, the Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (DEA&DP) has requested for a botanical assessment to assess/quantify the impact. Mark Berry, an independent biodiversity specialist, has been appointed by the EAP (Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants) to perform the latter assessment. In brief, the project is located inside a mainly Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos environment, with the riverine area itself best described as an aquatic/riverine scrub. It is the latter that was mostly affected by the construction work. This report should be read in conjunction with the botanical impact assessment report for the weir and pipeline (Krige 2016).



Map 1 Satellite photo showing the position of the disturbed areas (encircled in red) next to the Holsloot River.

2 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Three main areas have been disturbed during the construction of the weir and pipeline (see Map 2). It is tricky to delineate the exact areas of disturbance due to the land use (farming) history of the adjacent areas and what was allowed/not allowed during the construction phase. Note that the above areas do not necessarily match up exactly with proposed rehabilitation areas in the Rehabilitation Report, prepared by Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants. The

areas cleared/damaged during the construction phase are as follows:

- **Site 1:** The area (3.68 ha) around the new weir, which was significantly modified. This area also accommodated the contractor's camp during the construction phase.
- **Site 2:** Small stockpile area (0.23 ha) downstream from the weir next to a tributary. This area was used as a stockpile area during the construction period, but has subsequently been cleared.
- **Site 3:** Another cleared area (0.48 ha) further away downstream where the pipeline crosses the river.



Map 2 Satellite photo showing the positions of the cleared/disturbed areas.

The following details regarding the project and rehabilitation process have been obtained from the Rehabilitation Report. The Holsloot Water Users Association developed a diversion weir and off-take structure within the Holsloot River, as well as an associated pipeline directing water towards an existing irrigation canal about 1.5 km downstream of the diversion weir.

The disturbed areas have been identified and divided into the follow areas:

- Embankment along the Stettyns Road;
- Site camp area;
- Upstream of weir, embankment on the left;
- Downstream of weir, embankment on the right;
- Downstream of weir, embankment of the left;
- Tributary of the Holsloot River; and
- Water pipeline route.

The proposed rehabilitation will:

- Prevent erosion and siltation towards the Holsloot River;
- Positively contribute to the ecological and biodiversity value of the existing degraded areas (both flora and faunal);
- Prevent/minimise further invasive vegetation infestation as the disturbed areas will be rehabilitated with endemic species; and
- Enhance the visual and aesthetic appearance of the previously disturbed areas.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Identify and describe the affected vegetation, biodiversity patterns at a community and ecosystem level (vegetation types and threatened/vulnerable ecosystems), at species level (Species of Conservation Concern, protected species, presence of alien species) and in terms of significant landscape features;
- Map the extent of disturbance;
- Extrapolate and quantify the situation on site prior to clearing, with the emphasis on biodiversity;
- Review the relevant biodiversity plans compiled in terms of the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004); and
- Adhere to the NEMA, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (DEA&DP), CapeNature and Brownlie's (2005) guidelines for biodiversity studies in the Western Cape.

4 METHODOLOGY

A botanical survey of the site was undertaken on 7 September 2021 by Mark Berry, an independent biodiversity specialist (see CV attached). An assessment of the cleared areas was undertaken, while the adjacent vegetation was also investigated in order to extrapolate the type and condition of the cleared vegetation, and possible presence of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC). Plant species not identified in the field, were collected and/or photographed and identified at the office and Compton (Kirstenbosch) Herbarium. The 2018 South African Vegetation Map, online biodiversity network information and latest floristic taxonomic literature and reference books were used for the purpose of this specialist study. Any plants classified as rare or endangered in the Red List of South African Plants online database are highlighted. The assessment follows the NEMA, CapeNature and other relevant guidelines for biodiversity assessments.

The following information was recorded during the site visit:

1. The extent and nature of clearing that took place.
2. Type and species diversity of the vegetation adjacent to the cleared areas. This refers to the numbers of different indigenous plant species occurring on site.
3. Species of Conservation Concern (SCC), as well as protected species found in the adjacent vegetation. This would include rare, vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered species, and protected tree species.

5 LIMITATIONS TO THE STUDY

Fieldwork was carried out in the spring season, which is considered the optimal time for botanical surveys in the Western Cape. However, flowering plants that only flower at other times of the year (e.g. summer to autumn), such as certain bulbs, may have been missed. The overall confidence in the completeness and accuracy of the botanical findings is considered to be good and no follow-up survey is considered necessary to aid decision making. A summer-autumn survey should add to the recorded species.

6 LOCALITY & BRIEF SITE DESCRIPTION

The study site is located in the mouth of the Stettynskloof, 8 km south of Rawsonville (see Map 3). It is flanked by the Dutoitsberge on western side and the Brandvleiberg on eastern side, which rise to over 1600 masl (Klein-Sneeukop). The clearing of vegetation took place alongside the Holsloot River, a perennial river and tributary of the Breede (see Photo 1). Its source is the Stettynskloof Dam, which lies deeper into the valley to the southwest. Other disturbances/land uses noted in the area are a gravel road, cultivated areas (vineyards) and another pipeline above the road on eastern side (see Photos 2 & 3).

The disturbed areas are all located alongside or inside a mapped NFEPA (National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area) wetland associated with the Holsloot River (see Map 4). The Holsloot is shown as a perennial river with several non-perennial streams coming in from the sides. The mapped wetland corresponds with the riparian zone and associated species as discussed below.



Map 3 Topographical (contour) map. The disturbed areas are outlined in red.



Photo 1 Cleared area on the upstream side of the weir.

