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Newcastle Landfill Site Proof of Public Participation

In terms of the
**National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act
107 of 1998)**

**Version - For Submission with the Draft Environmental
Impact Assessment**

May 2018



GCS Project Number: 17-0212

Client Reference: Newcastle Landfill Site 17-0212



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Envitech Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Draft for Stakeholder Review

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

May 2018



EDTEA Reference No: DC25/WML/0002/2014

GCS Project No: 17-0212

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List of abbreviations

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GCS	GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd.
I&AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
PPP	Public Participation Process

1 PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

The Public Participation Process (PPP) is a requirement of the Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environmental Management Plan (EIA/EMP) process and ensures that all relevant Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) are consulted and involved. The process ensures that all stakeholders have an opportunity to raise their comments as part of an open and transparent process, which in turn ensures for a complete comprehensive environmental study.

The purpose of PPP and the engagement process is to:

- Introduce the proposed project;
- Explain the EIA/EMP and PPP processes to be undertaken;
- Determine and record public issues and concerns;
- Provide opportunities for public input;
- Inform a broad range of stakeholders about the project and the environmental process to be followed;
- Establish lines of communication between stakeholders and the project team;
- Identify all the significant issues in the project; and
- Identify possible mitigation measures or environmental management plans to minimise and/or prevent environmental impacts, associated with the project.

Once the concerns of I&AP's have been established, the EIA phase of the project will aim to address these concerns.

2 SCOPING PHASE

During the 2014 scoping phase of the project, the public participation process was undertaken by Geomeasure. Refer to Appendix B of the Main report for the detailed information.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE

Envitech Solutions appointed GCS Water and Environment (GCS) as the new independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the project, which includes the public participation for the EIA phase.

3.1 Site Notices

A2 laminated site notices have been placed on and around the project area as indicated in the map in Figure 3.1. The site notice (shown overleaf) was placed in the following locations on 20 February 2018, as seen in Table 3.1.

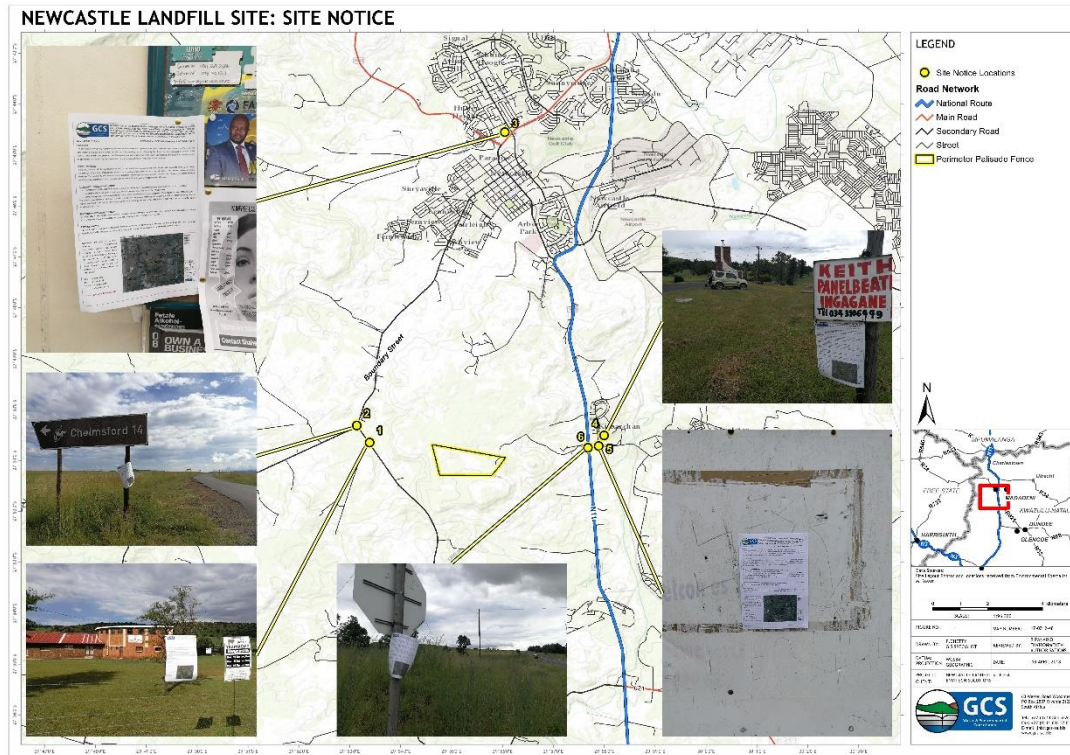


Figure 3.1: Map indicating placement of site notices



NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION, INTEGRATED WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998), NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT NO. 36 OF 1998) AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008) FOR NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL

GCS Ref No: 17-0212

EDTEA Ref No: DC25/WML/0002/2014 & DC25/0007/2014

Background

The Newcastle Municipality is proposing land for the establishment of a general waste landfill to service the municipal area. The need for a new landfill site is due to the current landfill site rapidly reaching the end of its design life. The preferred site is located on a portion of the Farm Greenwich 8784, the proposed landfill footprint area will be 55 hectares. The landfill site (including infrastructure) will occupy an area of approximately 180 ha. The site is accessible via a gravel road off the N11 main road located to the east.

Project Description:

Infrastructure that will be constructed as part of the landfill site includes access road, on site roads, perimeter fence, guard house, weighbridge, storm water management infrastructure, leachate management infrastructure, site offices, staff ablutions, canteen as well as workshop. The landfill will also have monitoring boreholes. Recycling of the waste as well as recovery of landfill gas is anticipated when the landfill is fully operational. The proposed site should have sufficient capacity for approximately 42 years.

Environmental Authorisation Processes:

- Environmental Authorisation Application in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (act no. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- Integrated Water Use Licence Application in terms National Water Act (act no. 36 of 1998) (NWA)
- Waste Management Licence Application in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (act no. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA)

The process was started in 2014 and GCS will carry on with the process compiling and submitting the EIA and document along with the appropriate Public Participation. The Scoping report was accepted 30 January 2017 and the process is still being undertaken according to the 2010 NEMA regulations.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

GCS (Pty) Ltd, as independent environmental consultants and environmental assessment practitioners (EAP), is the newly appointed EAP and will continue the NEMA, NWA and NEMWA processes, as well as the Public Participation Processes.

Public Participation

You are invited to participate in the Public Participation Process by registering as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) with the newly appointed EAP, GCS, as well as to provide any comments on the proposed project and/or environmental process in writing.

Registered I&APs will also be kept informed of Environmental Authorisation process going forward including the related report review process and Public Meetings. Should you be interested in or affected by the proposed project, you are invited to please forward your details and comments to either Riana Panaino or Marica Swart.

Tel: 011 803 5726
 Fax: 011 803 5745
 E-mail: rianap@gcs-sa.biz
 maricas@gcs-sa.biz

Date of publication: 20 February 2017

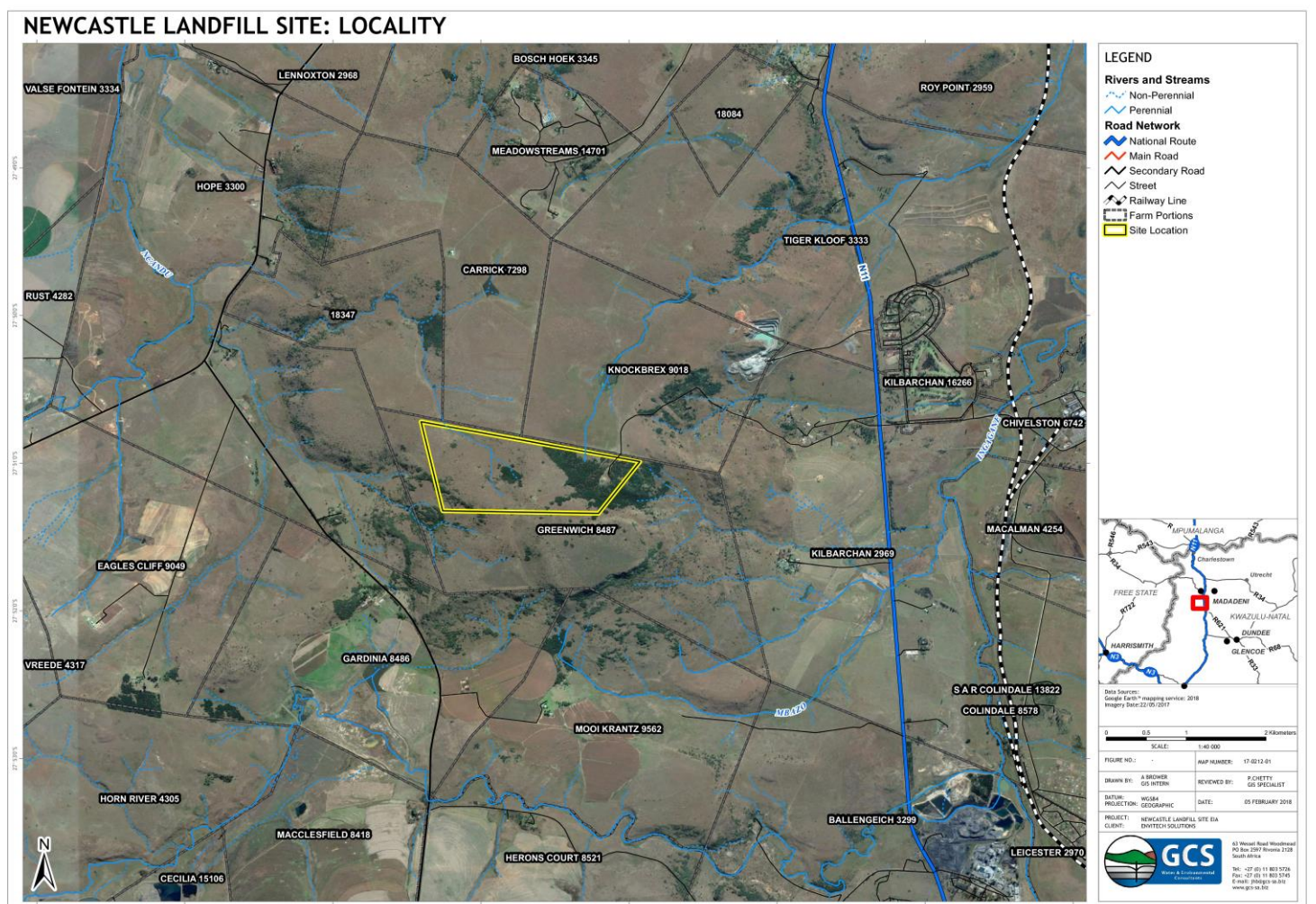

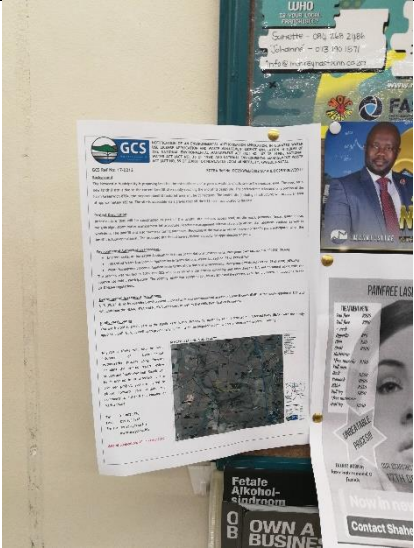


Table 3.1: Photographic proof of site notice placement

Site Coordinates	Photo of site notice
<p><u>Site Notice 1</u></p> <p>Latitude: 27°50'38.77"</p> <p>Longitude: 29°53'23.31"</p>	
<p><u>Site Notice 2</u></p> <p>Latitude: 27°50'18.71"</p> <p>Longitude: 29°53'8.13"</p>	
<p><u>Site Notice 3</u></p> <p>Latitude: 27°50'44.88"</p> <p>Longitude: 29°57'40.93"</p>	
<p><u>Site Notice 4</u></p> <p>Latitude: 27°50'30.54"</p> <p>Longitude: 29°57'59.92"</p>	

