LORNAY
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT

Portion 2 of the Farm Annex Klein Zout Rivier No. 39, Napier, Bredasdorp RD

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Consultant:

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INTRODUCTION

This photographic report has been compiled to document the current condition of Portion 2 of the Farm Annex Klein Zout Rivier No. 39, Napier, Bredasdorp and to provide a visual record of the surrounding areas. The purpose of this report is to present objective evidence of the existing site conditions, including vegetation cover, topography, and any anthropogenic features, to support environmental assessment and planning processes.

According to the SANBI BGIS database, the vegetation within the site and its immediate surroundings is classified as Critically Endangered (CR) Central Rûens Shale Renosterveld, highlighting the ecological sensitivity of the area.

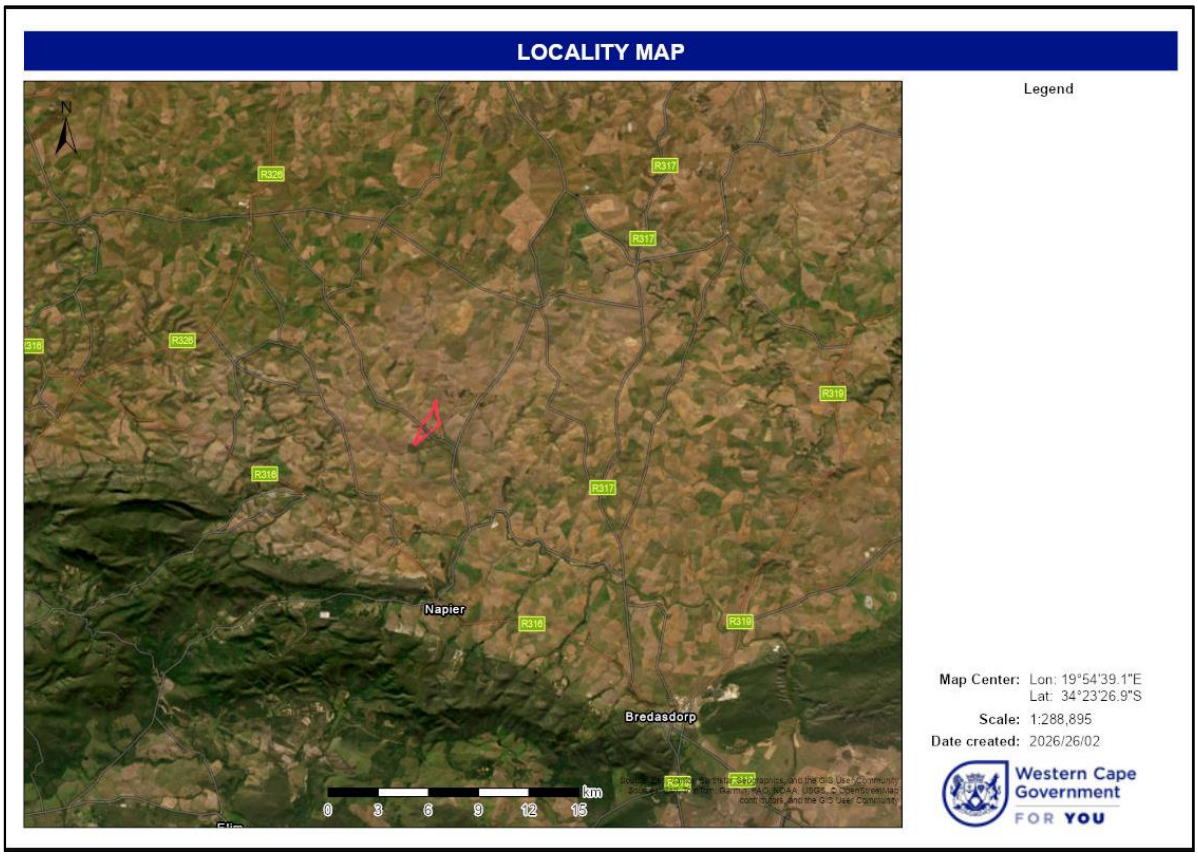

Figure 1. Illustrates the location of Portion 2 within the broader landscape. The site is situated in Napier, within the Bredasdorp RD area.

