



## MINUTES

### STEWARDSHIP REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING

on Tuesday, 18 November 2025 at 09H00

#### 1. OPENING AND WELCOME

Anita Wheeler welcomed everyone to the meeting.

#### 2. ATTENDANCE

Name	Email	Organisation
Adrian Fortuin	<a href="mailto:afortuin@capenature.co.za">afortuin@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Alana Duffell-Canham	<a href="mailto:aduffell-canham@capenature.co.za">aduffell-canham@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Alouise Lynch	<a href="mailto:alouise.lynch@bionerds.co.za">alouise.lynch@bionerds.co.za</a>	Bionerds
Andre Rossouw	<a href="mailto:Andre.Rossouw@capetown.gov.za">Andre.Rossouw@capetown.gov.za</a>	City of Cape Town
Andrew Turner	<a href="mailto:aaturner@capenature.co.za">aaturner@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Andrie Brink	<a href="mailto:abrink@capenature.co.za">abrink@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Anita Wheeler	<a href="mailto:awheeler@capenature.co.za">awheeler@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Antoinette Veldtman	<a href="mailto:aveldtman@capenature.co.za">aveldtman@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Buntu Magobiyana	<a href="mailto:bmagobiyana@capenature.co.za">bmagobiyana@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Carol-Ann Adams	<a href="mailto:cadams@capenature.co.za">cadams@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
D'Reull de Beer	<a href="mailto:d'reull.debeer@TNC.ORG">d'reull.debeer@TNC.ORG</a>	The Nature Company
Dwayne Brecht	<a href="mailto:dbrecht@wwf.org.za">dbrecht@wwf.org.za</a>	WWF-SA
Evan Havenga	<a href="mailto:evan@conservation-outcomes.org.za">evan@conservation-outcomes.org.za</a>	Conservation Outcomes
Ismat Adams	<a href="mailto:iadams@capenature.co.za">iadams@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Jacques van der Merwe	<a href="mailto:Jacques.VanDerMerwe@capetown.gov.za">Jacques.VanDerMerwe@capetown.gov.za</a>	City of Cape Town
Jeanne Gouws	<a href="mailto:jgouws@capenature.co.za">jgouws@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Keir Lynch	<a href="mailto:keir.lynch@bionerds.co.za">keir.lynch@bionerds.co.za</a>	Bionerds
Lauren Matthews	<a href="mailto:Lauren@conservation-outcomes.org">Lauren@conservation-outcomes.org</a>	Conservation Outcomes
Leandra Knoetze	<a href="mailto:lknoetze@capenature.co.za">lknoetze@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Lesley-Ann Williams	<a href="mailto:lawilliams@capenature.co.za">lawilliams@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Maria Weideman	<a href="mailto:mweideman@capenature.co.za">mweideman@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Marianne De Villiers	<a href="mailto:mdevilliers@capenature.co.za">mdevilliers@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Michael Hanson	<a href="mailto:mhanson@capenature.co.za">mhanson@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Michael Raimondo	<a href="mailto:michaelraimondo@icloud.com">michaelraimondo@icloud.com</a>	Wilderness Nature Reserve
Michelle de Bruyn	<a href="mailto:mdebruyn@kaiseredp.com">mdebruyn@kaiseredp.com</a>	Wild Restoration
Naeem Petersen	<a href="mailto:npetersen@capenature.co.za">npetersen@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Nick Helme	<a href="mailto:botaneek@iafrica.com">botaneek@iafrica.com</a>	Nick Helme Botanical Surveys
Nicolette	<a href="mailto:nicolette@karoobioscience.com">nicolette@karoobioscience.com</a>	Karoo Bioscience
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Rhett Smart	<a href="mailto:rsmart@capenature.co.za">rsmart@capenature.co.za</a>	CapeNature
Rupert Barnard	<a href="mailto:rbarnard@kaiseredp.com">rbarnard@kaiseredp.com</a>	Wild Restoration
Sarah Hulley	<a href="mailto:sarah@conservation-outcomes.org">sarah@conservation-outcomes.org</a>	Conservation Outcomes

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Vicki Hudson	vhudson@capenature.co.za	CapeNature
Wayne Meyer	wmeyer@capenature.co.za	CapeNature
Wesley Leukes	wleukes@capenature.co.za	CapeNature

### 3. APOLOGIES

Farha Ally, Megan Simons, AnneLise Vlok, Tinie van der Westhuizen, Steve Geldenhuys, Gareth Boothway, Dumisane Jula.

### 4. SITES FOR REVIEW

#### 4.1 EX-PTN 37 OF KRANS HOEK 432: LS EAST (WAYNE MEYER)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	East (Garden Route)
<b>Property Name</b>	Fynbos Nature Reserve
<b>Erf/Farm No</b> (subject to confirmation during due diligence process)	Ex-Ptn 37 of Krans Hoek 432, now consolidated into Ptn 38 of Krans Hoek 432.
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Joining Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	ex-Ptn 37 of Krans Hoek 432
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	6.4
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	34° 5'29.97"S, 23° 16'28.44"E

Picture of site



CapeNature screening information



WC BSP2023: Property contains small areas of CBAI terrestrial and Forest.



Ecosystem type: National Veg Map: South Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos (LC)(WP).



Proximity to other PA: Property borders the Robberg Coastal Corridor (Stewardship site).



Strategic Water Source Area: Property falls within the Outeniqua SWSA.



Landscape Priority Map: Property did not register on the Priority map however it borders medium priority areas.

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	Fynbos Nature Reserve (Pty) Ltd			
<b>Name of site representative</b>	Francois Juan-Pierre Geldenhuys, 082 820 5162, francois@bizrev.co.za			
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	Wayne Meyer			
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	<p>The property (ex-Ptn 37 of Krans Hoek 432) has been consolidated with ex-Ptn 35 of Krans Hoek 432, which is a declared as a member of Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment (RCCPE), to form what is now called Ptn 38 of Krans Hoek 432.</p> <p>The whole property is in pioneer vegetation phase after commercial plantations were cleared in roughly 2010, and a subsequent 100% burn in June 2017.</p>			
<b>Vegetation types</b>	<p>According to the National Vegetation Map 2024 the property is vegetated by South Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos (LT).</p> <p>According to the Vlok &amp; Euston-Brown fine-scale veg map the property contains roughly 85% Roodefontein Grassy Fynbos and 15% Groot Brak River and Floodplain. The former is classified as Critically Endangered and the latter as Vulnerable according to Vromans et al, 2010, The Garden Route Biodiversity Sectoral Plan for the George, Knysna and Bitou Municipalities.</p>			
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 1570 1390 1693">YES ✓</td> <td data-bbox="1390 1570 1546 1693">NO X</td> </tr> </table>	YES ✓	NO X
	YES ✓	NO X		
(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; Justification: 1. According to the Vlok & Euston-Brown fine-scale veg map the property contains Roodefontein Grassy Fynbos and Groot Brak River Floodplain. The former is classified as Critically Endangered and the latter as Vulnerable according to Vromans et al. 2010. The Garden Route Biodiversity Sectoral Plan for George, Knysna and Bitou Mun. 2. The property extends the already-declared Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment inland and would be valuable as a buffer area between the existing plantation and the existing Fynbos	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 1693 1390 2063">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1390 1693 1546 2063"></td> </tr> </table>	Yes		
Yes				

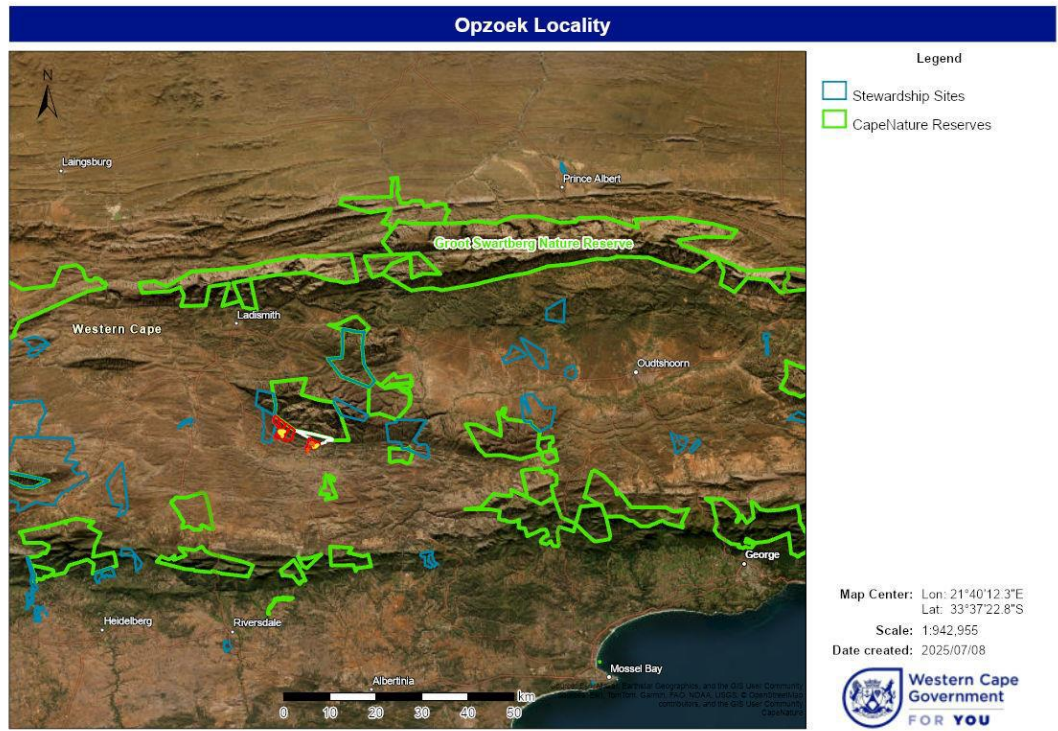
	<p>NR. The property should be consolidated with the existing Fynbos Nature Reserve.</p> <p>3. Five species of conservation concern were observed: <i>Erica onusta</i> (EN) - <i>Psoralea vanberkelae</i> (VU), <i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i> (Declining), <i>Freesia leichtlinii</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> (VU), <i>Selago burchellii</i> (VU).</p> <p>4. The landowner has cleared the whole property of alien invasive species at his own expense and already manages the property as a nature reserve.</p>		
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification:		No
	(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification:		No
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	WCPAES Criteria:	YES ✓	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threatened ecosystems</li> </ul> Justification: The property contains Roodefontein Grassy Fynbos and Groot Brak River Floodplain. The former is classified as Critically Endangered and the latter as Vulnerable.	Y	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes</li> </ul> Justification: The property extends the already-declared Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment inland and would be valuable as a buffer area between the existing plantation and the existing Fynbos NR.	Y	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential habitat for priority species</li> </ul> Justification: Five species of conservation concern were observed: <i>Erica onusta</i> (EN) - <i>Psoralea vanberkelae</i> (VU), <i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i> (Declining), <i>Freesia leichtlinii</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> (VU), <i>Selago burchellii</i> (VU).	Y	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</li> </ul> Justification: Extension of/buffer to the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.	Y	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater ecosystems</li> </ul> Justification: Bordered by two perennial drainage lines.	Y	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Water Source Areas</li> </ul> Justification: Outeniqua Strategic Water Source Area	Y	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and connectivity corridors</li> </ul> Justification: Extension of/buffer to the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.	Y	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</li> </ul> Justification: Extension of the Robberg Coastal Corridor Protected Environment.	Y	
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape. Extensive engagement with, and support from, CapeNature as this property has been consolidated with an already-declared protected environment.</li> <li>Indicate if site/s are part of Landscape Priority Map. Yes.</li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</p> <p>Ext of Robberg Coastal Corridor – Plett.</p> <p>Falls without Outen</p> <p>Extension of PE supported. – Andrew, Rhett, Leandra, Antoinette, Marianne, Jeanne.</p>		

	Yes, it just falls within the Outeniqua surface water SWSA. PE extension supported
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Protected environment.</b></li> <li>• <i>Landowner willingness: Protected environment.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents – CapeNature (CN)</i></li> <li>• <i>Legal costs – CN</i></li> <li>• <i>SG Diagram (if required) costs - CN</i></li> <li>• <i>Property sub-division (yes/no) – No</i></li> <li>• <i>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) - CN</i></li> <li>• <i>Management plan - Landowner</i></li> <li>• <i>Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – Landowner (L)</i></li> <li>• <i>Annual Audits - CN</i></li> </ul>

#### 4.2 OPZOEK: LS EAST (TOM BARRY)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	Landscape East
<b>Property Name</b>	Opzoek 1163.88 ha
<b>Erf/Farm No</b>	Opzoek 2/211, 13/211, 15/211, 17/211, 21/211, 31/211, 32/211, 33/211.
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Opzoek Nature Reserve 1163.88 ha (Note that the initial plan as shown in the full Biodiversity Assessment was to include Opzoek as an extension of the existing 274 ha Doringkloof NR and the neighbouring property 125.12 ha Olyve Rivier 2/212 but this has been withdrawn and the 2 properties are now for sale) This Review presentation will focus only on the Opzoek Properties.
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	1163.88 ha (Approximate size as some small developed sections will be excluded)
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	DMS – One center point if site is contiguous. Center points for all clustered sites. 33 41 53 S 21 22 27 E

Picture of site



Map 1. Opzoek in the landscape

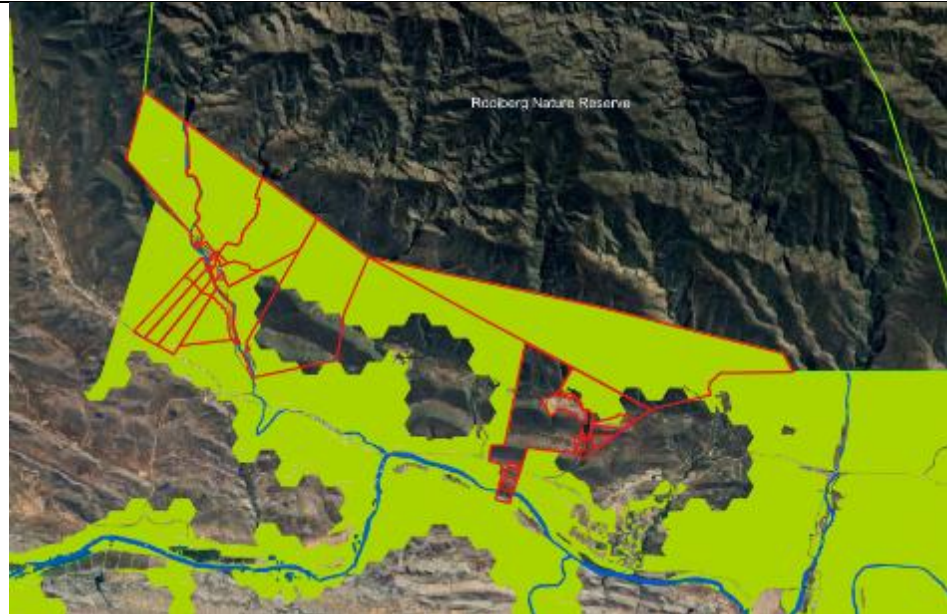


Photograph 1. Entrance to Opzoek Valley

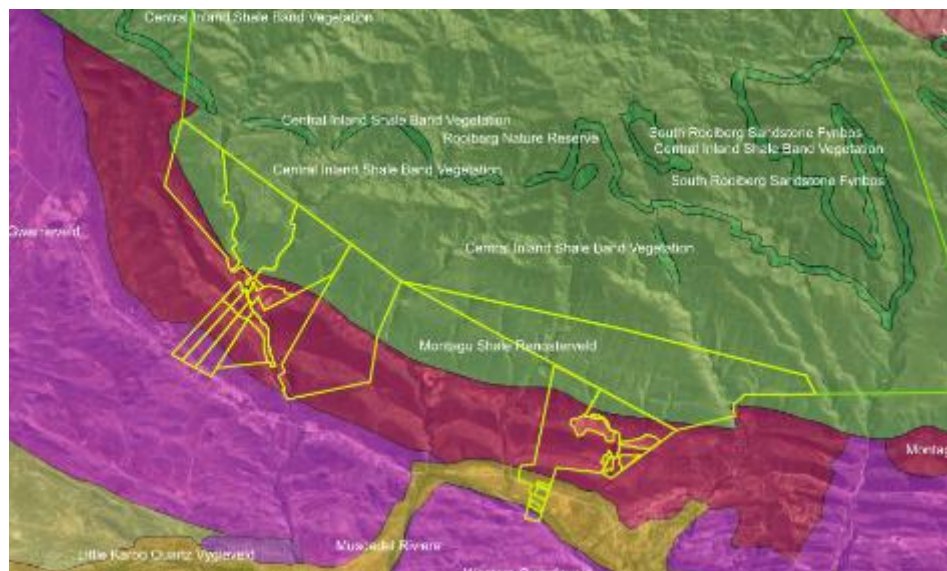


Photograph 2. Karoo Bioscience Cannabis Farm

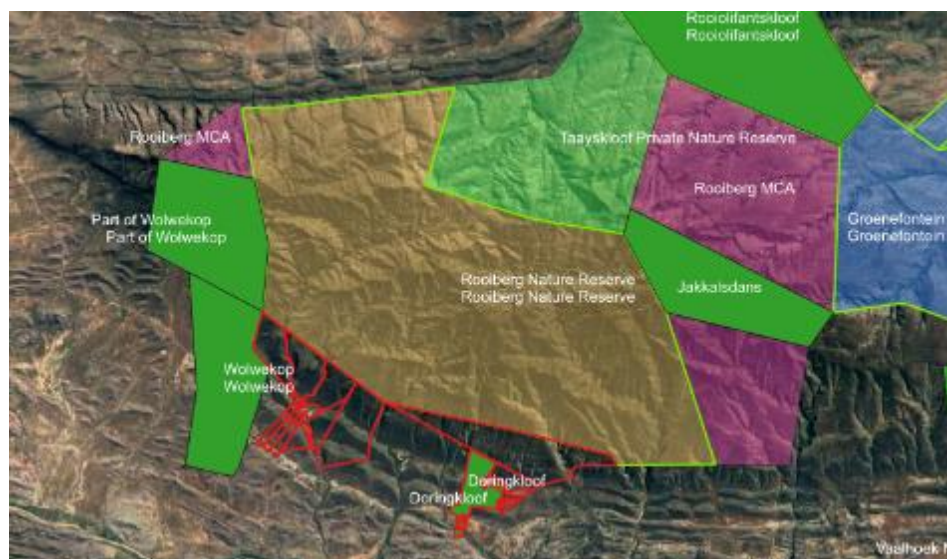
**CapeNature  
screening  
information**



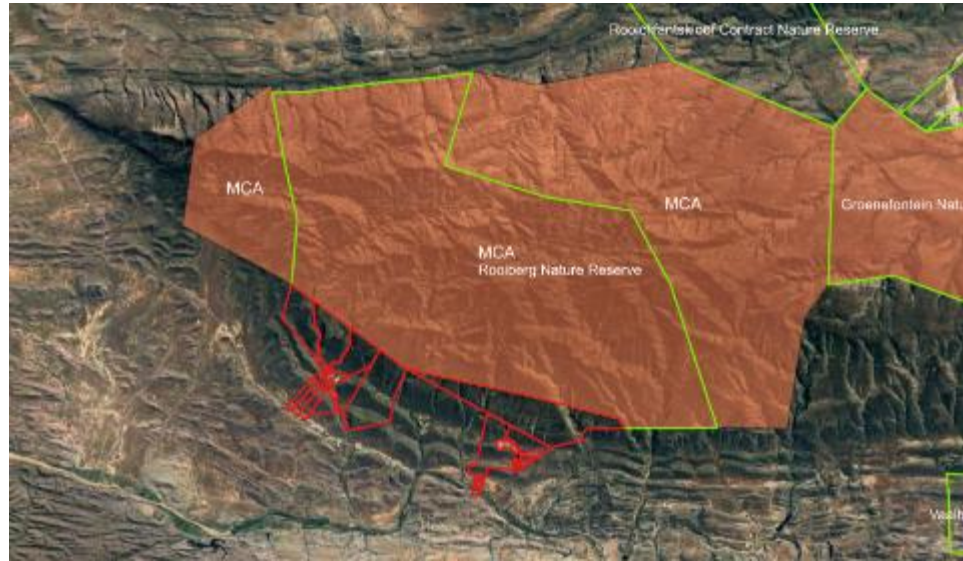
WCBSP2023: Majority of the properties are CBA I terrestrial and includes CBA I Rivers.



