

Appendix F – Environmental Management Programme

BELTON FARM CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME



1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Construction Environmental Management Programme (CEMP_r) is to provide specifications for "good environmental practice" in a contractual environmental specification for application during construction of the proposed development. The CEMP_r provides specifications that the Contractor shall adhere to to minimise adverse environmental impacts associated with construction activities. The Environmental Management Programme (EMP_r) associated with the construction activities is known as the Construction Environmental Management Programme (CEMP_r).

The CEMP_r forms part of the contract document and must be read in conjunction with the contract documents including the Specifications and, where applicable, the Bill of Quantities.

The contract manager should submit written procedures for all activities that could be potentially harmful to the environment. The project manager or Environmental Control Officer (ECO) will be responsible for ensuring that these are submitted, and for monitoring compliance with the CEMP_r.

Guidelines for execution of the CEMP_r include the following:

- Responsibilities for the environmental performance of the proposed development are known by the construction staff,
- Communication channels to report on environmental performance, problems and priorities are in place,
- A monitoring schedule is established to identify potential negative environmental impacts associated with the construction of the proposed development;
- Method Statements (mitigation measures) are implemented to avoid or minimise the identified negative environmental impacts (rehabilitation of eroded areas; bush clearings; complaints from property owners) as well as to enhance the positive impact on the environment (employment; support of conservation efforts) and,
- Monitoring programme or schedule is developed to track the plans that have been implemented so as to ensure the effectiveness of the plan.

The majority of the specifications occurring in section 3: 'Environmental Specifications', are included for clarity

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

2.1 Construction Environmental Policy

The contractor (contractor is defined as principal contractor, sub-contractors and any employees retained on this project) is required to be familiar with the construction environmental policy and all that it implies, and to adopt and implement the policy throughout the course of construction.

The environmental policy is as follows:

- The environmental specifications and intentions of the specifications must be upheld.
- Natural resources will not be degraded, and no unnecessary environmental degradation must take place.
- Site activities will be conducted in a manner that does not create a nuisance, risk or hazard to the natural environment.
- Employee and public health and safety must be considered a priority.
- The whole site and its surrounds are considered environmentally sensitive.

2.2 Environmental Legislation and Guidelines

The Contractor must ensure that all South African legislation concerning the natural environment, pollution and the built environment is strictly enforced. Such legislation must include, but is not limited to the:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, No. 108 of 1996.
- National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998.
- National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998.
- National Heritage Act, No 29 of 1999.
- Hazardous Substances Act, No. 15 of 1973.

2.3 Environmental Specifications

2.3.1 General Site Procedures

Environmental awareness training or instruction

The project manager, before commencement of any construction activities, must implement an environmental awareness programme or course of instruction. All construction personnel, including senior staff, sub-contractors and suppliers, must attend the training programme or course of instruction. Basic Environmental Education material can be provided on request.

The programme must include all relevant aspects covered in the CEMP and must be repeated for all new or temporary staff.

Demarcation of the site

The "site" refers to all areas required for construction purposes. The boundary of the site must be agreed with the project manager or ECO, as well as a botanist. The demarcation of sites and roads should be clearly marked so as to not remove and damage vegetation. Sensitive vegetation next to construction areas should be cordoned off. All activities must be conducted within this area so as to facilitate control and to minimise the impact on the existing natural environment. The Project Manager or Co-ordinator must ensure that the construction is done according to the final site layout only, which is to be approved by a botanist. The siting of the site should be kept away as far as possible from areas with natural vegetation and water bodies. In instances where this can not be achieved sensitive vegetation next to the site should be cordoned off with the help of a botanist.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

The contractor must demarcate the boundaries of the site in order to restrict construction and other (eating, washing and ablution) activities. The contractor must ensure that all his plant, labour and materials remain within the demarcated boundaries.

All plant material to be removed must be done at this stage and plants to remain must be marked with danger tape by a botanist. The contractor must be present when this is done so that he is aware of which plants are to be protected, and these plants must NOT be affected by the construction process. If plants are to be moved and re-located, this will be advised by the botanist and undertaken by a horticulturist.

Location of camp and depot

The camp and depot must be located within that part of the site which is most disturbed.