Site Coordinates	Photo of site notice
<p><u>Site Notice 5</u></p> <p>Latitude: 27°50'42.90"</p> <p>Longitude: 29°57'53.53"</p>	
<p><u>Site Notice 6</u></p> <p>Latitude: 27°44'32.98"</p> <p>Longitude: 29°56'2.90"</p>	

3.2 Pamphlets

Pamphlets about the project were placed at the Newcastle Golf Course and the Kilbarchan Golf Course. Pamphlets were also placed in accessible post boxes of surrounding landowners.



GCS Ref No: 17-0212

EDTEA Ref No: DC25/WML/0002/2014 & DC25/0007/2014

Notification of an Environmental Authorisation Application, Integrated Water Use License Application and Waste Management Licence Application in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act no. 107 of 1998), National Water Act (Act no. 36 of 1998) and National Environmental Management Waste Act (Act no. 59 of 2008) for Newcastle Local Municipality, Kwazulu-Natal

Background

The Newcastle Municipality is proposing land for the establishment of a general waste landfill to service the municipal area. The preferred site is located on a portion of the Farm Greenwich 8784, the proposed landfill footprint area will be 55 hectares. The landfill site (including infrastructure) will occupy an area of approximately 180 ha.

Project description

Infrastructure that will be constructed as part of the landfill site includes access road, on site roads, perimeter fence, guard house, weighbridge, storm water management infrastructure, leachate management infrastructure, site offices, staff ablutions, canteen as well as workshop. The landfill will also have monitoring boreholes. Recycling of the waste as well as recovery of landfill gas is anticipated when the landfill is fully operational. The proposed site should have sufficient capacity for approximately 42 years.

Environmental Authorisations

- Environmental Authorisation Application in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (act no. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- Integrated Water Use Licence Application in terms National Water Act (act no. 36 of 1998) (NWA)
- Waste Management Licence Application in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (act no. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA)

The process was started in 2014 and GCS will carry on with the process compiling and submitting the EIA and document along with the appropriate Public Participation. The Scoping report was accepted 30 January 2017 and the process is still being undertaken according to the 2010 NEMA regulations.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

GCS (Pty) Ltd, as independent environmental consultants and environmental assessment practitioners (EAP), is the newly appointed EAP and will continue the NEMA, NWA and NEMWA processes, as well as the Public Participation Processes.

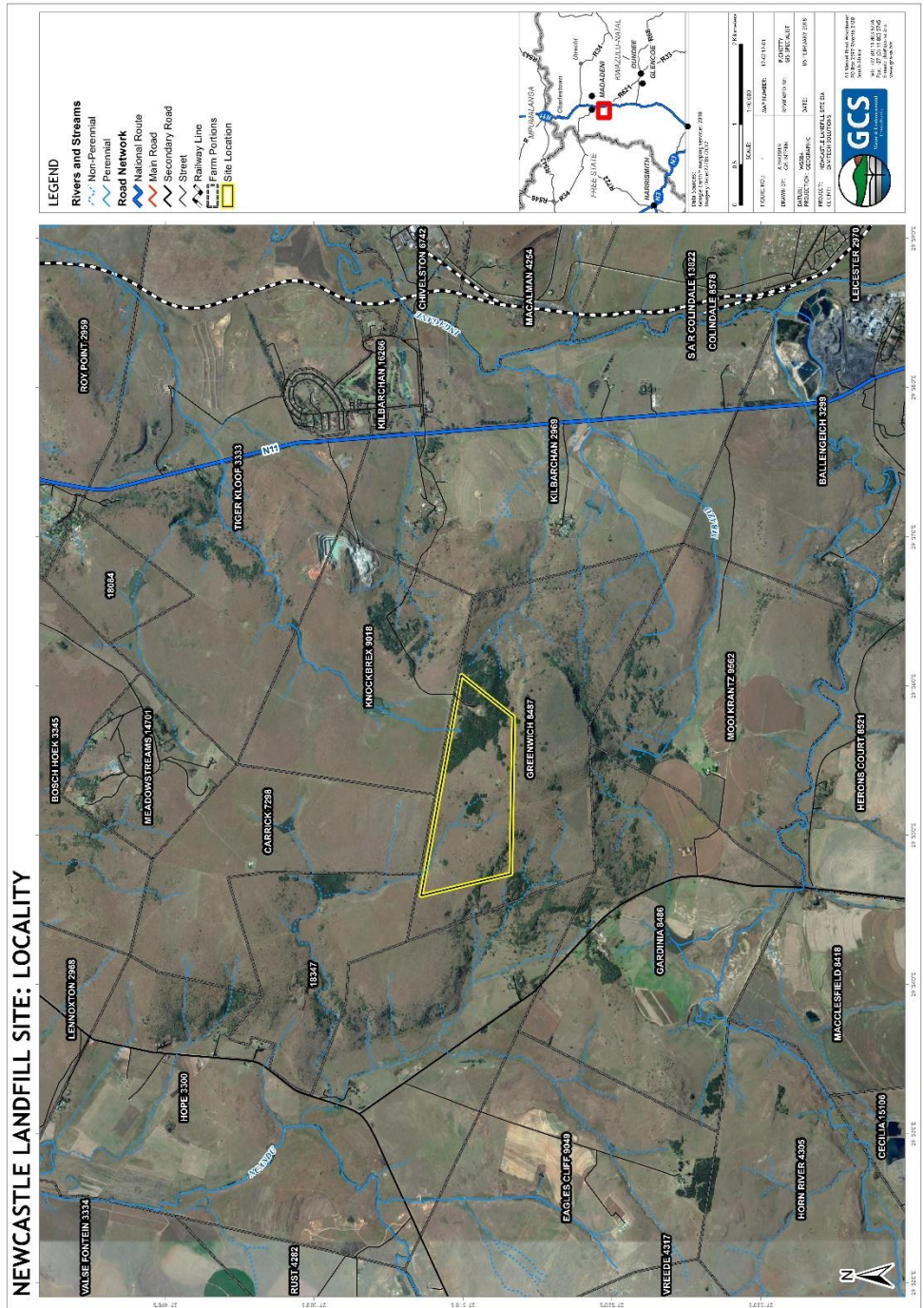
Public Participation Process

You are invited to participate in the Public Participation Process by registering as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) with the newly appointed EAP, GCS, as well as to provide any comments on the proposed project and/or environmental process in writing.

Tel: 011 803 5736

Fax: 011803 5745

E-mail: Riana Panaino - rianap@gcs-sa.biz / Marica Swart - maricas@gcs.sa.biz



3.3 Advert

An advertisement will be placed in 3 different newspapers informing the public about the open day and public meeting presented by GCS. The newspapers in which the advertisements will be placed are The Newcastle Advertiser, The Newcastle Sun and Amajuba Eyethu (Zulu). Date of publication will be on the 17th of May 2018. Please refer to Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 for the newspaper advertisement. Proof of advertisement placement will be included in the final Environmental Impact Assessment Report.



NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION, INTEGRATED WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998), NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT NO. 36 OF 1998) AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008) FOR NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL

GCS Ref. No: 17-0212 **EDTEA Ref No: DC25/WML/0002/2014 & DC25/0007/2014**

The Newcastle Municipality is proposing land for the establishment of a general waste landfill to service the Newcastle municipal area. The existing landfill site is reaching the end of its design life and a new landfill site will soon be required.

Infrastructure that will be constructed as part of the landfill site includes an access road, on site roads, perimeter fence, guard house, weighbridge, stormwater management infrastructure, leachate management infrastructure, site offices, staff ablutions, canteen, as well as a workshop. The landfill will also have monitoring boreholes. Recycling of the waste as well as recovery of landfill gas is anticipated when the landfill is fully operational. The proposed site should have sufficient capacity for approximately 42 years.

GCS (Pty) Ltd, as independent environmental consultants and environmental assessment practitioners (EAP), has been appointed by Envitech Solutions to conduct the Waste Management Licence Application, EIA, EMP and the IWULA process, as well as the associated Public Participation Processes.

You are invited to participate in the Public Participation Process by registering as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), as well as to provide any comments on the Draft EIA Report in writing. The Draft Report will be available from 18 May 2018 until 18 June 2018, on the GCS Website (www.gcs-sa.biz) and at the Newcastle Municipality Reception (37 Murchison Street, Newcastle). Should you be interested in or affected by the proposed project, you are also invited to attend a Public Open Day and Meeting to be held as follows:

Date: 5 June 2018
Time: Open Day 10h00 to 14h00; Public Meeting 14h30 to 16:30
Venue: Newcastle Municipal Town Hall

Should you wish to register and comment, or confirm attendance at the Public Meeting, please forward your details and comments to the GCS: Riana Panaino | tel 011 803 5726 | fax 011 803 5745 | rianap@gcs-sa.biz

Figure 3.2: Newspaper advertisement placed in the Newcastle Advertiser and the Newcastle Sun.