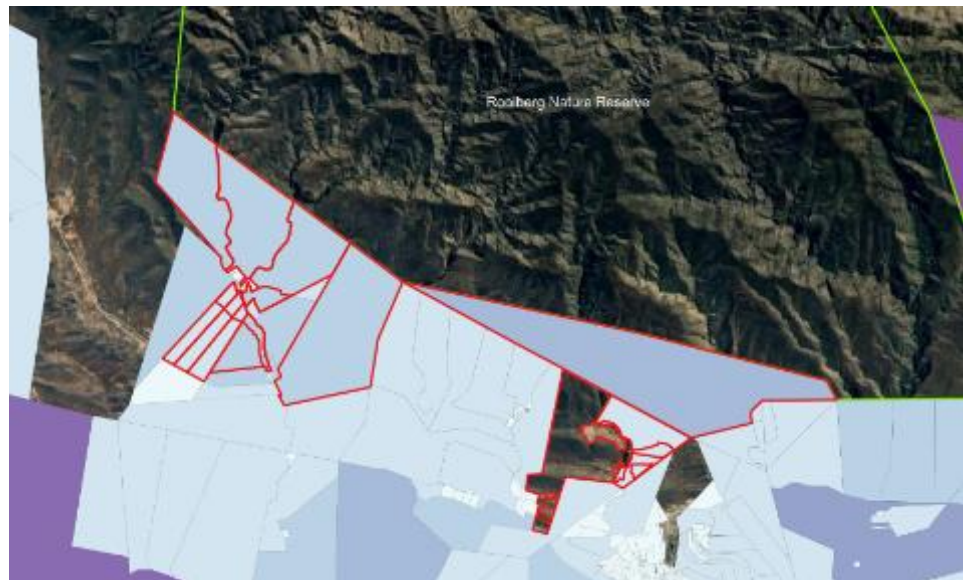
Ecosystem type: South Rooiberg Sandstone Fynbos (LC)(WP), Montagu Shale Renosterveld (LC)(PP), Western Gwarrieveld (LC)(PP), Muscadel Riviere (EN)(NP)



Proximity to other PA: Properties border the Rooiberg Nature Reserve as well as the Wolwekop and Doringkloof Stewardship site.

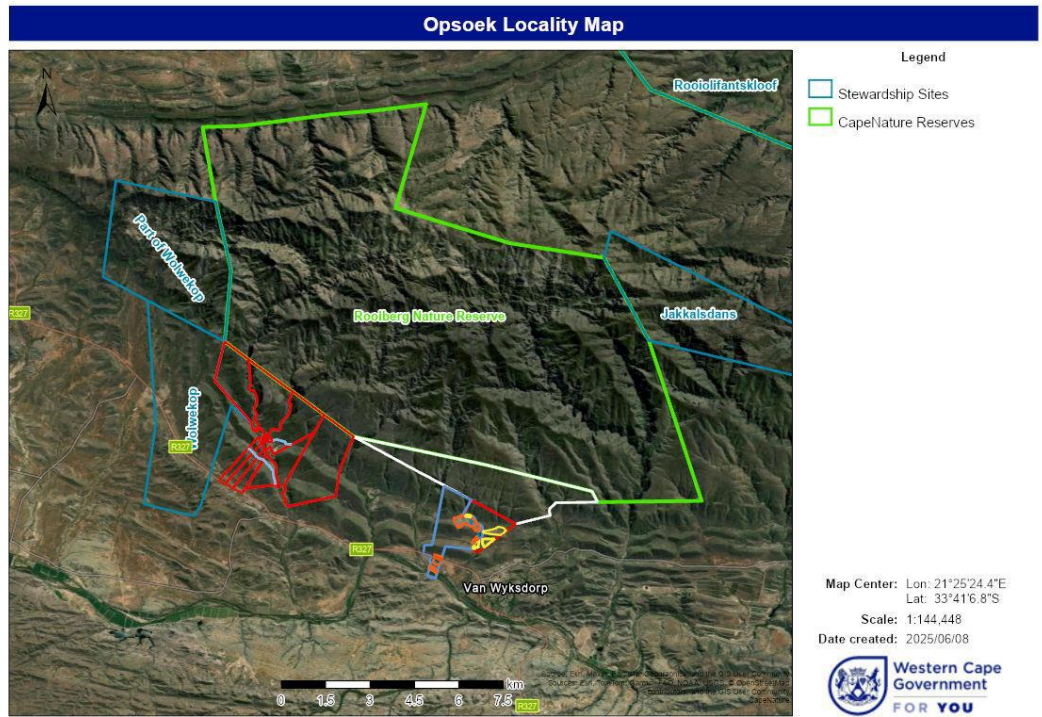


Climate adaptation corridor: Properties border the Climate adaptation corridor.



Landscape Priority Map:

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	<i>Name and contact details Doron Isacs CEO Karoo Bioscience</i>
<b>Responsible person:</b>	<i>Person negotiating the site T Barry</i>
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	The property abuts the Gamkaberg WHS and NR as well as the Wolwekop NR. The property which is a transition from Fynbos to Subtropical Thicket and Succulent Karoo, is in pristine condition and plays a key role in terms of enlarging the existing Protected Area Estate as well as creating an additional link from the upland Rooiberg Fynbos to the lowland vegetation types in the Opzoek Foothills and Valley.

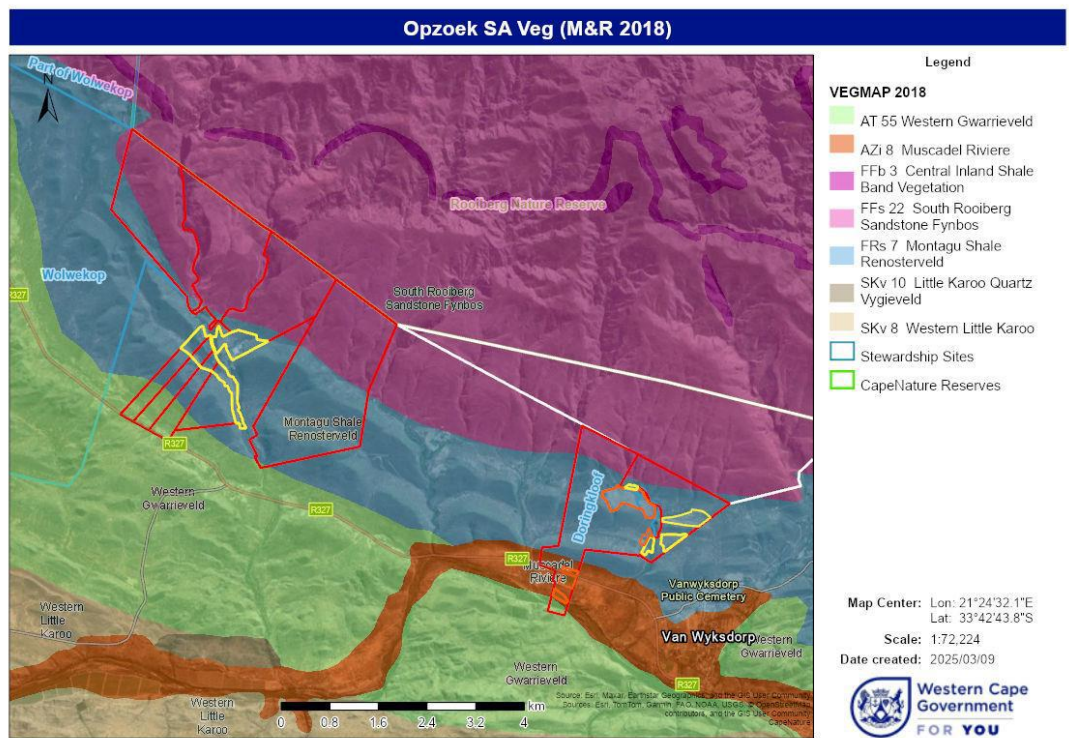


Map 2. Opzoek (red boundary) in relation to other Nature Reserves.

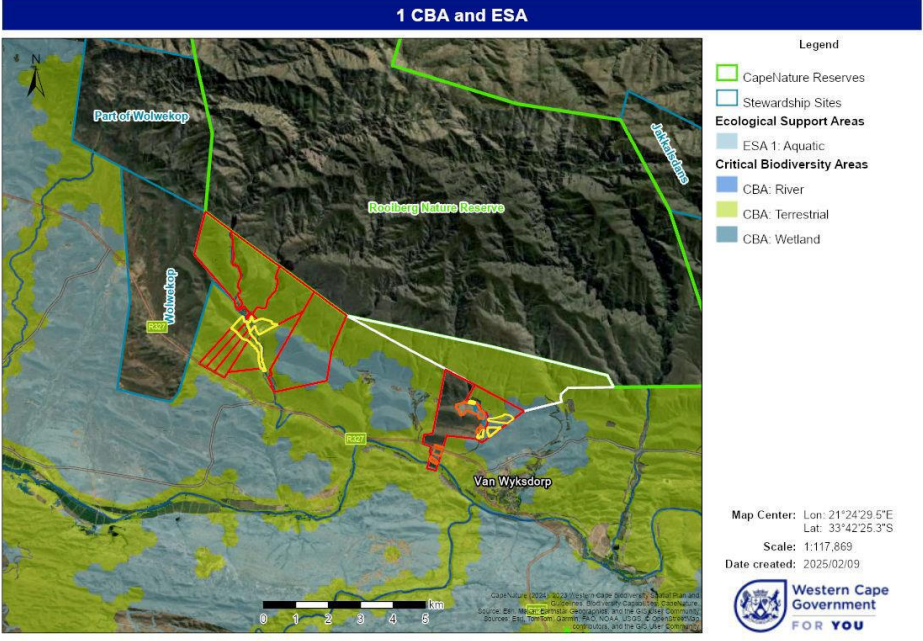
**Vegetation types**

The property contains 3 SA Vegetation Types (Mucina and Rutherford 2018) (Map 3) South Rooiberg Sandstone Fynbos

South Rooiberg Sandstone Fynbos	LC	Well Protected	690 ha
Montagu Shale Renosterveld	LC	Poorly Protected	414 ha
Western Gwarrieveld	LC	Poorly Protected	60 ha

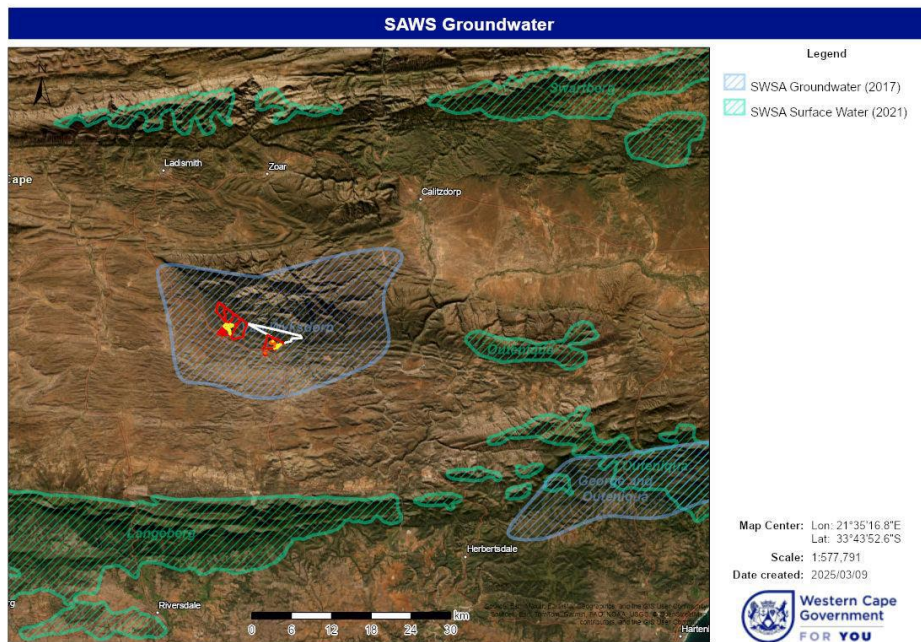


Map 3. SA Veg Types (M&R 2018)

	<p>Notes:  474 ha of Poorly Protected Veg Types:  Montagu Shale Renosterveld in urgent need of research attention. (10 endemic taxa)  Western Gwarrieveld. (7 endemic taxa)</p>		
<p><b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b>  This may repeat/include Clinchers below.</p>	<p>(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –</p>	<p>YES  ✓</p>	<p>NO  X</p>
	<p>(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity;  Justification:  The entire property is made up of CBA. The Huis River with its endemic fish species is CBA River and the rest are Terrestrial CBA and ESA .</p>  <p>Map 4. Opzoek CBA and ESA</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
	<p>(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or  Justification:  The property contains Rock Art Sites as well as Poorly Protected Vegetation Types which are in pristine condition.  In addition to the flora, there are also:  Endemic Fish Species (Slender Redfin NT and Galaxias DD) in the 2 Huis Rivers East and West.  Endemic and Rare Birds (Black Eagle, Martial Eagle and Black Stork)  Leopard and ecotypical mammal species such as Klipspringer, Grysbok, Duiker.</p>	<p>yes</p>	
	<p>(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification:  The property which is a transition from Fynbos to Subtropical Thicket and Succulent Karoo, has not been grazed for more than 40 years and is in pristine condition. It also plays a key role in terms of enlarging the existing Protected Area Estate as well as creating an additional link from upland Rooiberg to the lowland Opzoek Foothills and Valley.  The property also falls within a SAWSA Groundwater Area.</p>	<p>yes</p>	



2 Photographs above showing pristine condition of vegetation.



Map 5. SAWSA Groundwater

**Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES objectives)**

WCPAES / CAP-Map Themes:


- *Critically endangered ecosystem*  
The entire property is made up of CBA. The Huis River with its endemic fish species is CBA River and the rest is Terrestrial CBA and ESA .
- *Under-protected ecosystem / Strategic landscapes*


YES	NO
✓	X

yes	
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	<p>The property is a key upland lowland corridor and includes 474 ha of Poorly Conserved vegetation types in the Foothills of the Gamkaberg (Rooiberg) WHS and NR</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Essential habitat of key species</i> Leopard has been recorded on the property, and it also contains extensive impressive 100 m high cliffs which are ideal for cliff nesting birds (Raptors, Black Stork) as well as rare plants. The Huis Rivier is CBA River and harbors 2 Endemic Fish Species (Slender Redfin NT and Galaxias DD)</li> </ul>	yes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</i> n/a</li> </ul>		no
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Freshwater ecosystems</i> The Huis Rivier is CBA River and harbors 2 Endemic Fish Species (Slender Redfin NT and Galaxias DD).</li> </ul>	yes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Climate corridor/strategic water source area</i> The property is an upland lowland link from the Rooiberg to the Opzoek Valley and Foothills. The property falls within a SAWSA Groundwater Area.</li> </ul>	yes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Proximity to protected area.</i> The property abuts the Gamkaberg WHS and NR as well as the Wolwekop NR.</li> </ul>	yes	
<b>Landscape level Protected Area Expansion Implementation Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape. YES</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicate if sites are part of Landscape Level Protected Area Expansion Implementation Plan. YES</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p><i>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</i></p>  <p>Minor erosion in the alluvial plans on valley bottom</p>		

	 <p>Alien Invasives in Valley bottom on old dwelling sites although not in proposed Protected Area.</p> <p>Properties are located within the provincial Van Wyksdorp groundwater source SWSA.</p> <p>Note that the Galaxias are still undergoing a genetic lineage assessment at SAIAB. So the species/sub-species might be of even greater importance once that assessment is finalised.</p> <p>Marianne – visited years ago, really good condition and pristine.</p> <p>Andrew – withdrawn CNR? Moonshadow property – no paperwork signed. Opzoek Moonshadow draft MOU and PAMP were drawn up but I don't have copies of signed documents so assume this didn't go any further.</p> <p>Supported NR: Andrew, Alana, Adrian, Andre Rossouw, Tashreeqah, Antoinette</p>
<b>Agreed stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve</b></li> <li>• Landowner willingness: Yes</li> </ul>
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - CapeNature</li> <li>2. Legal costs – CapeNature</li> <li>3. SG Diagram (if required) costs - MA</li> <li>4. Property sub-division (yes/no) – Yes MA</li> <li>5. Title deed endorsement (yes/no) - Yes</li> <li>6. Management plan - CapeNature</li> <li>7. Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – MA (Low)</li> <li>8. Annual Audits - CapeNature</li> </ol>

### 4.3 SAB MODEL FARM: LS SOUTH (SARAH HULLEY)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	South
<b>Property Name</b>	SAB Barley Farm Pty Ltd
<b>Erf/Farm No</b> <small>(subject to confirmation during due diligence process)</small>	Farm Nr: 532 Area (Ha): 540.28 Name: STEENBOKS RIVIER; Farm Nr: RE/527; Area (Ha): 1048.23 Name: NOOITGEDACHT; Farm Nr: 2/492; Area (Ha): 477.99 Name: SKILDPADS KOP; Farm Nr: 529; Area (Ha): 40.97 Name: STETTYN; Farm Nr: 531; Area (Ha): 250.47
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	SAB Model Farm Protected Environment

<b>Shapefile file name</b>	SAB Model Farm
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	2357,46 ha of which 875 ha is natural area (including mountains, ecotone, wetlands, and lowlands)
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	-34.315283, 19.502200
<b>Picture of site</b>	 <p>Mountain area with alien vegetation clearing teams working to clear pines)</p>  <p><i>Serruria phyllicoides</i> (Protea family) on the lower, northern part of the site.</p>  <p><b>Plate 3:</b> <i>Erica xeranthemifolia</i>, a Critically Endangered species found on site during this survey. This species is known only between here and just west of Shaw's Pass, a range of less than 10km. A massive, viable population of many tens of thousands of plants was found on the full extent of the mid to upper north slopes, much of it threatened by pine and <i>Hakea</i> invasion.</p>



**Plate 4:** *Moraea barnardii* is a Critically Endangered bulb recorded at two localities on the property, and is only found on the Steenboksborg.

(Credit N.Helme botanical assessment report on mountain slopes)



Photo credit: Odette Curtis (ORT) as part of the book



*Camera traps installed by Wild Restoration team (above) and Cape Leopard images captured (below)*



**CapeNature  
screening  
information**



WCBSP2023: SAB Properties contains CBA | Terrestrial and Rivers.



Ecosystem type: Western Ruens Shale Renosterveld (CR)(NP), Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (EN)(PP), Ruens Silcrete Renosterveld (EN)(NP), Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (EN)(WP).