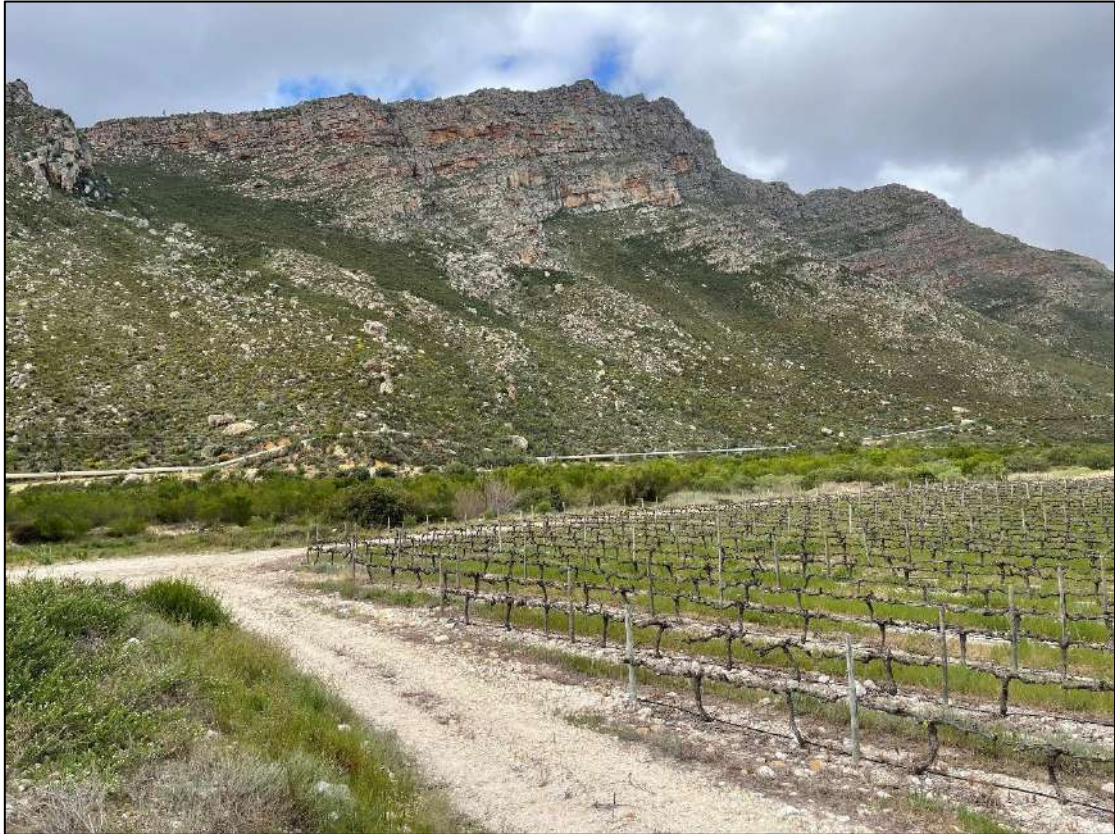
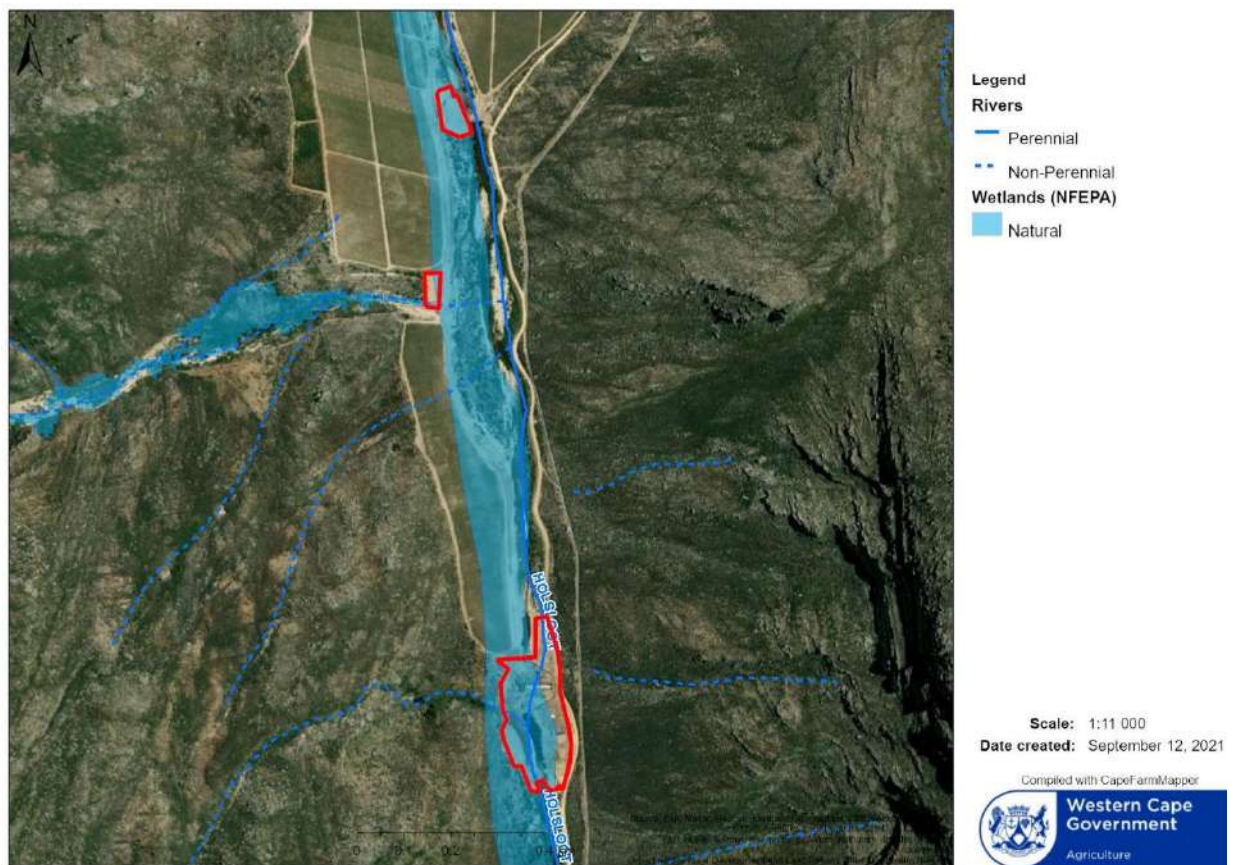


Photo 2 View across the vineyard between Sites 1 and 2, with the Holsloot River behind.



Map 4 Hydrological map. The disturbed areas are outlined in red.

7 BIOGEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located inside the Fynbos Biome, with typical fynbos species observed in the area, such as *Protea nitida*, *P. laurifolia* and *Restio paniculatus*. According to the 2018 South African Vegetation Map, the main vegetation types found on site are Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos and Breede Alluvium Fynbos (see Map 5). The former transitions into Breede Alluvium Fynbos downstream from the weir site where the mountain slopes give way to the alluvial flats of the Breede River Valley. The actual vegetation clearing took place mainly inside riparian and semi-riparian vegetation. It is distinguished from typical fynbos by its lush growth and suite of typical riparian species, such as *Metrosideros angustifolia*, *Cliffortia strobilifera*, *Morella integra* and *Restio paniculatus*. For further biogeographical details on the affected vegetation types, see Krige (2016).



Map 5 Extract of the 2018 SA Vegetation Map, showing the disturbed areas (outlined in red) mainly inside Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos, but also inside Breede Alluvium Fynbos.

