



**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 1 OF
THE FARM NATURELLE LOKASIE 272-LS, MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN LIMPOPO
PROVINCE.**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EMC	Environmental Management Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
LEDET	Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
IAR	Impact Assessment Report
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act of 1998 as amended
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act of 1999
NWA	National Water Act of 1998
PPP	Public Participation Process
SANRAL	South African National Roads Agency Limited
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
CA	Competent Authority
EA	Environmental Authorisation
ROD	Record of Decision
SR	Scoping Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mang Geoenviro Services was appointed by Makhado Local Municipality to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed township establishment on portion 1 of the farm Naturelle Lokasie 272-LS, Makhado Local Municipality in Limpopo Province.

The applicant is proposing to establish a new township development covering an area of approximately of 28.5 hectares in Tshikota Extension 2, Limpopo Province. The proposed development is located in Tshikota extension 2, and the site can be accessed through the Kganakga street from the main road (R522). The geographical coordinates of the site are: 23°3'13.28" S 29°52' 35.03" E.

The development will entail 301 sites for the proposed establishment in Tshikota extension 2 township which will consist of the following infrastructure-**REFER TO THE LAYOUT PLAN**

- 291 Residential
- 1 Business
- 1 Educational
- 8 Public open space
- Streets

The Scoping and EIA Process is being undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act no.107 of 1998) (NEMA) read with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2017 (GNR 326 of 7 April 2017).

REPORT TITLE: DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 1 OF THE FARM NATURELLE LOKASIE 272-LS, MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

CLIENT: MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PROJECT NAME: DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 1 OF THE FARM NATURELLE LOKASIE 272-LS, MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

DATE: MAY 2021

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

I, Phakwago Kabelo, as authorised representative of Mang Geoenviro Services hereby confirm my independence as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner and declare that neither I nor Mang Geoenviro Services have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Mang Geoenviro Services was appointed as Environmental Assessment Practitioner in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation process for the establishment of the Tshikota township.

1. INTRODUCTION

Mang Geoviro Services was appointed by Makhado Local Municipality to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed township establishment on portion 1 of the farm Naturelle Lokasie 272-LS, Makhado Local Municipality in Limpopo Province. The geographical coordinates of the proposed site are: 23°3'13.28" S 29°52' 35.03" E and the proposed development site is approximately 28.5 hectares.

The development will entail the establishment of 301 sites at Tshikota extension 2 township on a size of approximately 28.5 hectares under the jurisdiction of the Makhado Local Municipality which will consist of the following infrastructure-

REFER TO THE LAYOUT PLAN

- 291 Residential 1 - residential
- 1 Business 2 - Business
- 1 Educational - Creche
- 8 Public open space - Park
- Streets

LAND USE					
ZONING	LAND USE		NO. OF STANDS	AREA Ha.	% OF AREA
RESIDENTIAL 1	RESIDENTIAL		291	16.152004	56.5494
BUSINESS 2	BUSINESS		1	0.173315	0.6068
EDUCATIONAL	CRECHE		1	0.164353	0.5754
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	PARK		8	7.417973	25.9709
STREETS	*	*	*	4.654993	16.2975
TOTAL	*		301	28,5626	100

2. PROJECT NEED AND DESIRABILITY

According to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Guidelines (DEAT, 2006), the need and desirability of the project is used in order to ensure that the choice of all alternatives is appropriate. The Makhado Local Municipality “applicant” wants to development the residential area for better accessibility of business area, education, etc. within the Tshikota extension 2 township for the future improvements. The development will benefit the local community in a way that the local contractors and professionals will be exposed to the professional elements of the development and practices that will enable them to develop and

set their practices or operations. It has been suggested as facts that during the construction and the operational phase of the proposed development that the local residents or individuals shall be employed.

3. SITE LOCALITY

The proposed development site is located in Tshikota extension 2 township, Limpopo Province. The geographical coordinates of the proposed site are: 23°3'13.28" S 29°52' 35.03" E and the proposed development site is approximately 28.5 hectares.



Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed development area

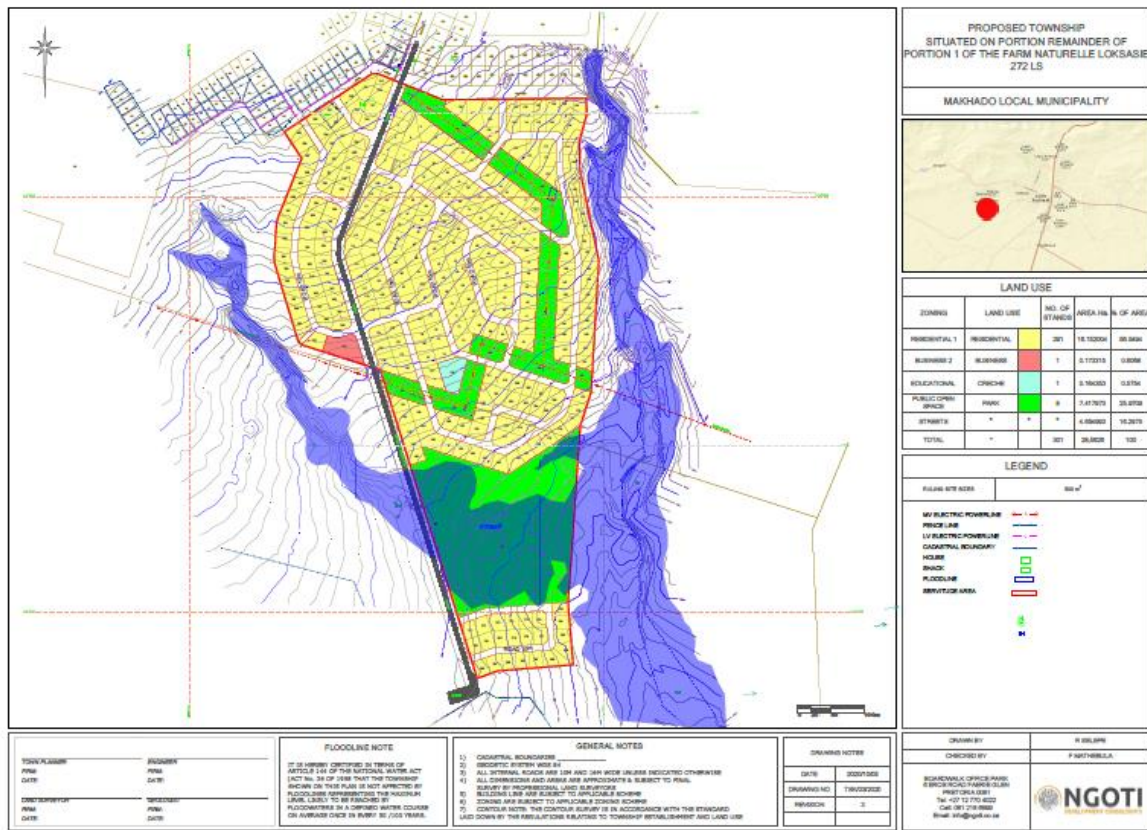


Figure 2: Proposed township layout

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

4.1. Topography

The Vhembe District Municipality is characterized by both high-lying and low-lying areas. Its relief is divided into the lowveld in the east; the Limpopo valley in the north and northwest; the Soutpansberg region in the central part, and the Pietersburg plateau in the south. The altitude above sea level of the Vhembe District varies between 200m in the northeastern part of the area and over 1 500 m in the Soutpansberg mountain range.

4.2. Geology and Soils

The study area covers part of the junction between the granite-greenstone terrain of the north-eastern part of the Kaapvaal Craton and the highly metamorphic rocks of the Southern Marginal zone of the Limpopo Mobile Belt.

4.3. Climate

The climate in Tshikota is warm and temperate. In winter, there is much less rainfall than summer. The average annual temperature is 18.7°C. The rainfall in the area under investigation is around 793mm per year. The driest month is August with 9mm of rain. Most precipitation falls in January with an average of 153mm. January is warmest month of

the year. The temperature in January averages 21.9°C. Moreover; in June, the average temperature is 13.4°C, it is the lowest average temperature of the whole year. Furthermore, there is a difference of 144mm of precipitation between the driest and wettest months, with the average temperature varying during the year by 8.5°C.

4.4. Vegetation

The Vhembe District Municipality is characterized by the Savanna biome and it covers approximately 98% of the vegetation with the remainder being made up of Forest (1%) and Grassland (0.2%) biome.

4.5. Hydrology

The study area has water streams which flows past it (refer to the Floodline report).

4.6. Sensitive Area

The project area according to the national screening tool has areas of high terrestrial biodiversity sensitivities. The ecological/ biodiversity study has to be done rating of the sensitives of the area.

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Figure 3: Sensitivity map of the proposed site

5. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

In terms of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulation, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) should investigate feasible and reasonable alternatives for the proposed project. In other words, different means of meeting the requirements for the activity.