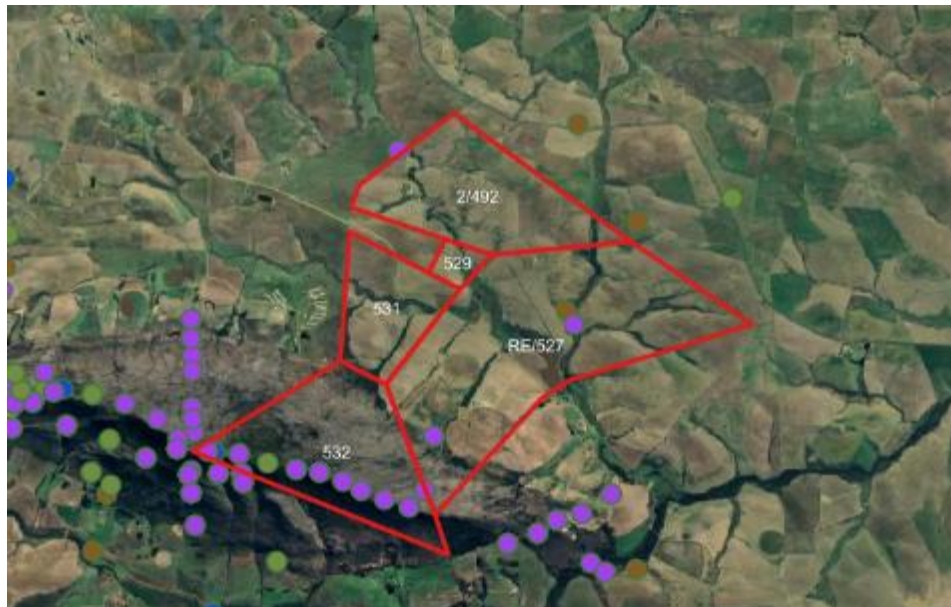
Proximity to other PA: SAB properties are situated East of Shaw's Pass stewardship site, South of Wilde Honde Ness Stewardship site and South South-East of Caledon Nature Reserve.



Climate adaptation corridor: SAB properties falls within the Botrivier to Shaw Mt climate adaptation corridor.



Landscape Priority Map: SAB properties vary from a medium-high to medium priority.



SOCC: *Ixia longituba* (EN), *Protea scabra* (VU), *Leucospermum gracile* (NT), *Serruria elongata* (NT), *Leucospermum cordifolium* (NT), *Erica xeranthemifolia* (CR)

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	SAB Barley Farm Contact person - Tobie van Rensburg Contact details – email <a href="mailto:tobie.vanrensburg@za.ab-inbev.com">tobie.vanrensburg@za.ab-inbev.com</a>
<b>Name of site representative</b>	<i>Contact person</i> Tobie van Rensburg With technical support from Conservation Outcomes, Wild Restoration and Overberg Lowlands Trust
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	<i>Person negotiating the site</i> Wild Restoration/Conservation Outcomes
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	The SAB Model farm is located in the Western Rûens of the Overberg, near Bovenplaats, close to the towns of Tesselaarsdal and Caledon, within the Theewaterskloof Municipality in the Western Cape. It is made up of multiple farm portions within the Caledon region. It incorporates the eastern end of the Steenboksberg and feeds into the Steenboksrivier.



	<p>The lowlands portion of the farm have been used for agriculture for many decades, with the exception of the water courses, which are heavily invaded by alien vegetation. The mountain portion is largely untouched by farming or grazing, maintaining high ecological integrity, apart from areas of invasive alien plant species. SAB acquired the property in 2002 to establish a model farm and are committed to long term conservation and actively rehabilitating the natural areas of the property over time. Through the partnership with Wild Restoration there is an integrated fire and alien vegetation management plan that has been developed and this will be incorporated into the APO template as part of the Stewardship process.</p>		
<b>Vegetation types</b>	<p>Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (Endangered - EN) – 590 ha  Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (Endangered- EN) - 29 ha  Western Rûens Shale Renoster-veld (Critically Endangered - CR)- 160 ha</p>		
<p><b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b>  This may repeat/include Clinchers below.</p>	<p>(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –</p>		
		YES ü	NO X
	<p>(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity;  Justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site includes Overberg Sandstone Fynbos and Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation, both nationally gazetted as Endangered ecosystems.</li> <li>• The mountain and lowland areas support at least 23 plant Species of Conservation Concern (SoCC), including Critically Endangered species like <i>Erica xeranthemifolia</i> and <i>Moraea barnardii</i>, which are essentially endemic to the Steenboksberg.</li> <li>• The lowlands contain 160ha of Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld, which is Critically Endangered, with only ~7% remaining and &lt;1% formally protected.</li> </ul>	✓	
	<p>(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or  Justification:</p>		X
<p>(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services;  Justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is mapped as CBAI and ESAI in the CapeNature Spatial Biodiversity Plan, indicating irreplaceable biodiversity value.</li> <li>• The area functions as a Climate Adaptation Corridor, vital for species migration and resilience.</li> <li>• The Steenboks River and tributaries serve as ecological corridors, supporting aquatic and terrestrial connectivity.</li> <li>• Alien invasive species management and ecological fire regimes are recommended to maintain ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	✓		
<p><b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria</b></p>	<p>WCPAES Criteria:</p>	YES ü	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Threatened ecosystems</i></li> </ul> Justification:	✓	

<b>(include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All three vegetation types on site—Overberg Sandstone Fynbos, Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation, and Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld—are Endangered or Critically Endangered.</li> <li>The site supports numerous threatened plant species, including <i>Ixia longituba</i>, <i>Babiana purpurea</i>, and <i>Psoralea pungens</i>.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes</i> <i>Justification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>160 ha of Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld has &lt;1% formal protection.</li> <li>The site offers opportunities for landscape-scale conservation across adjacent properties linking to existing PAs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Essential habitat for priority species</i> <i>Justification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hosts Critically Endangered and range-restricted species like <i>Erica xeranthemifolia</i> and <i>Moraea barnardii</i>.</li> <li>Supports endangered bird species such as the Black Harrier and African Marsh Harrier.</li> <li>Cape Leopard</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</i> <i>Justification:</i> Not directly applicable</li> </ul>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Freshwater ecosystems</i> <i>Justification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetland areas and riparian corridors contribute to aquatic ecosystem health.</li> <li>The Steenboks River and tributaries are highly impacted but ecologically significant.</li> <li>Restoration of these systems is recommended to support biodiversity and water flow.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Strategic Water Source Areas</i> <i>Justification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although not within the Strategic Water Source Area, the site lies within the Kleinriver Catchment, contributing to regional water security.</li> <li>Alien vegetation removal is essential to restore water availability. The farm has a committed budget for managing invasive alien plants (facilitated through Wild Restoration) focusing on the upper mountain catchment as the first priority.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Climate change and connectivity corridors</i> <i>Justification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Steenboksberg forms part of a Climate Adaptation Corridor.</li> <li>The site supports species migration and ecological resilience.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recently camera traps have expanded the biodiversity database from the farm including Cape leopard sightings.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> It could be linked to Shaw's Pass NR site in the longer term as part of the potential stewardship expansion within the area.</p>		
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape.</li> <li>Yes it is part of the Landscape Priority Map (2025)</li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p><i>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</i></p> <p>Andrew: The eastern part of the farm is in top 1% priority on priority map. Recall quite nasty Hakea gibbosa invasions on this mountain. Alien clearing programme in place.</p> <p>Jeanne: some of the wetlands have been mapped as East Coast renosterveld bioregion channelled valley-bottom wetland types, which are considered critically endangered &amp; not protected (National Wetlands Map 6 beta version)</p> <p>Rhett: Noted Shaws Pass special species - the 2 CR species</p> <p>Vicky: Are there bontebok on the property? Apologies, I must also excuse myself shortly. Thanks Sarah et al for a great presentation. I suspect camera trap monitoring will add to the faunal species list.</p> <p>Rhett/Vicky: PE or NR. Connectivity to Shaw's Pass.</p> <p>SAB has also committed to a modest reduction of the farming footprint in certain areas, in particular the ecotone. Starting with a trial on this.</p> <p>Supported: PE – Tashreeqah, Andrew, Andrie, Leandra, Marianne, Jeanne,</p>		
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Qualify for: Protected Environment</b></li> <li>Landowner willingness: yes</li> </ul>		
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents</i> - Conservation Outcomes lead as part of agreement with Wild Restoration/SAB</li> <li><i>Legal costs</i> – Landowner</li> <li><i>SG Diagram (if required) costs</i> - Landowner</li> <li><i>Property sub-division (yes/no)</i> – NO</li> <li><i>Title deed endorsement (yes/no)</i> - Yes</li> <li><i>Management plan</i> – Wild Restoration with input from Conservation Outcomes &amp; Overberg Lowlands Trust</li> <li><i>Maintenance of site</i> - Medium – In house by SAB (operational), supported by Wild Restoration (technical implementation)</li> <li><i>Annual Audits</i> – Conservation Outcomes in partnership with CapeNature</li> </ul>		

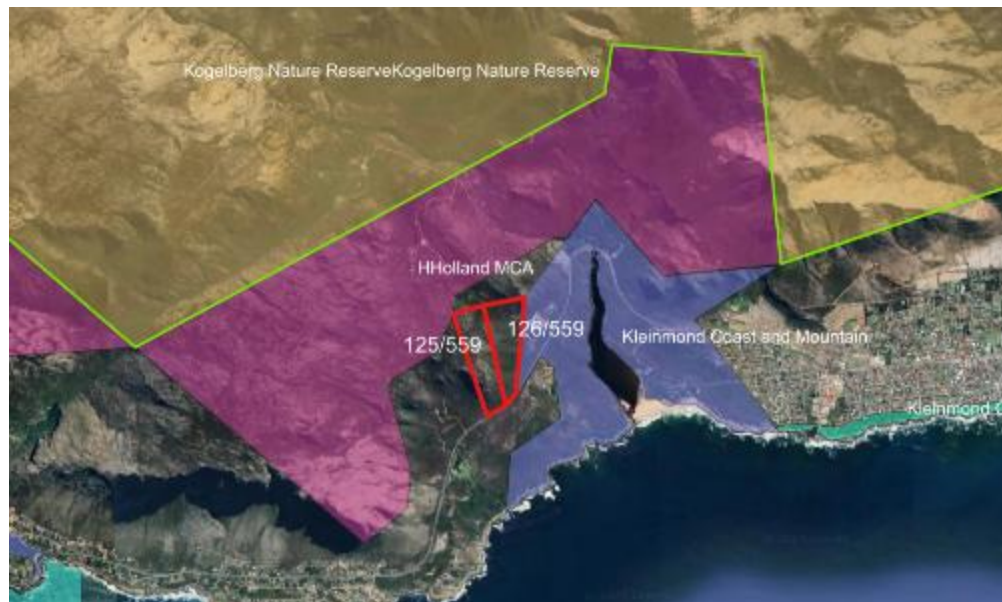
#### 4.4 PTNS 125 & 126 OF FARM 559 BETTYS BAY: LS CENTRAL (NICK HELME) REACTIVE SITE

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	West/Central/South/East
<b>Property Name</b>	Portions 125 & 126 of Farm 559 Betty's Bay
<b>Erf/Farm No</b> (subject to confirmation during due diligence process)	Portions 125 & 126 of Farm 559 Betty's Bay

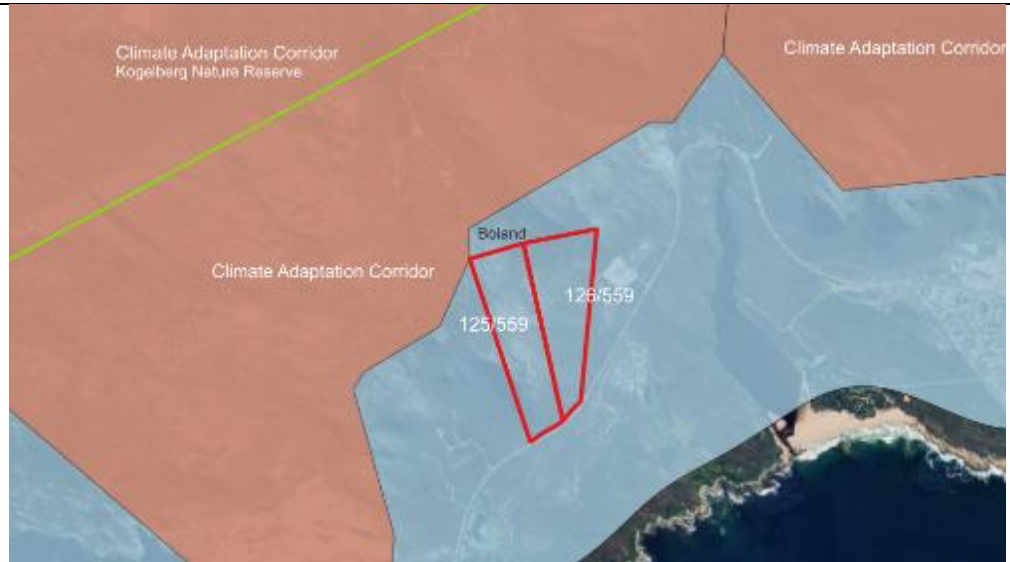
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Portions 125 & 126 of Farm 559 Betty's Bay
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	46.5ha
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	34°20'20.46"S 18°58'48.95"E
<b>Picture of site</b>	
<b>CapeNature screening information</b>	 <p data-bbox="411 1518 1029 1552">WCBSP2023: Properties contain CBAI Terrestrial.</p>



Ecosystem type: National Veg Map: Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (CR)(WP), Hangklip Sand Fynbos (CR)(MP).



Proximity to other PA: Properties border Hottentots Hollands MCA, Kogelberg Nature Reserve and Kleinmond Coast and Mountain Local Nature Reserve.



Strategic water source areas and Climate adaptation corridors: Properties falls within the Boland SWSA and borders the Climate adaptation corridor.



Landscape Priority Map: Properties are of a medium priority.




SOCC: *Leucospermum conocarpodendron* (NT), *Serruria elongata* (NT), *Serruria rubricalis* (VU), *Leucospermum oleifolium* (NT), *Leucospermum prostratum* (NT).

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	Geoff Fourie gfranfour@gmail.com		
<b>Name of site representative</b>	Mr Geoff Fourie (owner)		
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	Nick Helme		
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	Mostly pristine vegetation on north side of Clarence Drive, extending from road level (45m) up to 235m. Two old gravel quarries on Ptn 126 (<0.3ha). Owner bought property to build a home and retire there, happy to conserve the rest (>46ha).		
<b>Vegetation types</b>	<b>Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos</b> , with a small portion of <b>Hangklip Sand Fynbos</b> on the southeastern side		
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –	YES ✓	NO X
	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; Justification: 43ha of Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos and 2ha of Hangklip Sand Fynbos; supports at least 15 plant SoCC; almost 200m of altitudinal range, including s facing rocky cliffs.	yes	
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification: at least 15 plant SoCc; Poyntonia paludicola (NT; Montane Marsh Frog ) may well be present	yes	
	(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification: Both vegetation types are listed as Critically Endangered, with main threats to the units being development and alien invasive vegetation; also supports wetland vegetation and drainage line that feeds into Palmiet R estuary; very low alien numbers on property.	yes	
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	WCPAES Criteria:	YES ✓	NO X
	• Threatened ecosystems Justification: Both are listed as Critically Endangered	yes	
	• Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes Justification: Hangklip Sand Fynbos is at 81% of target; Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos is at 100%	yes	
	• Essential habitat for priority species Justification: 15 plant SoCC recorded, possible NT frog (Poyntonia paludicola)	yes	
	• Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems Justification: Palmiet R estuary is only 680m away		no
	• Freshwater ecosystems Justification: supports lowland wetlands and seeps Mapped wetlands are mainly seeps along the slope, of the Southwest Fynbos Bioregion, which are considered Vulnerable & well protected. Lowland wetlands will likely be valley-bottom or floodplain wetlands, of the same bioregion. Floodplain wetlands of this bioregion are Critically Endangered and Not	yes	

	protected. Channelled valley-bottom wetlands are also Critically Endangered & poorly protected.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Water Source Areas</li> </ul> <i>Justification:</i> Properties are within the Boland surface & groundwater SWSA	yes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and connectivity corridors</li> </ul> <i>Justification:</i> altitudinal gradient from 45m to 235m	yes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</li> </ul> <i>Justification:</i> borders on Local NR to east and Mountain Catchment Area to north	yes	
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape.</li> <li>Indicate if sites are part of Landscape Priority Map.</li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<i>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</i> Supported: NR – Anita, Andrew, Andre Rossouw, Rhett, Antoinette, Leandra, Alana, Jeanne, Andrie		
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve</b></li> <li>Landowner willingness: Very willing</li> </ul>		
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - Landowner</li> <li>Legal costs – landowner</li> <li>SG Diagram (if required) costs - landowner</li> <li>Property sub-division (yes/no) – new house and access road only, landowner</li> <li>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) -</li> <li>Management plan - landowner</li> <li>Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – Low, landowner</li> <li>Annual Audits – landowner and CN</li> </ul>		

#### 4.5 ALCOCK'S FAMILY CONSERVATION AREA: LS WEST (JACQUES VAN DER MERWE)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	West
<b>Property Name</b>	No. 25 Groenrivier Estate
<b>Erf/Farm No</b> (subject to confirmation during due diligence process)	Portion 25 Cape Farm Groene River No. 821. 17.49 ha property
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	<b>Alcock Family Conservation Area</b>
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	Alcock Family Conservation Area.shp
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	6.4 ha
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	18° 36' 04" E 33° 34' 14" S
<b>Picture of site</b>	

**CapeNature  
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information**



WCBSP2023: Entire property is CBAI Terrestrial.



Ecosystem type: Atlantis Sand Fynbos (EN)(PP).



Proximity to other PA: Alcock lies between twenty Acres Stewardship sites and Kalbaskraal Private Nature Reserve. Dassenberg Nature Reserve is North West of Alcock.



Landscape Priority Map: Property is of a low to medium priority.





	SOCC: <i>Serruria linearis</i> (EN), <i>Hessea cinnamomea</i> (EN) T.Durand & Schinz <i>Leucospermum parile</i> (VU), <i>Protea scolymocephala</i> (VU), <i>Leucadendron cinereum</i> (VU), <i>Serruria decipiens</i> (NT),		
<b>Name of Landowner</b>	Bill Alcock		
<b>Name of site representative</b>	Bill Alcock		
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	Jacques vd Merwe (City of CT)		
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	<p>Located in Groenrivier Estate, where little conservation action has taken place in the past 20 odd years. The 2017 BSP placed the area in an ESA supporting the river corridor but was upgraded to CBA I in the 2025 BSP.</p> <p>The property contains 12 x TOCC incl. 2 x CR, 5x EN, 2 x VU, 3 x NR – no spring survey yet.</p> <p>The property is a merging point for two minor tributaries of the Groen rivier, a major tributary of the Diep river. Quite a large portion of the property is a wetland, hence quite badly infested by IAS.</p>		
<b>Vegetation types</b>	Atlantis Sand Fynbos (Endangered) 0.03 % contribution to goal, 0.01 % contribution to BT.		
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –	YES ✓	NO X
	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; Justification: Endangered Atlantis Sand Fynbos with 12 x TOCC.	X	
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification:		X
	(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification: Seasonal wetlands in Sand Fynbos is quite rare requiring careful management to ensure the unique species persists.	X	
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	WCPAES Criteria:	YES ✓	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threatened ecosystems Justification: Atlantis Sand Fynbos is Endangered.</li> </ul>	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes Justification: Atlantis Sand Fynbos is Poorly Protected (7 % of 30 % target)</li> </ul>	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential habitat for priority species Justification: Critically Endangered species include <i>Aspalathus retroflexa bicolor</i> &amp; <i>Amphithalea ericifolia erecta</i>.</li> </ul>	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems Justification:</li> </ul>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater ecosystems Justification: Seasonal wetlands on Sand Fynbos vegetation is quite rare and contain unique species.</li> </ul>	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Water Source Areas Justification:</li> </ul>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and connectivity corridors Justification:</li> </ul>		X

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</li> </ul> <p>Justification:</p>		X
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape. N/A</li> <li>Indicate if site/s are part of Landscape Priority Map. Lower priority, connector site, but good species.</li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p>The remnant (spanning 5 properties) in the estate, only two of which contain the wetlands habitat. IAS is quite dense, but the diversity underneath quite good. Most of the TOCC are Proteaceae which are indicators for good condition habitat.</p> <p>The natural flow of the seasonal streams are somewhat impact on by adjoining small holdings through historic infilling and channeling of the water. The property is a merging point for two minor tributaries of the Groen rivier, a major tributary of the Diep river.</p> <p>Some depressions, channeled and unchanneled valley-bottom wetlands of the Southwest Fynbos Bioregion have been mapped in the general area. Depression wetlands are Endangered &amp; poorly protected.</p> <p>Supported: Andre R, Ismat, Alana, Jeanne, Wesley, Andrie, Andrew. Aiming for a bigger PE will be a really great achievement!</p>		
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Qualify for: Biodiversity Agreement, but might consider perpetuity BA</b></li> <li>Landowner willingness: Biodiversity Partnership Agreement currently</li> </ul>		
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - CoCT</li> <li>Legal costs – CoCT</li> <li>SG Diagram (if required) costs – N/A</li> <li>Property sub-division (yes/no) – No</li> <li>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) – Maybe in future</li> <li>Management plan - CoCT</li> <li>Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – M CoCT</li> <li>Annual Audits - CoCT</li> </ul>		

#### 4.6 MACASSAR CONSERVATION AREA (EXPANSION): LS WEST (ANDRE ROSSOUW)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	Central
<b>Property Name</b>	Macassar East
<b>Erf/Farm No</b>	Erf 1188 Macassar A Portion of Erf 1205 Macassar
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Macassar Section of Wolfgat Nature Reserve
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	Erf 1188 and Erf 1205 offset area
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	30 ha

<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	34° 04 '18"S 18° 45 ' 25"E
<b>Picture of site</b>	Picture attached below
<b>CapeNature screening information</b>	 <p>WCBSP2023: Properties contain CBA1: Terrestrial and Estuary.</p>  <p>Ecosystem type: National Veg Map: Cape Flats Dune Strandveld (EN)(MP).</p>



Proximity to other PA: Properties are in close proximity to Helderberg MPA.