ISAZISO NGESICELO SOKUGUNYAZWA KWEZEMVELO, ISICELO SELAYISENSE YOKUSEBENZISA AMANZI ESIDIDIYELE KANYE NESICELO SELAYISENSE YOKULAWULWA KWEMFUCUZA NGOKOMTHETHO WOKUPHATHWA KWEZEMVELO KUZWELONKE (UMTHETHO NO. 107 KA 1998), UMTHETHO WEZAMANZI KUZWELONKE (UMTHETHO NO. 36 KA 1998) KANYE NOMTHETHO WEZEMVELO KUZWELONKE WOKULAWULWA KWEMFUCUZA (UMTHETHO NO. 59 KA 2008) SAMASIPALA WENDAWO WASE-NEWCASTLE, KWAZULU-NATALI

Inkomba ye-GCS No: 17-0212 Inombolo Eyinkomba ye- EDTEA: DC25/WML/0002/2014 & DC25/0007/2014

Umasipala wase-Newcastle uphakamisa umhlaba ozosetshenziselwa ukwakha indawo yokulahla imfucuzwa ewujikelele endaweni kamasipala wase-Newcastle. Indawo yokulahla imfucuzwa ekhona seyizogcwala ngakho kuzodingeka enye indawo yokulahla imfucuzwa maduze.

Inggqalasizinda ezokwakhiwa eyingxenywe yendawo yokulahla imfucuzwa ibandakanya umgwaqo wokungena, imigwaqo yasendaweni yokulahla imfucuzwa, ukubiyelwa kwale ndawo, indlu kanogada, isiklali esakhelwe phansi sokukala isisindo sezithuthi, ingqalasizinda yokulawula amanzi emvula, ingqalasizinda yokulawula uketshezi oluphuma emfucuzweni, amahhovisi endawo, izindlu zangasese zabasebenzi, inkantini, kanye nendawo yokusebenzela. Indawo yokulahla imfucuzwa izoba namapitsi okuqapha. Ukusetshenziswa kabusha kwemfucuzwa njengamagesi asendaweni yokulahla imfucuzwa alindelekile uma indawo yokulahla imfucuzwa seyisebenza ngokugcwele. Indawo ehlongozwayo kumele kube indawo elungele ukusebenza iminyaka elinganiselwa kuma-42.

I-GCS (Pty) Ltd, njengabaxhumanisi bezemvelo abazimele kanye nochwepheshe bezokuhlolwa kwezemvelo (i-EAP), iqoke i-Envitech Solutions ukuthi ifake Isicelo Selayisense Yokuphathwa Kwezemvelo, inqubo ye-EIA, ye-EMP neye-IWULA, kanye Nezinqubo Zokubandakanya Umphakathi ezihambisana nalesi sicelo.

Uyamenywa ukuthi ubambe iqhaza Enqubweni Yokubandakanya Umphakathi ngokubhalisa njengabantu Abanentshisekelo Nabathintekayo (ama-I&AP), nokuthi uveze noma oluphi uvo onalo ngoMbiko we-EIA Owuhlaka ngokubhaliwe. Umbiko Owuhlaka uzotholakala kusukela mhla ka 18 Meyi 2018 kuze kube umhla ka 18 Juni 2018, kuWebhusayithi ye-GCS (www.gcs.sa.biz) kanjalo naku-Reception wakuMasipala wase-Newcastle (37 Murchison Street, Newcastle). Uma unentshisekelo noma uthinteka kule phrojekthi ehlongozwayo, uyamenywa ukuthi ufike Ngosuku Lokubona Indawo Lukawonkewonke naseMhlanganweni ozobanjwa ngalolu suku:

Usuku: 5 Juni 2018
Isikhathi: Usuku Lokubona Indawo Lukawonkewonke 10h00 kuya ku-14h00; Umhlangano Womphakathi 14h30 kuya ku-16:30
Indawo: Eholo Lomphakathi Likamasipala Wase-Newcastle

Uma ufisa ukubhalisa nokuphawula, noma ufuna ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uyoba khona Emhlanganweni Womphakathi, sicela uthumele imininigwane kanye nezimvo zakho e-GCS: Riana Panaino | ucingo 011 803 5726 | ifeksi 011 803 5745 | rianap@gcs-sa.biz

Figure 3.3: Newspaper advertisement placed in Amajuba Eyethu

3.4 Email, Fax, SMS

Contact details of the I&AP's were obtained from the Scoping Report, in order to send email, fax and sms' inviting them to the public meeting and open day presented by GCS. Refer to Table 3.2 for a list of I&AP's that was contacted. Proof of notification of the Draft EIA/EMP will be included in the final EIA/EMP.

Table 3.2: List of I&AP's contacted about public meeting

Name	Surname	Contact	Fax	Email
W.P.F.	Adendoof	082 428 4126		
R.M.	Adendorff	082 577 7555		
R	Adendorff			ruanadendorff@yahoo.com
A	Adermotengs	083 410 9957		
R	Bollyer	082 419 8332		
JC	Booyesen	034 312 4898		

Name	Surname	Contact	Fax	Email
Carel	Boshoff	082 802 1237		carel@vukatell.com
A	Bosman	083 327 3570		
L	Bosman	082 388 3000		
T	Botha	082 880 9010		bothahuis@hotmail.com
Naomi	Botha	034 312 6776		
D.J.	Brown	082 337 7457		
Pieter	Burger	083 630 5378		pieter@burgerip.co.za
A	Burgers	082 550 0429		
N	Buyisiwe	076 750 3388		
Riaz	Choonawala	083 786 8761		riazc@tansafrica.com
D	Clato	082 573 5834		
Grant	Collyer	082 493 8528		grantcollyer@gmail.com
PJ	Conradie			skaterwater@gmail.com
P	Croft	082 800 7819		
C	Cronje	083 283 6598		
F.R.	Cronje	082 554 6080		
N.J.	Devenish	072 814 2326		
M	Docest	082 755 6664		mydocrat@gmail.com
Ahmed I.M.	Docrat	083 250 7861		ahmed@midasmall.co.za
Zikhona	Duma	071 256 3290		
Francois	Erlank	082 892 8288		vlampb@telkomsa.net
N.	Ferriek	082 337 5686		
Chris	Fourie	072 428 2465	086 559 5294	chris@afriforum.co.za
John	Gama	079 396 7237		
Thandiwe	Gama	060 617 6192		
AA	Geldahuas	082 335 8456		
HJ	Geldenburgh	083 675 6424		
Bradley	Gibbons	034 312 9302		bradlevg@ewt.org.za
Shabir	Goga			Shabir@sgi.za.com
Chris	Green	076 412 4848		
Angie	Green	084 488 4848		
MJ	Gregory	084 491 0251		
G.J.	Grobler	082 337 2947		
J	Grossmark	034 312 6776		
G	Hambly	082 413 5850		
HC	Hugo	082 924 5052		
AJ	Hugo	082 222 1745		
Regina	Hurley	072 889 2539	034 375 6660	bikingregina@aim.com
Ahmed	Jamalooden	072 889 2581	034 375 6660	exportinl@aol.com
Haroun	Jamalooden	083 444 9786		jamaloodenh@yahoo.com
Jabu	Jele	079 686 7222		
J.C.	Joubert	083 271 0826		
M.S.	Khumalo	076 621 1166		
S.S.	Khumalo	076 621 1200		
Amos	Khumalo	083 862 6428		

Name	Surname	Contact	Fax	Email
Sandra	Khumalo	073 121 7049		
Virginia	Khumalo	079 662 5726		
Sfiso	Khumalo	079 264 9805		
Menno	Klapwijk			menno@cka.co.za
Sieghard	Knöcklein	073 862 6211		yethu.newcastle@gmail.com
C	Koen	071 689 8011		
J.L.	Kotze	082 892 1081		
Suliman	Lakhi	082 786 8886	034 326 3347	solly@freshfields.co.za
Ahmed	Lakhi	082 478 8686	034 326 3347	haseena@freshfields.co.za
F	Landman	082 343 8518		
Brigitte	Lauterbach			sel@intekom.co.za
H	Liebenberg			hannes@vsc.co.za
M	Mabaso	083 997 9975		
Nonkululeko	Mabaso		034 312 9986	
Gcinile	Madlala	076 196 9374		
Tebekgo	Makwa	083 539 3942		
Ntombethu	Makwabasa	082 881 9886		makwabasan@dwa.gov.za
J	Manqoba	072 977 0101		
B	Margot	033 846 7503		bruce.margot@kznhealth.gov.za
Xolani	Mbewu	083 348 7433		
Halalisiwe	Mdletshe			mdletshe@dwa.gov.za
Thembi	Mlethu	082 702 7440		
Hlaliswa	Mngadi	083 504 4405		
Ayanda	Mnyandu	071 758 6288		
Perceverance	Mnyandu	073 766 5417		
Modise	Molefe			modisem@amajuba.gov.za
Poovi	Moodley		034 312 9986	poovimoodley@ymail.com
Karen	Moodley			KarenM@daff.gov.za
Scelo	Msomi	072 703 4734		
Nothile	Mthimkhulu			nothilem@amajuba.gov.za
R	Muller	082 820 4665		
N	Nathi	079 164 8262		
Busi	Ndebele	079 451 3825		
T	Nel	083 456 8772		
Nomcebo	Ngema	072 044 0496		
Phumzile	Ngema	082 055 7604		
Xolile	Ngobese		034 312 9986	
Meshack	Nhlapho	082 702 4964		
Thulani	Nkomonde	079 929 4960		
L	Nkosi	082 697 0706		
	Nkosinathi	071 976 6440		
N	Nqobi	079 733 8061		
N	Nqobile	083 580 0287		
L.J.	Oosthysen	072 117 9404		
Mohammed	Parak			ParakM@nra.co.za
Suliman	Paruk	082 440 0580		sol@tansafrica.com

Name	Surname	Contact	Fax	Email
A	Peens			alisia@dbmlaw.com
Irshaad	Peer			Irshaad@sgi.za.com
Craig	Petersen	071 221 6146 082 885 6370		norselandfarm@yahoo.com
S	Peterson	082 885 6370		
C	Peterson	071 221 6146		
Lloyd	Phillips	076 722 3345 082 255 2285		lloydphillips78@gmail.com
Julian	Phillips	082 500 1234	086 693 4368	screenit@gwisa.com
S.G.	Phillips	072 634 6666		
Kirsten	Phillips	071 243 7911	034 312 1401	kirstdawnped@hotmail.com
Michael	Phillips	082 255 2285		sunstate@mweb.co.za
Clive	Ponter	082 922 7172		clivep@telkomsa.net
G	Potgieter	082 924 2379		
DT	Pretorius	083 539 9774		dtpretorius@yahoo.com
D	Pretorius	083 539 9774		dtpretorius@yahoo.com
JP	Pretorius	034 318 4649		
Ahmed	Randeree	082 923 4031	034 312 1484	ahmed@finecc.co.za
Sbongile	Ranko	073 371 3205		
Bhutiza	Ranko	076 966 9242		
N	Rautenbach			nnc1@tekomsa.net
Tracy	Rautenbach	079 509 0043		tracyjane.smit8@gmail.com
K.J.L.	Robinson			kjlrobinson@telkomsa.net
Roy	Ryan			roy.ryan@kzntransport.gov.za
R	Saayman	079 299 2175		
H	Scheepers	082 836 2627		henk.scheepers@vodamail.co.za
J	Scheepers			johan@newcastle.co.za
Herman	Schoeman	082 800 7818	086 600 9289	hofinas@gmail.com
J.H.	Serfontein	082 808 2602		
Geoffrey	Shabalala	076 662 1683		
Sindisiwe	Shabalala	071 137 1159		
Bongani	Shabalala	079 592 3638		
Thulani	Shabalala	072 381 4169		
Sma	Shabalala	0711131159		
Snethemba	Simelane	072 839 1154		
Zinhle	Sithole	083 176 7192		
J.F.	Smith	083 327 7233		
N	Sphamandla	073 161 4267		
Gert	Strydom	082 444 3005		gertstrydom22@gmail.com
N	Swanepoel	083 625 9394		nick.swanepoel@newcastle.gov.za
W	Taggart	082 890 9218		
A	Themba	073 565 2005		
N	Thobile	076 262 1811		
GT	van der Merwe	087 654 0209	012 343 5435	simone@vdmass.co.za
H	van Wiellie	082 572 0369		
M. W.	van Wrellyl	083 264 6243		matievon@global.co.za