No site alternatives were identified so far, however there is a possibility of a layout alternative that will still meet the objective of the project scope.

The No-Go Alternative

The no-go alternative is the option not to go ahead with the development. The no-go alternative will only be considered as an alternative if it is concluded that the preferred alternative will have significant negative impacts on the environment which cannot be reduced or managed to an acceptable level. As there it has already been indicated that there is a need and desirability for the proposed development it is anticipated that this development will relieve the demand for housing and basic services in the region. It is anticipated that the no-go alternative will constrain the development planning of the Local Municipality.

6. LEGISLATIVE GUIDELINES

6.1. National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) provides the legislative framework for Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) in South Africa. Section 24 provides that all activities that may significantly affect the environment and require authorization by law must be assessed prior to approval. NEMA also provides for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of the State and to provide for matters connected therewith. Section 2 of NEMA establishes a set of principles that apply to the activities of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment. These include the following:

- Development must be sustainable;
- Pollution must be avoided or minimised and remedied;
- Waste must be avoided or minimised, reused or recycled;
- Negative impacts must be minimised; and
- Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, project, product or service exists throughout its life cycle.

These principles are taken into consideration when a government department exercises its powers, for example during the granting of permits and the enforcement of existing legislation or conditions of approval. Section 28(1) of NEMA states that “every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring”. If such pollution cannot be prevented, then appropriate measures must be taken to minimize or rectify such pollution. These measures may include:

- Assessing the impact on the environment;
- Informing and educating employees about the environmental risks of their work and ways of minimising these risks;
- Ceasing, modifying or controlling actions which cause pollution/degradation;
- Containing pollutants or preventing movement of pollutants;
- Eliminating the source of pollution; and
- Remedying the impacts of the pollution.
- The authorities may direct an industry to rectify or remedy a potential or actual pollution problem.
- If such a directive is not complied with, the authorities may undertake the work and recover the costs from the responsible industry.

Listed Activity	Activity Number	Description
GNR 325 of 7 April 2017	Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding 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.
GNR 327 of 7 April 2017	Activity 28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.

Table 1: Activities triggered by the proposed development.

6.2. Other guidelines and documentation considered in the drafting of the Scoping Report includes:

6.2.1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa has major implications for environmental management. The main effects are the protection of environmental and property rights, the change brought about by the sections dealing with administrative law, such as access to information, just administrative action and broadening of the locus standi of litigants. These 15 aspects provide general and overarching support and are of major assistance in the effective implementation of the environmental management principles and structures of the NEMA. Section 24 in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution specifically states that: Everyone has the right –

To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being, and;

To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that –

- Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- Promote conservation; and
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting
- Justifiable economic and social development.

6.2.2. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

The purpose of the Biodiversity Act is to provide for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the NEMA and the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection. As part of its implementation strategy, the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment was developed. This Act is applicable to this application for environmental authorisation, in the sense that it requires the project applicant to consider the protection and management of local biodiversity.

6.2.3. Integrated Environmental Management (IEM)

IEM is a philosophy for ensuring that environmental considerations are fully integrated into all stages of the development process. This philosophy aims to achieve a desirable balance between conservation and development (DEAT, 1992). The IEM guidelines intend encouraging a pro-active approach to sourcing, collating and presenting information in a manner that can be interpreted at all levels. The DEA Integrated Environmental Management Information Series guidelines are also considered during this S&EIR application process. 17 EIA Regulations promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, as amended (NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014) New EIA Regulations were promulgated under Section 24 of NEMA and came into effect on 04 December 2014. These EIA Regulations prescribe two different authorisation processes as follows:

- The Basic Assessment Process; and
- The Scoping and EIA process.

Irrespective of which process applies, the Regulations make provision for the following:

- Public Participation must be undertaken at various stages during the assessment process.
- Assessments must be conducted by an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).
- The authority delegated with deciding on environmental applications respond to applications and submissions within stipulated timeframes.
- Decisions taken by the authorities can be appealed by the proponent or any other interested and affected party (IAP).

6.2.4. National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)

This Act legislates the necessity for cultural and heritage impact assessment in areas earmarked for development, which exceed 0.5 hectares (ha) and where linear developments 19 (including roads) exceed 300 metres in length. The Act makes provision for the potential destruction to existing sites, pending the archaeologist's recommendations through permitting procedures. Permits are administered by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

6.2.5. Authority Consultation

The competent authority to approve the construction of the road upgrade is the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs. The site does not have implications for international environmental commitments or relations; and will not take place within an area protected by means of an international environmental instrument, or the site is not a conservancy; a protected natural environment; a proclaimed private nature reserve; a natural heritage site; the buffer zone or transitional area of a biosphere reserve; or the buffer zone or transitional area of a world heritage site. Therefore, the competent authority has been correctly identified, based on the above reasons.