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	<i>City of Cape Town</i>		
<b>Responsible person:</b>	<i>André Rossouw</i>		
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	<p>Erf 1188 was purchased by the City in 2022 for conservation purposes and Erf 1205 owned by the City. A portion of erf 1205 was set aside as an offset for the Macassar Water Works upgrade development</p> <p>The properties house high quality Cape Flats Dune Strandveld. The surrounding area is already managed as part of the Macassar Conservation area and these two properties will assist to consolidate the area and with holistic management The vision for the larger area is to protect one of the last remaining intact dune systems on the Cape Flats. These dunes are home for more than 210 indigenous plant species and a wide range of birds and animals. The area can prove to be an excellent amenity and natural open space for the surrounding communities if conserved and adequately managed.</p> <p>The area is subject to alien infestation in areas as well as dumping, fires and poaching. Edge effects from neighbouring communities occur in places but these do not generally penetrate too deeply into the natural area.</p> <p>The area boasts a spectacular section of natural coastline.</p> <p>Cultural History: The late Sheik Yusuf, who was captured by the Dutch during revolution in his country of Macassar in Indonesia. Sheik and his followers were housed at Zandvleit farm which became the first Moslem community and became a sanctuary for fugitives. He was sent to the Cape during the (late 1600's). The Kramat was built over his grave on the hill overlooking Macassar. This is a place of worship today.</p>		
<b>Vegetation types</b>	<p>Cape Flats Dune Strandveld (Endangered)</p> <p>The area consists of stabilized vegetated sand dunes on the Cape Flats. The Vegetation is classified as Endangered. This is of the False Bay form which is significantly different to the form on the west coast. This False Bay subtype is rapidly approaching a status of Critically Endangered.</p>		
<p><b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.</p>	<p>(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –</p>	<p>YES ✓</p>	<p>NO X</p>
	<p>(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; <b>The site contains high quality Endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld with Limestone outcrops and</b></p>	<p>✓</p>	

	<p><b>is one of the last remaining intact dune systems on the Cape Flats as well as 6 plants spp of conservation concern (3 NT, 2 VU 1 EN)</b></p> <p>(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or  <b>The larger Macassar area is of cultural and historical significance as the burial ground for the late Sheik Yusuf of Macassar in Indonesia and the home of the first Moslem community in South Africa</b></p> <p>(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services;  <b>Long term protection of Endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld. It will also contribute to coastline protection and the effects of rising sea levels</b></p>		
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES objectives)</b>	WCPAES / CAP-Map Themes:	YES ✓	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critically endangered ecosystem  <b>Conservation of Endangered Cape Flats dune Strandveld.</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-protected ecosystem / Strategic landscapes  <b>Expansion and consolidation of the Macassar Conservation Area</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential habitat of key species  <b>Conservation of at least 9 Species of Conservation Concern (6 plants and 3 bird spp)</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems  <b>Protection of the False Bay Coastline and the terrestrial area around the Eerste River Estuary</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater ecosystems</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate corridor/strategic water source area</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to protected area.  <b>Expansion/Consolidation of the Macassar Conservation Area</b></li> </ul>	✓	
<b>Landscape level Protected Area Expansion Implementation Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape.</li> <li>Indicate if sites are part of Landscape Level Protected Area Expansion Implementation Plan.  <b>Yes, Highlighted as a Critical Biodiversity Area and needed for the consolidation of the Macassar Conservation Area. Priority in terms of the City of Cape Town's Expansion plan and CBA on the BioNet</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</p> <p><b>Illegal dumping on the edge.</b></p> <p><b>Illegal grazing from surrounding neighbours</b></p> <p>Supported: Andrew, Jacques, Ismat, Rhett, Leandra, Jeanne.  <b>Expansion of previous properties presented. All properties will be declared at the same time.</b></p>		
<b>Agreed stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve</b></li> <li>Landowner willingness:</li> </ul>		

**Responsibilities  
(indicate who is  
responsible for  
which action)**

- *Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - CCT*
- *Legal costs – CCT*
- *SG Diagram (if required) costs - CCT*
- *Property sub-division (yes/no) – No*
- *Title deed endorsement (yes/no) - Yes*
- *Management plan – CCT*
- *Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, HIM/L) – CCT -M*
- *Annual Audits – CCT - METT*



Properties for review highlighted in blue polygon



View from Erf 1188 looking south towards erf 1205

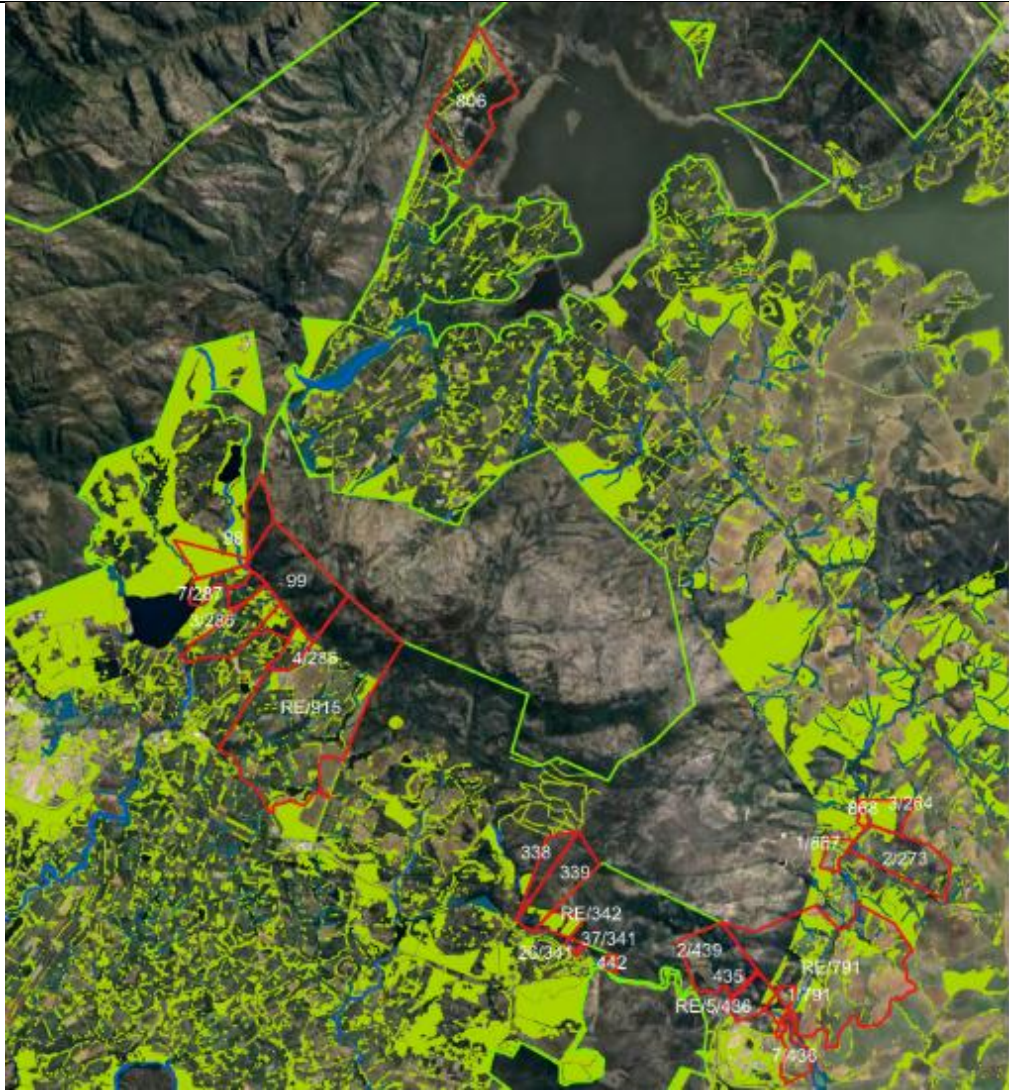


Macassar conservation area

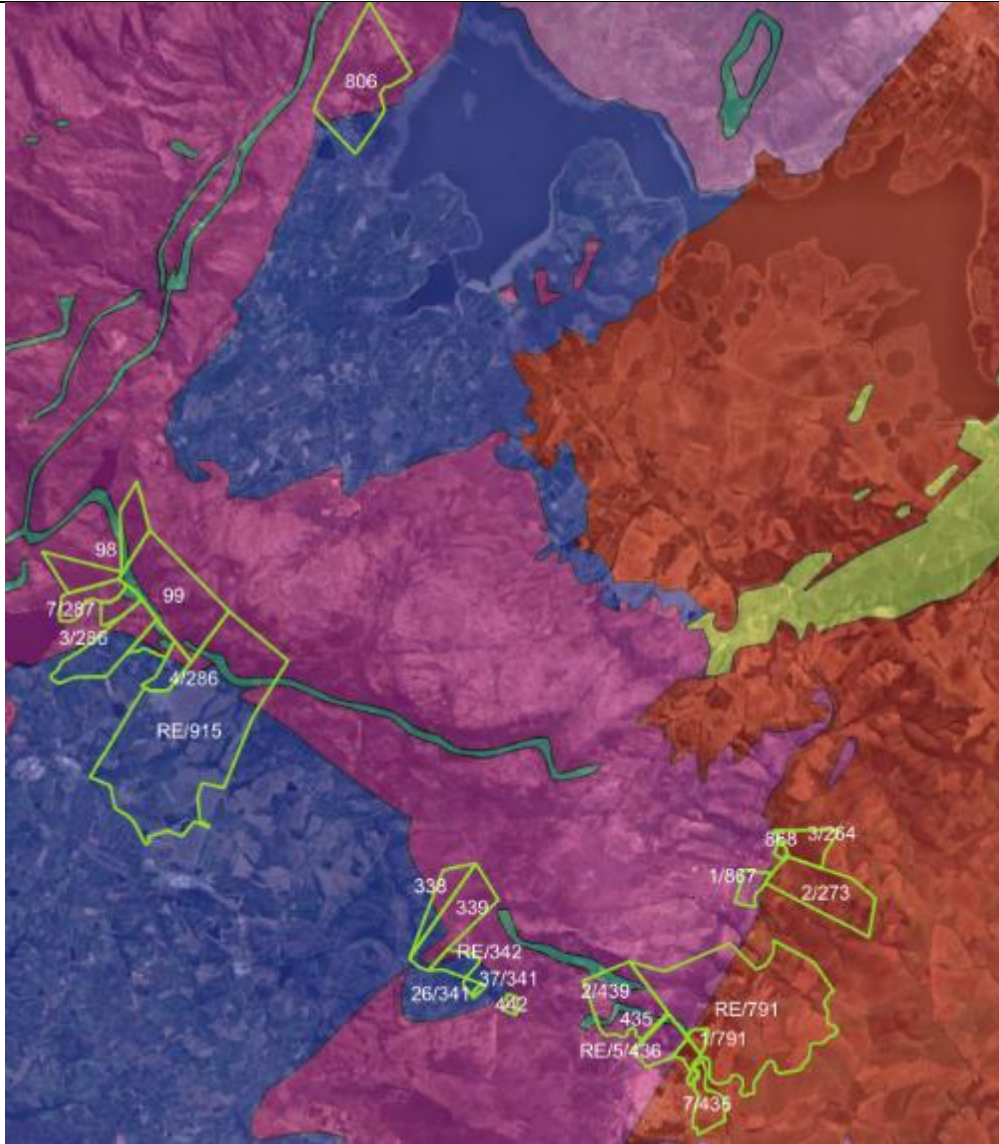
#### 4.7 GROENLANDBERG PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT: LS CENTRAL (D'RUJELL DE BEER)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	Central - Boland	
<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Grabouw Cluster</b> a) Eikenhof / Mara b) Oak Valley Estate <b>Houwhoek Cluster</b> c) Korteshoven d) Brynarfor Farm e) Wildekrans Country House f) Koffiekraal Uitspan <b>Botrivier Cluster</b> g) Compagnies Drift / Baviaanskrantz	h) Luddite i) Rooi Heuwel Noord <b>Van Der Stel Cluster</b> j) Waterleliefontein k) Keisieskraal l) Blue Horizon Farm m) Blue Dot Farm <b>Vyeboom Cluster</b> n) Sterhuis
<b>Erf/Farm No</b> (subject to confirmation during due diligence process)	<b>Grabouw Cluster</b> a) 98; 12/286; 3/286; RE/1/286; 7/287; 4/286; 99; RE/915 b) RE/915 <b>Houwhoek Cluster</b> c) RE/342; 338; 339 d) 26/314 e) 37/341 f) 442 <b>Botrivier Cluster</b> g) 5/436; 2/439; 435; 7/436; 52/436	h) 1/791 i) RE/791 <b>Van Der Stel Cluster</b> j) 1/867 k) 2/273 l) 3/264 m) 1/867 <b>Vyeboom Cluster</b> n) 806
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Groenlandberg Protected Environment	
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	Groenlandberg_PE_Candidate_Sites	
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	Total cadastre: 4960 ha Total anticipated: +/- <b>3680 ha</b>	
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	DMS – 19°4'18"E 34°7'35"S	
<b>Picture of site</b>	Not compulsory, but might be useful Due to number of sites, pictures can be shared separately.	

**CapeNature  
screening  
information**

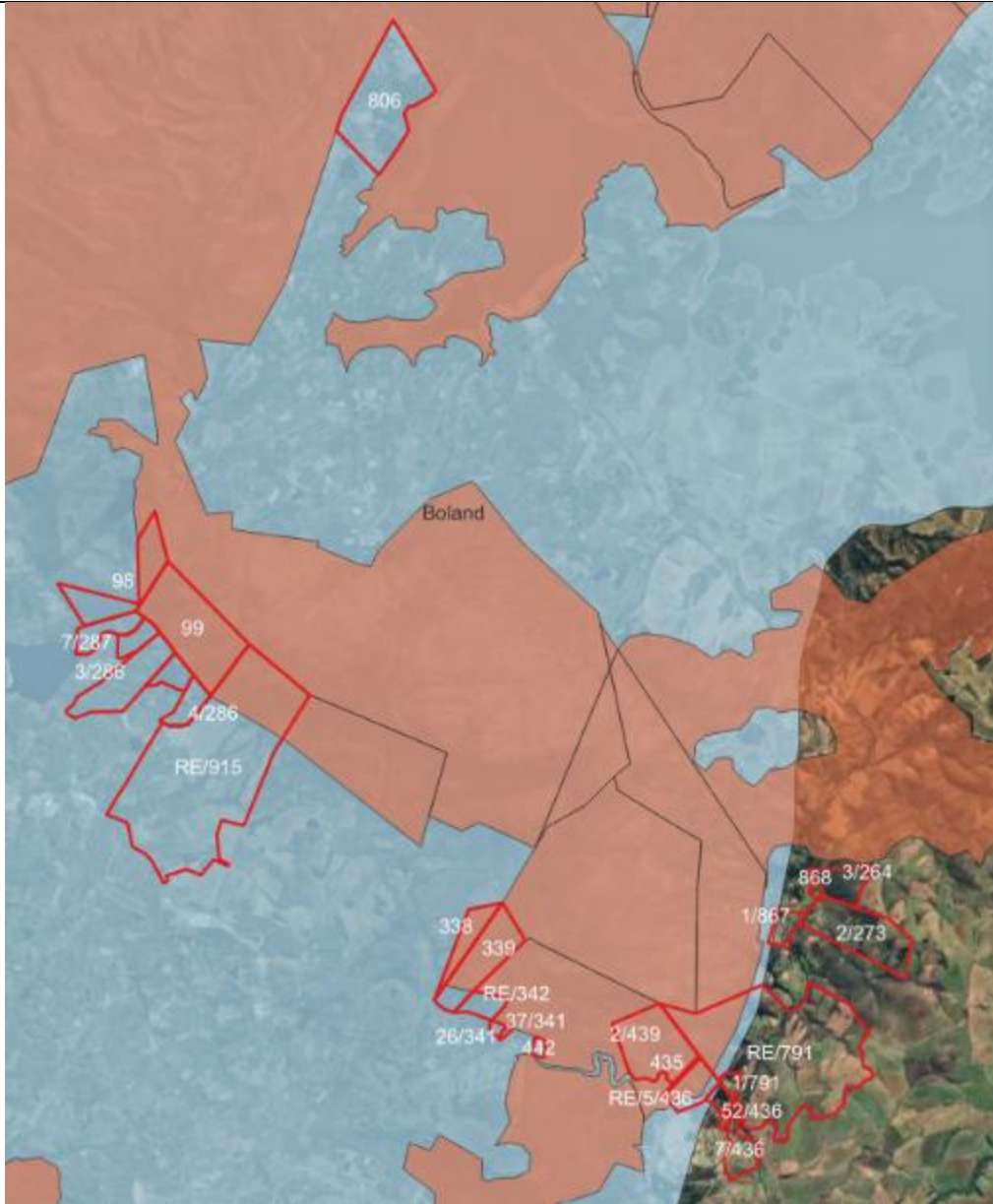


WCBSP2023: All properties contain portions of CBAI Terrestrial, includes MCA.

