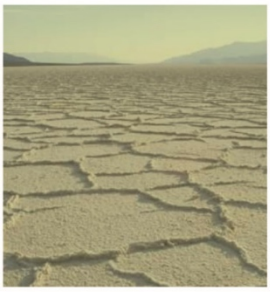
Draft Basic Assessment Report

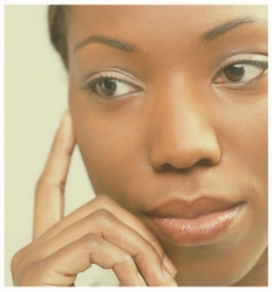
Clayville Extension 59

Gaut 002/18-19/E0042

January 2019

TEXTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS





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Acronyms

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CMA	Catchment Management Agencies
CR	Critically Endangered
DBAR	Draft Basic Assessment Report
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECA	Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
ESA	Ecological Support Area
FSR	Final Scoping Report
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
HGM	Hydrogeomorphic
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IBA	Important Bird Areas
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
LT	Least Threatened
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEMWA	National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NEMAQA	National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (No.39 of 2004)
NFEPA	National fresh water ecosystem priority areas
NPAES	National protected areas expansion strategy
NWA	National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
PDA	Primary Drainage Area
PES	Present Ecological State
PPP	Public Participation Process
PoS	EIA Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment
QDA	Quaternary Drainage Areas
QDS	Quarter Degree Square
REMC	Recommended Ecological Management Class
SR	Scoping Report
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SWSA	Strategic water source areas of South Africa
VU	Vulnerable
WMA	Water Management Areas

Glossary of Terms

Activity (Development) – an action either planned or existing that may result in environmental impacts through pollution or resource use.

Alternative – a possible course of action, in place of another, of achieving the same desired goal of the proposed project. Alternatives can refer to any of the following but are not limited to: site alternatives, site layout alternatives, design or technology alternatives, process alternatives or a no-go alternative. All reasonable alternatives must be rigorously explored and objectively evaluated.

Applicant – the project proponent or developer responsible for submitting an environmental application to the relevant environmental authority for environmental authorisation.

Biodiversity – the diversity of animals, plants and other organisms found within and between ecosystems, habitats, and the ecological complexes.

Construction – means the building, erection or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure and excluding the reconstruction of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint.

Cumulative Impacts – impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities to produce a greater impact or different impacts.

Direct impacts – impacts that are caused directly by the activity and generally occur at the same time and at the same place of the activity. These impacts are usually associated with the construction, operation or maintenance of an activity and are generally quantifiable.

Ecosystem – a dynamic system of plant, animal (including humans) and micro-organism communities and their non-living physical environment interacting as a functional unit. The basic structural unit of the biosphere, ecosystems are characterised by interdependent interaction between the component species and their physical surroundings. Each ecosystem occupies a space in which macro-scale conditions and interactions are relatively homogenous.

Environment – In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No 107 of 1998) (as amended), “Environment” means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of:
a) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
b) micro-organisms, plants and animal life;
c) any part or combination of (i) of (ii) and the interrelationships among and between them; and
d) the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and wellbeing.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – the generic term for all forms of environmental assessment for projects, plans, programmes or policies and includes methodologies or tools such as environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments and risk assessments.

Environmental Authorisation – an authorisation issued by the competent authority in respect of a listed activity, or an activity which takes place within a sensitive environment.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner – the individual responsible for planning, management and coordination of environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, environmental management programmes or any other appropriate environmental instrument introduced through the EIA Regulations.

Environmental Impact – a change to the environment (biophysical, social and/ or economic), whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially, resulting from an organisations, activities, products or services.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made.

Environmental Issue – a concern raised by a stakeholder, interested or affected parties about an existing or perceived environmental impact of an activity.

Environmental Management - ensuring that environmental concerns are included in all stages of development, so that development is sustainable and does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment.

Environmental Management Programme - A detailed plan of action prepared to ensure that recommendations for enhancing or ensuring positive impacts and limiting or preventing negative environmental impacts are implemented during the life cycle of a project. The EMPr focuses on the construction phase, operation (maintenance) phase and decommissioning phase of the proposed project.

Expansion - means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased.

Fatal Flaw – issue or conflict (real or perceived) that could result in developments being rejected or stopped.

General Waste – household water, construction rubble, garden waste and certain dry industrial and commercial waste which does not pose an immediate threat to man or the environment.

Hazardous Waste – waste that may cause ill health or increase mortality in humans, flora and fauna.

Indirect impacts – indirect or induced changes that may occur as a result of the activity. These types if impacts include all of the potential impacts that do not manifest immediately when the activity is undertaken or which occur at a different place as a result of the activity.

Integrated Environmental Management – a philosophy that prescribes a code of practice for ensuring that environmental considerations are fully integrated into all stages of the development and decision-making process. The IEM philosophy (and principles) is interpreted as applying to the planning, assessment, implementation and management of any proposal (project, plan, programme or policy) or activity – at local, national and international level - that has a potentially significant effect on the environment. Implementation of this philosophy relies on the selection and application of appropriate tools for a particular proposal or activity. These may include environmental assessment tools (such as strategic environmental assessment and risk assessment), environmental management tools (such as monitoring, auditing and reporting) and decision-making tools (such as multi-criteria decision support systems or advisory councils).

Mitigate – the implementation of practical measures designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts of an action.

No-Go Option – in this instance the proposed activity would not take place, and the resulting environmental effects from taking no action are compared with the effects of permitting the proposed activity to go forward.

Open Space – environmentally sensitive areas which are not suitable for development and consist of watercourses, buffers, floodplains, steep slopes, sensitive biodiversity and/or areas of cultural or heritage significance.

Registered Interested and Affected Party – an interested and affected party whose name is recorded in the register opened for that application in terms of regulation 42.

Rehabilitation – a measure aimed at reinstating an ecosystem to its original function and state (or as close as possible to its original function and state) following activities that have disrupted those functions.

Scoping – the process of determining the spatial and temporal boundaries (i.e. extent) and key issues to be addresses in an environmental assessment. The main purpose of scoping is to focus the environmental assessment on a manageable number of important questions. Scoping should also ensure that only significant issues and reasonable alternatives are examined.

Sensitive environment – any environment identified as being sensitive to the impacts of the development.

Significance – significance can be differentiated into impact magnitude and impact significance. Impact magnitude is the measurable change (i.e. magnitude, intensity, duration and likelihood). Impact significance is the value placed on the change by different affected parties (i.e. level of significance and acceptability). It is an anthropocentric concept, which makes use of value judgements and science-based criteria (i.e. biophysical, social and economic).

Stakeholder engagement – the process of engagement between stakeholders (the proponent, authorities and I&APs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities.

Sustainable Development – development which meets the needs of current generations without hindering future generations from meeting their own needs.

Watercourse – means:
a) a river or spring;
b) a natural channel or depression in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
c) a wetland, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and
d) any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse as defined in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks.

Wetland – means land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

GAUTENG PROVINCE
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Basic Assessment Report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Version 1)

Kindly note that:

1. This Basic Assessment Report is the standard report required by GDARD in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014.
2. This application form is current as of 8 December 2014. It is the responsibility of the EAP to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the competent authority.
3. A draft Basic Assessment Report must be submitted, for purposes of comments within a period of thirty (30) days, to all State Departments administering a law relating to a matter likely to be affected by the activity to be undertaken.
4. A draft Basic Assessment Report (1 hard copy and two CD's) must be submitted, for purposes of comments within a period of thirty (30) days, to a Competent Authority empowered in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended to consider and decide on the application.
5. Five (5) copies (3 hard copies and 2 CDs-PDF) of the final report and attachments must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority, as detailed below.
6. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
7. Selected boxes must be indicated by a cross and, when the form is completed electronically, must also be highlighted.
8. An incomplete report may lead to an application for environmental authorisation being refused.
9. Any report that does not contain a titled and dated full colour large scale layout plan of the proposed activities including a coherent legend, overlain with the sensitivities found on site may lead to an application for environmental authorisation being refused.
10. The use of "not applicable" in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used in respect of material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the application for environmental authorisation being refused.
11. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted. Only hand delivered or posted applications will be accepted.
12. Unless protected by law, and clearly indicated as such, all information filled in on this application will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. The applicant/EAP must provide any interested and affected party with the information contained in this application on request, during any stage of the application process.
13. Although pre-application meeting with the Competent Authority is optional, applicants are advised to have these meetings prior to submission of application to seek guidance from the Competent Authority.

DEPARTMENTAL DETAILS

Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Attention: Administrative Unit of the of the Environmental Affairs Branch
P.O. Box 8769
Johannesburg
2000

Administrative Unit of the of the Environmental Affairs Branch
Ground floor Diamond Building
11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg

Administrative Unit telephone number: (011) 240 3377
Department central telephone number: (011) 240 2500

(For official use only)

NEAS Reference Number:						
File Reference Number:	**Gaut 002/18-19/E0042**					
Application Number:						
Date Received:						

If this BAR has not been submitted within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority and permission was not requested to submit within 140 days, please indicate the reasons for not submitting within time frame.

N/A

Is a closure plan applicable for this application and has it been included in this report? N/A

if not, state reasons for not including the closure plan.

Has a draft report for this application been submitted to a competent authority and all State Departments administering a law relating to a matter likely to be affected as a result of this activity? Yes

This report is the draft Report submitted to key stakeholders. Comment pending.

Is a list of the State Departments referred to above attached to this report including their full contact details and contact person?

If no, state reasons for not attaching the list. Yes

N/A

Have State Departments including the competent authority commented? Yes

If no, why?

Comment was requested on the draft BAR - this document.

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

1 PROPOSAL OR DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

Project title (must be the same name as per application form):

Clayville Extension 59

Select the appropriate box

The application is for an upgrade of an existing development			The application is for a new development	X		Other, specify	

Does the activity also require any authorisation other than NEMA EIA authorisation?

YES	NO
	X

If yes, describe the legislation and the Competent Authority administering such legislation

N/A

If yes, have you applied for the authorisation(s)?	YES	NO
If yes, have you received approval(s)? (attach in appropriate appendix)	YES	NO

An application for the establishment of a township on a part of Portion 107 of the farm Olifantsfontein 410-JR to be known as Clayville Extension 59 was submitted in terms of Section 96 (1) of the Town Planning and Township Ordinance, 1986 (Ord. 15 of 1986) to the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The township application was advertised as prescribed and approved "in principle" in terms of the Section 98(1) of the Town Planning and Townships Ordinance, 1986 (Ord.15 of 1986) on 04 September 2015.

Subsequently, in 2015 the property was purchased by Adcock Ingram Healthcare (Pty) Ltd who intend to finalise the township application as approved by the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. Based on the approved land use rights, once the township is proclaimed the property owner intends to develop the 2 "Industrial 2" erven that comprise the township application. The township erven will be used by Adcock-Ingram, a multi-national pharmaceutical manufacturing company, as its centralised warehousing facility.

The township layout as approved/authorised in 2015 is attached in Appendix A2 of the Basic Assessment Report. Rob Fowler & Associates - Town and Regional Planners are the appointed town planners acting on behalf of the township owner.

The land use rights ascribed to the approved township is summarised in the table below for ease of reference.

Land Use	Erf No.	No. Erven	Area (ha)	%	FAR / Coverage	Footprint of Buildings (m2)
Industrial 2 5 storeys	1	7809	0.0100			32
Industrial 2 5 storeys	2	7810	9.6640		0.32 / 30%	30 925
Total			9.6740	100		30 957

Table 1: Land use Rights

The property is presently indicated as two erven that will be consolidated into a single erf measuring 9,6740 hectares. Proposed Erven 7809 and 7810 will be consolidated. Both erven will be developed for "Industrial 2" purposes as is presently the case in the surrounding Clayville industrial complex. The proposed coverage is 30% and the Floor Space Ratio (FSR) will not exceed 0,32. The proposed height of buildings shall not exceed 5 storeys.

The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Infrastructure Services: Roads, Transport & Civil Works commented that access will not be allowed from the K27 (Olifantsfontein road) but will be allowed from Baksteen Road via Clayville Ext 58.
The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Infrastructure Services: Sewer and Water Engineering Services; as well as Electricity and Engineering had no objection against the application subject to their conditions.

The applicant proposes the activities at the warehouse facility to be the following:
- production of "over the counter" medicine
- warehouse storage of raw materials and packed product

An application for environmental approval is required for the finalisation of this township application.

2. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

List all legislation, policies and/or guidelines of any sphere of government that are applicable to the application as contemplated in the EIA regulations:

Title of legislation, policy or guideline:	Administering authority:	Promulgation Date:
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended).	National & Provincial	1998
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) (as amended)	National & Provincial	2008
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)	National & Provincial	2004
National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)	National & Provincial	1998
National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999)	National & Provincial	1999
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)	National & Provincial	2004
National Road Traffic Act (Act No 93 of 1996)	National & Provincial	1996
Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993)	National & Provincial	1993
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983) (as amended)	National & Provincial	1983
All relevant Provincial regulations and Municipal bylaws	Provincial & Local	

Description of compliance with the relevant legislation, policy or guideline:	
Legislation, policy of guideline	Description of compliance
Listed Activity	Activity/ Project Description
Listing Notice 1 Activity 27 The **clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation**, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for – i. the undertaking of a linear activity; or ii. maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The construction of the proposed development will entail the clearance of more that 1 hectares of indigenous vegetation, but less than 20 hectares. The impacted study area is 9,6740 hectares. As a result, **approximately 9,6740 hectares of indigenous vegetation** will thus be cleared. The impacts of the project are however seen as Medium, even though it is within a demarcated CBA area, because there are no high sensitive habitats, 'no-go' zones, pristine grassland or red data species present on site.
Listing Notice 3 Activity 4 The **development of a road wider than 4 metres** with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. **c. Gauteng** i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas; iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas; iv. Sites identified as **Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)** or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004); vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by the relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas; viii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA); ix. Sites or areas identified in terms of an international convention; x. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the NEMPAA; xi. Sites designated as nature reserves in terms of municipal Spatial Development Frameworks; or xii. Sites zoned for conservation use or public open space or equivalent zoning.	According to the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan) version 3.3, the study area is within a **Critical Biodiversity Area** (CBAs). Access to be obtained off the new cul-de-sac through Clayville Extension 58. The road width proposed to be: Incoming lanes: 1 x 4,5m and 1 x 3,5m Outgoing lane: 1 x 4,5m Total width = 12,5m
Listing Notice 3 Activity 10 – **Not applicable** The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage	**Not applicable to this project**

occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic metres. c. Gauteng i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas; iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas; iv. Sites identified as **Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)** or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004); vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by the relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas; viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an international convention; ix. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the NEMPAA; x. Sites designated as nature reserves in terms of municipal Spatial Development Frameworks; xi. Sites zoned for conservation use or public open space or equivalent zoning; or xii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA).	To make provision for the storage of pharmaceutical waste and raw product. Hazardous Waste Generated in the Lab per month: Acid Waste = 0.1 m3 HPLC Waste = 0.3 m3 Organic Waste = 0.2 m3 Inorganic Waste = 0.2 m3 Powder waste = 0.2 m3 Ammonium Waste = 0.05 m3 Total = 1.05 m3 Flammable chemicals stored in the warehouse per month: Hydrochloric acid - Total 2.52m3 Bulk ethanol – Total 15m3 Diesel storage for emergency electrical standby generator sets – Total 10m3 The site is within a **Critical Biodiversity Area** (CBAs), but the total storage of dangerous goods occurs in containers with a **combined capacity of less than 30m3.**
Listing Notice 3 Activity 12 The clearance of an area of **300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation** except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan **c. Gauteng** (i) Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; (ii) Within **Critical Biodiversity Areas** or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans; or (iii) On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.	According to the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan) version 3.3, the study area is within a **Critical Biodiversity Area** (CBAs). The construction of the proposed development will entail the clearance of more that 1 hectares of indigenous vegetation, but less than 20 hectares. The impacted study area is 9,6740 hectares, of which 9,6740 hectares of indigenous vegetation will be cleared.

3. ALTERNATIVES

Describe the proposal and alternatives that are considered in this application. Alternatives should include a consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity could be accomplished. The determination of whether the site or activity (including different processes etc.) or both is appropriate needs to be informed by the specific circumstances of the activity and its environment.

The no-go option must in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed. **Do not** include the no go option into the alternative table below.

Note: After receipt of this report the competent authority may also request the applicant to assess additional alternatives that could possibly accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed activity if it is clear that realistic alternatives have not been considered to a reasonable extent.

Please describe the process followed to reach (decide on) the list of alternatives below

An application for the establishment of a township on a part of Portion 107 of the farm Olifantsfontein 410-JR to be known as Clayville Extension 59 was submitted in terms of Section 96 (1) of the Town Planning and Township Ordinance, 1986 (Ord. 15 of 1986) to the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The township application was advertised as prescribed and approved "in principle" in terms of the Section 98(1) of the Town Planning and Townships Ordinance, 1986 (Ord.15 of 1986) on 04 September 2015.

Subsequently, in 2015 the property was purchased by Adcock Ingram Healthcare (Pty) Ltd who intend to finalise the township application as approved by the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. Based on the approved land use rights once the township is proclaimed the property owner intends to develop the 2 "Industrial 2" erven that comprise the township application.

No off-site or other site location alternatives have been investigated due to the above mentioned reasons. The limitations inherent in this scenario are understood.
In addition, Activity Alternatives have been investigated and the preferred activity identified.

Provide a description of the alternatives considered

No.	**Alternative type**, either alternative: site on property, properties, activity, design, technology, energy, operational or other (provide details of "other")	**Description**
1	Proposal Layout Proposed	The sensitivity assessment takes a number of issues into consideration. These include the terrestrial and the aquatic ecology of the site and immediate surrounding area; the conservation status of the vegetation type in which the study site is situated; the presence of pristine veldtypes; the presence of red data fauna and flora species; and the presence of ideal habitats for priority species (which include, but are not limited to red data species), the presence of heritage resources etc. From an environmental perspective, most of the study site is assessed to be of medium sensitivity. This is because, the study site is predominantly degraded grassland, with no pristine grassland present. No Highly Sensitive or 'No-Go' habitats or environments occur on the study site. Few indigenous large trees are present with most being alien species such as blackwattle (Acacia mearnsii) or gumtrees (Eucalyptus spp.). No protected trees species are present in the study area. No red data (Critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) species were observed during field investigations. Other important orange data species for Gauteng, such as Habenaria species (Ghost orchids) and Lithops lesiei (stone plants), were not observed either. It is unlikely that any red data mammal species, snakes, or other reptile species are present in the study area. The reasons are that the surrounding areas are highly urbanised, with little natural corridors and ideal habitats present for the free movement and sustaining of most red data listed species. Much of the ecological linkages between the site and surrounding natural areas have been lost due to the increase in development around the site. Further to the above, according to the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan) version 3.3, the study area is within a Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs). The impacts of the project are however seen as Medium, even though it is within a demarcated CBA area, because there are no high sensitive habitats, 'no-go' zones, pristine grassland or red data species present on site. The complete site is deemed suitable for development, and subsequently no layout options were therefore investigated.
2	Alternative Property	This property has been purchased by the applicant and it is not feasible to consider other sites in terms of location alternatives. Alternative locations are therefore currently not available and would involve the lease or purchase of land / other sites. The proposed development is compatible with the surrounding land uses and should blend in well with the predominant residential charter of the surrounding developments. In addition, the site is adjacent to existing Adcock Ingram facilities.
3	Alternative Activity: Current and future development trends in the area Agriculture vs Industrial	The site was zoned as "Agricultural" in terms of the Halfway House and Clayville Town Planning Scheme, 1976 and is currently vacant and undeveloped. The site is located immediately adjoining the Clayville Industrial area, on the opposite side of Olifantsfontein Road and north of the formalised informal settlement Tswelopele, Tembisa and 2-3 km west of the R21. Existing negative impacts on the study area and surrounding areas include extensive urbanisation, industrialisation and commercialisation. The site is in an area that has been approved for industrial purposes. A Township application was submitted and approved in 2015 with the approved land use rights of 2 "Industrial 2" erven. The site is well located in close proximity to local distributor and collector roads, i.e. the R21 Freeway and the Olifantsfontein Road (R562). As mentioned, several commercial and industrial developments exist within the area thus setting the precedent and need for development. This industrial development will also be a much needed employment base or the many residents of Tswelapele and neighbouring Tembisa. There is a substantial demand for new industrial and related commercial developments in this part of Clayville. Agriculture could therefore not be considered as a viable alternative for this property at the present time.
4	Alternative Activity: Current and future development trends in the area Industrial vs Residential development	The proposed development can be deemed desirable and in line with future development trends for the area: ➢ The character of the area has changed over time as a result of

	Proposal/ preferred	continuous development, supporting logistics and industrial uses. ➢ The area appears to be vibrant and dynamic due to the establishment of a range of commercial and industrial land uses. The impact of the proposed rights will consequently not affect the character of the area, and it is further felt that the site is ideally suited for the proposed use. ➢ It will support the existing commercial and industrial development in the area. ➢ Noises caused by the development will be in accordance with the uses within the area. Based on the above benefits to the community the proposed light industrial development is regarded as the preferred land use alternative.
5	Alternative Energy Use	Sustainable design and conventional design alternatives are investigated. *Refer to Section D:4 Energy Efficient for full text.* Sustainable design criteria should include: • Thermally Efficient Design • Sustainable building materials • Renewable energy options • Sustainable water and sanitation systems • Waste minimisation and recycling <u>Thermally Efficient Design</u> ➢ Orientation and Placement of Windows ➢ Appropriate Use of Thermal Mass <u>Sustainable Building Materials</u> <u>Energy Efficiency Applications</u> ➢ Ceilings ➢ Insulation ➢ Sky Lights ➢ Solar Blinds ➢ CFL Bulbs <u>Renewable energy applications</u> ➢ Solar Water Heaters ➢ Sustainable water and sanitation systems ➢ Waste Minimisation and Recycling In order to ensure a more sustainable development, sustainable design is regarded as the preferred alternative.

No-Go Alternative

It is suggested that to maintain the status quo is not the best option for the macro environment. The do-nothing ("no go") option would entail not using the site and maintaining the site as is. From certain perspectives this is not a viable option as the site is situated within a light industrial area. By not developing the site, the site will be anomalous in the context of the surrounding land-uses, and some of the direct and indirect socio-economic benefits (i.e. job creation, etc.) will not materialise.
From an environmental perspective, most of the study site is assessed to be of medium sensitivity. This is because, the study site is predominantly degraded grassland, with no pristine grassland present. No Highly Sensitive or 'No-Go' habitats or environments occur on the study site. Few indigenous large trees are present with most being alien species such as blackwattle (Acacia mearnsii) or gumtrees (Eucalyptus spp.). No protected trees species are present in the study area. No red data (Critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) species were observed during field investigations. Other important orange data species for Gauteng, such as Habenaria species (Ghost orchids) and Lithops lesiei (stone plants), were not observed either. It is unlikely that any red data mammal species, snakes, or other reptile species are present in the study area. The reasons are that the surrounding areas are highly urbanised, with little natural corridors and ideal habitats present for the free movement and sustaining of most red data listed species. Much of the ecological linkages between the site and surrounding natural areas have been lost due to the increase in development around the site.
Further to the above, according to the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan) version 3.3, the study area is within a Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs). The impacts of the project are however seen as Medium, even though it is within a demarcated CBA area, because there are no high sensitive habitats, 'no-go' zones, pristine grassland or red data species present on site.

The No-Go development alternative could therefore not be considered the responsible way to manage the site.

In the event that no alternative(s) has/have been provided, a motivation must be included in the table below.

4. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

Indicate the total physical size (footprint) of the proposal as well as alternatives. Footprints are to include all new infrastructure (roads, services etc), impermeable surfaces and landscaped areas:

		Size of the activity:
Proposed activity *(Total environmental (landscaping, parking, etc.) and the building footprint)*		**9.6740 ha** **96 740 m²**
Alternatives:		
Alternative 1		**9.6740 ha** **96 740 m²**
Alternative 2 (if any)		N/A
		Ha/ m²

or, for linear activities:

		Length of the activity:
Proposed activity		N/A
Alternatives:		
Alternative 1 (if any)		N/A
Alternative 2 (if any)		N/A
		m/km

Indicate the size of the site(s) or servitudes (within which the above footprints will occur):

		Size of the site/~~servitude:~~
Proposed activity		**9.6740 ha**
Alternatives:		
Alternative 1		**9.6740 ha** **96 740 m²**
Alternative 2 (if any)		N/A
		Ha/m²

5. SITE ACCESS

Proposal

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?	YES X	NO
If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built		m
Describe the type of access road planned:		
A right-of-way road servitude is proposed as part of the proposed Clayville Extension 58 to the north of the property. The road width proposed to be: Incoming lanes: 1 x 4,5m and 1 x 3,5m Outgoing lane: 1 x 4,5m Total width = 12,5m		

Include the position of the access road on the site plan (if the access road is to traverse a sensitive feature the impact thereof must be included in the assessment).

Alternative 1

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?	YES X	NO
If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built		m
Describe the type of access road planned:		
Refer to above.		

Include the position of the access road on the site plan. (if the access road is to traverse a sensitive feature the impact thereof must be included in the assessment).

PLEASE NOTE: Points 6 to 8 of Section A must be duplicated where relevant for alternatives

Section A 6-8 has been duplicated		Number of times

(only complete when applicable)

6. LAYOUT OR ROUTE PLAN

Attached in Appendix A.