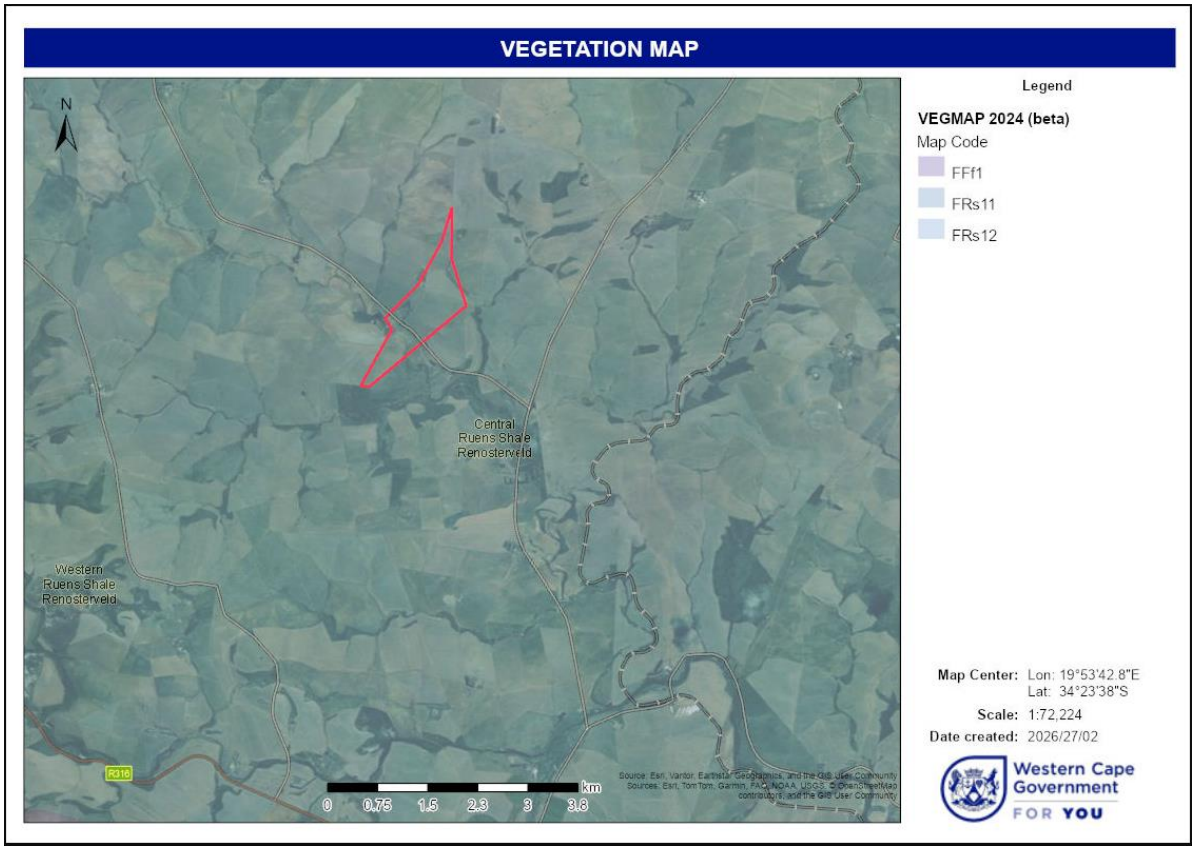

Figure 2. South African Vegetation Map (2024).

According to the SANBI BGIS database, the vegetation on the site and surrounds is classified as (CR) Central Rûens Shale Renosterveld.

Historical Background of the Site

A review of historical aerial imagery was undertaken to establish the condition of the subject site prior to the clearing activity that gave rise to the current Section 24G rectification application. The imagery provides important context regarding the historical land use and vegetation condition of the site over time. The aerial imagery confirms that the subject site is located on the edge of existing actively farmed land. As a result of its proximity to these agricultural activities, the site was historically in an impacted state, evidenced by visible erosional patterns and disturbed soil conditions across the site.

The 2000 aerial image (**Figure 3**) confirms that the southeastern portion of the site, which is the area that was recently cleared, was in a clearly impacted and disturbed state at that time. This disturbance is attributed to historical agricultural activities that previously took place on and adjacent to the subject site, which resulted in soil exposure, erosional scarring, and a loss of natural vegetation cover.

The 2005 aerial image (**Figure 4**) indicates that the site remained in an impacted condition. Although agricultural activities appear to have reduced in intensity, the effects of previous land use are still clearly visible, with limited natural vegetation recovery evident during this period.

By 2010, as depicted in (**Figure 5**), the site continued to reflect a slightly impacted condition. However, there are early indications of natural vegetation beginning to re-establish across portions of the site, suggesting that the cessation of active farming was allowing for gradual ecological recovery.

The 2016 aerial image (**Figure 6**) demonstrates a notable improvement in the condition of the site, with visible recovery of vegetation cover compared to earlier imagery. This confirms that the site was in a trajectory of natural recovery following the historical agricultural disturbance, with indigenous vegetation progressively re-establishing over the intervening years.