Name	Surname	Contact	Fax	Email
Diego	Vere	060 612 3142		
M.A	Vessels	082 614 2005		
Thandazile	Vilakazi			
Esmeralda	Visser	087 285 0845	034 314 9802	adminnf@normandien.co.za
Ethel	von Abo		033-3457141	Ethel@kwanalu.co.za
Heinrich	von Wielligh	082 572 0369		heinrich.vonwielligh@hinterland.co.za
H.J.	Vosloo	083 290 6237		
B	Wade	082 809 9518		bradmwade@gmail.com
Stephen	Wade	083 625 9642		redrocks@telkomsa.net
J	Whipp	083 657 4054		
Dominic	Wieners			Dominic.Wieners@kznwildlife.com
T	Willemse			tembaw@gmail.com
Bonga	Xaba	079 320 0493		
Londiwe	Xaba	076 092 7204		
N	Zama	078 639 5224		
Jessie		082 836 5909		
Mike		072 325 1192		

3.5 Public Open Day and Meeting

The public meeting and open day will take place on 5 June 2018 at the Newcastle Town hall. The open day will commence at 10h00 and carry on until 14h00, during which time the I&AP's can gather information and communicate with representatives from Newcastle Municipality, Envitech Solutions and GCS. The public meeting will follow and will start at 14h30. A PowerPoint presentation will be given by GCS to the I&AP's about the Landfill project, specialist findings and the EIA report. Comments and concerns raised by the I&AP's, as well as the responses from the EAP will be documented during both the open day and public meeting for inclusion in the final EIA report.

3.6 Public Review

The draft EIR will be available for public review from 18 May 2018 to 18 June 2018, during which time I&AP's can submit comments to GCS.

3.7 Issues and Response Register

Table 3.3 details the comments received and issues raised by the Public and Commenting Authorities during the Scoping phase. Where GCS have addressed some of the queries, it will be shown in red in the response column. Further comments received from stakeholders and Authorities will be added to this table and included in the final EIA report.

Table 3.3: Issues and Response Register during the scoping phase

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
27 August 2014	Landowners	<p>Petition against the establishment of a municipal dump site on the farm Greenwich which borders: Hilldrop area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hofina Poultry ● Newcastle farmer's association ● Various other farms <p>The Newcastle Municipality have acquired the Farm Greenwich with the intention of establishing a municipal dump/refuse site. Should the dump site be established it will have the effect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reducing the value of all properties in the greater surrounding area; ● Make it close to impossible to sell properties in the area; ● Cause pollution in the area both through windborne odours and refuse as well as contaminating groundwater and streams (the proposed site is situated on the rainfall catchment area for feeder streams that lead into the Ncandu and Horn rivers); ● Animal eating the wind borne plastic will perish; ● Squatters will establish housing in the surrounding area with the obvious resultant increase in crime; ● The area is the natural habitat for various endangered local species including the Oribi which will either be hunted to extinction or perish through loss of habitat, ● Other not mentioned 	<p>The impacts likely to result from the establishment of the landfill have been identified during the scoping process. However, the EIA phase of the process will include specialist studies that will investigate and report in detail on the impacts that the landfill will have on the environment, property as well as the community. Thereafter, mitigation and management measures will be recommended in order to minimise the identified negative impacts, hence having minimal impact on the environment and its surroundings.</p> <p>The competent Authority will make a decision at the end of the process with regard to whether the landfill will be authorised or not. This decision will be taken based on the findings of the EIA, regardless of whether the Municipality own the property or not.</p> <p>GCS undertook the EIA and did the following specialist studies: Hydrology, Geohydrology, Visual, Soils and Land capability, Heritage, Traffic, Socio-economic, wetlands, biodiversity, air quality and noise impact assessments. The various specialist assessments (attached as Appendix E addresses these concerns.</p>
23 October 2014	DT Pretorius	I would like to be registered as an affected party. I want more information and a map of the farm Greenwich 8784 where you are planning to make a waste landfill.	The I&AP was registered and the map of the proposed landfill site was forwarded.
28 October 2014	Mr C Peterson	We own land adjoining the proposed site (Carrick Farm) and are in the process of establishing commercial aquaculture. The run off from the dump site will enter into and pollute our streams/dams. In addition, we have identified a site to erect or house which fares onto the proposed landfill site. I strongly object to the establishment of the site.	It must be noted that as part of the landfill design, there will be a leachate management system as well as a stormwater system in place. These systems will ensure that any contaminated runoff and leachate is properly managed and contained within the boundaries of the landfill and ensure that no contamination takes place offsite. Please refer to Appendix F for the preliminary leachate treatment facility's design.
28 October 2014	KwaZulu Natal Agricultural Union	The KwaZulu Natal Agricultural Union would be grateful if you could let us have a copy of this application for our perusal.	A background Information Document was forwarded through an email and briefly described the proposed development.

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
01 November 2014	Dr Regina Hurley	<p>As a resident of Hilldrop Drive I am writing to discuss the problems with the proposed placement of a general waste landfill.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The wind will blow debris on top of the houses below. 2. The smell will permeate the air of the residents/pollute 3. The trucks will destroy the road into Hilldrop, drop waste along the road 4. Reduce property value 5. Health risk to the residents of Hilldrop 6. Will also pollute the Newcastle Mall and the Blackrock Casino- 2 attractions for Newcastle 7. Rainwater runs downhill from Hilldrop will be polluted and contaminated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A mesh wire fence will be installed around the boundary of the landfill to ensure that no windblown litter exits the site. 2. The waste will be compacted on a daily basis and cover material be placed over it in order to avoid negative odour impacts. 3. As part of the design, an access road will be established and be used by the trucks for delivering waste. 4. A socio-economic assessment will be undertaken during the second phase of the process to investigate the potential impact that the establishment of the landfill will have on the properties in the area. 5. No adverse health risks are anticipated for the residents as the landfill will be constructed and managed according to the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill, 2nd Edition, 1998 and relevant waste management legislation. 6. Waste management activities will be confined to the landfill area and it is unlikely that the landfill will pollute the mentioned attractions 7. Stormwater runoff will be managed as part of the stormwater management system which will also separates clean water from contaminated water. <p>Hilldrop road will not be used as an access road, the access road to be used will be from the Kilbarchan/Ingagane/N11 crossing.</p> <p>A Social-Economic Study was undertaken and found that a possible decline in property values between 6-29% within 1km of the site; 4-19% between 1 and 2km from the site; and 2-10% between 2 and 4km from the site. The high value small holding properties of Hilldrop are more than 5km from the landfill site and not in the visual range. It is unlikely that odour impacts (if any) will be experienced. Most experiences of odour at landfill sites do not occur at distances more than 5km away. The wind data also reveals that Hilldrop is not downwind of the landfill. No decline in the property values of the Hilldrop small holdings is therefore expected.</p> <p>There is evidence that the negative effect on property prices diminishes over the longer term (i.e. within 10 to 20 years).</p>
01 November 2014	Dr Ahmed Jamalodeen	<p>Traffic, risk to children on road, horse-riding, jogging thus increasing liability to Municipality of Newcastle.</p> <p>The health risk to residents will open municipality to litigation.</p>	<p>A traffic impact assessment will be undertaken during the EIA phase in order to assess possible traffic impacts that may occur during the construction and operation of the landfill site.</p> <p>GCS subcontracted Koleko to do a traffic impact assessment during the EIA phase.</p> <p>No adverse health risks are anticipated for the residents, as the landfill will be constructed and managed according to the National Norms and Standards compiled by the Department of Environmental Affairs as well as the relevant waste management legislation.</p> <p>The EIA phase (second phase of the assessment) will involve specialist studies which will be undertaken to assess and investigate in detail the impacts the landfill is likely to result on, the studies will also recommend management and mitigation measures in order to minimise the significance of each negative impact.</p> <p>The Social study found that during the site preparation and construction phase community health would mainly be impacted on by dust creation as a result of the construction related activities on site and the movement of trucks to and from the site. To limit any negative impacts in this regard, dust suppression methods should be implemented until the access road has been upgraded with an asphalt surface. This would minimize any possible negative impacts on the residents of the Indian Village who are situated along this access road.</p> <p>Once operational, community health can be impacted on by the proposed landfill due to the possible impacts on the water quality (contaminants which would further impact on the food and water chains), air quality (dust) and by individuals getting in contact with the waste through littering and/or unauthorised entry to the site.</p> <p>In worst cases, health problems as a result of the inhalation of poor quality air, and drinking of contaminated water would result in serious community health issues. It could materialise in a reduced capability of residents to work or earn a living; increased pressure on localised health care institutions; and negative impacts on the sustainability of the livelihood of the community.</p> <p>All impacts could be mitigated adequately as presented in the EIA reports</p>