LAYOUT PLAN

A detailed site or route (for linear activities) plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. It must be attached to this document. The site or route plans must indicate the following:

- the layout plan is printed in colour and is overlaid with a sensitivity map (if applicable);
- layout plan is of acceptable paper size and scale, e.g.
  - A4 size for activities with development footprint of 10sqm to 5 hectares;
  - A3 size for activities with development footprint of > 5 hectares to 20 hectares;
  - A2 size for activities with development footprint of >20 hectares to 50 hectares);
  - A1 size for activities with development footprint of >50 hectares);
- The following should serve as a guide for scale issues on the layout plan:
  - A0 = 1: 500
  - A1 = 1: 1000
  - A2 = 1: 2000
  - A3 = 1: 4000

- A4 = 1: 8000 (±10 000)
- shapefiles of the activity must be included in the electronic submission on the CD's;
- the property boundaries and Surveyor General numbers of all the properties within 50m of the site;
- the exact position of each element of the activity as well as any other structures on the site;
- the position of services, including electricity supply cables (indicate above or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, sewage pipelines, septic tanks, storm water infrastructure;
- servitudes indicating the purpose of the servitude;
- sensitive environmental elements on and within 100m of the site or sites (including the relevant buffers as prescribed by the competent authority) including (but not limited thereto):
  - Rivers and wetlands;
  - the 1:100 and 1:50 year flood line;
  - ridges;
  - cultural and historical features;
  - areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species);
- Where a watercourse is located on the site at least one cross section of the water course must be included (to allow the position of the relevant buffer from the bank to be clearly indicated)

FOR LOCALITY MAP (NOTE THIS IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE APPLICATION FORM REQUIREMENTS)

- the scale of locality map must be at least 1:50 000. For linear activities of more than 25 kilometres, a smaller scale e.g. 1:250 000 can be used. The scale must be indicated on the map;
- the locality map and all other maps must be in colour;
- locality map must show property boundaries and numbers within 100m of the site, and for poultry and/or piggery, locality map must show properties within 500m and prevailing or predominant wind direction;
- for gentle slopes the 1m contour intervals must be indicated on the map and whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, the 500mm contours must be indicated on the map;
- areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species);
- locality map must show exact position of development site or sites;
- locality map showing and identifying (if possible) public and access roads; and
- the current land use as well as the land use zoning of each of the properties adjoining the site or sites.

7. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Colour photographs from the center of the site must be taken in at least the eight major compass directions with a description of each photograph. Photographs must be attached under the appropriate Appendix**.** It should be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, where applicable. ***Attached as Appendix B.***

8. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

A detailed illustration of the activity must be provided at a scale of 1:200 for activities that include structures. The illustrations must be to scale and must represent a realistic image of the planned activity. The illustration must give a representative view of the activity to be attached in the appropriate Appendix. *To be attached as Appendix C.*

SECTION B: DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Note: Complete Section B for the proposal and alternative(s) (if necessary)

Instructions for completion of Section B for linear activities

1) For linear activities (pipelines etc) it may be necessary to complete Section B for each section of the site that has a significantly different environment.
2) Indicate on a plan(s) the different environments identified
3) Complete Section B for each of the above areas identified
4) Attach to this form in a chronological order
5) Each copy of Section B must clearly indicate the corresponding sections of the route at the top of the next page.

Section B has been duplicated for sections of the route	**N/A**	times

Instructions for completion of Section B for location/route alternatives

1) For each location/route alternative identified the entire Section B needs to be completed
2) Each alterative location/route needs to be clearly indicated at the top of the next page
3) Attach the above documents in a chronological order

Section B has been duplicated for location/route alternatives	**0**	times

(complete only when appropriate)

Instructions for completion of Section B when both location/route alternatives and linear activities are applicable for the application

Section B is to be completed and attachments order in the following way
All significantly different environments identified for Alternative 1 is to be completed and attached in a chronological order; then
All significantly different environments identified for Alternative 2 is to be completed and attached chronological order, etc.

Section B - Section of Route		(complete only when appropriate for above)

Section B – Location/route Alternative No.		(complete only when appropriate for above)

1. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property description: (Including Physical Address and Farm name, portion etc.)	The proposed project is located on Remainder of Portion 107 (a Portion of Portion 73) of the Farm Olifantsfontein 410-JR, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. The said property of 9,6740 hectares in extent, is located in Clayville Industrial, Olifantsfontein (Longitude and Latitude 25° 58' 10.33" S and 28° 13' 24.30" E), just north of Olifantsfontein Road, on the opposite side of Olifantsfontein Road and north of the formalised informal settlement Tswelopele, Tembisa and 2-3 Km west of the R21.

2. ACTIVITY POSITION

Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in decimal degrees. The degrees should have at least six decimals to ensure adequate accuracy. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

Proposed Alternative:	**Latitude (S):**	**Longitude (E):**
	25°58'11.24"S	28°13'25.42"E

Alternative 1:	Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):
	25°58'11.24"S	28°13'25.42"E

In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:	Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):
Starting point of the activity	°	°
Middle point of the activity	°	°
End point of the activity	°	°

For route alternatives that are longer than 500m, please provide co-ordinates taken every 250 meters along the route and attached in the appropriate Appendix

Addendum of route alternatives attached	**N/A**

The 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel

PROPOSAL	**T**	**0**	**J**	**R**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**
ALT. 1	**T**	**0**	**J**	**R**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**
etc.																					

3. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Flat X	1:50 – 1:20	1:20 – 1:15	1:15 – 1:10	1:10 – 1:7,5	1:7,5 – 1:5	Steeper than 1:5

4. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

Indicate the landform(s) that best describes the site.

Ridgeline	Plateau	Side slope of hill/ridge	Valley	Plain X	Undulating plain/low hills	River front

5. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

a) Is the site located on any of the following?

Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)	YES	NO X
Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas	YES X	NO
Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)	YES	NO X
Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil	YES	NO X
Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)	YES	NO X
Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)	YES	NO X
Any other unstable soil or geological feature	YES	NO X
An area sensitive to erosion	YES	NO X

(Information in respect of the above will often be available at the planning sections of local authorities. Where it exists, the 1:50 000 scale Regional Geotechnical Maps prepared by Geological Survey may also be used).

b) are any caves located on the site(s)	YES	NO X
If yes to above provide location details in terms of latitude and longitude and indicate location on site or route map(s)		
Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):	
°	°	

c) are any caves located within a 300m radius of the site(s)	YES	NO X

If yes to above provide location details in terms of latitude and longitude and indicate location on site or route map(s)	
Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):
°	°

d) are any sinkholes located within a 300m radius of the site(s)	YES	NO X
If yes to above provide location details in terms of latitude and longitude and indicate location on site or route map(s)		
Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):	
°	°	

If any of the answers to the above are "YES" or "unsure", specialist input may be requested by the Department.
Refer to Report on Dolomite Stability Investigations in App G6.

6. AGRICULTURE

Does the site have high potential agriculture as contemplated in the Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas (GAPA 4)?	YES	NO X

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies in respect of the above.

7. GROUNDCOVER

To be noted that the location of all identified rare or endangered species or other elements should be accurately indicated on the site plan(s).

Indicate the types of groundcover present on the site and include the estimated percentage found on site

Natural veld - good condition % = 0	Natural veld with scattered aliens % = 99,94	Natural veld with heavy alien infestation % = 0	Veld dominated by alien species % = 0	Landscaped (vegetation) % = 0
Sport field % = 0	Cultivated land % = 0	Paved surface (hard landscaping) % = 0	Building or other structure % = 0,06	Bare soil % = 0

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies depending on the nature of the groundcover and potential impact(s) of the proposed activity/ies.

Are there any rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present on the site	YES	NO X
If YES, specify and explain:		

Are there any rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present within a 200m (if within urban area as defined in the Regulations) or within 600m (if outside the urban area as defined in the Regulations) radius of the site.	YES	NO X
If YES, specify and explain:		

Are there any special or sensitive habitats or other natural features present on the site?	YES	NO X
If YES, specify and explain:		

Was a specialist consulted to assist with completing this section		YES X	NO
If yes complete specialist details			
Name of the specialist:	Johannes O. Maree		

Qualification(s) of the specialist:	MSc; MBA, Pr.Sci.Nat.			
Postal address:	PO Box 7222; Modimolle			
Postal code:	0510			
Telephone:	082 564 1211	Cell:	082 564 1211	
E-mail:	Johannes@flori.co.za	Fax:	-	
Are any further specialist studies recommended by the specialist?			YES	NO X
If YES, specify:				
If YES, is such a report(s) attached?			YES	NO
If YES list the specialist reports attached below				
Terrestrial Ecological and Aquatic Impact Assessments				
Signature of specialist:		Date:	20/10/2018	

Please note; If more than one specialist was consulted to assist with the filling in of this section then this table must be appropriately duplicated

8. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Using the associated number of the relevant current land use or prominent feature from the table below, fill in the position of these land-uses in the vacant blocks below which represent a 500m radius around the site

1. Vacant land X	2. River, stream, wetland	3. Nature conservation area	4. Public open space	5. Koppie or ridge
6. Dam or reservoir	7. Agriculture	8. Low density residential	9. Medium to high density residential X	10. Informal residential
11. Old age home	12. Retail	13. Offices	14. Commercial & warehousing X	15. Light industrial X
16. Heavy industrial[AN]	17. Hospitality facility	18. Church	19. Education facilities	20. Sport facilities
21. Golf course/polo fields	22. Airport[N]	23. Train station or shunting yard[N]	24. Railway line[N]	25. Major road (4 lanes or more)[N]
26. Sewage treatment plant[A]	27. Landfill or waste treatment site[A]	28. Historical building	29. Graveyard	30. Archeological site
31. Open cast mine	32. Underground mine	33.Spoil heap or slimes dam[A]	34. Small Holdings	
Other land uses (describe):				

NOTE: Each block represents an area of 250m X 250m, if your proposed development is larger than this please use the appropriate number and orientation of hashed blocks

NORTH

9	9	1&14,15	14,15	14,15
9	9	1	14,15	14,15
9	9		14,15	14,15
9	9	14,15	14,15	14,15
9	9	14,15	14,15	14,15

WEST EAST

SOUTH

Note: More than one (1) Land-use may be indicated in a block

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies depending on the nature of the land use character of the area and potential impact(s) of the proposed activity/ies. Specialist reports that look at health & air quality and noise impacts may be required for any feature above and in particular those features marked with an "A" and with an "N" respectively.

Have specialist reports been attached	YES	NO X
If yes indicate the type of reports below		

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Describe the existing social and economic characteristics of the area and the community condition as baseline information to assess the potential social, economic and community impacts.

Demographic Analysis

Population statistics are important when conducting a socio-economic analysis as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income.
According to the 2016 Community Survey, the City of Ekurhuleni has an estimated population of 3 379 104, up 200 634 people from 3 178 470 in the 2011 census. The population growth rate has slowed from as high as 4% in the period between 1996 and 2001 to 2.47% between 2001 and 2011. This represents over 6% of the population of South Africa. An important feature of the growth in the Ekurhuleni population is the net migration into the City as together with Tshwane and Johannesburg are the largest recipients of in-migration in the country. The figure below shows other key population attributes from the 2011 census such as the dependency ratio, sex ratio, number of households and household size. Major shifts seem to have occurred in the population composition by broad age groups between 2011 and 2016, for example the promotion of the young, the 0-14-year age group increasing from 24% to 35% and that of elderly, the 65+ population more than doubling from 4% to 9%.

Key population statistics

2016 Community Survey
Total population 3 379 104
Young (0-14) 34.7%
Working Age (15-64) 56.2%
Elderly (65+) 9.1%
Dependency ratio 39,4
Sex ratio 105
Growth rate 2,47% (2001-2011)
Population density 1609 persons/km2
Number of households 1,015,465
Household size 2.9%
Female headed household 31.3%

Total Employment
In 2015, Ekurhuleni employed 1.19 million people which is 23.92% of the total employment in Gauteng (4.96 million), 7.71% of total employment in South Africa (15.4 million). Employment within Ekurhuleni increased annually at an average rate of 2.54% from 2005 to 2015. The City of Ekurhuleni's average annual employment growth rate of 2.54% exceeds the average annual labour force growth rate of 2.33%
In Ekurhuleni the economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2015 were the finance sector with a total of 261 000 employed people or 22.0% of total employment in the City. The trade sector with a total of 259 000 (21.8%) employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors. The mining sector with 7 190 (0.6%) is the sector that employs the least number of people in Ekurhuleni, followed by the electricity sector with 8 160 (0.7%) people employed.

Unemployment
In 2015, the unemployment rate in Ekurhuleni (based on the official definition of unemployment) was 29.72%, which is an increase of 0.868 percentage points. The unemployment rate in Ekurhuleni is higher than that of Gauteng as can be seen in the figure below. The unemployment rate for South Africa was 25.28% in 2015, which is a decrease of 1.27 percentage points from 26.55% in 2005.
In terms of unemployment, Ekurhuleni as with both Gauteng and South Africa have witnessed a steady increase in the unemployment rate from 2009. From a low of 26.6% in 2006, unemployment rose to 29.7% in 2015 for Ekurhuleni. The number of people employed in the City of Ekurhuleni declined from 1 190 000 in the second quarter of 2015 to 1 161 000 in the second quarter of 2016.

Implications for development
This industrial development will also be a much needed employment base or the many residents of Tswelapele and neighbouring Tembisa. There is a substantial demand for new industrial and related commercial developments in this part of Clayville.
The impact on employment would be positive, and although the impact is expected to be small, any contribution to more employment is an achievement in South Africa.

10. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

Please be advised that if section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 is applicable to your proposal or alternatives, then you are requested to furnish this Department with written comment from the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) – Attach comment in appropriate annexure

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-
a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-
i. exceeding 5 000 m2 in extent; or
ii. involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
iii. involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
iv. the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m2 in extent; or
(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

Are there any signs of culturally (aesthetic, social, spiritual, environmental) or historically significant elements, as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, (Act No. 25 of 1999), including archaeological or palaeontological sites, on or close (within 20m) to the site?	YES	NO X
If YES, explain:		
N/A		

If uncertain, the Department may request that specialist input be provided to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site.
Briefly explain the findings of the specialist if one was already appointed:

Archaetnos Culture & Cultural Resource Consultants submitted a request for exemption from conducting a Heritage Impact Assessment. Refer to Appendix G.
The following is applicable:

- The entire site is disturbed. It consists of grassland and pioneer plants such as weeds, a small rock outcrop and remains of wattle plantations.
- Other signs of disturbance include a berm and storm water channel (both earthen) running along the north-eastern boundary from the northern top corner to the eastern corner, three powerlines which run from the northern top corner of the property to the bottom eastern corner of the property (parallel and next to the storm water channel as well as a pipeline along the southern boundary of the property.
- No sites of cultural heritage significance are located on site.

