DRAFT

FARMING DEVELOPMENT - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMP)

FOR

THE PROPOSED CULTIVATION OF VIRGIN SOIL ON DE GOREE FARM NO. 100, PORTION 19, WORCESTER

Prepared for: De Goree Farming (Pty) Ltd
AUGUST 2011

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1. BACKGROUND

This Farming Development Environmental Management Program (EMP) provides an operational framework with regards to the proposed cultivation of an additional 30 ha of virgin soil on De Goree, Farm 100/19, Robertson, hereafter referred to as the Property.

De Goree Farming is a land reform project. The 138 ha farm is 52% BBBEE owned by 116 individuals and 48% is owned by Van Loveren PTY (LTD). De Goree Farm presently has 49 ha under vineyards, which were aimed to be enlarged over time as more water was received. An increased vineyard footprint will significantly increase the agricultural potential (and economic viability) of this project.

This EMP is required to conform to conditions as set out in the Acknowledgement of Receipt of the latest Application Form for Basic Assessment, issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning’s (DEA&DP) on the 11th of November 2010.

The EMP has been drafted taking into account the Western Cape Provincial Guideline for Environmental Management Plans (2005). The scope and the level of detail have been adjusted to an appropriately restricted level, reflecting the following considerations:

- The assessment of impacts
- Mitigation & monitoring requirements
- Legal requirements
- The complexity of the project activities

In addition, this EMP has been drafted taking into consideration such comments as have been received from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with regard to the proposed farming development.

Start-up, development (daily/weekly) and post development (operational) checklists are included in Annexure E to facilitate site inspections by the Environmental Control Officer.

2. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The legislation that is relevant to this development is briefly outlined below.
2.1. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

The National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) makes provision for the identification and assessment of activities that are potentially detrimental to the environment and which require authorization from the relevant authorities based on the findings of an environmental impact assessment (EIA). NEMA is a national act, which is enforced by the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs. These powers are delegated in the Western Cape to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP).

According to the regulations of Section 24(5) of NEMA (EIA Regulations 2010), authorisation is required for the following activities related to the proposed farming development on Farm 100/19, Robertson:

Government Notice R546 of 2010, listed activities:

13 The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation.
   a) Critical biodiversity areas and ecological support areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority.

14 The clearance of an area of 5 hectares or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation,
   a) In Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Northwest and Western Cape: All areas outside urban areas.

2.2. CONSERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ACT

The purpose of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) provides for control over the utilization of the natural agricultural resources in order to promote the conservation of the soil, the water sources, vegetation and to combat weeds and invader plants.

A separate application for the cultivation of virgin soil was submitted to the National Department of Agriculture and Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF); Director Land Use and Soil Management (LUSM).

2.3. NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT

The protection and management of South Africa’s heritage resources are controlled by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). South African National Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is the enforcing authority and in the Western
Cape, SAHRA have, in most cases, delegated this authority to Heritage Western Cape (HWC).

In terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, SAHRA and/or HWC will require a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) where certain categories of development are proposed. Section 38(8) also makes provision for the assessment of heritage impacts as part of an EIA process and indicates that if such an assessment is found to be adequate, a separate HIA is not required.

The National Heritage Resources Act requires relevant authorities to be notified regarding this proposed development, as the following activities are applicable:

- “Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5 000 m² in extent”.

An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was submitted to HWC. No important archaeological remains were documented. HWC issued a RoD on the 13th of April 2011 and accepted the recommendations of the AIA. It was requested that an archaeological monitoring plan must be presented to HWC for approval. An archaeological monitoring plan was compiled by the Agency for Cultural Resource Management (ACRM): incorporated into this EMP.

3. DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW

3.1. LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The Property is located in the Central Breede River Valley, approximately 7 km west of Robertson. The entire property is 138 ha in extent of which approximately 49 ha is already under cultivation with vineyards (western half of the Property).