8 VEGETATION & FLORA

Site 1 (weir site)

The new weir was established inside riparian vegetation associated with Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos (see Map 5 & Photos 1 & 3). The area is still mostly bare, with little groundcover. The

undisturbed riparian vegetation adjacent to the cleared area presented the following indigenous species: *Metrosideros angustifolia*, *Morella integra*, *Cliffortia strobilifera* and *Restio paniculatus*. Several weedy species have already established on the cleared areas, including *Acrtotis scabra*, *Oftia africana*, *Euryops* sp, *Lampranthus* sp, *Indigofera capillaris*, *Pelargonium hispidum*, *P. alchemilloides* and *Phytolacca octandra* (see Photo 4). The latter is an invasive weed. *Acacia mearnsii* (black wattle), which is a Category 2 invader in terms of the NEMBA Alien and Invasive Species List (2016), was also noted in the area. This is the area where most of the clearing/disturbance took place.



Photo 3 View of undisturbed riparian vegetation directly downstream of the weir.

Just outside the riparian zone (along the bypassing road), the following (mainly terrestrial) species were also noted, namely *Protea nitida*, *P. laurifolia*, *Leucadendron rubrum*, *Brabejum stellatifolium*, *Stoebe plumosa*, *Oedera* sp, *Athanasia trifurcata*, *Hymenolepis crithmifolia*, *Indigofera frutescens*, *Salvia chamelaeagnea*, *Cliffortia ruscifolia*, *Searsia angustifolia*, *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp *angustifolia*, *Asparagus lignosus*, *Freylinia lanceolata* and *Halleria elliptica*. Structurally, the riverine vegetation can be described as a mid-high (1-1.8 m) closed shrubland following Campbell's (1981) classification. Apart from the dirt road, another pipeline route on the slope above the road and cultivation (vineyards), no other disturbances or land uses were noted. No Species of Conservation Concern, regional endemics or protected species were recorded. All the species recorded are widespread and common.



Photo 4 *Oftia africana* regrowth on a cleared area on the left bank of river. Insert: *Arctotis scabra*

Site 2 (stockpile area)

A relatively small area (0.23 ha) was cleared during the construction phase to serve as a stockpile area. This appears to have taken place also inside riverine scrub (see Photos 5 & 6). Shrub species recorded adjacent to the cleared area include *Hymenolepis crithmifolia*, *Searsia undulata*, *S. angustifolia*, *Diospyros glabra*, *Colpoos compressum*, *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp *angustifolia*, *Anthospermum spathulatum* and *Oftia africana*. Two geophytes were also recorded, namely *Haemanthus sanguineus* and *Gladiolus alatus*. The alien weeds *Lupinus angustifolius* (blue lupin), *Phytolacca octandra* (inkbessie) and *Acacia saligna* (port jackson) were recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of cleared area. Both *Phytolacca octandra* and *Acacia saligna* are listed Category 1b invaders. Structurally, the undisturbed vegetation next to the cleared area can be described as a mid-high to tall (1-3 m) closed shrubland following Campbell's (1981) classification.



Photo 5 Site 2 with significant regrowth of mainly herbaceous species.



Photo 6 Riverine scrub directly adjacent to Site 2.

Site 3 (river crossing)

Further downstream a 0.5 ha area was disturbed where the new pipeline crosses the river. According to the SA Vegetation map, the disturbance took place inside Breede Alluvium Fynbos (see Photos 7 & 8). It is clear from the species recorded that there is a greater presence of typical sand fynbos species, such as *Diospyros glabra*, *Cliffortia ruscifolia* and the Cape reed *Willdenowia incurvata*. Other species recorded in the adjacent vegetation include *Hymenolepis crithmifolia*, *Eriocephalus africanus*, *Othonna parviflora*, *Psoralea aphylla*, *Searsia angustifolia*, *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp *angustifolia*, *Crassula* cf *atropurpurea*, *Carpobrotus edulis*, *Ruschiella argentea*, *Anthospermum spathulatum*, *Freylinia lanceolata*, *Hebenstretia* sp, *Montinia caryophyllacea* and the riparian grass *Prionium serratum*. The geophyte *Gladiolus alatus* was also in full bloom on the disturbed site. Structurally, the vegetation adjacent to the disturbed site can be described as a mid-high (0.4-2 m) closed shrubland following Campbell's (1981) classification.



Photo 7 View of Site 3 from the right (east) bank of the Holsloot River. Insert: *Gladiolus alata*



Photo 8 Undisturbed vegetation next to Site 3.

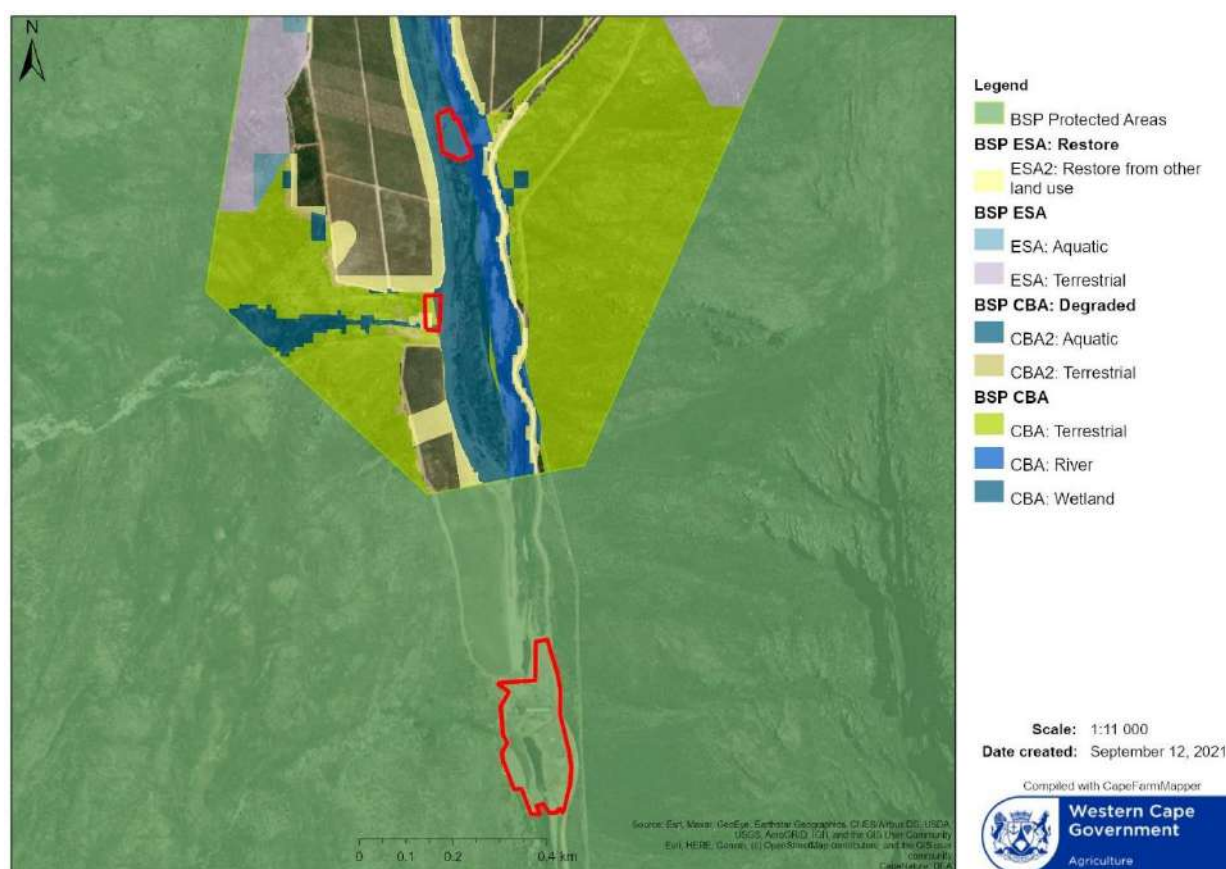
9 CONSERVATION STATUS & BIODIVERSITY NETWORK