Due to the mentioned factors, the chances therefore of finding any heritage related features are indeed extremely slim. It is therefore believed that an additional Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is not needed for this project. The letter serves as an exemption request to the relevant heritage authority.

Recommendations/Mitigation
Should construction work begin for this project:

- The developer should note that due to the nature of archaeological material, such sites, objects or features, as well as graves and burials may be uncovered during construction activities on site.
- Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.
- If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (eg, remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed activities, SAHRA APM Unit (021 462 4502) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.

Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?	YES	NO X
Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)?	YES	NO X
If yes, please attached the comments from SAHRA in the appropriate Appendix.		

SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner must conduct public participation process in accordance with the requirement of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.

2. LOCAL AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

Local authorities are key interested and affected parties in each application and no decision on any application will be made before the relevant local authority is provided with the opportunity to give input. The planning and the environmental sections of the local authority must be informed of the application at least thirty (30) calendar days before the submission of the application to the competent authority.

Was the draft report submitted to the local authority for comment?	YES X	NO

If yes, has any comments been received from the local authority? Pending		YES	NO

If "YES", briefly describe the comment below (also attach any correspondence to and from the local authority to this application):
Comments from the local authority are expected on the draft BA Report.

If "NO" briefly explain why no comments have been received or why the report was not submitted if that is the case.
N/A

3. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Any stakeholder that has a direct interest in the activity, site or property, such as servitude holders and service providers, should be informed of the application at least **thirty (30) calendar days** before the submission of the application and be provided with the opportunity to comment.

Has any comment been received from stakeholders?	YES X	NO

If "YES", briefly describe the feedback below (also attach copies of any correspondence to and from the stakeholders to this application):
Written comment was received in the notification phase from: • 31/05/2018: Eskom Transmission is not affected by the project. • 20/06/2018: Land Claims Commissioner confirms that there is a claim against the property that was not processed. • 21/06/2018: The South African National Roads Agency (SOC)Limited – The enquiry will be evaluated and a response provided within 30 days, in line with requirements of Section 29 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013) read with Section 3 of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act No.3 of 2000). • 04/07/2018: Council for Geoscience - The site is underlain by dolomite rocks and therefore in terms of the SANS 1936:2012 a Dolomite Stability Investigation must be conducted, a report must be compiled by an Engineering Geologist and then submitted to this office for review. • 04/07/2018: The South African National Roads Agency (SOC)Limited commented that it has no objection to this application as it does not affect a national route/ interchange.

If "NO" briefly explain why no comments have been received
N/a

4. GENERAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner must ensure that the public participation process is adequate and must determine whether a public meeting or any other additional measure is appropriate or not based on the particular nature of each case. Special attention should be given to

the involvement of local community structures such as Ward Committees and ratepayers associations. Please note that public concerns that emerge at a later stage that should have been addressed may cause the competent authority to withdraw any authorisation it may have issued if it becomes apparent that the public participation process was flawed.

The EAP must record all comments and respond to each comment of the public / interested and affected party before the application report is submitted. The comments and responses must be captured in a Comments and Responses Report as prescribed in the regulations and be attached to this application. ***Attached as Appendix E6.***

Public Participation Activities Undertaken

Refer to table below for details of the public participation tasks that have been undertaken to date.

Activity	Description and Purpose
Pre-Application	
Preparation of a preliminary stakeholder database	A preliminary database has been compiled of authorities (local and provincial), Non-Governmental Organisations, neighbouring landowners and other key stakeholders *(refer to Appendix E9).* This database of registered I&APs will be maintained and updated during the ongoing BA process.
Preparation and Distribution of a Background Information Document (BID)	On 30-05-2018 BIDs were distributed via email to all I&APs on the database. See *Appendix E2a.* The BID provides an introduction to the Project and the BA process. BID attached in *Appendix E4.*
Advertisement of the Project and Erection of Site Notices	The Project was advertised on 30-05-2018 in the provincial newspaper Beeld (English). See proof of Advertisement in *Appendix E3.* Site notices have been placed at the following location on 28-05-2018: • On north west border of the site; close to Baksteen road. See proof of Advertisement in *Appendix E1.*
Development of an Initial Comments and Response Report	All comments received during the initial consultation period were recorded in a Comments and Responses Report. See included in *Appendix E6.*
BA Phase	
Release of draft Basic Assessment Report for Public Comment	The draft BA Report was released for a 30-day public comment period: 25-01-2019 to 26-02-2019. Notifications were sent to all stakeholders on the database and included details of the public open day (see below). The report was submitted to all I&APs and electronic copies could be downloaded with a link from the Texture website.
Development of a Comments and Response Report	All comments received were recorded into a Comments and Responses Report. See original comments included in *Appendices E6.*
Public Open Day	The Public Open Day to be held on 13-02-2019. The Attendance Register to be included in *Appendix E5* of the Final BAR.
Notification of Environmental Authorisation	I&APs will be notified of the Environmental Authorisation and the statutory appeal period.

5. APPENDICES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

All public participation information is to be attached in the appropriate Appendix. The information in this Appendix is to be ordered as detailed below:

Appendix 1 – Proof of site notice
Appendix 2 – Written notices issued as required in terms of the regulations
Appendix 3 – Proof of newspaper advertisements
Appendix 4 –Communications to and from interested and affected parties
Appendix 5 – Minutes of any public and/or stakeholder meetings
Appendix 6 - Comments and Responses Report
Appendix 7 –Comments from I&APs on Basic Assessment (BA) Report
Appendix 8 –Comments from I&APs on amendments to the BA Report
Appendix 9 – Copy of the register of I&APs

SECTION D: RESOURCE USE AND PROCESS DETAILS

Note: Section D is to be completed for the proposal and alternative(s) (if necessary)

Instructions for completion of Section D for alternatives

1) For each alternative under investigation, where such alternatives will have different resource and process details (e.g. technology alternative), the entire Section D needs to be completed
2) Each alterative needs to be clearly indicated in the box below
3) Attach the above documents in a chronological order

Section D has been duplicated for alternatives **0** times (complete only when appropriate)

Section D Alternative No. Proposal and Alternative1 (complete only when appropriate for above)

1. WASTE, EFFLUENT, AND EMISSION MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?	YES X	NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	Not known at this stage m^3	
How will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?		

• All measures regarding waste management shall be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;
• Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) shall be provided;
• A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site shall be identified and provided;
• The waste collection site shall be maintained in a clean and orderly fashion;
  • Waste shall be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type;
  • Staff shall be trained in waste segregation;
  • Recycling of waste types shall be maximised;
  • Bins shall be emptied regularly;
  • General waste shall be disposed of at recognised and registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;
  • Hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;
  • Certificates of disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste shall be maintained;
  • Under no circumstances shall any waste be disposed of, burned or buried on site.		

Where will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?		
Waste generated during the construction activities will be collected by the trucks of the appointed contractor and disposed of at a City of Ekurhuleni (CoE) landfill facility. A refuse area will be accommodated on site and waste will be disposed of at the municipal dumping site as per the requirements of the Municipal Health Bylaws.		

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?	YES X	NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	Not known at this stage m^3	

How will the solid waste be disposed of (describe)?	
The collection of solid waste should be carried out by the CoE. A refuse area will be accommodated on site and waste will be disposed of at the municipal dumping site as per the requirements of the Municipal Health Bylaws.	
Has the municipality or relevant service provider confirmed that sufficient air space exists for treating/disposing of the solid waste to be generated by this activity?	YES X NO

Where will the solid waste be disposed if it does not feed into a municipal waste stream (describe)?
N/A

Note: If the solid waste (construction or operational phases) will not be disposed of in a registered landfill site or be taken up in a municipal waste stream, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.		
Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation?	YES X	NO
If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA. A small amount of hazardous waste generated in the laboratorium per month: Acid Waste = 1 x 25L x 4 = 100L = 0.1 m3 HPLC Waste = 3 x 25L x 4 = 300L = 0.3 m3 Organic Waste = 2 x 25L x 4 = 200L = 0.2 m3 Inorganic Waste = 2 x 25L x 4 = 200L = 0.2 m3 Powder waste = 1 x 50kg x 4 = 200kg = 200L = 0.2 m3 Ammonium Waste = 1 x 25L x 2 = 50L = 0.05 m3 Total = 1.05 m3 The waste is disposed of by *A-Thermal Retort Technologies (PTY) LTD*, that specializes in the thermal treatment and management of hazardous and toxic waste. They primarily service the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing industry's waste management, and treatment of chemical waste and treatment of pharmaceutical waste. Their unique Thermal Desorption Plant utilizes pyrolysis technology that is capable of achieving a 99.9999 % destruction of all hazardous waste.		

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?	YES	NO X
If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.		

Describe the measures, if any, that will be taken to ensure the optimal reuse or recycling of materials:
Waste Minimisation and Recycling Waste separation and recycling can generate jobs as well as removing recyclable resources from landfill. Individuals and recycling cooperatives can collect and separate wastes and sell recyclable materials. Buyback centres can be established in neighbourhoods, where recyclers can buy recyclable materials for reprocessing. Organic materials can also be separated and made into compost, adding nutrients to soil for agricultural production and greening.

Liquid effluent (other than domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?	YES	NO X
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?		N/A m^3
If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exists for treating / disposing of the liquid effluent to be generated by this activity(ies)?	YES	NO

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?	Yes	NO X
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?		N/A m^3

If yes describe the nature of the effluent and how it will be disposed.
N/A
Note that if effluent is to be treated or disposed on site the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility?			YES	NO X
If yes, provide the particulars of the facility: N/A				
Facility name:				
Contact person:				
Postal address:				
Postal code:				
Telephone:		Cell:		
E-mail:		Fax:		
Describe the measures that will be taken to ensure the optimal reuse or recycling of waste water, if any:				
N/A				

Liquid effluent (domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce domestic effluent that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?	YES X	NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	2321,76 Kl/month	
If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exists for treating / disposing of the domestic effluent to be generated by this activity(ies)?	YES X	NO

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?	YES	NO X
If yes describe how it will be treated and disposed off.		
N/A		

Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere?	YES	NO X
If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?	YES	NO
If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.	N/A	
If no, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:		

Dust and emissions during construction generated by debris handling and debris piles, truck transport, bulldozing, general construction.

- Dust must be suppressed on the construction site and during the transportation of material during dry periods by the regular application of water. Water used for this purpose must be used in quantities that will not result in the generation of run-off.
- Loads could be covered to avoid loss of material in transport, especially if material is transported off site.
- Dust and mud should be controlled at vehicle exit and entry points to prevent the dispersion of dust and mud beyond the site boundary.
- Facilities for the washing of vehicles should be provided at the entry and exit points.
- A speed limit of 40 km/hr should be set for all vehicles travelling over exposed areas.
- During the transfer of materials, drop heights should be minimised to control the dispersion of mater being transferred.
- The height of all stockpiles on site should be a maximum of 2m.
- Use of dust retardant road surfacing if made necessary due to the exceedance of Air Quality Guidelines.

2. WATER USE

Indicate the source(s) of water that will be used for the activity

Municipal	Directly from water board	groundwater	river, stream, dam or lake	other	the activity will not use water
X					

If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate	
the volume that will be extracted per month:	N/A liters

If Yes, please attach proof of assurance of water supply, e.g. yield of borehole, in the appropriate Appendix		
Does the activity require a water use permit from the Department of Water Affairs?	YES	NO X
If yes, list the permits required		
N/A		
If yes, have you applied for the water use permit(s)?	YES	NO
If yes, have you received approval(s)? (attached in appropriate appendix)	YES	NO

3. POWER SUPPLY

Please indicate the source of power supply eg. Municipality / Eskom / Renewable energy source

An existing overhead high voltage electricity distribution lines are located in a servitude along the eastern boundary of the development.
The duct requirements for the City Power will be ascertained and these will be indicated on the construction drawings for installation during the way-leave application process.
The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Electricity and Energy indicated their preliminary approval for the application in a memorandum dated 30 March 2010. ***Attached as App F.***

If power supply is not available, where will power be sourced from?
N/A

4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Describe the design measures, if any, that have been taken to ensure that the activity is energy efficient:

Sustainable design and conventional design alternatives were investigated.
Built environment professionals, government officials and community members all have a vital role to play in making the shift toward building more sustainable settlements and neighbourhoods. (Information obtained from Sustainable Neighbourhood Design Manual published by the Sustainability Institute).

Sustainable design criteria should include:
- Thermally Efficient Design
- Sustainable building materials
- Renewable energy options
- Sustainable water and sanitation systems
- Waste minimisation and recycling

Thermally Efficient Design

Orientation and Placement of Windows
Windows allow solar energy to enter a building which is unwanted in summer and desirable in winter. In the southern hemisphere, houses should be orientated to face North. In general, windows facing the north should be larger (for heat gain during winter) but not too large (increased heat losses in winter and heat gains in summer) while windows facing south should be smaller (to prevent heat losses during winter).