With the above evidence taken collectively, the historical aerial record demonstrates that while the subject site was historically degraded due to past agricultural land use practices, it had been undergoing a process of natural recovery in the years leading up to the clearing activity..

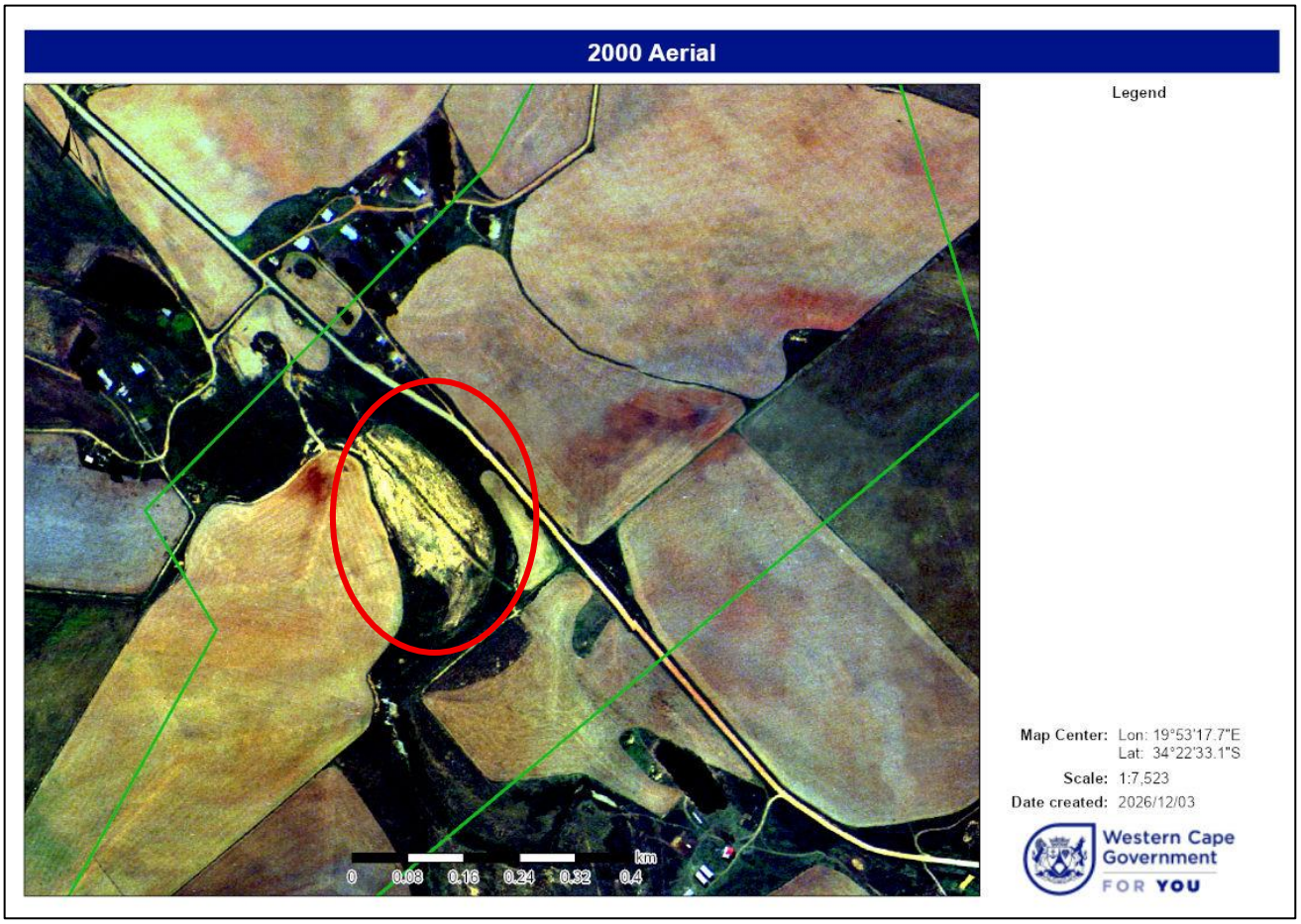

Figure 3: 2000 aerial image shows that the southeastern portion that was recently cleared onsite was in an impacted state.