More than 50% of Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos (see Map 5) is formally conserved in the Limietberg, Theewaters and Waterval Nature Reserves, with an additional 36% protected in the Hawequas Mountain Catchment Area (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). Only 4% has been transformed by cultivation and plantations (Mucina & Rutherford 2006; Skowno *et al.* 2019). It is therefore well represented and protected, and not considered to be threatened.

Breede Alluvium Fynbos, on the other hand, is over 60% transformed by cultivation, road construction and urban developments (Mucina & Rutherford 2006; Skowno *et al.* 2019). Mucina & Rutherford (2006) further noted that the area is “susceptible to transformation through long-term continuous grazing and repeated short-interval burning”. Small areas are formally conserved in the Fonteintjiesberg and Limietberg Nature Reserves, as well as in the Matroosberg and Hawequas Mountain Catchment Areas (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). Breede Alluvium Fynbos is a threatened and poorly protected vegetation type and currently listed as Endangered in the 2018 National Biodiversity Assessment (Skowno *et al.* 2019). It is also listed as Endangered in the National List of Threatened Ecosystems (DEA 2011).

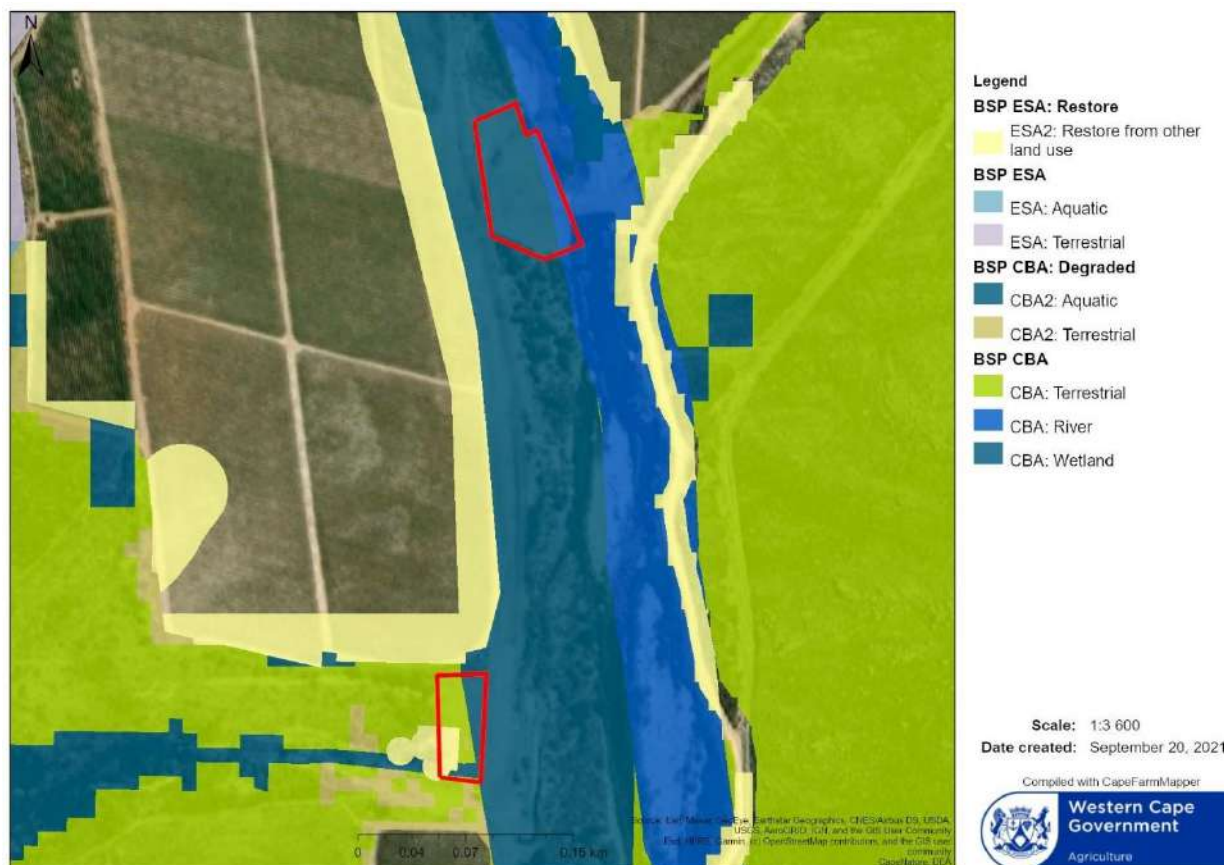
The study area forms part of the Breede River Valley biodiversity network and is situated on the

edge (a recessed part) of the Hawequas Mountain Catchment Area (see Maps 6 & 7). Site 1 actually falls inside the Mountain Catchment Area, a protected environment, while Sites 2 and 3 are located on private (farm) land mapped as aquatic and terrestrial critical biodiversity areas (CBA's), and a small area (in Site 2) mapped as an ecological support area (ESA2). These areas are clearly associated with the Holsloot River and remaining vegetation between the cultivated areas and Mountain Catchment Area. The reasons for the mapped CBA and ESA units for Sites 2 and 3 include the presence of ecological processes, a river/water resource, an endangered vegetation type (Breede Alluvium Fynbos), Cape Mountain Zebra habitat and a channelled valley bottom wetland.



Map 6 Biodiversity network map of the larger area, with the cleared/disturbed areas outlined in red.