The sun changes position in the sky during the year and by designing an appropriate overhang above the window, the summer sun will be blocked while the winter sun can enter. This is a very cost effective and sustainable way of regulating temperatures within a house or building. An overhang or awning can also be fitted to an existing window.

Appropriate Use of Thermal Mass
Thermal mass is the ability of a material to absorb heat energy. A great portion of heat energy is required to change the temperature of high density materials e.g. concrete, stone, brick and tiles. These materials are therefore considered to have high thermal mass. Lightweight materials such as timber have low thermal mass.

Through the correct application of thermal mass internal temperatures are moderated by averaging the day/ night extremes. This increases comfort and reduces energy costs. The ignorant use of thermal mass can exacerbate the worst extremes of the climate and can be a huge energy and comfort liability. To be effective, thermal mass must be integrated with sound passive design techniques. This means having appropriate areas of glazing facing appropriate directions with appropriate levels of shading, insulation and thermal mass.

The appropriate use of thermal mass can delay heat flow through the building envelope by as much as 10 to 12 hours producing a warmer house at night in winter and a cooler house during the day in summer. Building materials with high thermal mass include adobe brick, stone, brick, etc.

Sustainable Building Materials

According to the Western Cape Human Settlement Strategy, building construction and operation results in 50% of all CO^2 emissions worldwide (Department of Local Government and Housing. 2007). The average middle income house uses five to ten tons of cement in the building process, and for every ton of cement manufactured, a ton of CO^2 is released.

Thermally efficient, low carbon emission, structurally sound and inexpensive building materials exist that have been used for centuries in household design. Hemp has huge potential in the building market, as do adobe, sand bag construction, cob, thatch, brick, stone and recycled materials. Other 'low cement' options, including SABS approved compressed earth blocks (CEBs) using 6% soil stabilisers, are currently being investigated and proposed in sustainable neighbourhood designs.

Energy Efficiency Applications

Some of the most common, cost effective energy efficiency applications are listed below.

Ceilings
The benefits associated with ceiling installations include a reduction in expenditure on indoor heating, improved health as a result of improved air quality and more stable internal air temperatures (particularly in households which use paraffin, coal and other heating systems which damage respiratory health), increased productivity resulting from improved health and increased quality of life.

Heat loss through the roof is often greater than heat loss in other areas of the house, thus one of the most effective ways to insulate a house is to put in a ceiling. In cold climactic regions, or regions with cold winters, a ceiling can reduce space heating costs by up to 50 per cent. The Department of Housing's Draft Framework on Environmentally Efficient Housing has identified ceilings as an important intervention within the social housing frameworks.

Insulation
One of the best ways to make a house more efficient is to reduce the flow of heat into and out of the house. Ceiling and roof insulation serve to conserve heat in winter, and maintain cooler temperatures in summer. Climactic regions can make a difference in the level of insulation necessary for a comfortable living environment within a home.

Sky Lights
A skylight is a window placed in the roof of a building or in the ceiling of a room to admit light into the room. Designs include transparent roof plates, glass windows and plastic domes with a circular ducts connected to the room. Skylights should ideally be incorporated in the building design to keep the costs down, but can be retrofitted to existing buildings with significant contributions to increased light levels and accompanied energy savings.

Solar Blinds
When an existing building does not have an appropriate overhang, a solar blind can be fitted. These blinds block all the summer sun and let the majority of winter sun through. These fixed blinds let sunlight through and does not block the view since they are placed horizontally and are never closed or adjusted. They can be manufactured locally and are cost effective.

CFL Bulbs

The use of energy efficient lighting is one of the best and most cost effective ways of reducing energy consumption. Efficient lighting will reduce energy consumption and in particular peak demand, which will improve energy security, Eskom also recognizes that efficient lighting will play a major role in its demand side management (DSM) process.

Renewable energy applications

Solar Water Heaters

Lack of access to hot water can have negative safety and health impacts on low income households. SWHs can replace the use of "dirtier" fuels, such as paraffin, for water heating. Also, the time lost in heating water by using more 'traditional' fuels, such as wood, could be saved by using solar water heaters. Solar water heaters in the low income sector should become a stronger focus.

Sustainable water and sanitation systems

Water efficiency measures can include low flow fixtures in sinks and showers, dual flush systems in toilets, rain water harvesting and water recycling. Dry or urine diversion toilets can also reduce water consumption in households by approximately 40%. Urine diversion toilets also produce compost, which can be used in agricultural production. Grey water recycling in settlements can be inexpensive and can provide nutrients for agricultural production and greening. On-site sewage systems such as vertically integrated wetlands, membrane filtration systems, biolytix systems and biogas digestors can provide nutrients for agriculture, recycled water for toilet flushing and energy for household use.

Waste Minimisation and Recycling

Waste separation and recycling can generate jobs as well as removing recyclable resources from landfill. Individuals and recycling cooperatives can collect and separate wastes and sell recyclable materials. Buyback centres can be established in neighbourhoods, where recyclers can buy recyclable materials for reprocessing. Organic materials can also be separated and made into compost, adding nutrients to soil for agricultural production and greening.

In order to ensure a more sustainable development, sustainable design is regarded as the preferred alternative.

Describe how alternative energy sources have been taken into account or been built into the design of the activity, if any:
The following energy alternatives will be encouraged when the different housing units are built: ➢ Solar geysers ➢ Heat pumps ➢ Photovoltaic cells ➢ Gas stoves ➢ Gas push through geysers

SECTION E: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations, 2014, and should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts as well as the impacts of not implementing the activity (Section 24(4)(b)(i).

1. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Summarise the issues raised by interested and affected parties.

Eskom Tx (Transmission) services will not be affected by this activity.
Land Claims Commissioner – confirm that there is a claim against the property that was not processed.
The South African National Roads Agency (SOC) Limited – The enquiry will be evaluated and a response provided within 30 days, in line with requirements of Section 29 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013) read with Section 3 of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act No.3 of 2000).
On 4 July 2018 SANRAL Northern Region confirmed that the NRA has no comment/ objection to the application as it does not affect a national route/ interchange.
Council for Geoscience - The site is underlain by dolomite rocks and therefore in terms of the SANS 1936:2012 a Dolomite Stability Investigation must be conducted, a report must be compiled by an Engineering Geologist and then submitted to this office for review.

Summary of response from the practitioner to the issues raised by the interested and affected parties (including the manner in which the public comments are incorporated or why they were not included)
(A full response must be provided in the Comments and Response Report that must be attached to this report):

Land Claims Commissioner
Subsequently, in accordance with the requirements of Section 11(7)(aA) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994, the EAP gave formal notification to the Land Claims Commissioner, of the intention of the application submitted by Adcock Ingram Healthcare (Pty) Ltd, to construct the proposed Clayville Extension 59 township development and associated infrastructure.
Council for Geoscience
Design stage dolomite stability investigations in terms of the SANS 1936:2012, were conducted by Intraconsult Engineers in December 2018. This report was submitted to the Council.

2. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL PHASE

Briefly describe the methodology utilised in the rating of significance of impacts

The potential impacts of the proposed development were identified through a desktop study, a site visit, specialist studies and comments received during the public participation process. It is evident that the biggest impact of the project on the environment is expected to occur during the construction phase. It is expected that with the proposed mitigation of impacts and the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan, the expected negative impact could be mitigated to acceptable measures.

SIGNIFICANCE DESCRIPTION METHODOLOGY

The potential environmental impacts associated with the project will be evaluated according to its nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability and significance of the impacts, whereby:

(a) **Nature:** A brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.
(b) **Extent:** The area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment phase of a project in terms of further defining the determined significance or intensity of an impact. For example, high at a local scale, but low at a regional scale;
(c) **Duration:** Indicates what the lifetime of the impact will be;
(d) **Intensity:** Describes whether an impact is destructive or benign;
(e) **Probability:** Describes the likelihood of an impact actually occurring; and
(f) **Cumulative:** In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

TABLE 1: CRITERIA TO BE USED FOR RATING OF IMPACTS

Criteria	Description			
Extent	**National (4)** The whole of South Africa	**Regional (3)** Provincial and parts of neighbouring provinces	**Local (2)** Within a radius of 2 km of the construction site	**Site (1)** Within the construction site

Duration	**Permanent (4)** Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient	**Long-term (3)** The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter. The only class of impact which will be non-transitory	**Medium-term (2)** The impact will last for the period of the construction phase, where after it will be entirely negated	**Short-term (1)** The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase
Intensity	**Very High (4)** Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they permanently cease	**High (3)** Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they temporarily cease	**Moderate (2)** Affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	**Low (1)** Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected
Probability of occurrence	**Definite (4)** Impact will certainly occur	**Highly Probable (3)** Most likely that the impact will occur	**Possible (2)** The impact may occur	**Improbable (1)** Likelihood of the impact materialising is very low

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

TABLE 2: CRITERIA FOR THE RATING OF CLASSIFIED IMPACTS

Low impact (4 - 6 points)	A low impact has no permanent impact of significance. Mitigation measures are feasible and are readily instituted as part of a standing design, construction or operating procedure.
Medium impact (7 - 9 points)	Mitigation is possible with additional design and construction inputs.
High impact (10 - 12 points)	The design of the site may be affected. Mitigation and possible remediation are needed during the construction and/or operational phases. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.
Very high impact (13 - 20 points)	Permanent and important impacts. The design of the site may be affected. Intensive remediation is needed during construction and/or operational phases. Any activity which results in a "very high impact" is likely to be a fatal flaw.
Status	Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area.
Positive (+)	Beneficial impact.
Negative (-)	Deleterious or adverse impact.
Neutral (/)	Impact is neither beneficial nor adverse.
It is important to note that the status of an impact is assigned based on the status quo – i.e. should the project not proceed. Therefore not all negative impacts are equally significant.	

Briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are likely to occur as a result of the construction phase for the various alternatives of the proposed development. This must include an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

2.1 PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Impact on the Natural Habitat <u>Layout</u> Insensitive layout can cause a negative impact on the natural habitat of not only the site itself, but also on the surrounding natural environment. The context of the development site within	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Any and all temporary storage or dwelling facilities to be situated within the boundaries of the proposed site. • No activities are allowed to overshoot the demarcated boundaries of the proposed township. This includes topsoil or excess soil that might be pushed or stored (even on a temporary basis).	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

the macro area in terms of conservation areas also plays a major role when suitable areas for development are being considered. The development site (or parts thereof) could form part of important ecological corridors and such corridors could be destroyed if the functioning thereof is not being supported by the development proposal. <u>The development site</u> A Biodiversity Impact Assessment concluded that the study site is predominantly degraded grassland, with no pristine grassland present. No Highly Sensitive or 'No-Go' habitats or environments occur on the study site.		• Ensure a proper Stormwater Management Plan is compiled and implemented.		
Impact of Stormwater Stormwater management and design solutions must be based on ecologically sound principles (water retention, detention, infiltration, quality, re-cycling, etc.) and not only with functional safety aspects in mind. Permission for the discharge of storm water within watercourses must be subjected to proof of adherence to such principles.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	All watercourses, including seasonal streams and drainage lines are always deemed to be sensitive, even if they are badly degraded. However, no watercourses are present within the study area. A proper Stormwater Management Plan to be compiled and implemented.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Visual Impact (change of character and atmosphere of the area, change in land use) The visibility of the study area creates the opportunity to design a development that will enhance the "Sense of Place" of the study area and the surrounding area.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Landscaping plays a crucial factor in reducing the visual impact of a development and proper planning is therefore required. The following guidelines should apply: • The general aim with landscaping should be to integrate it with the natural environment of the site and its surrounding area. Therefore, indigenous and generous landscaping, combined with the eradication of exotic vegetation, will conserve and enhance the natural character of the site and its surrounds. • The establishment of indigenous landscaped gardens and rehabilitation of the natural areas will contribute to the biodiversity of fauna in the area, which would add to the aesthetic experience of the site. • All alien trees may be removed (especially blackwattle). • The planting of indigenous trees such as karee (Searsia lancea) and white stinkwood (Celtis africana) would be a positive impact from the project. These can be used along borders, even close to walls. • Preferably only use indigenous species and low water species in landscaping, which will also be a positive impact. More detail with regards to landscaping principles and recommendations are	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

		stipulated in the Environmental Management Plan.		
Light Pollution • Wrong placement, excessive brightness and careless light direction of especially security lights could cause sky glow, glare and light trespass. There is a general perception that 'more and brighter are better', and that it will provide for improved security. This perception can have a severe negative impact on the adjacent properties and surrounding area. • Drivers could be severely affected should lights within the development be too bright and incorrectly directed at roads. The glare of these lights might impair drivers' vision and cause dangerous driving conditions.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	In order to minimise light pollution and light nuisance, the following design principles should be adhered to when the lighting plan is finalised: • All lighting should have a clear purpose - avoid use of lights simply to create a `presence' at night. Unnecessary, obtrusive light will not be allowed. • Mount lights below the roof height of buildings and perimeter fencing and direct light downwards, to where it is needed. Lights can also be positioned so that they are shielded by buildings and trees in order to reduce overall visibility. • Fittings must be shielded or hooded to minimise sky glow by controlling upward light spillage. • Lights that minimise light spill are widely available and should be the only type of lights that are used. • Outside lighting should be designed to minimise impacts on fauna, reducing intensity of lights for nocturnal species and avoiding attraction / disruption of arthropod populations. Avoid fluorescent and mercury vapour lighting and use sodium vapour (yellow) lights.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
INDIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts were identified during the planning and design phase.				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
No cumulative impacts were identified during the planning and design phase.				