General guidelines:

- Camp and office sites shall be sited and fenced (where necessary) and will be restricted to these fenced areas. The area required for the camp and office site must be kept to a minimum.
- Vegetation shall not be unnecessarily disturbed and trees or shrubs shall as far as is practical not be felled/damaged. Protected trees and plants may not be cut or removed without prior Permit from the relevant Provincial Authority (i.e. Local Authority or Department of Nature Conservation) for the cutting of protected trees, and without agreement by the botanist. A brief survey of the site was undertaken, during which no protected trees were found, however, a thorough survey of the demarcated site is required prior to the clearing of any vegetation.
- Removal (pilfering) of agricultural products (sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, stock, firewood etc.) and poaching is prohibited where applicable. No stealing of land owners products and equipment, including harassment of animals, will be permitted.
- Any impact such as noise, dust, bright lights, etc, which may cause a disturbance or nuisance to the community or any person lawfully living in the vicinity, shall be kept to a minimum level.
- No fires may be lit on private property except in the facilities specially constructed for this purpose. Fire extinguishers must be provided in the case of accidental fires that could spread to neighbouring properties.

Toilets

The contractor must provide the necessary ablution facilities for all his employees. These must be easily accessible, transportable, and there should be a minimum of 1 toilet per 15 persons. The toilets should be secured, and be provided with an external closing mechanism to prevent toilet paper from being blown out. A rented chemical toilet must be used, and the rental company will be responsible for emptying the toilet, which must be done on a daily basis. No sewage may be dumped or disposed of in watercourses, streams or rivers.

Refuse

The contractor must institute an on-site waste management system in order to prevent the spread of refuse within and beyond the site. Refuse refers to all solid waste, including construction debris (wrapping materials, timber, cans etc.), food packaging, cement, rubble and other construction materials, etc.

All waste must be collected and contained immediately. The Contractor must not dispose of any waste and/or construction debris by burning or burying. Waste bins must be used, and these must be provided with lids and external closing mechanisms to be scavenger proof and to prevent their contents blowing out. The Contractor must ensure that his employees deposit all waste in the waste bins. Bins must not be used for any other purposes than waste

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

collection and must be emptied on a regular basis. All waste must be disposed of off-site at the nearest permitted Waste Disposal Site.

Cleared vegetation should be taken to a permitted Garden Refuse site or the proposed composting site on the farm; builders' rubble should be used as fill material (where necessary during construction) or alternatively taken to a permitted landfill site.

Protection of natural resources

Where applicable ALL indigenous fauna and flora must be protected. Wild animals must not be disturbed, caught or injured by any means. In terms of the Game Theft Act No. 105 of 1991, which regulates ownership of game, theft and unlawful hunting, catching and taking possession of game is illegal and punishable by law.

Defacement of natural features or environmental damage outside of the demarcated site must not occur. The sources and use of water during construction should be planned for, no water is to be used from nearby streams but water from boreholes as indicated in the report.

No fires must be lit by the Contractor and employees anywhere on the property nor on private land without the consent of the landowner. If the fires are lit on the property or in the construction camp, provision must be made that no accidental fires are started. No firewood may be collected in the adjacent veld.

Pollution and stormwater management

The Contractor must ensure that erosion or pollution of ground or surface water does not occur as a result of site activities. Pollution could result from the release, accidental or otherwise, of contaminated runoff from construction camps, discharge of contaminated construction water, chemicals, oils, fuels, sewage, run off from stockpiles, solid waste, litter, etc. All equipment and machinery, e.g. cement mixers, generators etc., must be placed on drip trays.

The Contractor shall ensure that polluted runoff, such as runoff from the construction camp where equipment is cleaned and/or serviced, fuel stores, workshops, etc. is not discharged overland. Natural run-off shall be diverted away from the work site and storage areas. The Contractor shall take appropriate measures e.g. the erection of silt traps, or drainage retention areas, to prevent silt and sand entering drainage courses, rivers and floodplains.

Discharge of construction water

Construction water refers to all water dirtied as a result of construction activities. Silt-laden water may be discharged overland and be allowed to filter into the ground, but the Contractor shall ensure that no erosion results from this procedure. The contractor shall ensure that silt-laden water is not discharged directly into the rivers or floodplains or any other surface water courses, and shall take suitable measures to prevent this. Cement-laden water, i.e. water from washings from trowels, wheelbarrows, etc., may not be discharged overland but must be disposed of off site at a facility capable of handling such waste water. Where possible, water should be collected and reused for mixing new concrete.