CBA's are defined as areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure (Pool-Stanvliet *et al.* 2017). These sites are selected for meeting national targets for species, habitats and ecological processes (Pool-Stanvliet *et al.* 2017). Many of these areas support known occurrences of threatened plant species, and/or may be essential elements of designated ecological corridors. Loss of designated CBA's is therefore not recommended. ESA's, on the other hand, are supporting zones required to prevent the degradation of CBA's and Protected Areas. With the cleared areas affecting certain ESA's, one can expect an impact on the network.



Map 7 Close-up biodiversity network map of Sites 2 and 3 (outlined in red).

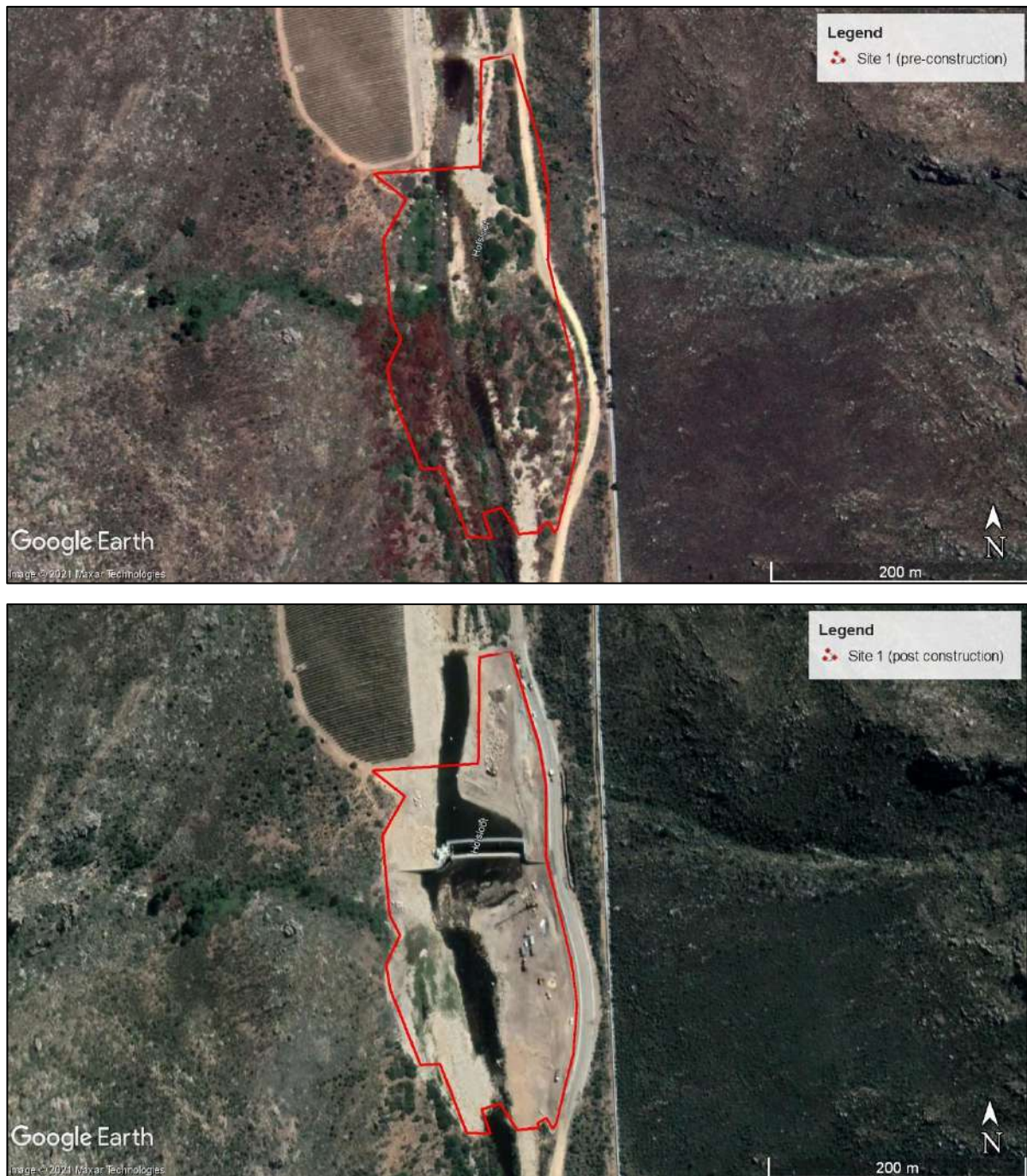
10 EX POST FACTO IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact on vegetation can be quantified by means of calculating the area of natural vegetation cleared. This is achieved by comparing Google Earth images of the sites before and after the construction phase (see Maps 8 & 9). While the total area modified at the three sites is estimated at 4.4 ha, about 4 ha or slightly less of vegetation was cleared. The modified areas also include the active river channel and areas previously disturbed by farming activities and farm tracks. As noted earlier, the greatest disturbance took place around the weir site (3.68 ha) as the river had to be coffered and an area was needed for a contractor's camp.

With regards to the type of vegetation disturbed, it is not easy (or possible) to allocate it to one or the other as all three sites are located in a riverine setting between Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos and Breede Alluvium Fynbos. It is probably best described as riparian scrub in a sandstone-alluvium fynbos transitional zone. Site 3 may have a slightly stronger alluvium fynbos component. The affected species recorded are all common and widespread riparian species. It is unlikely that any Species of Conservation Concern (SCC), regional endemics or protected species were directly affected during clearing activities. No SCC were recorded.

Due to the location of the sites inside riverine scrub, one can further argue that the impact on

Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos (Least Concerned) and Breede Alluvium Fynbos (Endangered) *per se* is of a low to moderate concern. Impacts on the aquatic side is of greater concern, which relate to potential erosion problems, siltation, decrease in water quality, etc. Another spin-off impact is increased alien infestation. *Acacia mearnsii* and *A. saligna* are listed invasives present in the area, which thrive in disturbed areas. Alien control will be required as a long-term maintenance concern.



Map 8 Google Earth images illustrating the state of Site 1 before (Dec 2018) and after (Feb 2021) construction activities.



Map 9 Google Earth images illustrating the state of Sites 2 and 3 before (Dec 2018) and after (Feb 2021) construction activities.

Table 1 below presents an *ex post facto* impact assessment of the current situation compared to a scenario where mitigation measures are applied. Mitigation measures are also listed in the table. If rehabilitated, the residual impact of the clearance/disturbance will be insignificant at all three sites.

Table 1 Construction phase impacts (vegetation clearing) on vegetation type and species.