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
		Drop property value in exclusive neighbourhood municipality will be exposed to lawsuit directly.	<p>As mentioned above, a socio-economic assessment will be undertaken during the EIA phase of the process to investigate the potential impact that the establishment of the landfill will have on the properties in the area.</p> <p>A Social-Economic Study was undertaken and found that a possible decline in property values between 6-29% within 1km of the site; 4-19% between 1 and 2km from the site; and 2-10% between 2 and 4km from the site. The high value small holding properties of Hilldrop are more than 5km from the landfill site and not in the visual range. It is unlikely that odour impacts (if any) will be experienced. Most experiences of odour at landfill sites do not occur at distances more than 5km away. The wind data also reveals that Hilldrop is not downwind of the landfill. No decline in the property values of the Hilldrop small holdings is therefore expected.</p> <p>There is evidence that the negative effect on property prices diminishes over the longer term (i.e. within 10 to 20 years).</p>
		Area has multiple bed and breakfast for visitors of Newcastle who will be exposed to pollution from landfill.	<p>Noted. Additional studies will be undertaken in the EIA phase and will assess in detail the aspects the landfill development has potential to impact on, if the landfill will result in pollution for visitors in the area, the social impact study will identify the aspect as well as offer management measures required.</p> <p>A Social-Economic Study was undertaken and found that a possible decline in property values between 6-29% within 1km of the site; 4-19% between 1 and 2km from the site; and 2-10% between 2 and 4km from the site. The high value small holding properties of Hilldrop are more than 5km from the landfill site and not in the visual range. It is unlikely that odour impacts (if any) will be experienced. Most experiences of odour at landfill sites do not occur at distances more than 5km away. The wind data also reveals that Hilldrop is not downwind of the landfill. No decline in the property values of the Hilldrop small holdings is therefore expected.</p>
03 November 2014	Dr Hyder Seedat	<p>The landfill site will affect the underground water table of the area. At present, the water supply of many of the farms in the area depends on natural spring water for both domestic and agricultural use. This area (i.e. proposed landfill site) is one of the catchment areas for the underground water supply. It will cause health problems to the local community i.e. the farm dwellers and the inhabitants of Kilbarchan, Tigerskloof and surrounds like Hilldrop.</p>	<p>The landfill design requirement states that a landfill must be lined with a 150 mm base preparation layer, 600 mm compacted clay liner, 100 mm protection layer of silty sand or a geotextile of equivalent performance 1,5 mm HDPE Geomembrane in order to prevent the pollution of underground soils and groundwater.</p> <p>The location of the landfill is also chosen at areas with the appropriate geology which further reduces the risk of pollution.</p> <p>During the operation of the landfill, the surface and groundwater will be monitored and findings be incorporated into a report which will be available for public and authority review. The analysis will be for determinants specified in the waste licence and if there are signs of contamination, the results will immediately reflect this and mitigatory action can be undertaken.</p> <p>GCS was responsible for the Hydrology and Geohydrology impact assessments and the mitigation measures. The studies took place during the EIA phase. The studies found that even if the lining should fail, it is highly unlikely that groundwater contamination of surrounding boreholes will take place. A SWMP will also be put in place to avoid surface water contamination off site.</p>
		Our children and grandchildren already have chest problems due to the proximity of the Karbochem Chemical Plant. Your proposed landfill site will further aggravate these existing health problems.	No adverse health risks are anticipated for the residents as the landfill will be constructed and managed according to the National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill as well as National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste and relevant waste management legislation. EIA etc
		Rodents, flies, mosquitos will further add to other health problems.	As part of the daily operations, the waste will be compacted and covered with soil material in order to avoid the occurrence of pests and dispersion of odour. A well-managed landfill site should not attract these pests.
		South Africa is a dry country by world standards and every drop of underground water is precious. Please don't aggravate this situation by interfering with our catchment area.	GCS was responsible for the Hydrology and Geohydrology impact assessments and the mitigation measures. The studies took place during the EIA phase. The studies found that even if the lining should fail, it is highly unlikely that groundwater contamination of surrounding boreholes will take place. A SWMP will also be put in place to avoid surface water contamination off site.

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
		Due to proximity of the landfill site to the Ingagane River, there is a very strong possibility that contamination of the river can and may take place. The effects on the wildlife in the area will be disastrous. Contamination will be in the form of seepage.	The construction of the landfill site is in accordance to the relevant waste and environmental management regulations. The possibilities of contamination to the nearest water resources are very low, and it will be ensured that the operations of the site are undertaken in an acceptable manner. GCS was responsible for the Hydrology and Geohydrology impact assessments and the mitigation measures. The studies took place during the EIA phase. The studies found that even if the lining should fail, it is highly unlikely that groundwater contamination of surrounding boreholes will take place. A SWMP will also be put in place to avoid surface water contamination off site.
		Another foreseeable problem is that the value of property in the area will be drastically affected. Will homeowners be compensated for potential loss of value on their properties?	A socio-economic assessment will be undertaken during the EIA phase of the process to investigate the potential impact that the establishment of the landfill will have on the properties in the area. A Social-Economic Study was undertaken and found that a possible decline in property values between 6-29% within 1km of the site; 4-19% between 1 and 2km from the site; and 2-10% between 2 and 4km from the site. The high value small holding properties of Hilldrop and Newcastle are more than 5km from the landfill site and not in the visual range. It is unlikely that odour impacts (if any) will be experienced. Most experiences of odour at landfill sites do not occur at distances more than 5km away.
04 November 2014	Kirsten Phillips	I am living on a farm which is in close proximity to the "waste landfill" site proposed location. I am not prepared to have the air I breathe in everyday completed polluted by the waste landfills site, certain plastic will be burnt and can produce toxic substances- which I and many others will have to be living with. Air pollution which is effected can contribute to acid rain which can ruin and damage certain crops being planted in the area close to the landfill site. It is not fair to place such an establishment so close to the farms and farmers which work so hard to produce crops which most of us eat. I am not happy with future food I put into my mouth being dangerous.	There will be no burning permitted on the landfill. An air quality and health risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase of the project. This will determine whether air emissions could be a problem for surrounding residents. However, it should be noted that this is a general landfill site and therefore emissions of dangerous toxins are unlikely. GCS subcontracted Rayten to do an air quality impact assessment during the EIA phase. The study is presented in Appendix E
04 November 2014	Lloyd Phillips	As vice Chairman of the Newcastle Farmers Association I feel it is my duty to express my concerns about the proposed landfill site. Firstly, badly managed landfill sites may attract vermin and cause litter which is a problem to our environment especially as many neighbours have live stock on their farms. Secondly, waste eventually rots and causes a terrible smell in the air and may generate methane gas which is explosive, which is putting people close by the waste landfill site in danger.	It is the intention of the applicant to manage the landfill in an acceptable manner and in compliance with the relevant legislative requirements. The operation of the site will also be monitored in order to identify any impacts that might be taking place as a result of the landfilling operations. Gas produced as result of the landfilling process will be captured using the prescribed methods in the Standards for Extraction, Flaring or Recovery of Landfill Gas 2013, this serves to both reduce risks and odours associated with the methane. An air quality assessment has been proposed during the EIA phase in order to detail the landfill area's receptors and the scenarios to which the operations at the landfill will impact the community in terms of odour. GCS subcontracted Rayten to do an air quality impact assessment during the EIA phase. The study is presented in Appendix E
04 November 2014	Michael Phillips	I am an owner of a fully functional Dairy stud farm which is the closest affected farm to the waste landfill site. I object to any further establishment as certain bacteria from the landfill site will be carried and will contaminate the milk we produce as well as our cattle. We will then in turn have a bad effect on the production of the milk and we are most concerned about the health of our cattle on our farm. There will be stray dogs visiting the site which carry diseases and they can also be a problem to other neighbouring animals.	Access to the site will be strictly controlled with guardhouses at the access gate and a perimeter fence will ensure that no access of stray dogs and scavengers takes place. The potential impacts on the dairy operation will be assessed in the EIA report. GCS undertook the EIA and did the following specialist studies: Hydrology, Geohydrology, Visual, Soils and Land capability, Heritage, Traffic, Socio-economic, wetlands, biodiversity, air quality and noise impact assessments. Groundwater contamination toward the dairy farm is un likely to occur.
10 November 2014	Ahmed Randeree	I object to landfill site being so close to my home (Hilldrop).	Noted.

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
08 05 2015	Craig Peterson	I cordially invite you and your team of experts to my farm which borders the proposed landfill site in order that I can show you in situ, the environmental disaster that will take place if you choose to ignore my previous advices. Please contact me to arrange a mutually convenient time.	A focus group meeting in addition to the EIA meeting may be arranged with you and interested parties after the different specialists have visited the area as the specialist studies will be undertaken after the acceptance of the Final Scoping Report by the Dept. Having the recommended studies undertaken will assist in the detailing of the site's environmental characteristics as well as potential impacts likely to occur on site as well as on the surrounding properties. A discussion at that particular time will be favourable as there would have been specialist involvement as well. May we request that you forward your concerns/comments in writing regarding the foreseen environmental impacts so they can be incorporated in the specialist assessments still to be undertaken during the EIA phase GCS was only appointed at a late stage in the project and did not have adequate time to conduct Focus Group Meetings. We will be having an EIA meeting at which you can raise further concerns should any information from specialist studies be unclear.
01 06 2015	Craig Peterson	I have already put most of my concerns in writing via the signature of a petition which is attached to your scoping report. I have analysed your final site ranking contained in paragraph 7.3.3 and it is clear that whoever has prepared the report has not ventured further than the Greenwich farm boundaries. My concern is that further tax payers money will be wasted if the process continues without first getting the neighboring land owners to point out the downstream water courses/stream/wetlands/aquaculture dams/boreholes and other sensitive areas which seem to have been ignored in the report. Where this is most evident to me is that "your" buffer zones happen to be over my and neighboring property and incorporates my largest dam that has been municipality planned and approved, constructed as part of an 8 dam commercial aquaculture business at great expense. Surely a buffer zone should not incorporate wetlands, dams and river courses?	Off-site water courses / streams / wetlands / aquaculture dams / boreholes were considered at a desktop and partially site walkover level, however it is part of the I&AP process to engage with surrounding land owners to aid in this process too. Note that additional studies looking at some of these issues (such as wetland delineation exercises) have been planned. According to the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill as written DWAF in 1998, for such a sized landfill as this, there is not a set buffer zone size. Rather, the size is determined by all prevailing factors in accordance with the relevant government departments. Furthermore, note that nothing is explicitly stated about certain water sources not forming part of the buffer zone, but rather, at the discretion of the relevant stakeholders, certain developments / infrastructure / items can be allowed within the buffer zone. Specialist studies undertaken are presented in Appendix E of the main report.
18 05 2015	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) appreciates the opportunity given to review and comment on the Draft Scoping Report dated 7 May 2015. DAFF is the authority mandated to regulate activities affecting natural forests and tree species in terms of the National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998). Based on the findings of the Ecological Report collated in the DSR, the proposed site is considered to offer moderate to low levels of botanical diversity, also there are no definitive ecological factors that would preclude the development of a waste landfill within the site. The Ecological Specialist did not record any natural forest and tree species protected in terms of the National Forest Act, 1998 within the proposed landfill site. Given the above, DAFF will not object to the proposed general waste landfill development on this particular site provided that the Environmental Management Plan provides feasible mitigation measures for the indigenous trees recorded on the site. Should protected trees be encountered (during the search and rescue stage) within the landfill site during construction phase, DAFF should be alerted prior to any activities commencing that could potentially negatively affect the protected trees.	Noted
17 06 2015	AMAFA /Heritage KwaZulu Natal	Thank you for informing us about this development and giving us an opportunity to comment in terms of the heritage legislation. The information that you submitted has been reviewed and it is noted that the greater part of the proposed landfill site falls within the very high palaeo- sensitivity zone. The archaeological database also indicates that the general Newcastle area is associated with Late Stone Age, Rock Art, Late Iron Age and Historical cultural material. For this reason an impact assessment of the proposed developmental site is mandatory. Considering the heritage value of the area of proposed development, a Heritage Impact Assessment is required for the above proposed project. This must include the field- based palaeontological and archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Amafa KZN Heritage therefore requires the appointment of an Amafa accredited Heritage Practitioner to assist in the provision of recommendations and mitigation procedures.	Noted, the Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken during the EIA phase of the development. GCS subcontracted Digby Wells to do a Heritage and Paleontology Impact Assessment during the EIA phase.