7. CONTACT DETAILS OF THE EAP

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8. SPECIALIST STUDIES

Specialist studies which have been identified in terms of Section 28 (1) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, of which some are the following:

- Heritage Impact Assessment report
- Ecological/ Biodiversity report
- Geotechnical report
- Engineering Services report
- Socio Economic Impact Assessment report
- Floodline report
- Paleontological Impact Assessment report

These studies will be used to identify issues at a scoping study phase and impacts will be mitigated during the EIA phase of the project.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

Mang Geoenviron Services, as independent environmental consultants, will facilitate the implementation of the Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) process as per the approved EIA Guideline as follows:



Figure 4: EIA process diagram.

10. THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

A broad range of potential environmental impacts that may have a significant impact on the environment have been identified during the Scoping Process, and will be subject to further investigation as part of the Impact Assessment Phase. A summary of the potential environmental impacts that were identified is provided below, with further details of those impacts that require further investigation described in Section below:

10.1. Description of Potential Impacts to be investigated further

The following Potential Impacts must be further investigated by means of the Methodology described in section below.

Geology

Due to construction, disturbance in surface geology may occur as result of foundations. The potential impacts relating to geology and soil will be evaluated by a specialist geotechnical report that will elaborate on the underlying geology and the soil composition and texture of the site.

Topography

Erosion during the clearing and construction phases of the project may lead to an impact on the topography. Building material may also alter the topography of the area.

Topsoil and Land use

During the construction phase of the project, soil recourses including essential top soil may be impacted on. Erosion of topsoil may occur as well as the compaction of soil.

Surface Water and Groundwater

Contamination of surface water may occur as a result of improper management of contaminants. Improper management of sanitation may result in the contamination of groundwater. The project is adjacent to wetland on the western boundary of the property. A wetland impact assessment and or ecological assessment will detail the impacts of the development to such resources.

Fauna

Impact on Fauna may occur as a result of the distraction of habitats during the construction phase and clearing phase of the project.

Flora

A loss in vegetation may occur during vegetation removal prior to construction activities taking place.

Noise

During the construction phase of the project, noise will be generated by construction vehicles, construction machinery and contractors.

Air Quality

CO² Emissions from construction vehicles and machinery, as well as dust during the construction phase will have an impact on air quality.

Archaeology and Paleontology

The possibility occurs that the construction activity may lead to an impact on Archaeology and Paleontology aspects. The site is within an area marked with high potential of archaeological discoveries though none were identified during the site assessment.

Visual Impacts

The visual perspective of the property will be changed.

Socio Economic

Socio Economic can be divided into the following two categories:

Positive Socio-Economic Impacts:

The proposed development will result in job creation during the construction phase of the project.

Negative Socio-Economic Impacts:

- An increase in criminal activities in the local regions of the proposed activity.
- Safety impacts may occur as a result of improper safety management on site.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative Impacts include a potential change in surface and ground water source quality. This impact will be investigated further in the Impact Assessment Report.

Methodology adopted in the assessment of potential impacts

The impacts must be evaluated by applying the methodology as described below. The impact is defined and the significance is rated from Low to High as indicated in the table below with an explanation of the impact magnitude and a guide that reflects the extent of the proposed mitigation measures deemed necessary.

The Nature of impact is a broad indication of what is being affected and how.

Severity relates to the nature of the event, aspect or impact to the environment and describes how severe the aspects impact on the biophysical and socio-economic environment

Type of criteria	1	2	3	4	5
Quantitative	0-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%
Qualitative	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially harmful	Significant/ Harmful	Great/ Very harmful	Disastrous / Extremely harmful
Social/ Community response	Acceptable / I&AP satisfied	Slightly tolerable / Possible objections	Intolerable/ Sporadic complaints	Unacceptable / Widespread complaints	Totally unacceptable / Possible legal action
Irreversibility	Very low cost to mitigate/ High potential to mitigate impacts to level of insignificance/ Easily reversible	Low cost to mitigate	Substantial cost to mitigate/ Potential to mitigate impacts/ Potential to reverse impact	High cost to mitigate	Prohibitive cost to mitigate/ Little or no mechanism to mitigate impact / Irreversible
Biophysical (Air quality, water quantity and quality, waste production, fauna and flora)	Insignificant change / deterioration or disturbance	Moderate change / deterioration or disturbance	Significant change / deterioration or disturbance	Very significant change / deterioration or disturbance	Disastrous change / deterioration or disturbance