Mitigation	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability of occurrence	Significance	Confidence
Without mitigation (current situation)	Site & immediate surroundings	Med	High	High	Medium (-)	Med-high
With mitigation	Site & immediate surroundings	Med	High	High	Low (-)	Med-high

Mitigation:

- Rehabilitate the disturbed surfaces by selective planting, using only locally indigenous species appropriate to a riverine habitat. An affordable means of rehabilitation would be to harvest indigenous seed and seed-bearing material, such as cut branches, from the adjacent vegetation for placement on the disturbed surface.
- Where practical, demarcate the rehabilitation areas to prevent vehicular access. It was noted that large rocks were placed in a few areas to curb vehicular access. Appropriate signage (e.g. Rehabilitation Area, No Access) may also be needed.
- Implement erosion control where needed, such as stormwater cut-off trenches and logging on the steeper slopes.

With regards to the biodiversity network, the impact is considered to be of greater concern to the aquatic CBA component than the terrestrial one. Impacts in this regard include the increase in runoff (and erosion) due to vegetation clearing that took place, siltation problems downstream, decrease in water quality, etc. The Holsloot River is an important aquatic CBA link across the Breede River Valley between the Hawequas and the Breede River. It is of particular importance due to the sensitivity/scarcity of water resources in the larger area. However, with rehabilitation, the link can be restored with negligible residual impact. Of some concern of the current situation is the siltation threat posed by the exposed riverbanks, notably at Site 1. The impact is however not considered to be permanent. Table 2 below summarises the impact.

Table 2 Impairment (vegetation clearing) of the biodiversity (CBA) network.

Mitigation	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability of occurrence	Significance	Confidence
Without mitigation (current situation)	Site & immediate surroundings	Med	High	High	Medium-high (-)	Med-high
With mitigation	Site & immediate surroundings	Med	High	High	Low (-)	Med-high

Mitigation:

- Same mitigation measures as listed under Table 1.

As an indirect impact, soil disturbance caused by clearing activities will provide ideal conditions for the establishment of invasive alien species, such as *Acacia mearnsii* and *A. saligna*. As an operational phase impact, alien control will be required in and around the rehabilitation areas as an ongoing management concern. A further operational phase concern is the trampling of vegetation in the rehabilitated areas. Vehicles and unnecessary pedestrian traffic should be kept out of the rehabilitated areas by means of demarcation and signage. Erosion control is another concern that requires constant monitoring. Table 3 below summarises the operational phase impacts.

Table 3 Operational phase impacts (erosion problems, alien infestation, etc).

Mitigation	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability of occurrence	Significance	Confidence
Without mitigation (current situation)	Site & immediate surroundings	Med	High	High	Medium (-)	Med-high
With mitigation	Site & immediate surroundings	Med	High	High	Low (-)	Med-high
Mitigation: - Control aliens (<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>, <i>A. saligna</i> and a few herbaceous species) as a long-term management requirement. It is recommended that control in this regard be exercised in the riverine corridor from a point of say 10 m upstream of Site 1 to 20 m downstream from Site 3. - Keep vehicles and unnecessary pedestrian traffic out of rehabilitated areas by means of demarcation and signage. - Erosion control. React quickly at the first signs of erosion and implement the necessary remediation, e.g. planting, cut-off trenches, logging, etc.						

11 SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

By comparing Google Earth images of the sites before and after the construction phase it was estimated that about 4 ha of vegetation was cleared. The greatest disturbance was recorded at the weir site as the river had to be coffered and an area was needed for a contractor's camp. With regards to the type of vegetation disturbed, it is not easy (or possible) to allocate it to one or the other as the sites are located in a riverine setting between Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos and Breede Alluvium Fynbos. It is best described as a transitional form of riparian scrub. The affected species recorded are all common and widespread. No Species of Conservation Concern (SCC), regional endemics or protected species were recorded in the affected areas.

Due to the location of the sites inside riverine scrub, one can argue that the impact on Hawequas

Sandstone Fynbos (Least Concerned) and Breede Alluvium Fynbos (Endangered) *per se* is of a low to moderate concern. Impacts on the aquatic side, especially the aquatic CBA link, is of greater concern, which include potential erosion problems, siltation, decrease in water quality, increased alien infestation, etc. The Holsloot River is considered an important aquatic CBA link across the Breede River Valley between the Hawequas and Breede River. It is of particular importance due to the sensitivity/scarcity of water resources in the larger area. However, if rehabilitated, the residual impact of disturbance will be insignificant at all three sites.

The following recommendations should be considered in rehabilitating the disturbed areas:

- ❖ Rehabilitate the disturbed surfaces by selective planting, using only locally indigenous species appropriate to a riverine habitat. An affordable means of rehabilitation would be to harvest indigenous seed and seed-bearing material, such as cut branches, from the adjacent vegetation for placement on the disturbed surface.
- ❖ Commercially available grass species include *Ehrharta calycina*, *Eragrostis curvula* and *Themeda triandra*. The best time for sowing seed in this area would be immediately after the late summer-autumn rain.
- ❖ Where practical, demarcate the rehabilitation areas to prevent vehicular access and unnecessary pedestrian traffic. It was noted that large rocks were placed in a few areas to curb access. Appropriate signage (e.g. Rehabilitation Area, No Access) may also be needed.
- ❖ Implement erosion control where needed, such as stormwater cut-off trenches and logging on the steeper slopes. React quickly at the first signs of erosion and implement the necessary remediation, e.g. planting, logging, etc.
- ❖ Control aliens (*Acacia mearnsii*, *A. saligna* and a few herbaceous species) as a long-term management requirement. It is recommended that control in this regard be exercised in the riverine corridor from a point of say 10 m upstream of Site 1 to 20 m downstream from Site 3. Continually monitor the area for infestation. One-year old seedlings can be hand-pulled, preferably when soil is wet after a rainfall. If left to grow, removal becomes more difficult and costly. Alien seedlings should not be allowed to grow to a size that requires mechanical or chemical means of removal.
- ❖ Given the location of the disturbed sites, one would expect a fairly quick rehabilitation process, depending on the amount of intervention. 18 to 24 months (including one winter season) should be allowed for monitoring progress of rehabilitation. If rehabilitation is started immediately, one should start seeing good results after the next winter month.