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
23 06 2015	Bapela Cave Klapwijk	<p>Figure 2, Site Plan (pg8) the diagram shows in green the area to be investigated (94ha) and an ultimate inferred footprint that has been identified for future expansion. Why is the future ultimate inferred footprint not being investigated as part of this EIA? All phases of a project must be assessed simultaneously.</p>	<p>The green area shows the area that was investigated during the geotechnical, geohydrological and ecological assessment. The design of the landfill (including additional infrastructure) falls slightly outside of this “green area”, the extent of the area not initially investigated will therefore be assessed during the EIA phase simultaneously with the other assessment. The initial investigations could not assess further than 94ha as farm owner only gave permission for this portion of land and no other additional land. The site plan has been updated to display the proposed landfill footprint.</p> <p>The entire area associated with the landfill site and infrastructure was assessed during the EIA phase. See Appendix E of the Main report for detailed specialist assessments.</p>
		<p>Trigger Activities (pg9) Why is the access road not listed as a trigger activity? The road should form part of the EIA</p>	<p>Kindly note that page 10 of the Draft Scoping report included the construction of the access road as a trigger activity, the report states that the access road will require authorisation in terms of the 2010 EIA Regulations hence the integrated application for a waste management licence as well as environmental authorisation.</p> <p>GCS relooked all activities that will be triggered in terms of 2010 regulations, and these have been included in the EIA and submitted to the EDTEA.</p>
		<p>Issues and Comments Raised (pg 13 of Scoping Report) It is stated by the EAP that the purchase of the Greenwich Farm site is not directly related to the EIA process and must be taken up directly by the community with the municipality. It is our opinion that this is directly linked to the EIA. The land was purchased or in the process of being purchased for the sole purpose of establishing a wastefill site as this process was initiated prior to the EIA process. It is inferred that the EIA is simply a formality (going through the motions) in the process of establishing a wastefill site on the farm.</p>	<p>Please note that the purchase of land does not form part of the EIA process, hence it is being dealt by the applicant which is the Newcastle Municipality. The EIA is serving the purpose of identifying potential impacts related to the proposed development, and therefore offer the relevant mitigation and management measures to reduce/minimise the impacts on the surrounding environments. The decision to grant the environmental authorisation is unaffected by the purchase of the land. The purchase of the land is at risk, as the EDTEA could decide, on the basis of the impact assessment, to refuse authorisation. The two issues are therefore not related.</p>
		<p>Alternative Locations Considered (pg 23 of Scoping Report). The Scoping Report states that Geomeasure Group investigated 14 possible sites. A limited invasive investigation was undertaken on the three most favourable sites. Two of these appeared suitable but were ruled out due to mining rights and the unwillingness of the owners to sell. Three more sites were then investigated where the land owners were prepared to sell. These sites (Schaap Vlakte, Tiger Kloof and Knockbrex) proved not to be suitable because the owners would not give their consent and were thus discarded as this being regarded (incorrectly) as a fatal flaw. The Municipality then began the process of buying a farm where the owner was prepared, namely Greenwich Farm, as a last resort it appears. The sale process initiation occurred before any site investigations were done. A Final Site Ranking matrix was done for Greenwich Farm (Table 2 pg 26 of the Scoping Report) where, amongst others, all water related aspects are ranked as ‘good’ or ‘ideal’ positive. This was done notwithstanding the fact that the site occurs directly over two drainage lines/ intermittent streams that feed into the lower catchment to the north of the farm. There are no matrices for the discarded site options and thus no comparison can be made to determine if this site is more suitable than any of the others that were put on the table as options. It is not possible to evaluate all sites equally or objectively. It appears that the only reason that Greenwich Farm was investigated was that the land owner sold the farm to the municipality. If for some reason the site is not approved by KZN DEA the sale will be regarded as wasteful and fruitless expenditure by the municipality.</p>	<p>The Schaap Vlakte, Tiger Kloof and Knockbrex farms were considered fatally flawed due to the condition which reads, “Any area characterised by any factor that would prohibit the development of a landfill except at prohibitive cost”, since the landowner did not give consent for the on- site investigations. The expropriation of the land for landfill development could have been regarded as a prohibitive cost. With regards to the drainage lines / intermittent streams, these factors would still be investigated during the other specialist studies to form part of the EIA and Scoping. These issues would be covered by the specialist studies to be undertaken during the EIA phase, which would include a Wetland Delineation study as well as a Hydrological study. With regards to the site ranking of the Schaap Vlakte, Tiger Kloof and Knockbrex farms, the site ranking is contained in the report by Geomeasure Group entitled, :”Newcastle Municipality New Landfill Investigation - Desk Study and Analysis of Additional Candidate Landfill Sites”, dated March 2013.</p>
		<p>Geotechnical investigations show that a large area of the study area is underlain by ferricrete which is usually an indicator of a fluctuating water table (see Figure 9 pg 39 of the Scoping Report). The question is it best practice to locate a waste landfill site over an area with a fluctuating water table? This site condition does not concur with the matrix table.</p>	<p>From detailed geohydrological and geotechnical investigations it is known that the groundwater table is not present on-site at such shallow depths. During the sampling undertaken in May 2014, BH NL 1 had a static water level of 16 meters below ground level (m bgl), whilst in April 2015, it had a SWL of 21.72 m bgl. Whilst BH NL 2 was dry during the May 2014 sampling, it had a SWL of 24.07 m bgl during the April 2015 sampling event. These SWL are not regarded as shallow. Whilst the water table may fluctuate on site, it occurs at a depth which would not affect the potential to develop a landfill.</p>

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
		<p>The surface water diagram (Figure 10 pg 4 of the Scoping Report) shows two drainage lines that run through the site. From a Google Earth image review of the site it appears that the soils in the study area could be seasonally wet indicating a seasonal wetland. A 32m buffer development zone should be specified either side of the drainage lines, as is required by law, and should be indicated on the diagram.</p> <p>The Groundwater investigation has only looked at existing borehole data. No investigation has been done on the depth of the water table or determined the presence of potential perched water tables.</p> <p>The Plan of Study does not include for Geo-hydrological studies to determine the ground water conditions.</p> <p>The hydrological assessment must include the drainage on site and include a climate assessment to determine potential rainfall patterns that may have an impact on the seasonality of the streams.</p> <p>General Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There are several wetlands/sponge areas on the farm Norseland fed almost exclusively by water from the Greenwich farm. This farm includes 3 boreholes used for drinking and serves approximately 100 people. •Aquaculture dams have been established on the Norseland Farm, one spill from the proposed waste site will result in significant loss in terms of fatalities and monetary •Wind is a major factor on top of the hill and it seems strange that the waste facility would be located where litter will be windswept onto neighbouring farms to be potentially ingested by commercial animals leading to loss •The streams from Norseland Farm (fed by runoff from Greenwich Farm) run into the Ncandu River which provides drinking water to Newcastle. A toxic spill will have disastrous consequences. 	<p>It is not possible to determine seasonally- wet soils from a Google Earth image review, whilst only “moist” soils were logged during the typically wetter summer months in the soil profile. Furthermore, these are non-perennial drainage lines that, even during the wetter summer months, do not appear to contain water. It is likely that they may only contain water after high intensity rainfall events. Regardless, many landfill sites are located in proximity to / over such drainage lines, with strict engineering controls used to ensure the diversion / control of surface water, thereby ensuring environmental protection. The specialist studies to form part of the EIA phase will provide detailed information regarding the status of the surrounding environment and will detail the impacts of the landfill in terms of social and environmental aspects.</p> <p>A Wetland and Soils Assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA and is presented in Appendix E of the Main Report. Buffers around wetlands were also determined through a DWS accepted method for determining buffers around wetlands.</p> <p>The detailed geohydrological investigation, as well as the most recent round of groundwater sampling, has assessed these points.</p> <p>A detailed Groundwater Investigation was undertaken the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p> <p>A geohydrological investigation has been completed, as previously detailed.</p> <p>A detailed Groundwater Investigation was undertaken the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p> <p>Drainage on-site and the rainfall in the area has been addressed, in some of the previous investigation reports, whilst the landfill design plan will also aid in controlling drainage / storm water issues.</p> <p>A detailed Hydrology Investigation was undertaken the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p> <p>It must be noted that the specialist studies due to be undertaken during the EIA phase will provide detailed information regarding the status of the surrounding environment as well as detail potential impacts that the landfill is likely to have on the social and environmental aspects. It will be at that particular time that the impacts will be known and provision of management/mitigation will be offered to minimise significance of the identified impacts. Regarding wind scatter, a mesh wire fence will be installed around the boundary of the landfill to ensure that no windblown litter exits the site.</p> <p>Detailed specialist studies were undertaken for the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p>
14 06 2015	Department of Water and Sanitation	<p>Page 28 Section 7.4.1 (of the Scoping Report) Proposed landfill infrastructure indicates that there will be construction of access, weighbridges, administration buildings, leachate treatment plant, recycling center, incineration, amongst others</p> <p>The applicant is required to superimpose actual positioning of all proposed infrastructure onto the map requested in 2 below indicating the watercourses and their buffer zones.</p> <p>Page 41 of the DSR indicates that “the closest, desktop delineated (SANBI BGIS), wetland system to the site is located to the immediate north east”. This page further states that there are other wetland systems located within and/or around the site of interest. Furthermore, page 41 Figure 10: Surface water receptors, as identified in the ecological assessment, also confirm that there are drainage lines and wetland systems within and/or around the proposed site.</p> <p>The applicant is required to provide this office with a colour map of high resolution of not less than A2 size, depicting the site of interest, all watercourses (rivers and/or streams) on site including all drainage lines with their buffer zones of either 100m horizontal distance or 1:100 year flood line (whichever is greatest) and all wetland systems that can potentially be impacted by this development with their delineated boundaries as well as a buffer zone of 500 m radius from the delineated boundary of each wetland.</p>	<p>Noted, the proposed positioning of the landfill infrastructure is included in appendix E which contains all the preliminary design drawings.</p> <p>All infrastructure have been superimposed on the environmental factors, and presented in the Main report, and Appendix E thereof</p> <p>The undertaking of the specialist studies will provide further information relating to the water resources located in the proximity of the project site as well as confirm their functionality characteristics. The map will therefore be drawn up once the specialist assessments have been undertaken and will be attached in the Draft EIA Report</p> <p>All maps related to surface water and wetlands have been included in the main EIA report and Appendix A thereof</p>