ALTERNATIVE 1				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Impacts as described under Proposal above are applicable to Alternative 1				
INDIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts were identified during the planning and design phase.				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
No cumulative impacts were identified during the planning and design phase.				

NO GO ALTERNATIVE				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
No direct impacts were identified during the planning and design phase.				

INDIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts were identified during the planning and design phase.				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
No cumulative impacts were identified during the planning and design phase.				

2.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Impact on the vegetation This impact is associated with disturbance to and/or destruction of the flora component. During construction the activities could cause a negative impact where insensitive clearing for construction and access purposes, etc. is required. Insensitive clearing can cause the destruction of habitat. Not only does vegetation removal represent a loss of seed and organic matter, but it is also a loss of protection to plants and small animals. Insensitive vegetation clearance can also cause erosion. Pressure on the natural environment will occur as a result of an influx of labourers into the area that could involve the collection of firewood and medicinal plants, as well as uncontrolled veld fires. <u>The development site</u> Most of the study site is assessed to be of medium to low sensitivity. This is because The study site is predominantly	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	Detail mitigation measures are stipulated in the EMPr and include the following: • No activities are allowed to overshoot the demarcated boundaries of the proposed township. This includes topsoil or excess soil that might be pushed or stored (even on a temporary basis). • Any and all temporary storage or dwelling facilities to be situated within the boundaries of the proposed site. • All temporary lay-down areas to be situated within the study site and areas to be rehabilitated after construction, but as part of the construction phase. • Ensure a proper Stormwater Management Plan is compiled and implemented. • No fires whatsoever may be made for the burning of vegetation and waste. Fire fighting equipment must be readily available on site. • Alien vegetation shall be managed and Category 1, 2 and 3 plants shall be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent or to contain the occurrence, establishment, growth, multiplication, propagation, regeneration and spreading of such plants. • All alien trees may be removed (especially blackwattle). • The planting of indigenous trees such as karee (Searsia lancea) and white stinkwood (Celtis africana) would be a positive impact from the project. These can be used along borders, even close to walls. • Preferably only use indigenous species and low water species in landscaping, which will also be a positive impact.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

degraded grassland, with no pristine grassland present. No Highly Sensitive or 'No-Go' habitats or environments occur on the study site.				
Impacts on fauna • Noise and vibration during construction • Loss of habitat <u>The Development site</u> No priority faunal species (which includes red data species) were encountered during field investigations	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Provide all equipment with standard silencers. • Maintain silencer units in vehicles and equipment in good working order • All earth moving vehicles and equipment must be regularly maintained to ensure their integrity and reliability. • All operations should meet the noise standard requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993). • No animals or birds may be fed, disturbed, hunted or trapped.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Impact on Water Sources During construction, the risk of pollution of surface and groundwater can generally be related to diesel, oil and concrete spills that may result in a change in water quality with the associated negative impact on humans and the natural habitat. Groundwater pollution during the construction phase is also associated with poor construction techniques. Diesel, oil and lubricant spills are the main concern in respect of water pollution during construction together with organic pollution caused by inadequately managed facilities at the work sites. <u>The development site</u> No watercourses are present within the study area.	NEGATIVE HIGH	Mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Programme include measures to ensure acceptable construction practices to minimise or avoid the risk of contamination of water sources. These include: Construction Site • Encourage the construction contractor to employ local people as far as is reasonably practical and encourage the contractor to transport them daily to and from site. This would reduce solid and liquid waste production and water demand at the site camp. • During and after construction, stormwater control measures should be implemented especially around stockpiled soil, excavated areas, trenches etc. Diesel, hydraulic fluid and lubricants • Minimise on-site storage of petroleum products; • Ensure measures to contain spills readily available on site (spill kits). • All petrochemical leaks and spills must be appropriately contained and disposed of at a licensed waste disposal site. Construction Vehicles • All earth moving vehicles and equipment must be regularly maintained to ensure their integrity and reliability. No repairs may be undertaken beyond the contractor laydown area. • Should any transfer of vehicle fuel take place on site, it is important to demarcate a specific area for this purpose. This area should be covered with an impermeable layer to prevent any penetration of fuel and oil spillage into the soil. The area could also be sloped towards an oil trap or sump to ease collection of spilled substances. • All construction vehicles should be serviced on a regular basis to minimise the risk of oil spillage on site. • Servicing of vehicles or equipment must take place off-site at appropriate workshop facilities. • When not in use, construction vehicles must be parked in an area provided with an impermeable layer to prevent leaks and spills from penetrating the substrate.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	LOW

		Construction site domestic waste and sewage • Minimise on-site accommodation. • Deposit solid waste in containers and dispose at municipal waste disposal sites regularly. • Dispose of liquid waste (grey water) with sewerage. • Install appropriate ablution facilities. • Preferably utilise municipal systems or chemical toilets. Construction site inert waste (waste concrete, reinforcing rods, waste bags, wire, timber etc) • Ensure compliance with stringent daily clean up requirements on site. • Dispose at municipal waste disposal sites. Construction site hazardous waste • All hazardous substances must be stored on an impervious surface in a designated bunded area, able to contain 110% of the total volume of materials stored at any given time. • Material safety data sheets (MSDSs) are to be clearly displayed for all hazardous materials. • The integrity of the impervious surface and bunded area must be inspected regularly and any maintenance work conducted must be recorded in a maintenance report. • Employees should be provided with absorbent spill kits and disposal containers to handle spillages. • Train employees and contractors on the correct handling of spillages and precautionary measures that need to be implemented to minimise potential spillages. • Employees should record and report any spillages to the responsible person. • An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan will be developed and implemented should and incident occur. • Access to storage areas on site must be restricted to authorised employees only. • Contractors will be held liable for any environmental damages caused by spillages.		
Geology Stability of structures and excavations. <u>Development site</u> The property is subject to dolomite related instabilities. The site is located on dolomite and chert and associated soil derivatives of the Chuniespoort Group. Post Transvaal Supergroup intrusives occur extensively in the subsurface profile across the site.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• The recommendations supplied by the geotechnical engineer must be implemented. • The recommendations on the Dolomite Area Designation, appropriate foundation design requirements and water precautionary measures in relation to the hazard characterisation of the site must be implemented. • The site investigated is considered suitable for the proposed development as indicated on the site development plan provided that the recommendations made in the Geotechnical report are implemented and/or adhered too.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

Karoo rocks occur in the north western sector of the site. The dolomite stability of the site is described in terms of a single dolomite hazard zone **characterised as reflecting a low to medium inherent susceptibility of sinkhole and subsidence formation with respect to ingress of water and with respect to anthropogenic ground water level draw down, i.e. Inherent Hazard Class 1/4//1/4.** Seasonal perched groundwater conditions should be anticipated on the intrusive and Karoo rocks.				
Topographical Impacts Alteration of topography due to stockpiling of soil, building material and debris and waste material on site.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• All stockpiles must be restricted to designated areas and are not to exceed a height of 2 metres. • Stockpiles created during the construction phase are not to remain during the operational phase. • The contractor must be limited to clearly defined access routes to ensure that sensitive and undisturbed areas are not disturbed.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Impact of erosion Unnecessary clearing of vegetation can result in exposed soil prone to erosive conditions. Insufficient soil coverage after placing of topsoil especially during construction where large surface areas are applicable could also cause erosion. To cause the loss of soil by erosion is an offence under the law. <u>The development site</u> The natural downward slope is from northwest to southeast, with an average slope of between 0,5% - 1,3%.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	A combination of erosion prevention principles is discussed in detail in the EMPr. These include the use of mulch / fertiliser, matting, vegetation, retaining walls, topsoil coverage, diversion channels and berms, etc. Other factors which should be taken into account during the planning phase are the following: • Unnecessary clearing of flora resulting in exposed soil prone to erosive conditions should be avoided. • Land disturbance must be minimized in order to prevent erosion and run-off - this includes leaving exposed soils open for a prolonged period of time. As soon as vegetation is cleared (including alien) the area must be re-vegetated if it is not to be developed on in future. • Large exposed areas during the construction phases should be limited. Where possible areas earmarked for construction during later phases should remain covered with vegetation coverage until the actual construction phase. This will prevent unnecessary erosion and siltation in these areas. • The total area of exposed soil must be reduced during the rainy season. • Specifications for topsoil storage and replacement to ensure sufficient soil coverage as soon as possible after construction must be implemented.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

		• All embankments must be adequately compacted and planted with grass to stop any excessive soils erosion and scouring of the landscape. • Any inlet to the piped stormwater system shall be fitted with a screen, or grating to prevent debris and refuse from entering the stormwater system. This must be done immediately on installation of the piped system. • A storm water management plan must be compiled for the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. • Storm water diversion measures are recommended to control peak flows during thunder storms.		
Soils and Agricultural Impacts Removal and compaction of soil during construction activities. Erosion, degradation and loss of topsoil due to construction activities as well as surface and stormwater run-off. <u>The development site</u> The study area as a unit has low agricultural potential.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Strip topsoil prior to any construction activities. • Reuse topsoil to rehabilitate disturbed areas. • Topsoil must be kept separate from overburden and must not be used for building purposes or maintenance or access roads. • Minimise the clearance of vegetation to avoid exposure of soil. • Protect areas susceptible to erosion with mulch or a suitable alternative. • Implement the appropriate topsoil and stormwater runoff control management measures as per the EMPr to prevent the loss of topsoil. • Topsoil should only be exposed for minimal periods of time and adequately stockpiled to prevent the topsoil loss and run-off.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Air Quality Impacts Dust and emissions during construction generated by debris handling and debris piles, truck transport, bulldozing, general construction.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Dust must be suppressed on the construction site and during the transportation of material during dry periods by the regular application of water. Water used for this purpose must be used in quantities that will not result in the generation of run-off. • Loads could be covered to avoid loss of material in transport, especially if material is transported off site. • Dust and mud should be controlled at vehicle exit and entry points to prevent the dispersion of dust and mud beyond the site boundary. • Facilities for the washing of vehicles should be provided at the entry and exit points. • A speed limit of 40 km/hr should be set for all vehicles travelling over exposed areas. • During the transfer of materials, drop heights should be minimised to control the dispersion of mater being transferred. • The height of all stockpiles on site should be a maximum of 2m. • Use of dust retardant road surfacing if required due to the exceedance of Air Quality Guidelines.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Impacts associated with construction activities such as noise, and safety The negative impact of noise, generally associated with construction	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	<u>Noise mitigation measures</u> • All construction activities should be undertaken according to daylight working hours between the hours of 07:00 – 17:00 on weekdays and 7:30 –13:00 on Saturdays. • No construction activities may be undertaken on Sunday.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

activities, are temporary, occurring mostly during the construction phase. In terms of safety, it should be noted that the project involves deep excavations and open trenches. Excavations and open trenches can act as a trap for children (and also snakes, small mammals and lizards).		• Provide all equipment with standard silencers. • Maintain silencer units in vehicles and equipment in good working order. • All earth moving vehicles and equipment must be regularly maintained to ensure their integrity and reliability. • Construction staff working in area where the 8-hour ambient noise levels exceed 60 dBA must have the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). • All operations should meet the noise standard requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993). <u>Safety mitigation measures</u> • The area affected by construction must be fenced prior to any activities taking place. • All excavated areas must be clearly marked and barrier tape must be placed around them for safety purposes. • A Fire Management Plan has to be identified during the pre-construction phase and must be implemented throughout the construction and operation phases of the development		
Traffic (construction vehicles) The construction phase is likely to generate additional traffic in terms of construction vehicles and heavy vehicles delivering materials to the site.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• The heavy construction vehicles should avoid the local roads during peak traffic times and large deliveries should also be scheduled outside the peak traffic times. • Signs should be erected in the vicinity of the site. • Construction vehicles are to avoid main roads during peak traffic hours. • All vehicles entering the Site are to be roadworthy. • When using heavy or large vehicles / equipment, “spotters” are to be present to assist the driver with his blind spots. • Any incident or damage to a vehicle must be reported immediately.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Traffic (road network) The proposed development would have a significant impact on the current road network when developed to its full potential	NEGATIVE LOW	The Engineering report indicated that the proposed development is supported from a traffic flow point of view. It is further recommended that: 1. Access be obtained off the new cul-de-sac through Extension 58; 2. If access control is implemented, the following is proposed: o Incoming lanes: 1 x 4,5m and 1 x 3,5m o Outgoing lane: 1 x 4,5m o Minimum stacking: 25m from the side of the cul-de-sac o Pedestrian gate 3. The developer to implement the following road upgrades: o Intersection: R562 and Link Road o An additional lane in both directions along the Link Road.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Impact of Labourers An uncontrolled influx of labourers with resulting increase in crime and squatting would place pressure on the natural environment (placement of snares, removal of	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Mitigation measures to counter impact on the natural environment and limit potential for crime during the construction phase should include specifications in terms of control of construction workers (i.e. provision of toilet and cooking facilities, provision of either accommodation facilities or transport facilities, implementation of Environmental Educational Programmes, etc.). • Accommodation for labourers must either be limited to guarding personnel on the	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