Four land parcels (30 ha in total) were identified for the cultivation of new vineyards. The proposed activity will be undertaken on flat, arable areas on the eastern half of the property. The site predominantly consists of an untransformed area with sections used for agriculture (grazing). The site is traversed by existing farm tracks. The Goree/Riverside road (from which the Property is accessed) and the railway line cross through this portion of the property.

Existing roads and infrastructure will be utilized by the development.
3.2. RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

The Landowner (De Goree Farming (Pty) Ltd) proposes to clear 30 ha of vegetation on the Property for the establishment of new vineyards.

The development or “construction” phase described for the purposes on this EMP consist of:

- The clearing of natural vegetation.
- Physical preparation (ripping/ploughing) of the soil for cultivation.
- The planting of vineyards.

The operational phase described for the purposes on this EMP consist of:

- Standard commercial farming practices associated with the vineyards, including pruning, application of agro chemicals and fertilisers and harvesting.
- No storage or processing activities will take place on the property and no effluent will be generated by the farming development.
- Farm produce (wine grapes) will be processed at the Van Loveren Winery near Robertson.

The decommissioning phase described for the purposes on this EMP consist of:

- It is highly unlikely that the proposed development would ever be decommissioned.
- Should the vineyard development be decommissioned, an adequate cover crop must be planted to stabilize the soil in order to prevent erosion. The site should be allowed to rehabilitate naturally. Alien invasive plants should be cleared and not allowed to establish.

3.3. THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The proposed development is in line with the surrounding land uses which are predominantly agricultural related (vineyards, orchards, farm dams and workers housing). Other features within the surrounding area include the Vinkrivier (western border of the property), a railway line, untransformed field and the two “koppies” (Skurwekop and Gorees Hoogte) bordering the eastern side of the proposed site. The nearest residential and industrial areas are located in the Robertson town (7 km).

Most of the area intended for cultivation of new vineyards consist of natural habitat (Worcester Renosterveld Karoo vegetation) which is considered least threatened. These natural areas show signs of overgrazing and erosion. Parts of the target areas do however fall within a terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA).
4. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS PRIOR TO MITIGATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment (Basic Assessment Report) identified various potential impacts associated with the proposed cultivation virgin soil on De Goree, Farm 100/19, Robertson.

4.1. DEVELOPMENT OR “CONSTRUCTION” PHASE IMPACTS:

4.1.1. Impacts of low significance
Potential negative impacts of low significance, prior to mitigation, were identified. These impacts should be within reasonable limits or negligible, provided that mitigation measures are adhered to and include:
- Increase in storm water run-off
- Biological – Loss of ecological processes
- Heritage – Archaeological resources
- Noise
- Visual

4.1.2. Impacts of medium-low significance prior to mitigation
- Soil erosion: Exposed land will be sensitive to soil erosion.
- Biological – loss of vegetation type: Approximately 30 ha natural vegetation will be removed. Worcester Renosterveld Karoo is found over an extensive area in the Breede River Valley. This vegetation type is considered least threatened.
- Biological – Loss of habitat: The development of the proposed targets areas will lead to a localized loss of an isolated patch of low lying, sandy habitat. Most of the fauna and other organisms that occur in the target areas will have other similar habitat still available to them.
- Dust: Increased dust levels due to earth moving activities and soil preparation.
- Socio-economic (Positive): Approximately 40 employment opportunities will be created during soil preparation and planting of vineyards.

4.1.3. Impacts of medium significance prior to mitigation
- Biological – Loss of indigenous plant species: Some species restricted to sandy, lower-lying areas could be lost from the immediate site. The distribution range of the recorded plant species do however extent much further than the immediate site. No rare or endangered species were recorded.
- Biological – Reduction of a CBA: Although the area intended for cultivation is degraded and previously disturbed in many sections, the development will result in a small reduction of a larger continuous natural corridor identified to maintain biodiversity thresholds. The development will however occur along
the edge of this CBA network and the north-south trending biodiversity corridor will remain intact.