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REFERENCE: 14/1/1/E2/2/2/3/0602/21

ENQUIRIES: Najah Ben Jeddou

BY EMAIL: pd@pokkraal.co.za

Board of Directors

Holsloot Water Users Association

P.O. Box 1153

Worcester

6849

Attention Mr. P.D.S. Le Roux

COMPLIANCE NOTICE

Dear Sir

COMPLIANCE NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 31L OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998

1. The Department's Pre-Compliance Notice dated 26 June 2021, your Rehabilitation Plan ("RP") dated March 2021, compiled by Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants, the Department correspondence dated 26 July 2021, the Botanical Impact Assessment, dated September 2021, compiled by Mark Berry Environmental Consultants, the Department's Directorate :Development management's("D:DM)"comment dated 13 August 2021, and the compliance audit and inspection conducted by the D:DM on 17 March

2022, and the internal Compliance with the Environmental Authorisation report from D:DM to this Directorate, dated 31 March 2022, have reference.

2. Having considered the above documentation and evidence before me, I, Achmad Bassier, in my capacity as an Environmental Management Inspector Grade 1, hereby issue Holsloot Water Users Association with a Compliance Notice in terms of section 31L of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 ("NEMA").
3. This Compliance Notice relates to non-compliance with the provisions of section 24F of the NEMA, non-compliance with conditions of your Environmental Authorisation ("EA") Ref: 16/3/3/1/B2/21/1047/16, and to implement the approved Rehabilitation Plan and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned Botanical Assessment Report. No activity listed in the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014 may commence without environmental authorisation from the competent authority.

Details of conduct constituting non-compliance

4. During an investigation into allegations of the commencement of a listed activity in contravention of section 24F of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 ("NEMA"), a site inspection was conducted at Farm No. 794, Rawsonville by Environmental Management Inspectors from the Department's Directorate: Environmental Law Enforcement on 24 March 2021, which confirmed that you have commenced with the clearance of more than 2ha of indigenous vegetation and infilled within a watercourse during activities relating to the construction of a weir within the Holsloot River on the property without environmental authorisation ("EA").
5. It was further confirmed during a compliance inspection conducted by officials from the D:DM in order to ascertain compliance with the EA, that you have failed to comply with Condition 4 and 13 of your EA, and the provisions of the Environmental Management Programme ("EMPr") approved on 26 March 2018, as per Condition 8 of the EA.

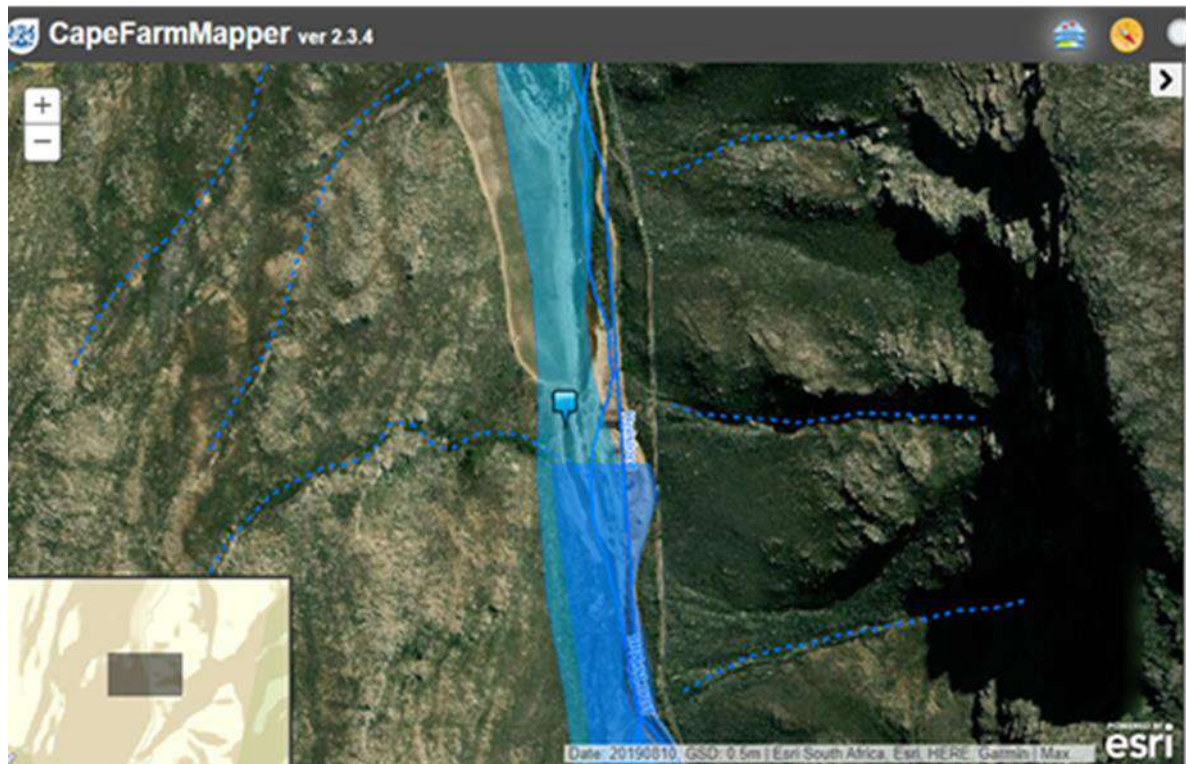
**33°45' 59.38"S 19°19'48.86" E; 33°45'32.67"S 19°19'42.58"E; 33°45'19.59"S
19°19'44.05"E**



Aerial map 1: showing the locations of the cleared and disturbed areas.



Aerial map 1: showing the development of the weir within the Holsloot River according to Google Earth Imagery 28/1/2020.



Aerial map 2: The weir and related developments were undertaken within the Holsloot River

6. On considering the evidence before me there are reasonable grounds to believe that you have commenced the following activities without environmental authorisation, and that you have failed to comply with the following conditions of your EA (Ref 16/3/3/1/B2/21/1047/16).

EIA Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014:

Activity no. 19:

The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse;

but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving—

- (a) *will occur behind a development setback;*

- (b) *is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan;*
- (c) *falls within the ambit of activity 21 in this Notice, in which case that activity applies;*
- (d) *occurs within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; or*
- (e) *where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies.*

Activity no. 27:

The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for—

- (i) *the undertaking of a linear activity; or*
- (ii) *maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.*

And

Non-compliance with conditions of the EA

Condition no. 4: *Any changes to, or deviations from the scope of the alternative in Section B above must be accepted or approved, in writing, by the Competent Authority before such changes or deviation may be implemented. In assessing whether to grant such acceptance /approval or no, the Competent Authority may request information, in order to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations, and it may be necessary for the holder to apply for further authorisation in terms of the applicable legislation.*

condition no.13: *In terms of Regulation 34 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, the holder must conduct environmental audits to determine compliance with the conditions of the Environmental I Authorisation, the EMPs and submit Environmental Audit Reports to the competent Authority. The Environmental Audit Report must be prepared by an independent person and must contain all the information required in Appendix 7 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014.*

The holder must submit an Environmental Audit Report for the construction phase within 3 months of completion of construction to the Competent Authority and thereafter, every 3 months for a period of one year. The final Environmental Audit Report must be submitted to the Competent Authority three months after commencement of operations.