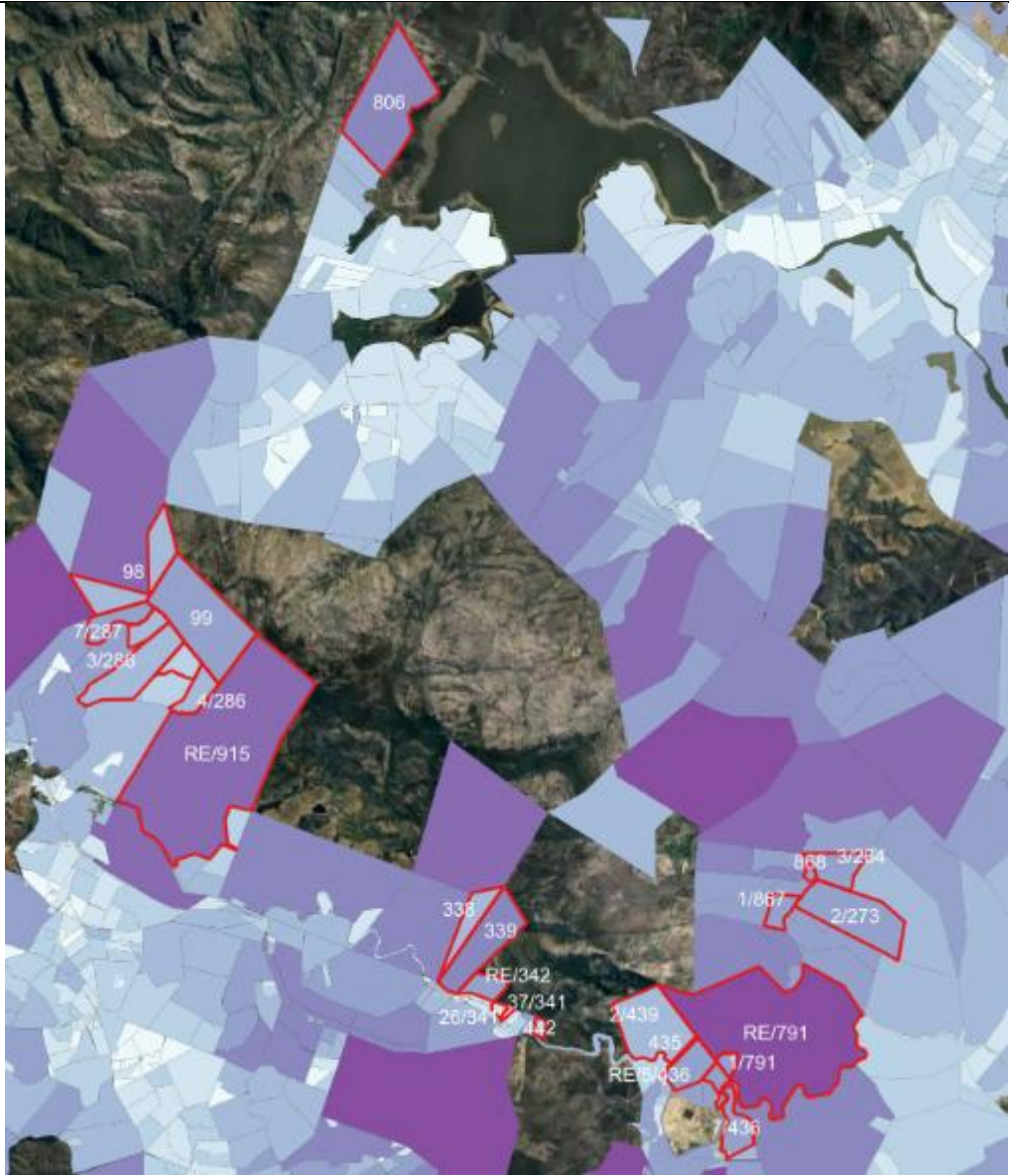


Ecosystem types: Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (CR)(WP), Elgin Shale Fynbos (CR)(PP), Western Ruens Shale Renosterveld (CR)(NP), Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (EN)(WP).

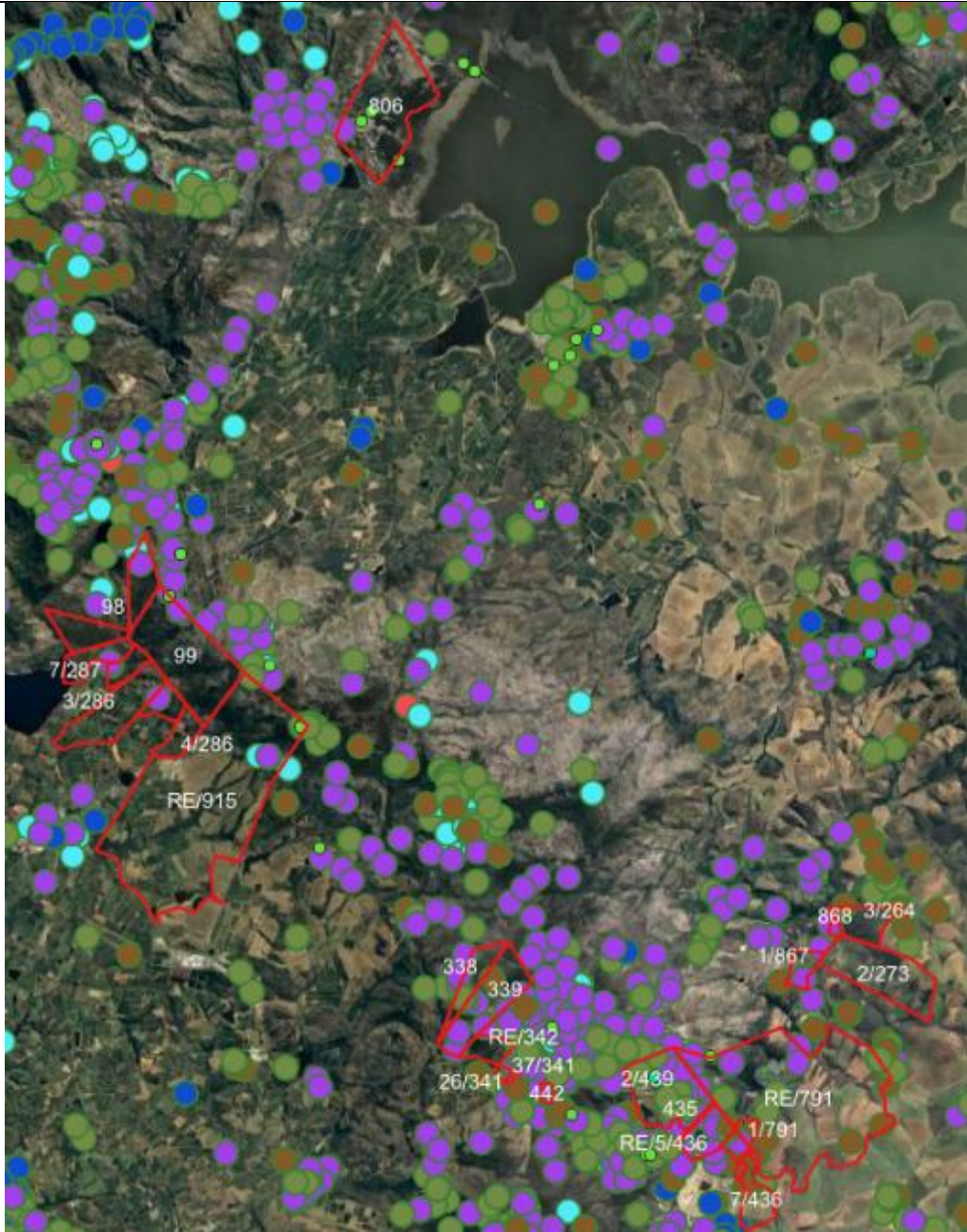




Climate adaptation corridors and Strategic water source areas: Majority of the properties fall within both the climate adaptation corridor and Boland SWSA.



Landscape Priority Map: Properties consists of high and medium priority areas.

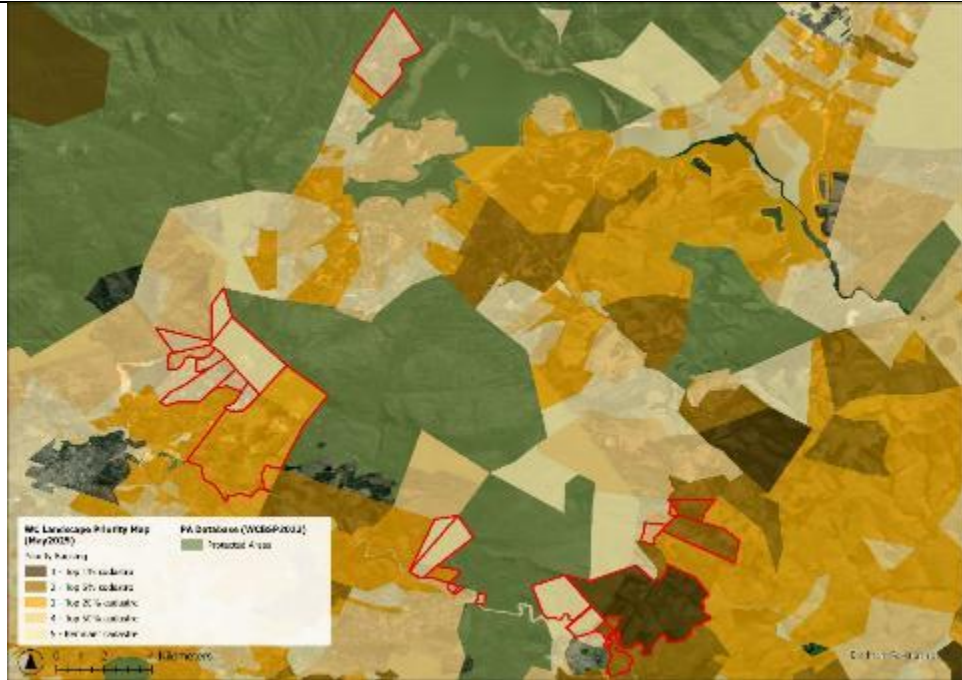


SOCC: Protea acaulos (NT), Paranomus adiantifolius (EN), Protea longifolia (NT), Protea scabra (VU), Protea cordata (NT)

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	<p><b>Grabouw Cluster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Fruitways (Pty) Ltd.</li> <li>b) A.G. Rawbone-Viljoen Trust</li> </ul> <p><b>Houwhoek Cluster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Charles Jackson</li> <li>d) Dave Evans</li> <li>e) Allison Green</li> <li>f) Conny Peterson</li> </ul> <p><b>Botrivier Cluster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g) Jayne &amp; Sebastian Beaumont</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h) Niels &amp; Penny Verburg</li> <li>i) Francois &amp; Mechel Theron</li> </ul> <p><b>Van Der Stel Cluster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j) Jo &amp; Tessa Nesper</li> <li>k) Keisieskraal Nr. 273 Caledon CC</li> <li>l) Miro &amp; Nancy Muzlai</li> <li>m) Woodhaven CC</li> </ul> <p><b>Vyeboom Cluster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n) Sterhuis Properties (Pty) Ltd. (Fruitways)</li> </ul>
<b>Name of site representative</b>	Jo Nesper	
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	D'Reull de Beer (The Nature Conservancy)	
<b>Background / Condition</b>	The proposed Groenlandberg PE is made up of 13 cadastral units/groupings with 12 separate landowners. For the purposes of this assessment, the properties were grouped into five clusters namely Grabouw, Houwhoek, Botrivier, Van Der Stel and Vyeboom. All properties are currently part of the Groenlandberg Conservancy, established in 1998.	

<p><b>of the property</b></p>	<p>The current chair of the Groenlandberg Conservancy, Jo Naser, approached CapeNature and TNC in late 2024 to assist with the declaration of certain properties within the Conservancy as a Protected Environment. All landowner details, interest and willingness were captured by Jo Naser whereafter TNC, with assistance from CapeNature, conducted the required site assessments for the properties. The purpose of the of the Conservancy members request for PE status includes increased statutory protection, conservation of biodiversity assets, as well as improved opportunities to leverage funding and support for cost intensive management activities such as IAP control. Overall condition of the properties (per cluster):</p> <p><b>Grabouw Cluster:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Most transformed (agricultural areas) will likely be excluded by way of proclamation diagram.</li> <li>▪ Elgin Shale Fynbos (FFh6) remnants are the most heavily disturbed.</li> <li>▪ Historic grazing impacts remain, though livestock removed (Oak Valley).</li> <li>▪ Some fallow lands (vineyards) show passive restoration.</li> <li>▪ Water courses with high IAP infestations, although active clearing has taken place in sections.</li> <li>▪ Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs11) in good condition overall apart from low pine densities.</li> <li>▪ Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (FFb2) mostly intact apart from Eucalyptus plantation on Eikenhof section (Fruitways property).</li> </ul> <p><b>Houwhoek Cluster:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The smaller properties (Brynarfor, Koffiekraal Uitspan, Wildekrans) are largely transformed and or disturbed but important for connectivity along the Jakkalsrivier and fire break management.</li> <li>▪ On the Korteshoven, the FFh6 veg type is most impacted by cultivation, erosion (roads) and dense Eucalyptus stand.</li> <li>▪ FFs11 remains intact with high structural diversity.</li> <li>▪ 2022 SANLC map classifies much of Korteshoven property as Fallow Land (supported by 2021, though historic satellite imagery and field conditions suggest otherwise.</li> <li>▪ About 34 ha heavily disturbed and 29 ha transformed.</li> <li>▪ Most transformed areas on Korteshoven are likely to be excluded by way of proclamation diagram.</li> <li>▪ Severe flood damage along Jackals River.</li> <li>▪ IAP infestations predominantly occur along the Jakkals River and adjoining areas with densities ranging between 50 – 80%.</li> </ul> <p><b>Botrivier Cluster:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approximately 40% of the cluster remains intact with good structural diversity.</li> <li>▪ Remaining areas are mostly transformed / disturbed by agriculture.</li> <li>▪ Vegetation types FFs11 and FFb2 are least impacted, except where mowed under Eskom power lines.</li> <li>▪ Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld (FRs11) most degraded through agriculture (grazing and cultivation).</li> <li>▪ Intact fragments persist but showing grazing impacts. Several fallow lands show passive regeneration, still Renosterbos dominated.</li> <li>▪ Erosion within in water courses/drainage channels, runoff from ploughed land.</li> <li>▪ Sections along Bot River mostly cultivated with severe flood damage (2023/24) and IAP.</li> <li>▪ Highest IAP densities are present in strip between the Bot River and Eskom power line (west of the Bot River) ranging between 30-50% and up 80% in certain sections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Van Der Stel Cluster:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quite heavily disturbed with the majority of the FRs11 vegetation unit ploughed for rainfed crop cultivation.</li> <li>▪ Intact fragments persist (80 – 100ha), while some fallow lands show signs of passive restoration.</li> <li>▪ Erosion systems in some sections.</li> <li>▪ Sections along the Bot River mostly cultivated with severe flood damage (2023/24).</li> <li>▪ FFs11 section (Waterleliefontein) mostly cultivated +/- 5ha intact.</li> <li>▪ Most significant IAP infestations along Bot River embankments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vyeboom Cluster:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Both FFh6 and FFs11 vegetation units are in good condition, with the area predominantly characterized as a wetland system.</li> <li>▪ limited disturbance outside cultivated areas.</li> <li>▪ Disturbance confined around historic “klipkraal” and shed / recycling station. +/-100ha transformed.</li> <li>▪ Additional disturbance exists in the western section with redundant roads and +/- 0.1 ha old sand quarry.</li> <li>▪ Limited IAP – past clearing activities.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Vegetation types</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs11)</li> <li>▪ Elgin Shale Fynbos (FFh6)</li> <li>▪ Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (FFb2)</li> <li>▪ Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld (FRs11)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b></p>	<p>(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YES ✓</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NO X</td> </tr> </table>	YES ✓	NO X
YES ✓	NO X			

This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; Justification: <i>Securing the property will contribute towards the conservation and biodiversity threshold targets set for Critically Endangered - Elgin Shale Fynbos, Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos and Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld (NP) as well as Endangered - Western Coastal Shale band Vegetation.</i>	✓	
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification: <i>The broader Groenlandberg area has a rich cultural and historic value in terms of the first indigenous peoples as well as settlers (1800s).</i>	✓	
	(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification: <i>The area plays a crucial role in strengthening upland-lowland ecological linkages and sustaining water provision. Mean annual runoff ranges from &lt;900mm p/a in higher lying areas (Groenlandberg) to &gt;40mm p/a east of the Bot River with drainage into both the Palmiet and Bot River systems. This hydrological network supports biodiversity, land use sustainability and climate resilience. The area also provides essential pollinator services.</i>	✓	
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	WCPAES Criteria:	YES ✓	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threatened ecosystems</li> </ul> Justification: <i>Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs I 1) – CR; Elgin Shale Fynbos (FFh6) – CR; Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (FFb2) – EN; Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld (FRs I 1) – CR</i>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes</li> </ul> Justification: <i>Elgin Shale Fynbos (MP) &amp; Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld (NP/PP)</i>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential habitat for priority species</li> </ul> Justification: <i>64 verifiable records of species of conservation concern, including: Acrodon parvifolius (EN), Ixia longituba (EN), Arctotis angustifolia (CR), Drosanthemum flavum (EN), Babiana purpurea (EN), Aloe brevifolia (EN), Elegia squamosa (EN), Restio rigoratus (EN).</i>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</li> </ul> Justification: <i>Not applicable</i>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater ecosystems</li> </ul> Justification: <i>NFEPA classified freshwater ecosystems – FEPA and Phase 2 FEPA, Jakkals, Bot and Palmiet Rivers. Threatened wetland types – Southwest Fynbos Bioregion Floodplain (CR); Southwest Fynbos Bioregion Seep (VU); Southwest Fynbos Bioregion Valley-bottom (CR); East Coast Renosterveld Bioregion Valley-bottom (VU).</i>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Water Source Areas</li> </ul> Justification: <i>Boland SWSA</i>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and connectivity corridors</li> </ul> Justification: <i>Unknown whether properties fall within recognized climate change and connectivity corridors. They will however strengthen and improve connectivity between Hottentots Holland and Kogelberg Reserve Complexes, as well as with the Vanderstel Nature Reserve Cluster (Diepklowe, Eagle Rock, Klein Ezeljacht).</i>	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</li> </ul> Justification: <i>Adjacent to Hottentots Holland and Kogelberg Nature Reserve Complexes</i>	✓		
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape. <i>Yes, engagement and support from Landscape Central obtained.</i></li> <li>Indicate if site/s are part of Landscape Priority Map.</li> </ul>		



**Concerns / comments**

**Clinchers:**

- The properties contain priorities from the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSPP, 2023), including Critical Biodiversity Areas 1 and Critical Biodiversity Areas 2 – Terrestrial and Aquatic.
- Includes 64 verifiable records of species of conservation concern (iNat), 39 of which were recorded during the assessment including: *Acrodon parvifolius* (EN), *Ixia longituba* (EN), *Arctotis angustifolia* (CR), *Drosanthemum flavum* (EN), *Babiana purpurea* (EN), *Aloe brevifolia* (EN), *Elegia squamosa* (EN), *Restio rigoratus* (EN).
- Securing the properties will contribute towards the conservation and biodiversity threshold targets set for the Critically Endangered Elgin Shale Fynbos (MP), Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (WP) and Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld (NP/PP) as well as Endangered Western Coastal Shale band Vegetation (WP).
- The properties have the potential to serve as an important buffer to the Hottentots Holland Nature Reserve Complex reducing pressures and increasing landscape scale resilience through improved management.
- Strengthened connectivity between Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld fragments would further enhance ecological integrity and long-term viability of this threatened ecosystem.
- Will strengthen connectivity between the Hottentots Holland and Kogelberg Reserve Complexes as well as between Hottentots Holland and the Vanderstel Nature Reserve Cluster (Diepklowe, Eagle Rock, Klein Ezeljacht). (Also adjacent to the Swyneklouf Property - conservation servitude in favour of ORT).
- The properties will contribute towards the objective themes of the Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy: 2021 – 2025 and includes Priority 1, 2 and 3 cadastres as per the Western Cape Landscape Priority Map (2025).