4.2. OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS:

4.2.1. Impacts of medium-low significance

- Storm water and drainage: Increased storm water run-off due to lack of natural vegetation.
- Erosion: Soil erosion may occur within the newly cultivated areas.
- Biological – Fauna and Flora: The proposed development could indirectly impact on adjacent natural areas.
- Socio-economic – employment opportunities (Positive): The proposed development will generate 10 new permanent employment opportunities.

4.2.2. Impacts of medium significance prior to mitigation

- Socio-economic – Agricultural potential (Positive): The value of the Property, of which 52% is BEE owned, will be increased by the proposed development. The development will increase sustainability of an existing land reform project. 116 Previously disadvantaged families will benefit from this development.

The negative impacts associated with the Operational Phase will be of Low significance after the implementation of the proposed mitigation.

4.3. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE IMPACTS:

It is highly unlikely that the proposed development would ever be decommissioned.
5. FARMING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The overall goal for the farming development is to undertake land clearing, soil preparation and establishment of new vineyards in a way that:

- Ensures that activities are properly managed in respect of environmental aspects and impacts.
- Minimises the impacts on vegetation and faunal habitats.
- Reduce risk of soil erosion.

5.1. MITIGATION MEASURES DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

All appropriate mitigation measures should be implemented by the Developer for the duration of the construction phase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Mitigation: Action/control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Storm water management             | ➢ Storm water should be drained into existing storm water furrows alongside the roads and railway line.  
➢ Water runoff from higher lying areas must be taken with a storm water furrow, of adequate size, above the development areas towards a safe collection point where no erosion will take place.                                                                                             |
| Reduce risk of erosion             | ➢ Cleared areas should be exposed for the minimum time possible and planted with vineyards.  
➢ An adequate cover crop must be available at all times to prevent any erosion or mulch should be applied between rows to protect open soil.  
➢ Vineyard rows should be established parallel with natural contours to limit any concentration of runoff.  
➢ Tilling practices should be conducted to a minimum.  
➢ Any erosion sites should be rehabilitated as soon as possible and water run-off directed to a safe collection point should any erosion be evident after ploughing.                                                                 |
| Protection of fauna and flora      | ➢ The Applicant should only clear the land necessary to accommodate the development.  
➢ Existing tracks should be used to access the site to prevent further damage to adjacent natural vegetation.  
➢ Rocks and vegetation debris should not be dumped on adjacent natural vegetation.  
➢ Dust levels should be kept to a minimum to avoid smothering of sensitive areas by windblown sediments.  
➢ The Manager of the Vrolijkheid Nature Reserve (McGregor) as well as the Curator of the Karoo-Desert National Botanical Garden (Worcester) should be contacted prior to any development activities and given the opportunity to collect any plants on the target areas of the property which are of value for translocation to the nature reserve, botanical garden or another appropriate refuge.  
➢ Any animals encountered during the land clearing should be relocated to adjacent natural areas and not harmed in any way.                                                                 |
| Protection of Critical Biodiversity Areas | ➢ The development should be limited to the western sections as far as possible, to allow for a continuous natural corridor along the east (CBA).                                                                                               |
- Development on Site D should be limited to flat areas where vegetation is sparse (Alternative A1 and A2 only).
- Should Alternative A3 be authorized, no development may take place north of the railway line.
- Adjacent natural, steeper areas should be excluded from any development.
- It is essential that no further development or disturbance occur within the adjacent CBAs.
- Land clearing operations should be monitored by an Ecological Control Officer according to the approved layout plan and the above mentioned recommendations.

**Protection of heritage resources**
- Should any human remains be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during excavations and earthworks for the proposed project, these should immediately be reported Heritage Western Cape (Ms Jenna Lavin or Ms Belinda Muti 021 483 9692).
- Burial remains should not be disturbed or removed until inspected by the archaeologist.
- Vegetation clearing operations and removal of top soils from the affected land parcels should be monitored by the archaeologist (Mr Jonathan Kaplan of the Agency for Cultural Resource Management).
  - Monitoring will be done twice a week. Monitoring days/times will be determined by the archaeologist in consultation with the client and in accordance with the Scope of Works.
  - All artefacts uncovered or exposed during monitoring should be described and logged with a GPS.
  - Selected artefacts should be photographed.
  - No artefacts should be collected.
  - A monitoring report must be submitted to HWC for approval.
  - See contact details of the archaeologist in Section 5.2.