Servicing/fuelling of construction equipment

Servicing and fuelling should preferably occur off-site. If these activities occur on-site, the Contractor shall ensure that it takes place in designated areas. All waste generated during these activities shall be collected and disposed off at an appropriate off site facility capable of handling such waste. All equipment that leaks shall be repaired immediately. In the case of changing oil or lubricants on-site, the Contractor shall have Drizit pads (or equivalent) and/or drip trays available to collect any oil, fluid, etc.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent the pollution of the ground and/or water resources by fuels and chemicals as a result of his/her activities. No oil, diesel, petrol, etc., must be discharged onto the ground. Pumps and other machinery requiring oil, diesel, petrol, etc. that are to remain in one position for longer than two days shall be placed on drip trays. The drip trays shall be emptied regularly and the contaminated water disposed of off site at a facility capable of handling such waste water. Drip trays shall be cleaned before weekends and holidays and before any possible rain events that may result in the drip trays overflowing. The Contractor shall remove all oil-, petrol- and diesel-soaked sand immediately and shall dispose of it as hazardous waste. Tanks containing fuel shall have lids and shall remain firmly shut. Fuel stores shall be placed on a bunded sealed base, and waste water or spilled fuel collected within the bund shall be disposed of as hazardous waste. Only clean, empty tanks may be stored on the ground.

The Contractor shall take the necessary precautions to prevent fires or spills at the fuel stores. No smoking or other activities that can initiate fires shall be allowed in the vicinity of the stores. Any hazardous waste substances must be disposed of off-site at a licensed landfill site.

Use of cement/concrete

The contractor is advised that cement and concrete are regarded as highly hazardous to the natural environment, especially to gilled animals, due to the very high pH of the material, and the chemicals contained therein. The Contractor shall therefore ensure that:

- Pre-cast concrete should be used wherever possible.
- Dry cement is stored above ground level and any spillage is immediately cleared.
- Concrete is mixed on mortar boards, and not directly on the ground.
- The visible remains of concrete are physically removed immediately and disposed of as waste. Washing it into the ground is not acceptable.
- All aggregate is also removed.

Safety

The contractor shall ensure that all construction vehicles using public roads are in a roadworthy condition, they adhere to speed limits, their loads are secured and that all other regulations are adhered to.

Noise

The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to minimise noise generated on site as a result of his operations. The Contractor shall comply with the National Building Regulations with regard to noise. Construction vehicles should be well maintained to limit noise and lubricants/fuel leakages. This will also help reduce pollution of water resources in the area.

Source of materials

All construction material, including sand, must be from an alien plant free source, to ensure no alien seeds are brought into the area. Any alien plants accidentally introduced must be eliminated. Materials for building must be from a local and sustainable source.

Dust

Dust caused by strong winds shall be controlled by means of water spray vehicles, or any other appropriate means as approved by the Engineer. This is aided by the removal of only limited vegetation, and the re-vegetating of areas once construction is completed, and when the lay down area / construction camp is vacated.

Vehicles emitting black smoke and fumes must be repaired and maintained.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

No burning of waste material shall be allowed.

Emergency procedures

The Contractor shall know emergency procedures for events such as fire, accidents and leakage of petroleum, chemicals and other harmful substances. The Contractor shall be responsible for informing the staff of these procedures.

3 SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS: REVEGETATION

3.1 Site Clearance

Plant Search and Rescue

The implementation of an appropriate Plant Rescue and Translocation Programme is necessary if there are any endangered plants at the site. A plant search and rescue operation (i.e. the location and removal of specified plant species, without unnecessary damage, and their transfer to a specified location) and the collection of seed, shall be conducted by the botanist and horticulturist, as well as the ECO, prior to the onset of any site clearing operation. Plants should be removed to nurseries so that areas can be rehabilitated after construction.

Plant material shall be moved to a holding area on site, where it shall be placed in bags on open ground, or alternatively relocated to the on-site nursery for transplantation once the permanent re-vegetation areas become available.