**Concerns:**

- Areas with high IAP infestations will require dedicated resources from landowners (external funders) and a collaborative, integrated fire and IAP treatment approach.
- Threatening processes such as grazing and erosion will require specific programs within the Protected Area Management Plan – particularly in renosterveld sections.
- Some of the properties are adjacent to forestry areas – Lebanon, Nuweberg.
- Some sections in close proximity to Knoflokskraal and Botrivier settlement – potential for illegal access, harvesting etc.

Entire area falls into the Boland groundwater & surface water SWSA

A bit of an ecotone in the area regarding the wetland Bioregions. Southwest Fynbos Bioregion wetlands (seeps and channeled valley-bottom wetlands) closer to Groenlandberg NR, vyeboom & houwhoek. East Coast renosterveld Bioregion northern sections of Botrivier etc., includes channelled valley-bottom wetlands and floodplain wetlands (likely seeps as well). Channeled valley-bottom & floodplain wetlands in both bioregion are critically endangered and not protected.

The Sterhuis wetlands are a great extension of a generally rare wetland type

Concerns: Should also include under threats/risks expansion of formal and informal settlements north of Bot River. Existing application still not concluded (to my knowledge). Check with Theewaterskloof Municipality (part of Beaumont Wines property ceded to municipality)

	<p>PE Supported for all properties. Individual parts of properties may be able to qualify for higher status but PE is a good start and we can take Stewardship further on an individual basis as the opportunities arise. The recent fire/s provide an in on getting better IAP management going.</p> <p>Sites provide nice connectivity corridors</p> <p>Supported: Antoinette, Andrie, Leandra, Jeanne, Wesley, Andrew.</p>
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Protected Environment</b></li> <li>• Landowner willingness: <i>Protected Environment</i></li> </ul>
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - <i>TNC</i></li> <li>• Legal costs – <i>TNC</i></li> <li>• SG Diagram (if required) costs - <i>TNC</i></li> <li>• Property sub-division (yes/no) – <i>No</i></li> <li>• Title deed endorsement (yes/no) – <i>Yes, CapeNature</i></li> <li>• Management plan – <i>TNC</i></li> <li>• Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – <i>Landowners – Appointed MA(H)</i></li> <li>• Annual Audits - <i>CapeNature</i></li> </ul>

#### 4.8 SCHAPENBERG CONSERVATION AREA (EXPANSION): LS WEST (ANDRE ROSSOUW)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	West
<b>Property Name</b>	Schapenberg
<b>Erf/Farm No</b>	Erf 22049 Somerset West Erf 7154 Re (4903) Somerset West
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Schapenberg Nature Reserve
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	<i>Proposed Acquisition Area and Romulus POS</i>
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	13.2 ha
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	34° 05 '18"S 18° 52 ' 25"E
<b>Picture of site</b>	<i>Picture attached below</i>

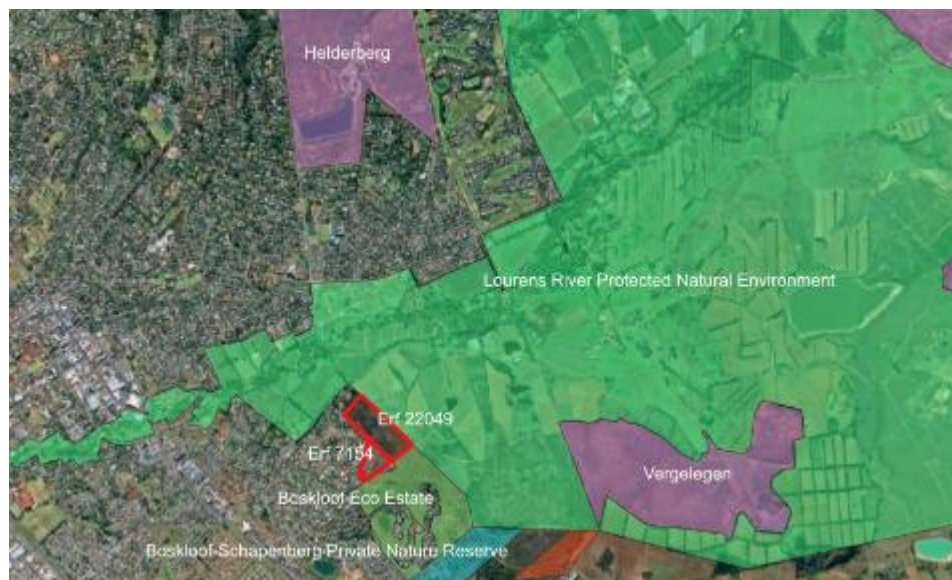
**CapeNature  
screening  
information**



WCBSP2023: Properties are CBA I Terrestrial.



Ecosystem type: Swartland Shale Renosterveld (CR)(NP).



Proximity to other PA: Properties border Boskloof Eco Estate Stewardship site, Lourens River Protected Natural Environment and fairly close to Helderberg Nature Reserve.



Strategic water source areas: Properties falls within the Boland SWSA.



SOCC: *Indigofera psoraloides* (EN), *Protea burchellii* (VU)

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	<i>City of Cape Town</i>
<b>Responsible person:</b>	<i>André Rossouw</i>
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	<p>Schapenberg (Dutch for ‘Sheep Mountain’) is a foothill of the Hottentots Holland Mountains in Somerset West that separates the catchments of the Lourens River and the Sir Lowry’s River. Its highest point is 300 metres above sea level and a scant four kilometres from the False Bay coast.</p> <p>It used to be the hill where former Cape Colony Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel grazed his sheep, but it was also his lookout post to identify visiting ships, allowing him to race into town and sell his produce before the competition could.</p> <p>Erf 22049 was purchased by the City of Cape Town in 2023 and the Biodiversity Management Branch reserved the neighbouring Erf 7154 Re for conservation purposes. Both properties abut the neighbouring Boskloof CA to the south. The property had some alien vegetation but this has been cleared and consists of high quality renosterveld.</p>

<b>Vegetation types</b>	Swartland Shale Renosterveld (CR)		
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –	YES ✓	NO X
	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; <b>The site contains high quality Critically Endangered Swartland Shale Renosterveld with at least 13 plant species of Conservation Concern (7 VU, 5 NT I EN)</b>	✓	
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or <b>The site has some cultural and historical significance. The larger area was inhabited by the Khoisan and Schapenberg was utilized for grazing sheep by Willem Adriaan Van Der Stel</b>	✓	
	(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; <b>Long term protection of a Critically Endangered and under protected ecosystem</b>	✓	
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES objectives)</b>	WCPAES / CAP-Map Themes:	YES ✓	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critically endangered ecosystem</li> </ul> <b>Conservation of Critically Endangered Swartland Shale Renosterveld, with at least 13 species of conservation concern (7 VU, 5 NT I EN).</b>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-protected ecosystem / Strategic landscapes</li> </ul> <b>Conservation of under protected Critically Endangered Swartland Shale Renosterveld. Conservation target of 26% is unattainable since 90% of the original extent has been transformed. Consolidation of the Schapenberg directly linking onto Boskloof Conservation Area and linking onto Vergelegen Nature Reserve via Morgenster through high quality Boland Granite Fynbos</b>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential habitat of key species</li> </ul> <b>At least 13 species of Conservation Concern have been recorded to date(7 VU, 5 NT I EN).</b>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater ecosystems</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate corridor/strategic water source area</li> </ul> <b>Important area for consolidating the Schapenberg and linking onto Hottentots-Holland Nature Reserve via Vergelegen Nature Reserve. Boland SWSA</b>	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to protected area.</li> </ul> <b>Abuts Boskloof Conservation Area and links onto Vergelegen Nature Reserve via Morgenster.</b>	✓		
<b>Landscape level Protected Area Expansion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape.</li> <li>Indicate if sites are part of Landscape Level Protected Area Expansion Implementation Plan.</li> </ul>		

<b>Implementation Plan</b>	<p>Yes, the properties are highlighted as CBA and SANBI red list of ecosystems. The area is critical for PAE within the City and consolidation the Schapenberg with a potential of linking the Schapenberg CA and Boskloof with Vergelegen NR.</p> <p>In addition the conservation of this area will make a contribution towards the 30x30 targets</p>
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</p> <p>SWSA - Yes (Boland) two seep wetland pockets have been mapped on the properties. Southwest Fynbos seeps. Might have to be verified and feedback sent to Nancy Job at SANBI for updates to the national wetlands map Supported: Jeanne, Andrie, Alana, Rhett, Ismat, Andrew</p> <p>Expansion of previous properties presented – will all declare at the same time.</p>
<b>Agreed stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve</b></li> <li>• Landowner willingness: Yes</li> </ul>
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - CCT</li> <li>• Legal costs – CCT</li> <li>• SG Diagram (if required) costs - CCT</li> <li>• Property sub-division (yes/no) – No</li> <li>• Title deed endorsement (yes/no) - Yes</li> <li>• Management plan – CCT</li> <li>• Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – CCT -M to L</li> <li>• Annual Audits – CCT - METT</li> </ul>

#### 4.9 PAARDEVLEI CONSERVATION AREA (EXPANSION): LS WEST (ANDRE ROSSOUW)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	Western
<b>Property Name</b>	Paardevlei
<b>Erf/Farm No</b>	Erf 22075 Somerset West (Paardevlei) Erf 22327 Somerset West (Paardevlei)
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Paardevlei Nature Reserve
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	Paardevlei CA_20250303 and Paardevlei potential offset area
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	76 ha
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	34° 05 '15.12"S 18°48 ' 49."E
<b>Picture of site</b>	Picture attached below

**CapeNature  
screening  
information**



WCBSP2023: Properties contain CBA I Terrestrial and Estuary.



Ecosystem type: Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (CR)(NP), Cape Flats Dune Strandveld (EN) (MP), Lourensford Alluvium Fynbos (CR)(PP)



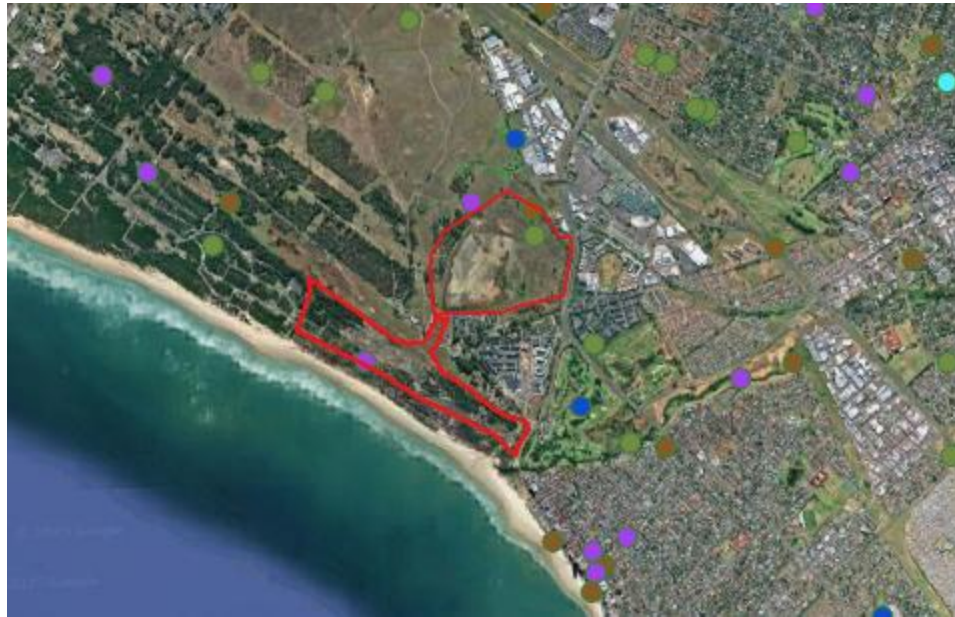
Proximity to other PA: Properties are in close proximity to Helderberg MPA and Lourens River Protected Natural Environment.



Strategic water source area: Northern property falls within the Boland SWSA.



Landscape Priority Map: Northern property is of a medium priority, Southern property (offset) is low to medium priority.



SOCC: *Lessertia tomentosa* (NT).


<p><b>Name of Landowner</b></p>	<p><i>City of Cape Town</i></p>
<p><b>Responsible person:</b></p>	<p><i>André Rossouw</i></p>
<p><b>Background / Condition of the property</b></p>	<p>The greater Paardevlei area has a long history and was first occupied by people over 200 000 years ago. The open land contains scatters of Early Stone Age stone tools that have been dispersed by the effects of time. Observations show that in the more recent past, Khoi Khoi or San groups camped by the estuary of the Lourens river leaving piles of shells, animal bones and stone tools. These sites, although somewhat damaged, are among the last left on the False Bay coast between Muizenberg and Gordon's Bay. Many others have been destroyed by modern property developments despite National Monuments Legislation.</p> <p>After the Cape was occupied by the first Europeans, free burgher farmers soon discovered the rich agricultural lands at Stellenbosch and Somerset West. One of the first owners of portions of the site was none other than Frans Van der Stel, the brother of the corrupt governor of the Cape, Willem Adriaan Van der Stel who built and farmed at Vergelegen. The early settlers were particularly attracted to the river mouth and Paardevlei because of the excellent fishing. The wealthy farmer, Martin Melck built a large canal linking Paardevlei with the Lourens river during the late 1700s in an attempt to encourage the breeding of fish.</p> <p>It was not until the 19th century that the first structures in the form of farmhouses were built in the vicinity of Paardevlei. Some of these were demolished when the explosives factory was established but others may still exist within the fabric of present farm buildings.</p> <p>There seems to have been little alteration to the landscape until the end of the 19th century when Rhodes consolidated several parcels of land to enable the building of a commercial explosives factory. The famous architect, Sir Herbert Baker designed some of the residential and administrative buildings. A number of these have survived until present with minimal alteration (Halkett and Hart 1996)</p> <p>Under natural conditions, Paardevlei was a seasonally inundated, isolated depressional wetland, which would have received water from a combination of surface and shallow subsurface flows It was a naturally shallow system, which was artificially deepened and extended by means of low berms during its use as a</p>

	<p>storage reservoir for the former AECl site. During this time, the vlei was gradually contaminated by heavy metals and nutrients, with the result that by the time that the AECl site was decommissioned, the vlei was hypertrophic, subject to frequent blooms of so-called blue-green algae and underlain by thick sludges of contaminated sediment. Despite this, the relatively deep waters of the vlei supported a large population of fish (primarily Carp), and numerous aquatic birds (Harding 2006 in Day 2024).</p> <p>Subsequently, during early phases of development planning around the use of the broader site, now known as the Paardevlei Site, the vlei was drained, and dredged, with the objective both of removing years' worth of contaminated sediments and deepening sections of the vlei. The berms themselves were also largely removed in 2007/2008, to improve wetland habitat along the vlei edges and to improve visual access from the surrounding development (Dewar and Louw 2007 in Day 2024).</p> <p>Recreational management objective being shelved in favour of a more pragmatic approach that entailed the re-design and management of Paardevlei as a shallow, seasonally inundated, inland water body.</p> <p>During its use by AECl, the vlei was filled via the Melck Sloot with water abstracted from the Lourens River. The Melck Sloot is an historic irrigation furrow, considered to be a significant heritage resource that has formed a feature in the historic landscape since the late 18th Century (Attwell 2007 in Day 2024). It was constructed to convey irrigation water to various farms and other land users in the area, by diverting water from the Lourens River into the Melck Sloot immediately downstream of the N2, by means of an adjustable sluice gate set in a concrete weir across the Melck Sloot channel (Arcus Gibb 2005 in Day 2024).</p> <p>The Melcksloot connection is moreover no longer utilised, given concerns about the threat to vlei management posed by at-times polluted water in the Lourens River (see Day 2009). Instead, the vlei is currently filled by direct precipitation and runoff from the Crescent Bypass channel. This artificial stormwater channel drains a catchment of some 66ha, to the northwest of Paardevlei (Bau-Afrika 2010) and was diverted into the vlei ca 2011 to supplement water supply to this system. This decision took cognisance of the relatively unpolluted water in the Crescent Bypass at that time (Day 2014).</p> <p>Paardevlei wetland ("the vlei) is located within the catchment area of the Lourens River, which drains into False Bay via its estuary, immediately east of the Paardevlei site. The vlei links hydrologically to the Lourens River via its outlet in the southern corner of the vlei.</p> <p>Other important wetlands that occur on the overall site but lie upstream of the flow pathways from Paardevlei itself include the Langvlei, which feeds into the Main Drain upstream of the outlet from Paardevlei, as well as numerous, largely perched wetland flats that historically once probably covered large areas of the site.</p> <p>Since the rehabilitation efforts, the ecological integrity of the area has been constantly improving. This is particularly in terms of both the quantity and diversity of bird species. The area has become extremely popular amongst the birding community and Paardevlei is now one of the top birding localities in Cape Town. Very many species frequent the area, but it is notable for the many species of waterfowl which breed here and for the migratory palearctic waders which spend the austral summer at the site.</p>	
<b>Vegetation types</b>	Cape Flats Sand Fynbos (CR), Swartland Shale Renosterveld (CR), Lourensford Alluvial Fynbos (CR), Boland Granite Fynbos (EN) and Cape Flats Dune Strandveld (EN)	
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b>	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –	
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1153 2007 1284 2078">YES ✓</td> <td data-bbox="1284 2007 1396 2078">NO X</td> </tr> </table>
YES ✓	NO X	
	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity;	✓

<p>This may repeat/include Clinchers below.</p>	<p><b>The site contains remnants of Critically Endangered Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, Swartland Shale Renosterveld, Lourensford Alluvial Fynbos, Endangered Boland Granite Fynbos and Endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld with at least 17 species of conservation concern (12 bird spp, 4 plants spp, and 1 reptile spp)</b></p>		
	<p>(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or  <b>The site has significant cultural, historical and archaeological interest in the form of Early Stone age Stone tools and shell middens (last remaining on the False Bay coastline). The cultural and historic Melcksloot was constructed in the 1700's. Buildings of architectural significance designed by Sir Herbert Baker. Buriel site and a cemetery of victims of the 1917 Flu pandemic.</b></p>	✓	
	<p>(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services;  <b>Long term protection of Critically Endangered ecosystems and wetlands in need of long-term conservation. Crucial area within the Lourens River Catchment</b></p>	✓	
<p><b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES objectives)</b></p>	<p>WCPAES / CAP-Map Themes:</p>	YES ✓	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Critically endangered ecosystem</i>  <b>Remnants of Critically Endangered Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, Swartland Shale Renosterveld, Lourensford Alluvial Fynbos, Boland Granite Fynbos and Endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld with at least 17 species of conservation concern. Important depressional wetlands and seep wetland system. It is an extremely interesting mosaic of habitats. The diversity of substrates provides an excellent opportunity for restoration and will provide an ideal receptor site for search and rescued material form sites in the vicinity.</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Under-protected ecosystem / Strategic landscapes</i>  <b>Severely under protected Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, Lourensford Alluvium Fynbos and Swartland Shale Renosterveld with associated wetland system. Strategic area linking the vlei with the coast and the Lourensriver estuary</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Essential habitat of key species</i>  <b>Critical area for avifaunal species especially migratory birds with 12 bird species of Conservation concern (6 LC, 3 VU, 2 NT, 1 CR) and 153 species recorded to date.</b>  <b>Paardevlei is now the largest seasonal wetland in Cape Town (Dr L Day pers coms) and because of this the site is incredibly important for palearctic wader species in summer.</b></li> </ul>	✓	