**Protection of agricultural resources**
- Erosion management should be implemented at all times.
- The recommendations made by the soil potential study should be implemented to improve drainage.

**Protection of water resources**
- Care should be taken not to conduct any part of the proposed development across the existing pipeline servitude that crosses the property.
- Care should be taken not to damage these pipelines during the land clearing and soil preparation activities.
- The Applicant must notify Graham Beck Wines at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the new development in order to clarify the exact location of the two pipelines (used to pump irrigation water from the Breede River towards adjacent properties).

**Minimising dust**
- Cleared land should be exposed for a minimum time possible.
- Land clearing should not be conducted under strong windy conditions.
- Mulch should be applied between rows to protect open soil.

**Reduce potential visual impact**
- The Applicant should only clear the land necessary to accommodate the development.
- Cleared areas should be exposed for a minimum time possible and planted with vineyards.
- Mulch should be applied between rows to protect open soil.

**Minimisation of potential noise impacts**
- The use of heavy machinery should be limited to normal working hours.
5.2. IMPORTANT CONTACTS

- Graham Beck Wines - Pipeline Servitude: General Manager, Gary Baumgarten, Tel: 023 626 1214, Cell: 083 676 0455 / Farm Manager, Pieter Fouché, Tel: 023 626 4608, Cell: 082 904 1247.
- Archaeologist (Archaeological monitoring): Mr Jonathan Kaplan, Phone/Fax 021-685 7589, E-mail: acrm@wcaccess.co.za , Cellular: 082 321 0172.
- Vrolijkheid Nature Reserve: Corné Claasen, Tel: +27 23 625 1621, Cell: 082 496 2449, E-mail: cclaassen@capenature.co.za.
- Karoo Desert National Botanical Garden: 023 347 0785

6. FARMING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN – OPERATIONAL

The overall goal is to ensure that the farming development do not have unforeseen impacts on the environment.

6.1. MITIGATION MEASURES DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

The proposed mitigation measures should be implemented as a minimum by the Developer for the duration of the operational phase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Mitigation: Action/control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Storm water management and drainage | - Storm water should be drained into existing storm water furrows alongside the roads and railway line.  
- Water runoff from higher lying areas must be taken with a storm water furrow, of adequate size, above the development areas towards a safe collection point where no erosion will take place.  
- Effective irrigation scheduling should be practiced to enhance drainage and to conserve water. |
| Reduce risk of erosion              | - Any erosion sites should be rehabilitated as soon as possible.  
- An adequate cover crop must be used until soil of newly cultivated areas has stabilized or mulch applied to help stabilize the soil.  
- Tilling practices should be conducted to a minimum. |
| Protection of fauna and flora       | - Existing tracks should be used to access the site to prevent further damage to adjacent natural vegetation.  
- The development must be restricted to the proposed footprint area.  
- Spraying of herbicides, pesticides and application of fertilizers should be conducted according to standard procedures (spraying of adjacent natural vegetation should be avoided).  
- It is essential that no further development or disturbance occur within the adjacent CBAs and further east of the proposed development sites. |
| Protection of water resources       | - Spraying of herbicides, pesticides and application of fertilizers should be conducted according to standard procedures and using permitted chemicals only.  
- Effective irrigation scheduling should be practised to enhance the drainage |
of the soil and to conserve water.
- Return flow from subterranean drainage must avoid any natural water courses.

7. DECOMMISSIONING OF THE FARMING DEVELOPMENT

It is highly unlikely that the farming activity on the Subject Land will ever be decommissioned. However, should the Subject Land no longer be cultivated, the land will slowly revert back to its natural state but the establishment of alien vegetation and soil erosion will be potential impacts.