trees for firewood, careless waste disposal, etc.). This could be severe, resulting in permanent damage to the environment if not mitigated properly.		construction site (with labourers transported to and from existing neighbouring towns) or a separate fenced and controlled area where proper accommodation and relevant facilities are provided. • Part of the adjudication process for the successful contractor to undertake the civil works must be the use of casual and unskilled labour to stimulate local job creation through the use of labour intensive methods where possible. • If possible all labour should be sourced locally. • Contractors and their families may not stay on site. • No informal settlements will be allowed		
Safety Public safety during construction.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Members of the public adjacent to the construction site should be notified of construction activities in order to limit unnecessary disturbance or interference. • Construction activities will be undertaken during daylight hours and not on Sundays.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Safety Construction staff safety during construction.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Ensure the appointment of a Safety Officer to continuously monitor the safety conditions during construction. • All construction staff must have the appropriate PPE. • The construction staff handling chemicals or hazardous materials must be trained in the use of the substances and the environmental, health and safety consequences of incidents. • Report and record any environmental, health and safety incidents to the responsible person.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Impact on Cultural Heritage Resources No heritage resources were identified during the site visits. There is however always a probability that archaeological resources might be identified during excavations.	NEGATIVE LOW	• The construction teams should be inducted on the significance of archaeological resources that may be encountered during subsurface construction work before they work on the area in order to ensure appropriate treatment and course of action is afforded to any chance finds. • If archaeological materials are uncovered, work should cease immediately and the SAHRA be notified and activity should not resume until appropriate management provisions are in place. • If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (eg, remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed activities, SAHRA APM Unit (Tel 021 462 4502) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Existing services and infrastructure Damage to the existing services and infrastructure during the	NEGATIVE LOW	• Determine areas where services will be upgraded and relocated well in advance; • Discuss possible disruptions with affected parties to determine most convenient times for service disruptions and warn	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

construction phase and disruptions in services (i.e. electricity, water, damage to Telkom cables) during the construction phase.		affected parties well in advance of dates that service disruptions will take place		
Waste Management Builder's and domestic waste The construction phase will create large quantities of builder's and domestic waste to be accommodated by local legal landfill sites.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Prevent unhygienic usage on site and pollution of the natural assets. • Develop a central waste temporary holding site to be used during construction. (Near the access entrance). This site should comply with the following: • Skips for the containment and disposal of waste that could cause soil and water pollution, i.e. paint, lubricants, etc.; • Small lightweight waste items should be contained in skips with lids to prevent wind littering; • Bunded areas for containment and holding of dry building waste. • These areas shall be predetermined and located in areas that is already disturbed. • These areas shall not be in close proximity of any watercourse.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Sewage waste Generation and disposal of sewage waste of temporary construction toilets.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• On-site chemical toilets will be provided for domestic purposes during construction phase. • The contractors will be responsible for the maintenance of the chemical toilets. • No temporary facilities or portable toilets to be setup within 50m of any watercourse. • No French drain systems may be installed. • Should any spills or incidents occur; the material will be cleaned up immediately and disposed off appropriately. • All incidents must be reported to the responsible site officer as soon as it occurs.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Hazardous waste	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Refer to section on handling of Hazardous Substances in the EMPr. • Hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site; • Certificates of disposal for hazardous waste shall be maintained; • Under no circumstances shall any waste be disposed of, burned or buried on site.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Visual Impact Site clearing and removal of vegetation could partially alter the landscape as viewed from the surrounds of the site, with the emergence of exposed areas of bare soil.	NEGATIVE LOW	• Phased, rather than indiscriminate clearing of the site to be undertaken. • The architectural and landscape architectural guidelines for the proposed development will be developed to allow for a positive aesthetic influence on the surrounding environment. The guidelines will include aspects of finishes, lights pollution, colours to blend into the surrounding colours, heights of buildings, and roof finishes. Aesthetics and contextual appropriateness is to be a major aspect of these guidelines.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Economic impacts Positive economic impacts are anticipated. The impact on employment would be positive, and any contribution to more employment is an	POSITIVE HIGH	Employment opportunities will be generated. • All labour (skilled and unskilled) and contractors should be sourced locally where possible. • A labour and recruitment policy must be developed, displayed and implemented by the contractor. • Recruitment at the construction site will not be allowed.		

achievement in South Africa.		• Where possible, labour intensive practices (as opposed to mechanised) should be practiced. • The principles of equality, B-BBEE, gender equality and non-discrimination will be implemented.		
INDIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts were identified during the construction phase				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
Visual Impact The development of the site would contribute to the cumulative effects of the gradual transformation of the area from an area with rural / part-natural landscape components to an area dominated by light industrial/ commercial development.		Refer to activity / phase specific mitigation measures above		

ALTERNATIVE 1				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Impacts as described under Proposal above are applicable to Alternative 1				
Impact on the vegetation This impact is associated with disturbance to and/or destruction of the flora component. During construction the activities could cause a negative impact where insensitive clearing for construction and access purposes, etc. is required. Insensitive clearing can cause the destruction of habitat. Not only does vegetation removal represent a loss of seed and organic matter, but it is also a loss of protection to plants and small animals. Insensitive vegetation clearance can also cause erosion. Pressure on the natural environment will occur as a result of an influx of labourers into the area that could involve the collection of firewood and medicinal plants, as well as uncontrolled veld fires. <u>The development site</u>	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	Detail mitigation measures are stipulated in the EMPr and include the following: • No activities are allowed to overshoot the demarcated boundaries of the proposed township. This includes topsoil or excess soil that might be pushed or stored (even on a temporary basis). • Any and all temporary storage or dwelling facilities to be situated within the boundaries of the proposed site. • All temporary lay-down areas to be situated within the study site and areas to be rehabilitated after construction, but as part of the construction phase. • Ensure a proper Stormwater Management Plan is compiled and implemented. • No fires whatsoever may be made for the burning of vegetation and waste. Fire fighting equipment must be readily available on site. • Alien vegetation shall be managed and Category 1, 2 and 3 plants shall be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent or to contain the occurrence, establishment, growth, multiplication, propagation, regeneration and spreading of such plants. • All alien trees may be removed (especially blackwattle). • The planting of indigenous trees such as karee (Searsia lancea) and white stinkwood (Celtis africana) would be a positive impact from the project. These	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

The study site is assessed to be of medium/low sensitivity.		can be used along borders, even close to walls. • Preferably only use indigenous species and low water species in landscaping, which will also be a positive impact.		
DIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts were identified during the construction phase.				

NO GO ALTERNATIVE				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
All the impacts outlined above will not apply to the No-Go alternative as the status quo will apply and the environment will remain as it is currently. However, it is important to note that the benefits associated with the development will also not materialise, and it must be noted that the majority of the impacts identified for the development were mitigated to a negative low or positive impact once the measures for mitigation were applied, indicating that maintaining the status quo is to lose the opportunity of a beneficial development with negligible environmental impacts.				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts were identified during the construction phase.				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
No cumulative impacts were identified during the construction phase.				

2.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Impact on the natural habitat Due to the present degraded state of the development site, the removal of alien invasive plants coupled with indigenous landscaping as proposed will have a positive effect on the biodiversity of not only the site itself, but also its surrounds.	POSITIVE HIGH	Landscaping guidelines as stipulated in the EMPr must be followed during the operational phase of the project.		
Impact on water resources	NEGATIVE HIGH		NEGATIVE MEDIUM	LOW

The proposed development could have a negative impact on water resources. Increased coverage of paved/hardened surfaces may increase the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff.		Stormwater Management are addressed in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).		
Flood hazard The risk associated with flooding in the affected areas to be analysed and categorised	NEGATIVE HIGH	It is recommended to construct a stormwater pipe system as per City of Ekurhuleni Master plan. An internal sealed piped stormwater drainage system is proposed to run towards an attenuation pond to be located in the southern corner of the township. Stormwater management plans need to be done and approved by Council.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Hydrogeology Impacts Leaks of untreated water from pipelines may occur and impact on the groundwater quality.	NEGATIVE LOW	Any leaks should be fixed immediately and areas rehabilitated as needed.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Traffic impact The proposed development could have a significant impact on the current road network when developed to its full potential.	NEGATIVE LOW	The developer to implement the following road upgrades: • Intersection at R562 and Link Road • An additional lane in both directions along the Link Road	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Lighting pollution	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Security lighting must be carefully planned. These lights must not spill into the eyes of oncoming traffic and must not shine into adjacent properties; • Interior lighting must be subtle and in order to prevent it from lighting up the sky and from using energy, the implementation of movement switches (especially for large glassed interior areas that are highly visible) should be considered; • Exterior lighting, especially the lighting in the vicinity of the open space areas must be designed to shine downwards and the bulbs to be used should rather be “dim” that bright; • Prevent the implementation of exterior advertising signs and name boards that will flicker into the eyes of surrounding neighbours and into the eyes of oncoming traffic; • Obtain the necessary approvals for the erection of advertising and other signs.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Socio-Economic Impact The impact on employment would be positive, and any contribution to more employment is an achievement in South Africa. POSITIVE IMPACT	POSITIVE LOW			
Noise Impact Noise caused by residents, movement of residents etc.	NEGATIVE LOW	• All operations should meet the noise standard requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993).	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

Availability of civil services The availability of bulk water, sewer and electricity confirmed in principle.	POSITIVE HIGH			
Energy Energy consumption	NEGATIVE HIGH	• It is recommended that renewable energy options and/or alternative energy sources be used. • Sustainable design principles must be implemented	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Waste Impact Contamination of the surface and site with general waste. General waste produced on site includes: • Operational waste (clean steel, wood, glass); and • General domestic waste (food, cardboards, paper, bottles, tins).	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• An adequate number of general waste receptacles, including bins must be arranged around the site to collect all domestic refuse, and to minimise littering. • Bins must be provided on site for use by employees. • Bins should be clearly marked and lined for efficient control and safe disposal of waste. • Different waste bins, for different waste streams must be provided to ensure correct waste separation. • A fenced area must be allocated for waste sorting and disposal on the site. • Hazardous waste is not to be mixed or combined with general waste earmarked for disposal at the municipal landfill site. • Under no circumstances is waste to be burnt or buried on site. • Waste bins should be cleaned out on a regular basis to prevent any windblown waste and/or visual disturbance. • All general waste must be removed from the site at regular intervals and disposed of in suitable waste receptacle.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Hazardous Waste Impact	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• Refer to section on handling of Hazardous Substances in the EMPr. • Hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site; • Certificates of disposal for hazardous waste shall be maintained; • Under no circumstances shall any waste be disposed of, burned or buried on site.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
INDIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts identified for this phase.				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
Municipal Infrastructure The extra pressure that this development could place on the existing municipal infrastructure for waste and sewage disposal as well as water provisions could be significant when seen together with other developments within the greater municipal area.	NEGATIVE LOW	The availability of bulk water, sewer and electricity in principle confirmed.	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

Traffic The proposed development together with other developments in the region would have a significant impact on the current road network.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	The developer to implement the following road upgrades: • Intersection at R562 and Link Road • An additional lane in both directions along the Link Road	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW
Noise Noise pollution from vehicles, noise associated with human habitation as well as domestic animals, dogs etc.	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	• All operations should meet the noise standard requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993).	NEGATIVE LOW	LOW

ALTERNATIVE 1				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Impacts described under Alternative Proposal above are applicable to Alternative 1				
Impact on the natural habitat Due to the present degraded state of the development site, the removal of alien invasive plants coupled with indigenous landscaping as proposed will have a positive effect on the biodiversity of not only the site itself, but also its surrounds.	POSITIVE HIGH	Landscaping guidelines as stipulated in the EMPr must be followed during the operational phase of the project.		
Impact on water resources The proposed development could have a negative impact on water resources. Increased coverage of paved/hardened surfaces may increase the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff.	NEGATIVE HIGH	Stormwater Management are addressed in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).	NEGATIVE MEDIUM	LOW
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Impacts described under Alternative Proposal above are applicable to Alternative 1.				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
Impacts described under Alternative Proposal above are applicable to Alternative 1.				

NO GO ALTERNATIVE				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
Potential Impacts	Significance Rating	Mitigation Measures	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
All the impacts outlined above will not apply to the No-Go alternative as the status quo will apply and the environment will remain as it is currently. However, it is important to note that the benefits associated with the development will also not materialise, and it must be noted that the majority of the impacts identified for the				

development were mitigated to a negative low or positive impact once the measures for mitigation were applied, indicating that maintaining the status quo is to lose the opportunity of a beneficial development with negligible environmental impacts.				
DIRECT IMPACTS				
No indirect impacts were identified during the operational phase.				
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS				
No cumulative impacts were identified during the operational phase.				

List any specialist reports that were used to fill in the above tables. Such reports are to be attached in the appropriate Appendix.

Biodiversity Assessment - Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology
Heritage Exemption Request
Geotechnical investigation
Electrical Services
Engineering Services
Traffic Impact Assessment

All of the above attached in Appendix G.

Describe any gaps in knowledge or assumptions made in the assessment of the environment and the impacts associated with the proposed development.

3. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are likely to occur as a result of the decommissioning and closure phase for the various alternatives of the proposed development. This must include an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

Due to the permanent nature of this development proposal, decommissioning is highly unlikely and decommissioning therefore does not form part of this project proposal.