	<p>In addition Cape Fox, Bat-eared Fox and Caracal have all been recorded in the area recently. These species have been extirpated from the surrounding areas.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems <b>The vlei is hydrologically linked to the Lourens River estuary</b> <b>The coastal section via the Rheinmetall Denel section adjoins the Helderberg MPA.</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater ecosystems <b>The area falls within the Lourens River catchments and contains numerous wetland systems, streams and seeps. The main vlei is approx. 50 ha of seasonal wetland.</b></li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate corridor/strategic water source area <b>The coastal section falls within the Coastal Edge that runs along the False Bay coastline.</b></li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to protected area. <b>The coastal section via the Rheinmetall Denel section will form a critical coastal corridor linking the mouths of the Lourens River and the Eerste River as well as linking Macassar Dunes to the Paardevlei NR.</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Landscape level Protected Area Expansion Implementation Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape.</li> <li>Indicate if site/s are part of Landscape Level Protected Area Expansion Implementation Plan. Yes, area around vlei is highlighted as CBA and SANBI red list of ecosystems. The area is critical for PAE within the City and part of the larger expansion priority of linking the vlei with the coast and coastline between the Lourens river mouth and the Eerste river mouth. In addition the conservation of this area will make a contribution towards the 30x30 targets</li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box The area is degraded and there are alien invasive plants (mainly gums) but has huge potential for restoration.</p> <p>Supported: Andrew, Adrian, Antoinette, Leandra, Ismat, Andrie, Steven, Alana, Jeanne, Keir, Antoinette.</p>		
<b>Agreed stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve (also try to include coastal properties)</b></li> <li>Landowner willingness: Yes</li> </ul>		
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - CCT</li> <li>Legal costs – CCT</li> <li>SG Diagram (if required) costs - CCT</li> <li>Property sub-division (yes/no) – No</li> <li>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) - Yes</li> <li>Management plan – CCT (currently is a EMP in place compiled by Liz Day</li> <li>Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, HIM/L) – CCT -H</li> <li>Annual Audits – CCT - METT</li> </ul>		

4.10 **HONEYCOMB MOUNTAIN NATURE RESERVE: LS CENTRAL (SHAQUILLE BENJAMIN)**

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	Central
<b>Property Name</b>	HoneyComb Mountain
<b>Erf/Farm No</b>	Portion 132 of 559
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Honeycomb Mountain Nature Reserve
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	<i>Submit shapefiles 1 week prior to the review committee meeting</i>
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	512.73
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	34.345100°S 18.962351°E
<b>Picture of site</b>	





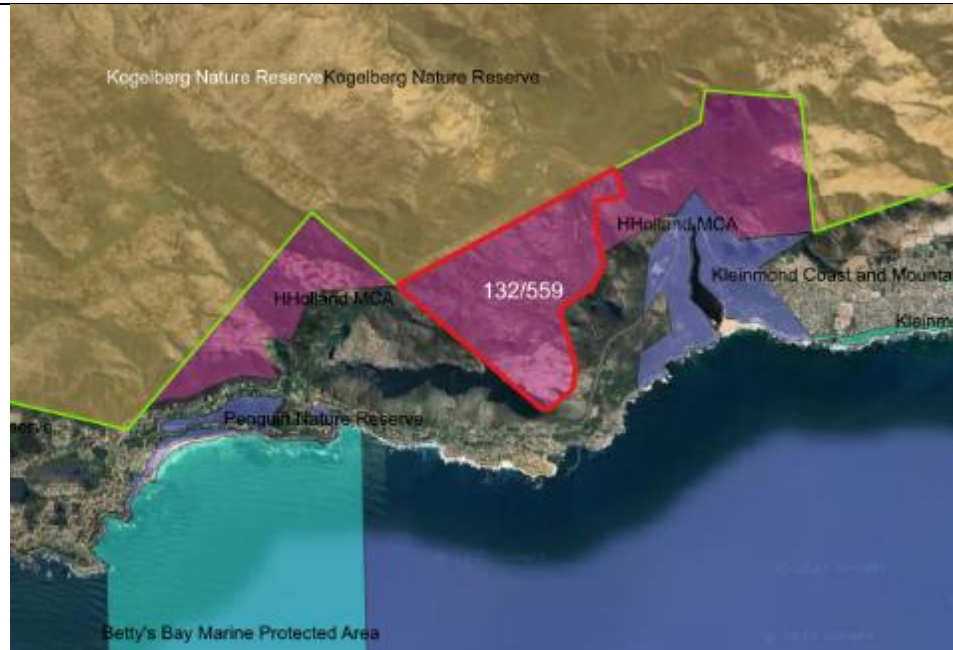
**CapeNature  
screening  
information**



Ecosystem type: National Vegetation Map: Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (CR)(WP).



WC BSP2023: Property is CBAI as its classified as MCA.



Proximity to other PA: Honeycomb borders Kogelberg Nature Reserve and is in close proximity to Kleinmond Coast and Mountain Local nature reserve, Penguin Nature Reserve, Betty's Bay MPA and falls within the Hottentots Holland MCA.



Strategic water source areas: Property falls within the Boland SWSA.



Climate adaptation corridors: Property falls within the Climate Adaptation corridor.



Landscape Priority Map: Property is of a medium priority.



SOCC: Protea angustata (VU), Leucospermum oleifolium (NT), Protea scabra (VU), Protea lepidocarpodendron (NT), Diastella fraternal (Rare), Leucospermum cordifolium (NT).



<b>Name of Landowner</b>	Ashleigh van Zuydam (flowersynthesis@gmail.com)		
<b>Name of site representative</b>	Ashleigh van Zuydam		
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	Shaquille Benjamin		
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	Near-natural to natural – The veld is in excellent condition, showing no evidence of past agricultural use or excessive fire frequency. The Palmiet River runs through the property.		
<b>Vegetation types</b>	Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (CR) Hangklip Sand Fynbos (CR)		
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –	YES ✓	NO X
	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; Justification: Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos Critically Endangered BT target – 30% Contribution to BT target – 0.56% Cumulative progress BT target – 77.25		
	Hangklip Sand Fynbos Critically Endangered BT target – 30% Contribution to BT target – 0.01% Cumulative progress BT target – 24.37%		
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification:		
	(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification:		

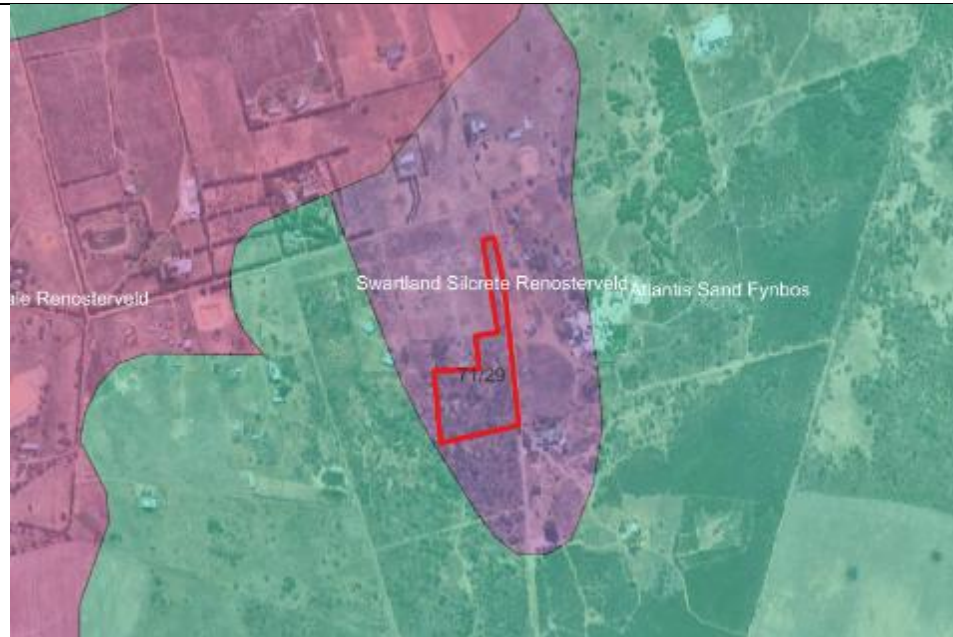
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property contains two Critically Endangered vegetation types: Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos Hangklip Sand Fynbos</li> <li>The Palmiet River flows through the lower sections of the property: It is a key freshwater feature Requires ongoing protection to safeguard its ecological function and biodiversity value</li> </ul>		
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	WCPAES Criteria:	YES ✓	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Threatened ecosystems</i> <i>Justification:</i> Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos Critically Endangered BT target – 30% Contribution to BT target – 0.56% Cumulative progress BT target – 77.25</li> <li>Hangklip Sand Fynbos Critically Endangered BT target – 30% Contribution to BT target – 0.01% Cumulative progress BT target – 24.37%</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes</i> <i>Justification:</i> Hangklip Sand Fynbos Critically Endangered BT target – 30% Contribution to BT target – 0.01% Cumulative progress BT target – 24.37%</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Essential habitat for priority species</i> <i>Justification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amphithalea stokoei (NT)</li> <li>Amphithalea tomentosa (NT)</li> <li>Aristea oligocephala</li> <li>Cliffortia heterophylla (Rare)</li> <li>Cyclopia genistoides (NT)</li> <li>Diastella fraterna (Rare)</li> <li>Disa atrorubens (NT)</li> <li>Erica thomae thomae (Rare)</li> <li>Gladiolus cermineus (VU)</li> <li>Hypodiscus alternans (VU)</li> <li>Ixia micrandra (NT)</li> <li>Lachenalia peers (VU)</li> <li>Leucadendron linifolium (NT)</li> <li>Leucospermum conocarpodendron viridum (NT)</li> <li>Leucospermum cordifolium (NT)</li> <li>Leucospermum oleifolium (NT)</li> <li>Merciera azurea (EN)</li> <li>Merciera leptoloba (NT)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Metalasia lichtensteinii</i> (Rare)</li> <li>• <i>Mimetes hirtus</i> (VU)</li> <li>• <i>Nivenia stokoei</i> (Rare)</li> <li>• <i>Protea lepidocarpodendron</i> (NT)</li> <li>• <i>Serruria ascendens</i> (NT)</li> <li>• <i>Serruria rubricaulis</i> (VU)</li> <li>• <i>Serruria elongata</i> (NT)</li> <li>• <i>Sonderothamnus petraeus</i> (Rare)</li> <li>• Cape Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i></p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Freshwater ecosystems</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> Southwest Sandstone Fynbos Flat Wetlands The Palmiet River</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Strategic Water Source Areas</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> Boland Strategic Watersource Area</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Climate change and connectivity corridors</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> Kogelberg Climate Adaptation Corridor</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> Directly borders <b>Kogelberg Nature Reserve</b></p> <p>Close proximity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Betty's Bay MPA</li> <li>• Sea Farm Private Nature Reserve</li> <li>• Brodie Link nature Reserve</li> <li>• Kleinmond Coastal Nature Reserve</li> <li>• Rooisand Nature Reserve</li> </ul>		
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	Yes, Farm portion is ranked 5		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p><i>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</i></p> <p>No wetlands mapped on the property, but 100% likelihood of at least seep wetlands of the Southwest Fynbos Bioregion.</p> <p>Supported: Antoinette, Jeanne, Andrew, Leandra, Andre, Andrie</p>		
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve</b></li> <li>• Landowner willingness: Landowner is considering nature reserve status in perpetuity</li> </ul>		
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents – WWF-SA</i></li> <li>• <i>Legal costs – WWF-SA</i></li> <li>• <i>SG Diagram (if required) costs -</i></li> <li>• <i>Property sub-division (yes/no) – No</i></li> <li>• <i>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) - Yes</i></li> <li>• <i>Management plan – WWF-SA</i></li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) - L</li> <li>• Annual Audits – WWF-SA</li> </ul>
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**4.11 CECILIA’S CORNER CONSERVATION AREA: LS WEST (JACQUES VAN DER MERWE)**

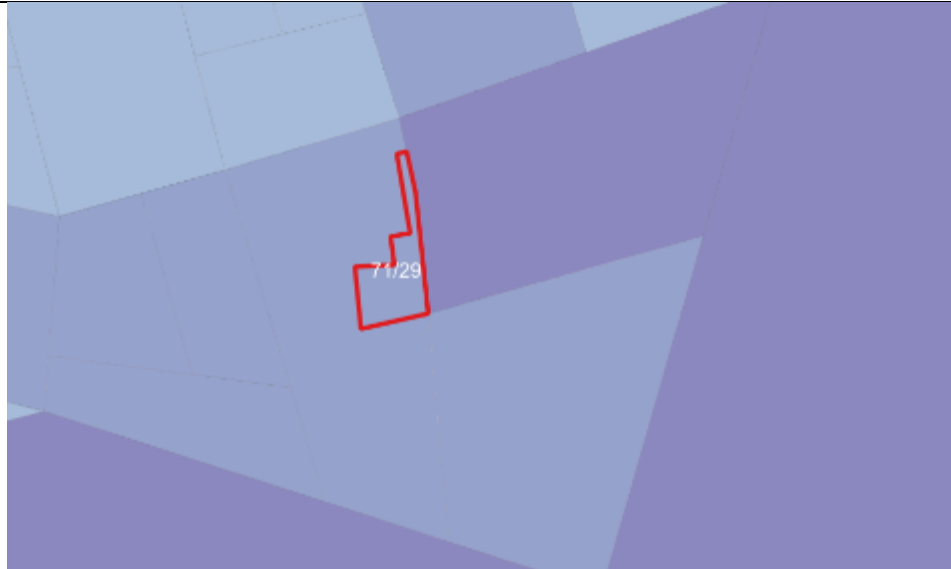
<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	West
<b>Property Name</b>	Thabula Farm
<b>Erf/Farm No</b> (subject to confirmation during due diligence process)	Portion 71 Cape Farm Driefonteinen No. 29.
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	<b>Cecelia’s Corner Conservation Area</b>
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	Cecelias Corner Conservation Area.shp
<b>Area (ha’s)</b>	3.0
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	18° 32’ 21” E 33° 37’ 38” S
<b>Picture of site</b>	
<b>CapeNature screening information</b>	 <p>WCBSP2023: Cecelias corner contains CBA2 terrestrial.</p>



Ecosystem type: National Veg Map: Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld (CR)(NP).



Proximity to other PA: Cecelias corners is in close proximity to Herons Roost, Franco Three Fountains and Quantum Foods Stewardship sites.



Landscape Priority Map: Celecia is of a medium priority.



SOCC: *Leucadendron thymifolium* (EN)

<b>Name of Landowner</b>	<i>Cecelia Brummer</i>
<b>Name of site representative</b>	<i>Cecelia Brummer</i>
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	Jacques vd Merwe (City of CT)
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	<p>Healthy population of <i>Marasmodes fasciculata</i> discovered in 2016, but no interest in conservation at the time. In 2025, new tenant on the farm convinced that landowner to consider conservation. Two distinct remnants occur on the property, a high quality silcrete outcrop and a fair condition aeolian dune ridge. Fifteen TOCC was recorded in a single visit including 2 x CR, 1 x Rare, 3 x EN, 6 x VU &amp; 3 x NT.</p> <p>The lower slopes of the property was quite heavily invaded by woody Acacias' and the flat areas are all historically cultivated. The area used to be grazed by horses, but they are now housed elsewhere, and the land has remained unused for nearly 5 years. The property lies in a narrow corridor linking the Three Fountains NR to the Schoongezicht Core Flora Site.</p>

<b>Vegetation types</b>	Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld (Critically Endangered) 0.11 % contribution to goal.		
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –	YES ✓	NO X
	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; Justification: Critically Endangered Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld is near-pristine condition with 2 x CR species.	X	
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification:		X
	(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification: Silcrete Renosterveld habitat is always isolated, but requires sensitive management to retain in good condition.	X	
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	WCPAES Criteria:	YES ✓	NO X
	• <i>Threatened ecosystems</i> Justification: Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld is Critically Endangered	X	
	• <i>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes</i> Justification: Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld is Poorly Protected (2.13 % met of 26 % target)	X	
	• <i>Essential habitat for priority species</i> Justification: Critically Endangered species include <i>Marasmodes fasciculata</i> & <i>Pelargonium heterophyllum</i> .	X	
	• <i>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</i> Justification:		X
	• <i>Freshwater ecosystems</i> Justification:		X
	• <i>Strategic Water Source Areas</i> Justification: West Coast Aquifer national SWSA for groundwater	X	
	• <i>Climate change and connectivity corridors</i> Justification:		X
	• <i>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</i> Justification:		X
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape.</i> N/A</li> <li>• <i>Indicate if sites are part of Landscape Priority Map.</i> Lower priority, connector site, but good species.</li> </ul>		

<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p>Stands of IAS on the lower slopes, fencing mostly absent on eastern boundary. Bulk water mainline runs in the road servitude, but was leaking resulting in the excavation into the conservation area resulting in the loss of 100 m<sup>2</sup> of pristine habitat.</p> <p>Alien clearing is being done through Dept. Agriculture: LandCare programme. Fencing is being done through TMF: Technical Incentive.</p> <p>West Coast Aquifer national SWSA for groundwater</p> <p>Supported: Andrie, Jeanne, Andrew, Andre, Wesley</p>
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Biodiversity Agreement</b></li> <li>• <i>Landowner willingness: Biodiversity Partnership Agreement at the moment</i></li> </ul>
<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents - CoCT</i></li> <li>• <i>Legal costs – CoCT</i></li> <li>• <i>SG Diagram (if required) costs – N/A</i></li> <li>• <i>Property sub-division (yes/no) – No</i></li> <li>• <i>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) – Maybe in future</i></li> <li>• <i>Management plan - CoCT</i></li> <li>• <i>Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – M CoCT</i></li> <li>• <i>Annual Audits - CoCT</i></li> </ul>

#### 4.12 JONGENSGAT PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE: LS SOUTH (MICHAEL HANSON)

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	South
<b>Property Name</b>	Jongensgat
<b>Erf/Farm No</b> (subject to confirmation during due diligence process)	Erf 558 Jongensgat
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	Jongensgat Private Nature Reserve
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	Jongensgat PNR
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	144ha
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	<b>34.412436°S 21.365622°E</b>

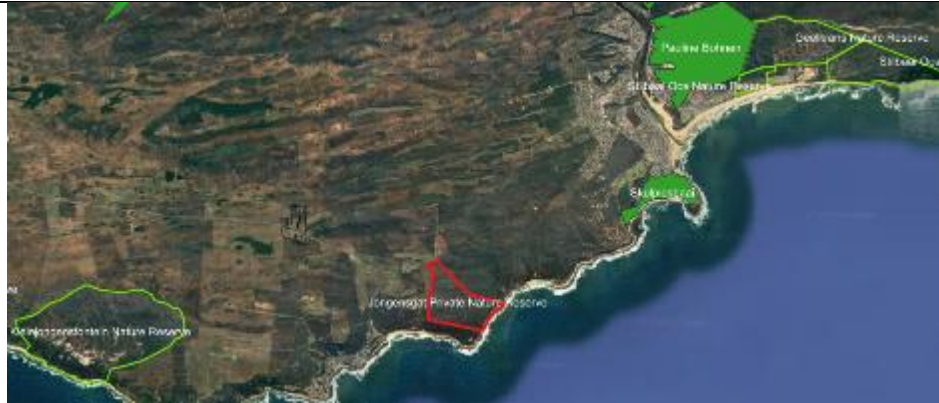
**Picture of site**



**CapeNature screening information**



Ecosystem type: Hartenbos Dune Thicket (EN) (PP).



Proximity to other PA: Jongensgat is situated East of Kleinjongensfontein NR and Southwest of Skulpiesbaai Stewardship site and Geelkrans NR.



Landscape Priority Map: Jongensgat did not register on the priority map as it is protected area.