Proposed mitigation measures that should be implemented by the Developer:
- Debris of removed vineyards should be removed from the site and composted or used as firewood, if possible.
- Effective erosion measures, including contour ripping, lining of storm water channels and the sowing of appropriate groundcover / crops should be implemented.
- The establishment of alien vegetation should be prevented through ongoing monitoring and control.

8. ANNEXURES

Annexure A – Locality map
Annexure B – Site layout
Annexure C – Environmental Authorization (when issued)
Annexure D – Letter of Appointment: Environmental Control Officer
Annexure E – Project start-up, Development and Post Development (Operational) Checklists
Annexure A – Locality map

Figure A1. Locality map of the area surrounding Farm 100/19, Robertson (sourced from Government topo-cadastral map 3319)

Figure A2. Locality map of Farm 100/19, De Goree and the surrounding area (sourced from 1:50 000 Government topo-cadastral maps 3319DD)
Annexure B

Site layout
Figure B1. Satellite image depicting the boundaries of Farm, 100/19, Robertson and the optimal areas intended for cultivation of new vineyards (yellow polygons). This is the Applicants preferred layout (A1).
Figure B2. Annotated Google Earth image dated January 2010 depicting the boundaries of Farm, 100/19, Robertson and the alternative areas suggested for cultivation (beige polygons). This is the ALTERNATIVE layout (A2).
Figure B2. Annotated Google Earth image dated January 2010 depicting the boundaries of Farm, 100/19, Robertson and the alternative areas suggested for cultivation (green polygons). This is the ALTERNATIVE layout (A3).
Annexure C

Environmental Authorization

(when issued)
Annexure D

LETTER OF APPOINTMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

(an Environmental Control Officer has not been appointed at this stage – this letter of appointment will be completed subject to environmental authorisation being granted by DEA&DP).
Annexure E

Project start-up, Development and Post Development Checklists
## PROJECT START-UP CHECKLIST

### Contract:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT</th>
<th>YES/ NO (✓ or X)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Landowner/Developer has a copy of the Environmental Management Programme (EMP).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All personnel on site are aware of the contents of the EMP and have been orientated.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• A designated work area has been established and marked (area intended for land clearing and cultivation) according to the approved layout alternative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The eastern periphery of Site A and B (applicable to Layout Option 2) has been clearly demarcated.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site D is restricted to open / disturbed areas. Dense natural vegetation (south-eastern periphery of Site D) is excluded from the development site. Applicable to Layout Option 1 and 2.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site D is excluded from the development areas. Applicable to Layout Option 3 only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The Manager of the Vrolijkheid Nature Reserve (McGregor) as well as the Curator of the Karoo-Desert National Botanical Garden (Worcester) has been contacted prior to any development activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The archaeologist is on site / arrangements are made for the archaeologist to monitor vegetation clearing operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The location of the pipeline servitude is established.</td>
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Completed by:......................... Sign:........................ Date:.........................
### DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST (daily/weekly)

**Contract:**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT</th>
<th>YES/ NO (✓ or X)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Landowner/Developer has a copy of the Environmental Management Programme (EMP).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The development (land clearing) is limited to the area intended for cultivation (according to the approved layout plan) and adjacent natural areas are avoided.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Existing tracks are being used to access the development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Vegetation debris are being removed from the site.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Effective measures are implemented to manage storm water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Erosion control measures are in place within the areas intended for new vineyards and are effective in controlling erosion.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vegetation clearing operations are monitored by the archaeologist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Completed by:……………………… Sign:…………………….. Date:……………………..
**POST DEVELOPMENT (Operational) CHECKLIST**

Contract:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT</th>
<th>YES/ NO (✓ or X)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The development is restricted to the area intended for cultivation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• No further development or disturbances are evident within the CBA corridor along the east of the development site.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Erosion control measures are in place within the cultivated areas and are effective in controlling erosion.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Effective measures are implemented for the management of storm water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Spraying of vineyards are being conducted according to standard procedures and natural areas (CBAs) are avoided.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Effective irrigation scheduling is practiced to enhance drainage and to conserve water.</td>
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Completed by:……………………… Sign:……………………… Date:………………………

23