List any specialist reports that were used to fill in the above tables. Such reports are to be attached in the appropriate Appendix.

N/A

Where applicable indicate the detailed financial provisions for rehabilitation, closure and ongoing post decommissioning management for the negative environmental impacts.

N/A

4. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Describe potential impacts that, on their own may not be significant, but is significant when added to the impact of other activities or existing impacts in the environment. Substantiate response:

Refer to *2: Impacts that may result from the construction and operational phase* for detailed information on the cumulative impacts.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Taking the assessment of potential impacts into account, please provide an environmental impact statement that sums up the impact that the proposal and its alternatives may have on the environment after the management and mitigation of impacts have been taken into account with specific reference to types of impact, duration of impacts, likelihood of potential impacts actually occurring and the significance of impacts.

PLANNING & DESIGN PHASE (PROPOSAL)

Impact Description	Intensity	Extent	Duration	Probability Probability it would occur	Significance rating After Mitigation
Impact on Natural Habitat	1	2	2	1	Low
Impact of Storm water	3	2	2	2	Low
Visual Impact	2	2	2	1	Low
Light Pollution	2	2	2	1	Low

CONSTRUCTION PHASE (PROPOSAL)

Impact Description	Intensity	Extent	Duration	Probability Probability it would occur	Significance rating After Mitigation
Impact on Natural Habitat	2	2	2	3	Medium
Impact on Water Resources	2	2	3	2	Low
Geology: Stability of structures, stability of excavations and seasonal perched water table	3	3	3	2	Medium
Impact on function and aesthetics of the Open Space	2	2	3	2	Low
Impact on Erosion	2	1	1	2	Low
Impact of Noise, Safety and Dust	2	2	1	2	Low
Traffic Impact	3	2	3	2	Medium
Impact of Labourers	2	2	1	2	Low
Impact on Cultural Heritage Resources	1	1	2	1	Low
Existing Services and Infrastructure	2	2	2	1	Low
Waste Management	2	1	1	2	Low
Economic Impacts This will be a POSITIVE impact	3	2	2	3	High

OPERATIONAL PHASE (PROPOSAL)

Impact Description	Intensity	Extent	Duration	Probability Probability it would occur	Significance rating After Mitigation
Impact on Natural Habitat This will be a POSITIVE impact	2	2	3	3	High
Impact on water resources	2	2	3	2	Low
Flood hazard	2	2	2	1	Low
Traffic impact	3	2	3	2	Medium
Lighting pollution	2	1	3	1	Low
Noise impacts	2	1	3	1	Low
Availability of services	2	2	3	2	Medium
Energy Consumption	2	2	3	2	Medium
Waste impact	2	1	3	1	Low
Socio-Economic Impacts	1	2	3	1	Medium

NO-GO (Compulsory)
All the impacts outlined above will not apply to the No-Go alternative as the status quo will apply and the environment will remain as it is currently. However, it is important to note that the benefits associated with the development will also not materialise, and it must be noted that the majority of the impacts identified for the development were mitigated to a negative low or positive impact once the measures for mitigation were applied, indicating that maintaining the status quo is to lose the opportunity of a beneficial development with negligible environmental impacts.

6 IMPACT SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

For proposal:

The site itself is within an industrial development which is an extension of the existing Clayville industrial node. The industrial property is well located relative to the R21 freeway further to the east and the N1 freeway to the west. This industrial development will also be a much needed employment base for the many residents of Tswelapele and neighbouring Tembisa. There is a substantial demand for new industrial and related commercial developments in this part of Clayville. It is proposed that this township will be developed as a new pharmaceutical manufacturing and warehousing facility for Adcock Ingram, and as a well planned and integrated industrial park environment. This application is in accordance with the agreed development proposals for this part of Clayville.

From an environmental perspective, most of the study site is assessed to be of medium/low sensitivity. This is because, the study site is predominantly degraded grassland, with no pristine grassland present. No Highly Sensitive or 'No-Go' habitats or environments occur on the study site. Few indigenous large trees are present with most being alien species such as blackwattle (Acacia mearnsii) or gumtrees (Eucalyptus spp.). No protected trees species are present in the study area. No red data (Critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) species were observed during field investigations. Other important orange data species for Gauteng, such as Habenaria species (Ghost orchids) and Lithops lesiei (stone plants), were not observed either. It is unlikely that any red data mammal species, snakes, or other reptile species are present in the study area. The reasons are that the surrounding areas are highly urbanised, with little natural corridors and ideal habitats present for the free movement and sustaining of most red data listed species. Much of the ecological linkages between the site and surrounding natural areas have been lost due to the increase in development around the site.
Further to the above, according to the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan) version 3.3, the study area is within a Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs). The impacts of the project are however seen as Medium, even though it is within a demarcated CBA area, because there are no high sensitive habitats, 'no-go' zones, pristine grassland or red data species present on site.

The impact rating of the identified environmental aspects revealed that the majority of the negative environmental impacts will be experienced during the construction phase. The majority of these impacts will have a LOW significance. It is envisaged that these impacts can be easily mitigated and satisfactorily managed. The management of the impacts identified in the BAR for the construction and operational phases, are outlined in the technical specialist reports recommendations and the EMPr.

For alternative:

Current and future development trends in the area: Industrial vs Residential development

The proposed development can be deemed desirable and in line with future development trends for the area:

- The character of the area has changed over time as a result of continuous development, supporting logistics and industrial uses.
- The area appears to be vibrant and dynamic due to the establishment of a range of commercial and industrial land uses. The impact of the proposed rights will consequently not affect the character of the area, and it is further felt that the site is ideally suited for the proposed use.
- It will support the existing commercial and industrial development in the area.
- Noises caused by the development will be in accordance with the uses within the area.

Based on the above benefits to the community the proposed development is regarded as the preferred land use alternative above residential land use.

Alternative Property

This property has been purchased by the applicant and it is not feasible to consider other sites in terms of location alternatives. Alternative locations are therefore currently not available and would involve the lease or purchase of land / other sites. The proposed development is compatible with the surrounding land uses and should blend in well with the predominant industrial character of the surrounding developments.

Having assessed the significance of impacts of the proposal and alternative(s), please provide an overall summary and reasons for selecting the proposal or preferred alternative.

The development proposal is small in scale, and is located within an area which supports the utilisation of the vacant property by formalizing acceptable land use in accordance with the development framework for the area.

The majority of the negative environmental impacts will be experienced during the construction phase. The majority of these impacts will have a LOW significance. It is envisaged that these impacts can be easily mitigated and satisfactorily managed. The management of the impacts identified in the BAR for the construction and operational phases, are outlined in the technical specialist report recommendations and the EMPr.

It is the opinion of Texture Environmental Consultants that there are presently no environmental impacts emanating from the proposed activity that cannot be adequately managed. The management of the negative impacts will require the implementation of the necessary mitigatory measures detailed in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr, refer to Appendix H) of this report.

Based on the assumption that the mitigation measures will be effectively implemented for the proposed Clayville Extension 59 township and its associated infrastructure and that no fatal flaws have been identified to date, it is the opinion of the EAP that this activity should be authorised to proceed to the final stages of decision making.

7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Indicate the application of any spatial development tool protocols on the proposed development and the outcome thereof.

Spatial development tools used included ArcGIS v.10.2; Google Earth Professional; SANBI's BGIS MapViewer (www.bgis.sanbi.org) and Garmin Maps.

These tools, along with relevant datasets such as vegetation types, rivers, GDARD's C-Plan datasets, etc. were used in the desktop assessment as well as the final biodiversity specialist reports. ArcGIS as well as Google Earth Professional were used to produce the detailed maps used in the reports.
The outcome is that these spatial development tools give accurate layouts and positions of important data such as Critical Biodiversity Areas. The tools are also used to create accurate and visual maps showing floodlines, watercourses, sensitive areas, etc.

Gauteng Environmental Management Framework
The Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) is a legal instrument in terms of the Environmental Management Regulations Framework. The objective of the EMF is to protect Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and properly integrate Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) as defined in the C-Plan, within urban and rural areas. The study area was assessed in terms of the GPEMF (2014), with focus on biodiversity, current land use, hydrology and other environmental factors. An environmental sensitivity assessment was conducted and sensitivity delineations done in terms of Conservation status, Conservation priorities, Ridges, Surface hydrological features and current land use.

According to the Management Zones of the GPEMF (2014), the study site is situated within Zone 1: Urban Development Zone. The intention of this zone is to streamline urban development activities in it and to promote development infill, densification and concentration and concentration of urban development zones as defined in the Gauteng Spatial Development Framework (GSDF). The intention is to streamline urban development activities in order to establish a more effective and efficient city region.

Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan v.3.3)
The study site does not fall within any national priority areas. These priority areas include NFEPA areas, wetlands, important bird areas (IBAs), nature reserves, NPAES areas, threatened ecosystems and threatened veldtypes.

Critical biodiversity areas (CBAs) are terrestrial and aquatic features in the landscape that are critical for retaining biodiversity and supporting continued ecosystem functioning and services (SANBI, 2007).

According to Gauteng C-Plan v3.3., Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) in the C-Plan contain three types of areas:

- Irreplaceable areas, which are essential in meeting targets set for the conservation of biodiversity in Gauteng.

- Areas that are important for the conservation of biodiversity in Gauteng.
- Conserved areas, which include all existing level 1 and 2 protected areas.

Level 1 protected areas are proclaimed in terms of relevant legislation specifically for the protection of biodiversity (or for the purposes of nature conservation) AND are subject to an ecological management plan with conservation of biodiversity as the primary management objective.
Level 2 protected areas are proclaimed in terms of relevant legislation specifically for the protection of biodiversity (or for the purposes of nature conservation) OR are subject to an ecological management plan with conservation of biodiversity as the primary management objective.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) are an imperative part of the C-Plan, to ensure sustainability in the long term. A conservation plan that does not include ESAs would not be sustainable, as it would assume a static (as opposed to a dynamic) environment. ESAs are part of the entire hierarchy of biodiversity, but it is not possible to include all biodiversity features. Landscape features associated with ESAs (termed spatial surrogates for ESAs) that are essential for the maintenance and generation of biodiversity in sensitive areas and that require sensitive management were incorporated into C-Plan 3. Spatial surrogates included dolomite, rivers, wetlands, pans, corridors for climate change and species migration, ridges and low cost areas for Johannesburg MM and Tshwane MM (Gauteng C-Plan v.3.3).

According to the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan) version 3.3, the study area is in a Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs).

The sensitivity assessment takes a number of issues into consideration. These include the terrestrial and the aquatic ecology of the site and immediate surrounding area; the conservation status of the vegetation type; the presence of pristine veldtypes; the presence of red data fauna and flora species; the EMF Landuse Zone in which the study site is situated in terms of the Gauteng EMF (2014) and the presence of ideal habitats for priority species (which include, but are not limited to red data species). The methods used and calculations made give a valuable and fairly accurate idea of the sensitivity of the study site. However, of importance is also the opinion and expertise of the field investigators.

The sensitivity assessment identifies those areas and habitats within the study site that have a high conservation value and that may be sensitive to disturbance. All watercourses, including seasonal streams and drainage lines are always deemed to be sensitive, even if they are badly degraded. However, no watercourses are present within the study area. The study site is predominantly degraded grassland, with no pristine grassland present. No Highly Sensitive or 'No-Go' habitats or environments occur on the study site.

In summary, there are no High Sensitivity areas or 'No-Go' zones present, mostly Low Sensitivity Areas, with a small area of Medium Sensitivity.

8. RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner as bound by professional ethical standards and the code of conduct of EAPASA).	YES X	NO

If "NO", indicate the aspects that require further assessment before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment):

N/A

If "YES", please list any recommended conditions, including mitigation measures that should be considered for inclusion in any authorisation that may be granted by the competent authority in respect of the application:

9. THE NEEDS AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

(as per notice 792 of 2012, or the updated version of this guideline)

The site itself is within an industrial development which is an extension of the existing Clayville industrial node. The industrial property is well located relative to the R21 freeway further to the east and the N1 freeway to the west. This industrial development will also be a much needed employment base for the many residents of Tswelapele and neighbouring Tembisa. There is a substantial demand for new industrial and related commercial developments in this part of Clayville.

It is proposed that this township will be developed as a new pharmaceutical manufacturing and warehousing facility for Adcock Ingram, and as a well planned and integrated industrial park environment.
This application is in accordance with the agreed development proposals for this part of Clayville.

In view of the above it is the applicant's opinion that the proposed development can be deemed desirable and should not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding properties or the environment.

Having taken all the relevant factors into account, it is the applicant's submission that the proposed development can be deemed desirable and in line with future development trends for the area:

- The character of the area has changed over time as a result of continuous development, supporting logistics and industrial uses.
- The area appears to be vibrant and dynamic due to the establishment of a range of commercial and industrial land uses. The impact of the proposed rights will consequently not affect the character of the area, and it is further felt that the site is ideally suited for the proposed use.
- It will support the existing commercial and industrial development in the area.
- Noises caused by the development will be in accordance with the uses within the area.

Based on the above benefits to the community the proposed development is regarded as the preferred land use alternative.

10. THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IS REQUIRED

(consider when the activity is expected to be concluded)

10 years

11 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR)

(must include post construction monitoring requirements and when these will be concluded.)

If the EAP answers "Yes" to Point 7 above, then an EMP is to be attached to this report as an Appendix

EMPr attached	YES X