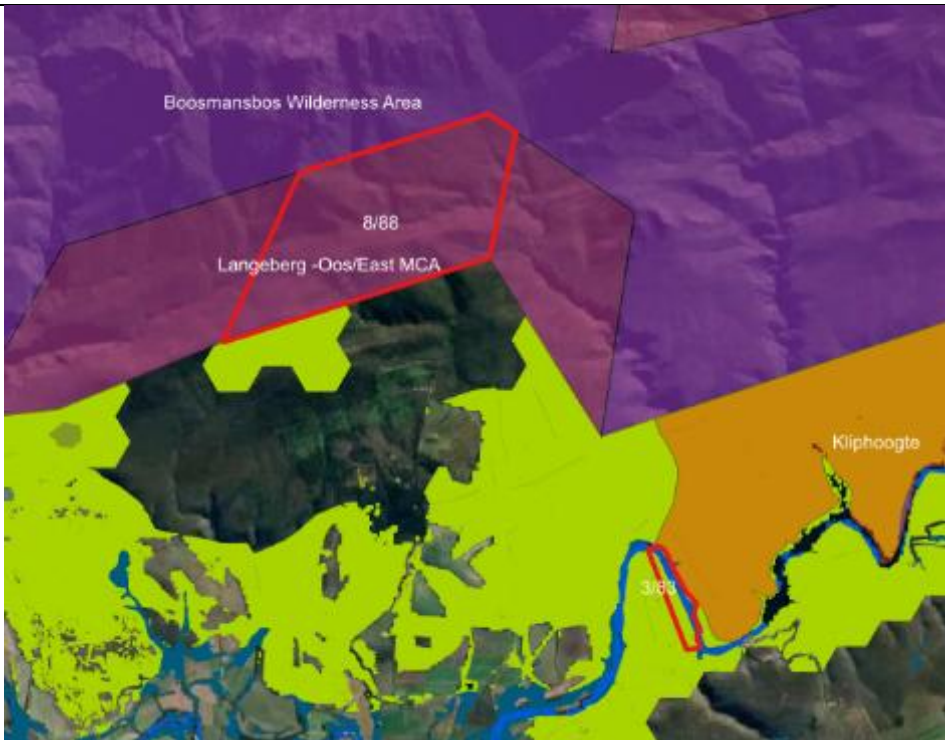
SOCC: *Geissorhiza tenella* (NT), *Freesia leichtlinii* Klatt *alba* (NT), *Lampranthus ceriseus* (VU)

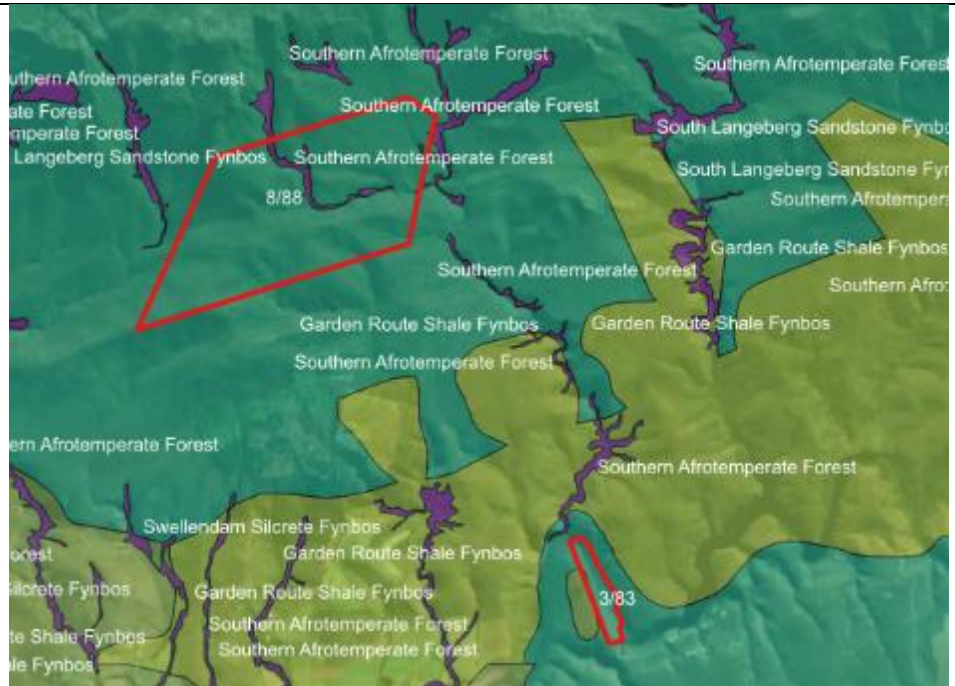
<b>Name of Landowner</b>	<i>Hoon Trust</i>		
<b>Name of site representative</b>	<i>Mr. EP Hoon</i>		
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	<i>Michael Hanson</i>		
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	<i>According to WCBF habitat condition QGIS layer, for Garden Route and Little Karoo. The property is classified as natural and near natural vegetation. No notable signs of historical agriculture nor degradation of vegetation. It must be mentioned the landowner uses brush cutting to manage the vegetation but only vegetation 1m in height.</i>		
<b>Vegetation types</b>	Hartenbos Dune Thicket (145ha) which is Classified as Endangered vegetation type, 2018 vegetation map. Mucina and Rutherford classifies vegetation as Blombos Strandveld, South Coastal Forrest and Albertina sand fynbos. Gourits vegetation fine scale classifies the area into Stilbaai dune thicket (122ha) and Gourits dune thicket (22ha).		
<b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b> This may repeat/include Clinchers below.	(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –		
		YES ✓	NO X
	(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity; Justification: Vegetation is natural and in pristine condition, vegetation type is protected in other protected areas (local and provincial) is already a gazette PNR and creates an anchor to link local authority reserve with property along the coast.	✓	
	(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification: Unsure. Stilbaai Jongensfontein coastline has recorded shellmiddins that were created by Khoi inhabitants. The likelihood is that on closer inspection there may be archaeological interests on the site.		x
(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification: Vegetation is natural and in pristine condition, vegetation type is protected in other protected areas (local and provincial) is already a gazette PNR and creates an anchor to link local authority reserve with property along the coast.	✓		
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	<i>WCPAES Criteria:</i>	YES ✓	NO X
	• <i>Threatened ecosystems</i> Justification: <i>Hartenbos Dune Ticket (EN) Target already reached 41.8%.</i>	✓	
	• <i>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes</i> Justification: <i>According to CN ecosystem status calculations document. If a Biodiversity target for a particular vegetation type is less than 50% then it is considered as poorly protected, as in this case.</i>	✓	
	• <i>Essential habitat for priority species</i> Justification:	✓	

	<p>Threatened and unprotected plant species hotspots (There are 15 threatened and vulnerable flora species on the property) property justifies a plant species hotspot. There are also historical records of two endangered butterfly species, namely <i>lepidochrysops littoralis</i> and <i>Aloeides orientis</i>).</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> If the scattered protected areas along the coast could be connected in through Stewardship toward the east linking the property and Skulpiesbaai local authority reserve, a coast corridor between Geelkraans and Jogensgat PNR potential would be created.</p>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Freshwater ecosystems</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> The is presence of a NEFPA wetland on the property as well as season pan in the centre of reserve. Prescom with Mr. Hoon</p>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Strategic Water Source Areas</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> <i>Located within the greater Breede-olifants water management area</i></p>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Climate change and connectivity corridors</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> Potential exists to link other properties to the east, joining up with local authority NR.</p>		x
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Justification:</i> Within a ten-kilometer radius, there are provincial and local authority NR's</p>	✓	
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape. Local Riversdale office is at capacity with Stewardship sites in maintenance. Gourits Cluster Biosphere Reserve based in Riversdale has recently appointed 4 extension officers. One is currently operating in the area between Gouritsmond and Vermaaklijkheid. Could be a partnership if willing.</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicate if sitels are part of Landscape Priority Map. BSP priority map places the property in tier 3 "less priority" the PNR is also identified under less important under the V&amp;V program as tier 3.</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	<p><i>Include discussion/comments, also from MS Teams chat-box</i></p> <p>Some seeps have been mapped toward the lower end of the property (National Wetlands Map 6 beta version). Albany Thicket Bioregion, where seeps are vulnerable &amp; poorly protected. Brush-cutting is a worry – need to advise landowner on better practices. No EA can be transferred to new owner through non-substantial amendment.</p> <p>Vicky: Yes, discourage uninformed brush cutting and get rid of the clump of IAPs.</p> <p>Supported: Andrew, Anita, Andre, Vicky, Jeanne</p>		
<b>Recommended stewardship status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve</b></li> <li>• <i>Landowner willingness: Yes</i></li> </ul>		

<b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents – Verification document signed, Trust resolution signed, EA condition stated Stewardship agreement to be concluded</i></li> <li>• <i>Legal costs – Landowner to cover zonation costs. CN cover the process of regularization and finalise compliance with Act</i></li> <li>• <i>SG Diagram (if required) costs - None</i></li> <li>• <i>Property sub-division (yes/no) – No</i></li> <li>• <i>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) – required – Yes</i></li> <li>• <i>Management plan - Landowner</i></li> <li>• <i>Maintenance of site (also include the level of maintenance required, H/M/L) – M. GCBR may be a partner</i></li> <li>• <i>Annual Audits – CN? With GCBR if willing</i></li> </ul>
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#### 4.13 KLIPHOOGTE AND BROKEN HILL (EXPANSION OF WILDERNESS NATURE RESERVE: LS SOUTH (KEIR LYNCH))

<b>CapeNature Landscape</b>	Central
<b>Property Name</b>	Klip Hoogte and Broken Hill
<b>Erf/Farm No</b>	Klip Hoogte: Portion 3 of Farm 83 (T7910/1916) Broken Hill: Portion 8 of Farm 88 (T7903/1916)
<b>Proposed Protected Area Name</b>	It is proposed that the two properties would be included as part of the recently proclaimed Wilderness Nature Reserve.
<b>Shapefile file name</b>	<i>Forever Fynbos_Stewardship Review Sites_181125.gpkg</i>
<b>Area (ha's)</b>	Klip Hoogte - 21.1278 Ha and Broken Hill - 303.9575 Ha
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>	Klip Hoogte – Broken Hill -
<b>Picture of site</b>	See Below.
<b>CapeNature screening information</b>	 <p>WCBSP2023: Both properties are CBAI Terrestrial. 8/88 (MCA) and 3/83 contain CBAI Rivers.</p>



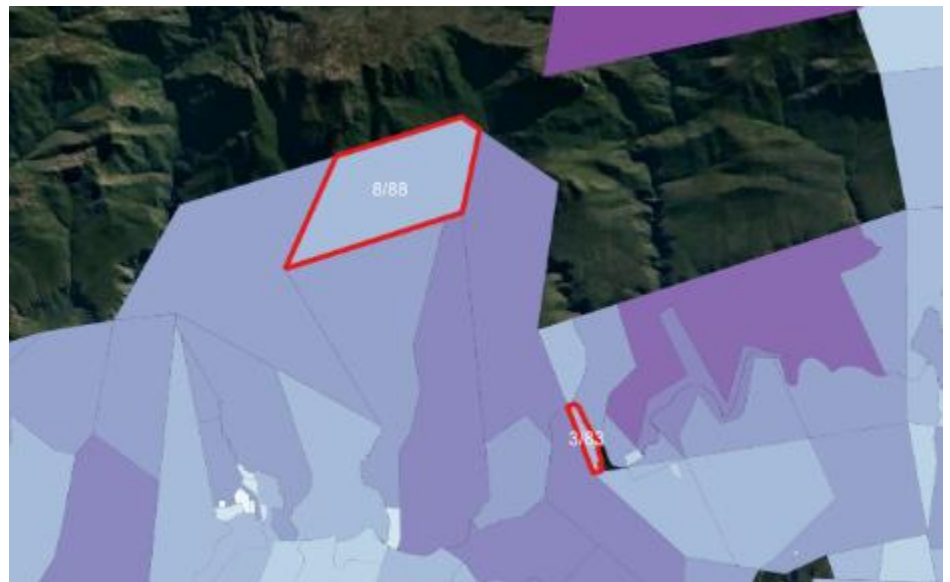
Ecosystem types: South Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos (LC)(WP), Southern Afrotemperate Forest (LC)(WP), Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos (EN)(PP).




Proximity to other PA: 8/88 is within MCA and borders Boosmansbos Wilderness Area. 3/83 Borders Wilderness Nature Reserve (Stew site). Both properties fall East of Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve.



Climate adaptation corridor and Strategic water source areas: Both properties fall within the Langeberg SVSA, while property 8/88 falls within the climate adaptation corridor.



Landscape priority map: Properties are of a low to medium priority.

	 <p data-bbox="512 689 1458 719">SOCC: <i>Spatalla parilis</i> (NT), <i>Lobelia dasyphylla</i> (rare)</p>									
<b>Name of Landowner</b>	Michael Raimondo									
<b>Name of site representative</b>	Michael Raimondo									
<b>Responsible facilitator:</b>	Keir Lynch									
<b>Background / Condition of the property</b>	<p>Broken Hill and Klip Hoogte are in a ‘pristine’ condition with no commercial agricultural activity on either site, and no evidence of overgrazing or ploughed lands. Broken Hill is part of the Langeberg East Mountain Catchment Area and borders directly on the Boosmansbos Wilderness Area (CN GVB Complex). Both properties have been completely cleared of invasive alien plants, and recent (October 2025) wildfires will allow for targeted clearing of the germinating seed bank before any seed can be added to the area.</p>									
<b>Vegetation types</b>	Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos (EN), Southern Afrotemprate Forest (LC) and South Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos (LC)									
<p data-bbox="199 1256 368 1357"><b>NEM:PAA Declaration S23(2)(b)</b></p> <p data-bbox="199 1357 405 1458">This may repeat/include Clinchers below.</p>	<p data-bbox="512 1256 1243 1323">(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) may only be issued (b) to protect the area if the area –</p> <p data-bbox="512 1375 1243 1576">(i) has significant natural features or biodiversity. Justification: the properties are in a ‘pristine’ condition supporting numerous endemic species across three ecosystems. The Duiwenhoks River has been cleared of invasive alien plant species and indigenous freshwater fish species have been recorded in the river.</p> <p data-bbox="512 1576 1243 1850">(ii) is of scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological interest; or Justification: SASS5 macroinvertebrate monitoring is undertaken on the Duiwenhoks River by the Grootvadersbos Conservancy. Nick Helme is implementing botanical studies across the sites and broader Forever Fynbos, Forever Wild Project Area and Bionerds will implement rapid biodiversity assessments during the two year project window.</p> <p data-bbox="512 1883 1243 2051">(iii) is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services; Justification: The sites are included in the Langeberg National Strategic Water Source Area which is critical for water</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1254 1330 1501 2051"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1254 1330 1385 1375">YES ü</th> <th data-bbox="1385 1330 1501 1375">NO X</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1254 1375 1385 1576">ü</td> <td data-bbox="1385 1375 1501 1576"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1254 1576 1385 1883">ü</td> <td data-bbox="1385 1576 1501 1883"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1254 1883 1385 2051">ü</td> <td data-bbox="1385 1883 1501 2051"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES ü	NO X	ü		ü		ü	
YES ü	NO X									
ü										
ü										
ü										

	provisioning for towns and agricultural commercial activity to the south of the catchment.		
<b>Clinchers / Qualifying criteria (include contribution to WCPAES criteria)</b>	<i>WCPAES Criteria:</i>	YES ü	NO X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Threatened ecosystems</i> Justification: A threatened ecosystem does occur on Klip Hoogte, notably Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos.</li> </ul>	ü	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes</i> Justification: Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos occurs on Klip Hoogte and while the extent of the ecosystem is small with no real contribution to its conservation target, there is opportunity to potentially secure more of the system on the property directly to Klip Hoogte's western boundary. Through the Forever Fynbos, Forever Wild project. The remaining ecosystems are adequately protected, and conservation targets have been met.</li> </ul>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Essential habitat for priority species</i> Justification: The Duiwenhoks River, a FEPA River, supports populations of indigenous freshwater fish, notably redfin.</li> </ul>	ü	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Marine, estuarine, and coastal systems</i> Justification:</li> </ul>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Freshwater ecosystems</i> Justification: The Duiwenhoks River is a Freshwater Ecosystem Priority, CBA 1 and CBA 2 Aquatic categories would be conserved.</li> </ul>	ü	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Strategic Water Source Areas</i> Justification: Broken Hill is already included under NEMPA as a Mountain Catchment Area, but requires full protection under the Act. Both properties fall within the Langeberg National Strategic Water Source Area.</li> </ul>	ü	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Climate change and connectivity corridors</i> Justification:</li> </ul>		X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Sub-set criteria - Proximity to protected area.</i> Justification: Both properties adjoin protected areas. Broken Hill connects to the Boosmansbos Wilderness Area (CN GVB BR Complex) and Klip Hoogte borders directly on the recently proclaimed Wilderness Nature Reserve (CN Biodiversity Steward Programme).</li> </ul>	ü	
<b>Landscape Priority Map site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Prior engagement with, and support from relevant CapeNature Landscape.</i></li> <li><i>Indicate if site/s are part of Landscape Priority Map.</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Concerns / comments</b>	Klip Hoogte and Broken Hill have been included in the Forever Fynbos, Forever Wild Project which is implemented by Bionerds and funded by the Table Mountain Fund. The project aims to grow the conservation network on the north and south facing slopes of the Landberg Mountain, from the Boosmansbos Wilderness Area		

	<p>to east of Gysmanshoek Pass. Priority deliverables include a landscape scale alien clearing strategy and formal protected area expansion, linking existing protected area across the project area. Both properties would contribute towards this goal. Numerous partnerships (Grootvadersbos Conservancy, CapeNature, BGCMA, Breede Gouritz Biosphere, Bionerds Forever Fynbos, Forever Wild Project) are ongoing across both properties.</p> <p>Massive investment in invasive alien plant clearing on both properties, and their neighbors, has been implemented by a highly committed, conservation minded landowner who owns the Wilderness Natures Reserve. The properties would be included in the Wilderness Nature Reserve complex.</p> <p>The opportunity to develop a multi-stakeholder conservation footprint is massive and the formal protection of these sites would contribute towards that.</p> <p>Klip Hoogte &amp; Broken Hill (Wilderness NR Expansion) Broken Hill - Falls in Langeberg Climate adaptation corridor Many Southern Fynbos Bioregion (western side) and Eastern Fynbos-Renosterveld Bioregion (to the east) wetlands along the slopes down to the Duiwenhoks River. Seeps are vulnerable &amp; moderately protected (both bioregions). Wetlands associated with upstream along Duiwenhoks River itself, classified as valley-bottom wetlands (critically endangered &amp; poorly protected for Eastern Fynbos-Renosterveld), downstream along river floodplain wetland of Southern Fynbos Bioregion (critically endangered &amp; not protected). Black harrier presence.</p> <p>Supported: Marianne, Jeanne, Anita, Antoinette, Alana, Vicky</p>
<p><b>Recommended stewardship status</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualify for: Nature Reserve</b></li> <li>• <i>Landowner willingness:</i> Extremely High. Should the properties qualify for Nature Reserve, the landowner has indicated willingness to commence the proclamation process immediately.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Responsibilities (indicate who is responsible for which action)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Landowner Negotiations and legal documents – Bionerds/TMF.</i></li> <li>• <i>Legal costs – Alouise please comment.</i></li> <li>• <i>SG Diagram (if required) costs – Not Applicable.</i></li> <li>• <i>Property sub-division (yes/no) – Not Applicable.</i></li> <li>• <i>Title deed endorsement (yes/no) - Alouise please comment.</i></li> <li>• <i>Management plan – Bionerds/TMF.</i></li> <li>• <i>Maintenance of site - Landowner (IAP clearing has been implemented and follow up operations will target seedlings post-fire. Cost is estimated to be low in comparison to investment already made on site.</i></li> <li>• <i>Annual Audits – Bionerds, to eventually hand over to CapeNature after two years if project extension cannot be secured though external funding streams.</i></li> </ul>

The meeting was closed at 15:03.

**5. DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

Stewardship Review Committee meeting: 24 February 2025

**6. CLOSURE**