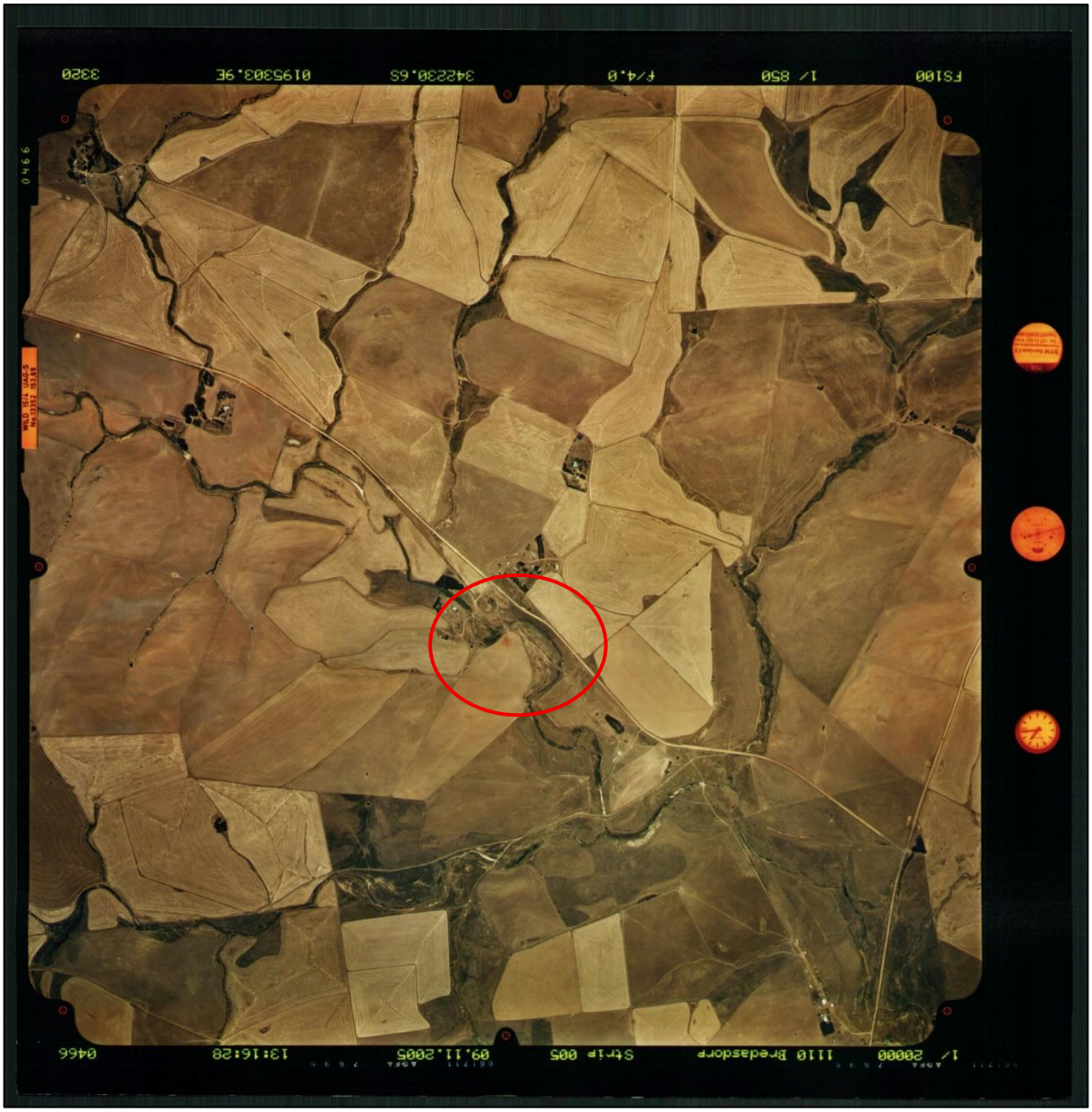

Figure 4: The 2005 aerial image shows that the site was impacted.

Figure 5: The 2010 image shows that the site was slightly impacted.

Figure 6: The 2016 areal image shows that the site was recovering.

Photo 1. Showing a portion of the cleared area in relation to the non-perennial drainage line traversing between the previously transformed sections of the site. The image illustrates that the clearance activities did not extend into the drainage line or its associated riparian zone.

Photo 2. Western portion of the cleared area, including visible jeep tracks associated with agricultural access. The photograph demonstrates the historically disturbed nature of the site and ongoing agricultural land-use practices beyond the site.

Photo 3. Intact indigenous vegetation visible in the foreground, with the cleared agricultural area in the background. This image highlights the contrast between remaining natural vegetation and the transformed footprint.

Photo 4. A representative section of the cleared area, illustrating the absence of intact natural vegetation within the cultivated footprint.

Photo 5. View illustrating the broader agricultural context of the site, demonstrating that the cleared area forms part of a larger transformed landscape.

Photo 6. Additional perspective of the cleared footprint, confirming the level of disturbance and the predominance of secondary or transformed vegetation.

Photo 7. Photograph depicting the boundary between cleared land (Orange) and retained nature (Red).