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
		<p>Page 41 of the DSR states that “a wetland delineation and hydrology and baseline water quality studies will be undertaken in order to identify if the site consists of wetlands” This Department looks forward to such assessments, their results and recommendations thereafter. The representation of wetlands on site should form part of map 2 above.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
		<p>With regards to the presence of the watercourses mentioned in 2 and 3 above (as well as others that might be discovered from further assessments), the applicant is required to include a detailed analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures that the proposed landfill development might have on these watercourses.</p>	<p>Noted, potential impacts likely to result from the proposed development will be detailed and assessed in the environmental impact table. In addition, an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) which will identify potential impacts and offer management/mitigation measures will be compiled and attached to the report.</p> <p>Detailed specialist studies were undertaken for the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p>
		<p>Page 8 of the initial Geohydrological Investigation Section 8: Water Quality sampling states that water quality sampling was attempted at two boreholes (BH NL1&2) and two streams (stream 1&2), however only one borehole (BH NL1) was successfully sampled. This Department looks forward to the recommendations that an additional sampling event should be undertaken during wetter months.</p>	<p>The follow up sampling event was then undertaken on the 16th April 2015, the full report is attached to the Scoping Report.</p> <p>A detailed Groundwater Investigation was undertaken the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p>
		<p>Pages 77-83 of the DSR Section 11 Plan of study for EIA indicates that a number of specialist studies will be undertaken in order to further investigate potential environmental impacts likely to result from the establishment and operation of the proposed development. The section further indicates that mitigation and management measures will also be provided. These assessments should, however, include impacts and management measures during and after decommissioning of this development. This Department looks forward to the Hydrological Assessment, River Health Assessment, Wetland Delineation amongst others.</p>	<p>Noted, all specialist studies undertaken during the EIA phase will be attached in the Draft EIA Report which will be circulated for comment. Need to add comment that impact assessment and EMPr will deal with all phases of the project, including decommissioning.</p> <p>Detailed specialist studies were undertaken for the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p>
		<p>The applicant should include the assessment of the sustainability of water provisions for this development. Such assessment should include, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The source of potable water (and dust suppression water) and subsequently the type of waste water provisions to be used. •The names of the water treatment works and the waste water treatment works that will serve this development. •The design as well as operational capacities of the works mentioned above. Such information should include a written confirmation by a qualified engineer that the said works will have sufficient capacities to cater for this upcoming development. 	<p>Noted</p> <p>These details will be confirmed during the Water use Licence Application</p>
		<p>The applicant is reminded that if the development, any part of it or any of its infrastructure is located within the regulated area then the project must be authorised by this Department prior to commencement of the activity. Therefore the applicant will be required to apply for a Water use Licence prior to commencement of the activity as the activity will not be a permissible water use as stipulated in section 22 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 A regulated area is an area within 1:100 year floodline or 100m of a river (whichever is greatest) in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 and an area within 500m radius from a delineated boundary of a wetland in terms of the General Authorisation No 1199 of 18 December 2009.</p>	<p>Noted, the requirement for a water use licence as well as water use activities that need to be licenced will be confirmed after the findings of the planned specialist studies (wetland delineation and hydrology assessments).</p> <p>GCS is undertaking the Water Use License</p>
<p>07 07 2015</p>	<p>Department Transport</p>	<p>With reference to your application dated May 2015, in connection with the abovementioned proposed general waste landfill site application, I have to inform you that the Minister as the Controlling Authority as defined in the KwaZulu Natal Roads Act No 4 of 2001, has in terms of Section 21 of the said Act, no objections to the proposed application as represented in the Draft Scoping Report reference no. 2012/328 and DC25/0007/2014 as follows:</p> <p>In terms of Section 10 of the KwaZulu Natal Provincial Roads Act No 4 of 2001, access to the site shall be taken via the Internal Road Network;</p> <p>As the property concerned is also affected by National Route 11-3, the matter must in terms of the National Roads Act No 7 of 1998, be referred, by you, to the Regional Manager KwaZulu Natal, South African National Roads Agency Limited, P.O. Box 100410, Scottsville, 3209, for his consideration and recommendations and from whom you shall receive a reply in due course.</p> <p>This correspondence does not grant authorization or exemption from compliance with any other relevant and applicable legislation.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted, SANRAL has been included as the commenting authority and a copy of the Amended Scoping Report will be forwarded for comment.</p>
<p>15-Jan-16</p>	<p>Amajuba Municipality- Municipal Health Services</p>	<p>This proposed site has been assessed mainly as a result of the owner of the land emigrating and it being offered to the municipality so as to liquidate the asset without dependence on normal market forces. Having left the country, the current owner has no interest in how the land is used or how the neighbours are affected.</p>	<p>The site is not the only site that was assessed for suitability of the proposed development, there were 17 other sites that were investigated, due to identified fatal flaws and unwillingness to cooperate from the landowners, these sites could be considered for the landfill development.</p>

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
		<p>Wherever a solid waste disposal unit is sited the neighbours will object for obvious reasons. A site must urgently be found. Objections need to be seen in this context. This does not infer that they should be ignored. Rather, the need to minimize and/or eliminate impacts cannot be over-emphasised. Any failures will result in litigation with massive implications for the rate payers of Newcastle.</p> <p>There has been a clearly demonstrated trend towards the development of the urban area of Newcastle in a Southerly direction. Topographic, hydrologic and climatic reasons make this inevitable. Greenwich farm has the potential to be high value residential land in the foreseeable future. This disposal site will negatively impact on that potential.</p> <p>It is obvious that if this site is to be used as a landfill then only non-recyclables must be brought onto the site. This could be as little as 25% by volume of what is currently being dumped at the existing site. Logically, the existing site is ideal for the segregation of waste even after the dump has been closed. The success of any recycling system depends on readily available and dependable local buyers for the materials. This is a big factor in favour of the existing site continuing to be used for waste management</p> <p>If only non-recyclables are entered at the proposed site, it is logical to expect the toxicity of that waste to be greatly more concentrated than is currently the case. The state and this district municipality will have to be very vigilant regarding the construction and execution of this site in perpetuity.</p> <p>This office is satisfied that the proposals regarding the engineering and construction of the landfill are adequate at this stage. Diligent revision of this plan will be necessary during the entire life of the site.</p>	<p>The neighbours were notified regarding the proposed development and their concerns recorded in this report. As mentioned above, concerns raised will be further investigated during the next phase of the process where detailed specialist studies will be taking place thus informing the process of the potential impacts and how they should be managed.</p> <p>Mitigations and conditions for inclusion in the EA are detailed in the EIA report</p> <p>Noted, the socio-economic assessment planned for the development will offer detail on the level of the possibility that residential land value will decrease.</p> <p>GCS subcontracted Batho Earth to do the socio-economic impact assessment</p> <p>Noted, the applicant will be advised to consider the recommendation given.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>
<p>11 December 2015</p>	<p>Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife</p>	<p>The Draft Scoping Report for the Proposed establishment of a general waste landfill site in Newcastle has been screened by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife as part of a Rapid Screening Process. Ezemvelo does not anticipate that the proposed activity would result in significant negative impacts upon local biodiversity, provided that best practice mitigatory measures are implemented during the construction and operational phase. Please be informed that Ezemvelo does not require additional documentation with regards to this project, except when additional biodiversity information becomes available and/or additional biodiversity impacts, which are not presented in the abovementioned report, are identified. Should this occur, it is requested that the presence of new biodiversity information is highlighted in the cover letter of any further reports.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>27 October 2016</p>	<p>Department of Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>The locality map labelled Figure 1 on point 1.2 (proposed landfill site location (Scoping Report) is small and not legible. The applicant is required to provide this office with a colour map of high resolution not less than A2 size. The map should further reflect all watercourses (rivers, streams, drainage channels and buffer zones of either 100m horizontal distance or 1:100 year flood line (whichever is the greatest) and all wetland systems that can potentially be impacted by this development with their delineated boundaries as well as buffer zone of 500m radius from the delineated boundary of each wetland.</p> <p>Page 28 of the Scoping document indicates that “surface water/streams sampling points would be required in the event of this site being developed as a landfill site. This Department requires that the applicant must include further and rationale details of the sampling points in an Environmental Impact Assessment document to be submitted.</p> <p>Page 52 “preferred candidate site 1 and site 2 analysis summary” indicates that two (2) groundwater resources and one (1) surface water source may negatively be impacted upon should a landfill be developed. Detailed and specific mitigation measures particularly with reference to the water sources should be tabulated in the EIA report to be submitted.</p> <p>Page 68, proposed landfill infrastructure: stormwater management system-this Department requires an applicant to be sure if the drainage, dams and ponds will be designed for collection and storage of clean stormwater for possible dust suppression. The details of such drawing designs, size and capacity of the holding facility, anticipated volume of storm water and the actual area to be dust suppressed must be specified.</p> <p>Design drawing and lining method of the pollution control dam mentioned in page 68 should form part of the EIA report.</p>	<p>Comments received from the Department of Water and Sanitation are noted and will be addressed in the Draft EIR Report.</p> <p>Detailed specialist studies were undertaken for the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report. A3 maps are presented in Appendix A of the Main report, detailing delineated watercourses and wetlands</p>