The holder must, within 7 days of the submission of each of the above-mentioned reports to the Competent Authority, notify all potential and registered I&As of the submission and make the report available to anyone on request and on a publicly accessible website (if applicable).



Photo 1: Construction site offices located above the newly constructed weir and related infrastructure _not authorised in the approved EA



Photo 2: Area used for stockpiling material during the construction works which is currently being levelled _ the activity not authorised in the approved EA.



Photo 3: Alternate view of the infilling within the Holsloot River – digger loader used for the infilling and levelling of material (rocks).



Photo 4: Heavy machinery levelling the infilled area within the river- the activity is outside the scope of the approved footprint.

7. You are hereby instructed to:

- 7.1. Implement the remediation measures as outlined in the approved RP dated March 2021, and in the Botanical Assessment dated September 2021, within **14 (fourteen) calendar days** from the date of receipt of this notice;
- 7.2. Appoint a suitably qualified freshwater ecologist, in conjunction with a Botanist to supervise rehabilitation work, during and post rehabilitation of all affected areas.
- 7.3. Appoint a suitably qualified Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to supervise all rehabilitation work undertaken and monitor compliance during and post completion of the rehabilitation;

- 7.4. Confirm in writing to the Department **within 14 (fourteen) calendar days** from the date of receipt of this notice, the appointment of the Freshwater Ecologist and ECO who will be overseeing the rehabilitation.
- 7.5. Rehabilitate all 9 areas impacted, as listed in the RP. Any areas that are damaged / eroded / sedimented or compacted as a result of construction activities including riverbed and banks are to be rehabilitated to their pre-impact condition or better, to the satisfaction of an aquatic ecologist.
- 7.6. Rehabilitate the disturbed surfaces by selective planting, using only locally indigenous species appropriate to a riverine habitat. Means of rehabilitation would be to harvest indigenous seed and seed-bearing material, such as cut branches, from the adjacent vegetation for placement on the disturbed surfaces;
- 7.7. Remove *Carpobrotus edulis* from the list of plants mentioned in the RP;
- 7.8. Demarcate the rehabilitation areas to prevent vehicular access, and place the appropriate signage (e.g. Rehabilitation Area, No Access);
- 7.9. Implement erosion control measures where needed. React quickly at the first signs of erosion and implement the necessary erosion control measures, such as stormwater cut-off trenches and logging on the steeper slopes.
- 7.10. The best time for sowing seed in this area would be immediately after the late summer-autumn rain.
- 7.11. Implement a long-term alien control management of alien species as a long-term management requirement. It is recommended that control in this regard be exercised in the riverine corridor from a point of say 10

m upstream of Site 1 to 20 m downstream from Site 3. (as recommended in the Botanica Assessment Report);

- 7.12. Continually monitor the area for infestation. One-year old seedlings can be hand-pulled, preferably when soil is wet after a rainfall.
- 7.13. Alien seedlings should not be allowed to grow to a size that requires mechanical or chemical means of removal.
- 7.14. Monitoring should be carried out for three growing seasons (3 years) following implementation of the rehabilitation to determine whether restoration interventions are being effective.
- 7.15. Submit an Audit Report for the implementation of rehabilitation measures every 3 months for a period of one year.
- 7.16. Comply with condition 4 and 13 of the EA.
- 7.17. Notify this Department once the rehabilitation work has been completed and submit a status quo audit report **within 30 (thirty) calendar days** from the date of completion of the rehabilitation; and
- 7.18. Submit a final audit report **3 (three) months after the date of completion of the rehabilitation**, which assesses the effectiveness of the remediation measures implemented.

Varying this Compliance Notice

- 8. If you would like me to vary this Compliance Notice or extend the period to which it relates, you may make representations to me, in writing, to do so.

Failure to comply with this Compliance Notice (section 31N of the NEMA) and related offences in terms of the NEMA

9. In terms of section 49A(1)(a) of the NEMA it is an offence to commence a listed activity without environmental authorisation. A person convicted of such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
10. In terms of section 49A(1)(c) of the NEMA it is an offence to fail to comply with or contravene a condition of an environmental authorisation granted for a listed activity or specified activity. A person convicted of such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
11. Furthermore, failure to comply with a Compliance Notice is an offence in terms of section 49A(1)(k). A person convicted of such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding R5 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, and in both instances to both such fine and such imprisonment.
12. Any non-compliance with the Compliance Notice must be reported to the Minister, who may:
 - 12.1. revoke any permit or authorisation to which this Compliance Notice relates; and/or
 - 12.2. take any steps necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of the law, permit or authorisation to which this Compliance Notice relates and recover from you the cost of doing so.

Procedure for lodging an objection to this Compliance Notice (section 31L and 31M of the NEMA)

13. If you wish to lodge an objection to this Compliance Notice, you may do so by making representations, in writing, to the Provincial Minister of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("the Minister") within 30 days of receipt of this Compliance Notice.
14. You may also make representations, in writing, to the Minister to suspend the operation of this Compliance Notice pending finalisation of the objection.
15. The objection must be in writing and forwarded to the Appeal Administrator, Mr Marius Venter at the contact details below and must be accompanied by a statement detailing the grounds of the objection and supporting documentation, if any.

By post: Western Cape Ministry of Local Government, Environmental
Affairs and Development Planning
Private Bag X9186
CAPE TOWN
8000

By facsimile: (021) 483 4174

By hand: Attention: Mr Marius Venter (Tel: 021 483 3721)
Room 809
8th Floor Utilitas Building, 1 Dorp Street, Cape Town, 8001

By email: DEADP.Appeals@westerncape.gov.za

16. Irrespective of any representations you may make to me or to the Minister, you must comply with this Compliance Notice within the time period stated in the Compliance Notice, unless the Minister agrees to suspend the operation of this Compliance Notice.



Achmad Bassier

Director: Environmental Law Enforcement

Grade 1 Environmental Management Inspector

Date: 13/05/2022

Cc:

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| (1) Divan Opperman (Guillaume Nel Environmental Consultants) | Email: divan@gnec.co.za |
| (2) Michael Pienaar (casidra) | Email: mpienaar@casidra.co.za |
| (3) Dmitri C Matthews (DEA&DP: D:DM) | Email: dmitri.matthews@westerncape.gov.za |
| (4) Jacques Swanepoel (casidra) | Email: jswanepoel@casidra.co.za |
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