Geophytes (or bulbs) shall be collected and either planted out in pots, trays or in bags, depending on size or where appropriate, as determined by the ECO or rehabilitation specialist, and they shall be stored under cool dry conditions, at the nursery.

During plant search and rescue, as much seed as possible shall be removed from all indigenous plants in the affected area. Seed shall be:

- Stored in waterproof containers free of insects and away from rodents in a cool area;
- Sown directly into the desired area to allow for self-germination as the seasons dictate; or
- Sown at the storage site/nursery.

Where possible, the seed collection programme shall be ongoing to allow for the sowing of seed directly into the newly prepared soil in the re-vegetation areas, as and when these areas are ready to receive seed.

3.1.1 Vegetation Clearance

Site Clearance:

The ECO and botanist must be present during vegetation clearing. All cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. Areas that are, in the reasonable opinion of the ECO and rehabilitation specialist, less stable, shall be stabilised immediately following vegetation clearance. Cleared vegetation should be chipped and mulched for future use.

All clearing disturbances to be kept to a minimum; Any service tracks used purely for construction activities should also be decommissioned and rehabilitated after construction of the development is complete; topsoil stockpiles should not exceed 1.5m in height; degraded areas should be re-vegetated as soon as possible; and on site attenuation of storm water should be encouraged rather than allowing for channelling.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

Vegetation Removal and Trimming in Watercourses:

- No heavy machinery shall be permitted within watercourses for any purpose, except emergency procedures, without the prior approval of the ECO. Clearing of vegetation shall be conducted by hand.
- All cleared and trimmed vegetation shall be removed from the watercourse to prevent flooding/snagging hazards being created.

3.1.2 Topsoil Removal and Stockpiling

Prior to site establishment and any earthmoving operations, the contractor shall strip and stockpile all topsoil within the works area and construction camp for subsequent use in the rehabilitation and re-vegetation of the site.

All topsoil shall be stripped and stockpiled separately from subsoil for subsequent use during rehabilitation and re-vegetation.

Soil shall be stripped in a phased manner, so as to retain vegetation cover for as long as possible.

Topsoil must not be stored in or near sensitive areas. Topsoil stockpiles shall be convex and should not exceed 2m in height. The contractor shall ensure that the material does not blow or wash away.

Spoil Material

The location of spoil stockpile sites shall be agreed upon by the ECO prior to the onset of any operations that will generate spoil materials. No spoil material shall be dumped outside the defined site unless it is being removed from the site. The Contractor shall ensure that the material does not blow or wash away. If the spoil material is in danger of being washed or blown away, the contractor shall cover it with a suitable material, such as hessian or plastic.

3.1.3 Preparation of Ground Surfaces for Rehabilitation

Prior to rehabilitation of the site, the contractor shall remove all remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber and other foreign debris from the site.

Before replacing topsoil, the contractor shall remove all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil.

Compacted soil shall be ripped and hand-trimmed. Topsoil shall then be spread evenly over the surface. The final prepared surface shall not be smooth but furrowed to follow the natural contours of the land or desired end result. Where sodding is required, slight scarification shall be carried out to contain the sods.

Prior to any site clearance, any wetland areas, along with 10m buffer zones, are to be effectively fenced off to prevent any damage to wetland material on sites prior to transplanting. On the initial inspection of the site, however, no wetlands were found nearby.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

Appendix G – Other Information

Appendix G1 – Letters and proof of registered mail to I&APs and key stakeholders.

Letter on notification to immediate land owner

COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Environmental Management and Impact Assessment



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Grahamstown 6140 SOUTH AFRICA
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Website: www.cesnet.co.za

21 December 2011

To: Mr and Mrs Wilmot

Attention: The owner or person in control of the land where the activity is to be undertaken

Notification: Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Residential Development at Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

In accordance with the requirements of section 54 (2) (b) (i) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2010) made in terms of section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to give written notice to the owner or person in control of the land where the activity is to take place. In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Mr and Mrs Wilmot propose to build a small residential estate on their farm: Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. The proposed development will involve the rezoning of 19.8 ha of agricultural land to residential use, with the construction of 15 houses and an access road from the R343. The remaining indigenous bush will be left as is, and the land will be utilised as a nature reserve for small game.

- Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) of Grahamstown have been appointed by Mr and Mrs Wilmot, to conduct an environmental impact assessment for the proposed development. The activities that we believe will be triggered by the proposed development are listed in the application and the Background Information Document (BID) that is attached to this letter.
- A public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- CES would highly appreciate it if you could confirm your receipt of this notification via email, fax, phone or post. For more information, please feel free to contact me at the CES Grahamstown office numbers shown above.

Yours sincerely,

Amber Jackson
Environmental Consultant

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Members: Dr AM Avis (PhD Rhodes) . Prof RA Lubke (PhD Western Ontario)
Mrs CE Avis (MA Rhodes, CAIB) . Dr P Sherman (PhD Rhodes)
Dr AR Carter (PhD Rhodes, CPDA USA) .

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Letter of notification to neighbouring land owners

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21 December 2011

To: Alan Weyer

Attention: The owner and/or occupiers of land immediately surrounding or within 100m of the farm involved in the project

Notification: Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Residential Development at Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

In accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) and relevant Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations made in terms of this Act, (Government Notice Number R.543) dated 18 June 2010, notification is hereby given in terms of Regulation 54 (b) (iii): "*Written notice to – owners or occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is to undertaken..*". In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

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Yours sincerely,

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21 December 2011

To: Clive Shone

Attention: The owner and/or occupiers of land immediately surrounding or within 100m of the farm involved in the project

Notification: Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Residential Development at Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

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BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

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21 December 2011

To: Mark Rushmere

Attention: The owner and/or occupiers of land immediately surrounding or within 100m of the farm involved in the project

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To: Mr Coetzee

Attention: The owner and/or occupiers of land immediately surrounding or within 100m of the farm involved in the project

Notification: Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Residential Development at Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

In accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) and relevant Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations made in terms of this Act, (Government Notice Number R.543) dated 18 June 2010, notification is hereby given in terms of Regulation 54 (b) (iii): "Written notice to – owners or occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is to undertaken..". In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Mr and Mrs Wilmot propose to build a small residential estate on their farm: Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. The proposed development will involve the rezoning of 19.8 ha of agricultural land to residential use, with the construction of 15 houses and an access road from the R343. The remaining indigenous bush will be left as is, and the land will be utilised as a nature reserve for small game.

- Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) of Grahamstown have been appointed by Mr and Mrs Wilmot, to conduct an environmental impact assessment for the proposed development. The activities that we believe will be triggered by the proposed development are listed in the application and the Background Information Document (BID) that is attached to this letter.
- A public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- CES would highly appreciate it if you could confirm your receipt of this notification via email, fax, phone or post. For more information, please feel free to contact me at the CES Grahamstown office numbers shown above.

Yours sincerely,

Amber Jackson
Environmental Consultant

Henque 1018 t/a Coastal & Environmental Services . Reg no. CK 1997/061914/23 . Vat No. 4380172835
Members: Dr AM Avis (PhD Rhodes) . Prof RA Lubke (PhD Western Ontario)
Mrs CE Avis (MA Rhodes, CAIB) . Dr P Sherman (PhD Rhodes)
Dr AR Carter (PhD Rhodes, CPDA USA) .

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

Letter of notification organ of state DEDEA

COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Environmental Management and Impact Assessment



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Email: cesel@cesnet.co.za
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21 December 2011

To: The Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs

Attention: Viwe Ngunge

Notification: **Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Residential Development at Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa**

In accordance with the requirements of section 54 (2) (b) (vi) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2010) made in terms of section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to, "give written notice to any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity". In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Mr and Mrs Wilmot propose to build a small residential estate on their farm: Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. The proposed development will involve the rezoning of 19.8 ha of agricultural land to residential use, with the construction of 15 houses and an access road from the R343. The remaining indigenous bush will be left as is, and the land will be utilised as a nature reserve for small game.

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BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES Environmental Management and Impact Assessment



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Website: www.cesnet.co.za

21 December 2011

To: The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Attention: S.Gwen

Notification: Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Residential Development at Belton Farm in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

In accordance with the requirements of section 54 (2) (b) (vi) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2010) made in terms of section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to, "give written notice to any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity". In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

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