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
		<p>Should the discharge of leachate into a sewage works be chosen as an appropriate management option for leachate, the following details will be necessary:</p> <p>a. Name of the wastewater treatment works b. Design and operational capacity of the waste water treatment plant c. Ability of the waste water treatment plant to treat the quality of leachate.</p> <p>This Department takes note of point one and three of mitigation and management requirements on page 86 of the document; however clarity on point two must be tabulated in the EIA Report to be submitted.</p> <p>Mitigation and management requirements mentioned on page 90 of the document must be expanded and specified in the upcoming EIA report to be submitted.</p> <p>This Department is looking forward in receiving the river health assessment report entailing everything that has been tabulated in the final scope of work of river health assessment on page 123 of the document.</p> <p>This Department is also looking forward in receiving the detailed wetland delineation assessment as mentioned in page 125 of the document.</p> <p>This Department is looking forward in receiving the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) as mentioned in page 130 of the document that “ the EMPr will be attached as an Appendix of the draft EIR”</p> <p>The desk study and analysis of additional candidate landfill sites attached brings confusion to this Department as it is titled as Newcastle/Emnambithi Municipality new landfill investigation. This must be clarified on the upcoming EIA report as Newcastle and Mnambithi are two different areas which are located in two different district municipalities.</p> <p>The applicant is reminded that if the development, any part of it or ant of its infrastructures is located within the regulated area then the project must be authorised by this Department prior to the commencement of the activity. Water use triggered by this activity requires a water use licence prior to the commencement of the activity as the activity will not be a permissible water use as stipulated in Section 22 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998.</p> <p>A regulated area is an area within 1:100 year floodline or horizontal distance of 100m from a river (whichever is greatest) and an area within 500m radius from a delineated boundary of a wetland.</p>	
<p>11 November 2016</p>	<p>Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife</p>	<p>Thank you for forwarding the abovementioned application to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife for review and comment.</p> <p>Ezemvelo will not be providing comment on this application, but trust that all significant biodiversity related concerns have been clearly identified and made known in this assessment together with appropriate measures to safeguard the ecological integrity (viz. avoid, mitigate and thereafter ameliorate) of the developable area.</p> <p>Please be advised that the potential impacts upon diversity will be evaluated by the Competent Authority who may, upon receipt, refer the application to this organisation for evaluation and advice prior to making a decision. In such case, the environmental principles prescribed in the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, the objectives of the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 and best practice will be applied.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>04 November 2016</p>	<p>Amajuba District Municipality</p>	<p><u>Socio-economic Impacts:</u> Again the question of how will the vulnerable community or the marginalized be able to access this site for recycling and other initiatives is posed. The site location makes it difficult to impact positively on Local Economic Development especially to the previously disadvantaged.</p> <p>Integration of waste handling in the district is vital for the environment and economy of the district. The majority of the population which is located in the MBO, Mdozo, JBC, Osizweni and uMdakane area which leads to the towns of Utrecht and Dannhauser are un-serviced and the landfill site should have been designed so as to service these areas where a lot of waste is generated. This should have been integrated with waste water treatment and feedlots so as to have enough biomass and biogas to produce electricity.</p>	<p>As part of the landfill development, recycling as one of the waste hierarchy considerations is planned to take place on site. As mentioned on Section 7.4.5 of the report, the recycling area will comprise a hard stand/surface area for the stockpiling of recyclables and a steel portal frame roof structure for the sorting and storage of recyclable materials under all weather conditions.</p> <p>It must be note that access to site is currently not believed to be a challenge as the proposed access road will allow easy access to and from the site.</p> <p>A number of candidate landfill sites were investigated as discussed in report, most of them were not pursued due to fatal flaws and unwillingness to cooperate from the landowners. The proposed development site will promote sound waste management in the greater area of Newcastle and the surroundings.</p>

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
		<p><u>Land Use Management & Biodiversity</u> The proposed site is located in a pristine area of Newcastle which is known for its biodiversity rich environment and many carbon sequestration sources. For infrastructure to be developed that will enable the site to operate efficient a lot of these natural assets will have to be destroyed. There is significant agricultural potential that will be lost due to land development that will occur in the area. Trees play an important ecosystem function and are also being used for economic enticements in the area.</p> <p><u>Renewable Energy and Climate Change and Air Quality:</u> The proposed site is situated at a relatively elevated position in relation to the residential area of Kilbarchan and with the winter predominant wind direction being west, air quality might be compromised during winter where also many temperature inversions occur. This coupled with pollution migrating from Newcastle CBD, Chemical park and industrial areas especially in early morning might mean compromised air quality and will bring about the need to monitor the area due to being possibly a hotspot. Pollution will be further exacerbated by the heavy motor vehicles that will be operating in the area.</p> <p>This project must be viewed as one of the key climate change projects in the district due to its ability to be a mitigation and an adaptation project or initiative. Proper site planning would actually mean having a regional site to prevent there being FOUR(Including Newcastle old) waste sites in the district as opposed to one big and smaller transfer centers. Having this one big waste site would enable feasibility of energy generation in future and a smaller footprint on the district land achieving mitigation in that regard. By ensuring that the vulnerable community achieves financial gain and reducing impact on biodiversity and land degradation, adaptation would be achieved as part of climate change initiatives which makes for significant initiatives.</p> <p><u>Water and Groundwater:</u> One of the criteria used in selecting a location is that the area must not have a steep gradient and it must not be a groundwater recharge zone. This office recommends careful investigation of this as the areas on the other side of the N11 are relatively low lying with a steep gradient coming from the site meaning there might be great potential for the area to be a groundwater recharge zone.</p>	<p>According to the ecological assessment undertaken by Williams Environmental in February 2014 as well as data received from Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, the site is located in an area identified to have low biodiversity value as the vegetation on the site has been subject to transformation as a consequence of previous anthropological activities which has resulted in a reduction in species diversity. This however does not allow site development activities to be undertaken in a manner that does not consider environmental protection. The environmental management programme which will form part of the Draft EIA Report will detail mitigation and management activities required to ensure that potential negative impacts are managed.</p> <p>GCS subcontracted The Biodiversity Company to do the biodiversity impact assessment</p> <p>Noted, an Air Quality Assessment will be undertaken during the EIA Phase of the development in order to assess the potential impacts likely to occur in relation to air quality. Detailed findings of the report will be appended in the Draft Report.</p> <p>GCS subcontracted Rayten to do the air quality impact assessment</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>A detailed Groundwater Investigation was undertaken the EIA phase and presented in Appendix E of the Main Report</p>
19-Sep-14	Van Der Merwe & Associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Availability of waste management licence documentation for public perusal ●Acquisition of land (Greenwich farm) ●Filing of the Draft Basic Assessment Report on the National Environmental Authorization System ●Request for copies of the Basic Assessment Report including the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) ● Request for documentation relating to the appointment of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ●Request for copy of the Background Information Document and copies of plans, locality maps and diagrams indicating the coordinates and any possible affected areas ●Documentation pertaining to the appointment of specialists, engineers and scientists ●Proof of compliance with the requirements of the public participation process ●Copies of documentation pertaining to alternative sites considered 	<p>In response to the above, the Newcastle Municipality prepared correspondence stating that the Municipality had not commenced with the public participation process at the time the letter was received. The letter also made mention that the EIA application for the proposed development had been submitted to the KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs and that all necessary processes pertaining to public participation would follow.</p>
26th Nov 2016	Van Der Merwe & Associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●No recording apparatus and concern that the minutes produced will be extremely inaccurate; ●Request for clarity on why the other investigated sites were rejected; ●Concern that answers provided by the representatives of the Newcastle Municipality; Geomeasure Group and Envitech Solutions were not forthcoming; ●Concern relating to the purchasing of land for the development of the landfill 	<p>Queries relating to the circulation of the reports for public comment, notification of the interested and affected parties, proposed design specifications were all responded to at the meeting (25th Nov 2016). Questions relating to the alternative sites considered for the development and the reasons why the Greenwich site was chosen as the preferred site were clearly explained. In addition, the criteria used for identifying sites suitable for landfill development were clearly explained. Public meeting minutes were prepared and circulated to all interested and affected parties; no requests for additions or corrections of the minutes were received.</p>

Date of comment	Raised by	Comment/concern	Response
01-Jun-15	Craig Petersen	<p>I have already put most of my concerns in writing via the signature of a petition which is attached to your scoping report. I have analysed your final site ranking contained in paragraph 7.3.3 of the Scoping Report and it is clear that whoever has prepared the report has not ventured further than the Greenwich farm boundaries. My concern is that further tax payers money will be wasted if the process continues without first getting the neighboring land owners to point out the downstream water courses/stream/wetlands/aquaculture dams/boreholes and other sensitive areas which seem to have been ignored in the report. Where this is most evident to me is that "your" buffer zones happen to be over my and neighboring property and incorporates my largest dam that has been municipality planned and approved, constructed as part of an 8 dam commercial aquaculture business at great expense. Surely a buffer zone should not incorporate wetlands, dams and river courses???? So my suggestion is again, before you bring in more "specialists" let us "normal" landowners point out some logic based layman observations, which need to be taken into consideration.</p>	<p>A focus group meeting in addition to the EIA meeting may be arranged with you and interested parties after the different specialists have visited the area as the specialist studies will be undertaken after the acceptance of the Final Scoping Report by the Dept. Having the recommended studies undertaken will assist in the detailing of the site's environmental characteristics as well as potential impacts likely to occur on site as well as on the surrounding properties. A discussion at that particular time will be favourable as there would have been specialist involvement as well. May we request that you forward your concerns/comments in writing regarding the foreseen environmental impacts so they can be incorporated in the specialist assessments still to be undertaken during the EIA phase.</p> <p>GCS will have an open day and public meeting on 5 June 2018 at which any further comments and concerns surrounding detailed specialist investigations, and the EIA report can be raised</p>
17-Jun-15	Amafa/Heritage KwaZulu Natal	<p>Thank you for informing us about this development and giving us an opportunity to comment in terms of the heritage legislation. The information that you submitted has been reviewed and it is noted that the greater part of the proposed landfill site falls within the very high palaeo-sensitivity zone. The archaeological database also indicates that the general Newcastle area is associated with Late Stone Age, Rock Art, Late Iron Age and Historical cultural material. For this reason an impact assessment of the proposed developmental site is mandatory.</p> <p>Considering the heritage value of the area of proposed development, a Heritage Impact Assessment is required for the above proposed project. This must include the field-based palaeontological and archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Amafa KZN Heritage therefore requires the appointment of an Amafa accredited Heritage Practitioner to assist in the provision of recommendations and mitigation procedures.</p>	<p>See Appendix E of the Main Report for the Detailed Heritage Impact Report</p>

3.8 Authority consultation

All consultation with commenting and competent authority will be documented and detailed in the final EIA Report. Overleaf is the acceptance from the EDTEA with regards to the municipalities request for extending the date for submission of the Final EIA report to their Department.



edtea

Department :

Economic Development, Tourism and
Environmental Affairs

PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

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Date : **15 November 2017**
Usuku :
Datum :

Directorate: Environmental services

Envitech Solutions
P. O Box 1677
Hillcrest
3650

Attention: V. Singh
Cc: Ntsiki Khathide

Fax: 086 769 4305
Fax: 034 328 3493

Dear Madam

DC25/WML/0002/2014: EXTENSION OF TIMEFRAMES FOR SUBMISSION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR PROPOSED NEWCASTLE LANDFILL ESTABLISHMENT

The request to extend timeframes for the submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports in terms of Regulation 67(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2010 (EIA Regulations) and received by the Newcastle office of this Department dated 14 November 2017 has reference.

The Department has considered the reasons mentioned in your letter and hereby grants an extension time period of seven (7) months to submit the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

Failure to submit the report on the date stipulated in this letter, consider your application lapse in terms of Regulation 67 of the 2010 EIA Regulation.

Should you require more information, please do not hesitate to contact the Newcastle office of this Department.

Yours faithfully

Mr. S.E. Mgaga

Control Environmental Officer: Grade A
Amajuba District: Pollution & Waste Management