Extent: refer to the spatial influence of an impact be local (extending only as far as the activity, or will be limited to the site and its immediate surroundings), regional (will have an impact on the region), national (will have an impact on a national scale) or international (impact across international borders);

Rating	Description
1: Low	Immediate, fully contained area
2: Low-Medium	Surrounding area
3: Medium	Within Business Unit area of responsibility
4: Medium-High	Within Mining Boundary area
5: High	Regional, National, International

Frequency refers to how often the specific activity, related to the event, aspect or impact, is undertaken

Rating	Description
1: Low	Once a year or once/more during operation/LOM
2: Low-Medium	Once/more in 6 Months
3: Medium	Once/more a Month
4: Medium-High	Once/more a Week
5: High	Daily

Probability considers the likelihood of an impact/incident occurring over time

Rating	Description
1: Low	Almost never / almost impossible
2: Low-Medium	Very seldom / highly unlikely
3: Medium	Infrequent / unlikely / seldom
4: Medium-High	Often / regularly / likely / possible

Duration: Duration refers to the amount of time that the environment will be affected by the event, risk or impact, if no intervention e.g. remedial action takes place.

Rating	Description
1: Low	Almost never / almost impossible
2: Low-Medium	Very seldom / highly unlikely
3: Medium	Infrequent / unlikely / seldom
4: Medium-High	Often / regularly / likely / possible
5: High	Daily / highly likely / definitely

After following the above criteria, the impact significance will be evaluated using the following formula:

SP (significance points) = (magnitude + duration + extent + irreplaceable + reversibility) x probability

11. PLAN OF STUDY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSEMENT

The following Plan of Study for EIA sets out the proposed approach to the Environmental Impact Assessment phase of the application. Description of the tasks to be undertaken during the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Process as well as the tasks that have been undertaken are summarized below, with details of the tasks to be undertaken provided in more detail.

Scoping Phase

- A desktop review of available literature and site visits must be undertaken for the proposed project.
- Specialists must be appointed to investigate potential significant environmental impacts.
- Authorities and I&AP's must be informed about the project to identify potential significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed project.

The Draft Scoping Report must be made available for comments to I&AP's /stakeholders and relevant Departments. The comments received on the Draft Scoping Report will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report and Impact Assessment Report.

No environmental fatal flaws have been identified during the environmental scoping study, although a number of potentially significant environmental impacts have been identified that must be further investigated in the Impact Assessment Report.

Environmental Impact Assessment

An EIA will be undertaken to provide a comprehensive assessment of the identified potential significant environmental impacts and where impacts cannot be avoided altogether, appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed. The EIA will also be used to evaluate the proposed alternatives and to assist in identifying the alternative that will have the least impact on the environment. The EIA must adequately investigate and address all the significant environmental issues in order to provide the Competent Authority (LEDET) with sufficient information to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project.

Particulars of the Public Participation Process that must be followed:

The following must be undertaken as part of the public participation process explained in section 3 above as follows. The following activities will be done in compliance to chapter 6 of GNR 326 of 2017 section 41 which describes the public participation process.

- Placement of site notices as required by section 41 (2)(a) of the act

- Notices sent to adjacent land owners required by section 41 (2)(b)(i-vi)
- Placement of advert in local newspaper required by section 41 (2) (c)

All the public participation records must be included on the final scoping report upon submission to the competent authority and the process is summarized in the following section.

Identification and Notification of Interested & Affected Parties

After submission, the competent authority must acknowledge the application with a reference number for the public participation process as followed as stipulated by the present EIA regulations as published in 2017.

An EIA notice will be hand delivered/ emailed to the interested and affected parties and copies placed at strategic places on site and published in the local newspaper so as to ensure maximum exposure to all the potential interested and affected parties.

All possible Interested & Affected parties will be identified and will be afforded an opportunity to participate and comment on the proposed development. Contact will also be made with adjacent property owners and key interested & affected parties. After the I&AP's and relevant authorities are identified they will be informed of the EIA process and invited to participate. This will be done through electronic mail and hand deliveries. Consultations and discussions will be held with I&AP's and stakeholders during visits. Records of notifications and the I&AP and stakeholder register will be included on the final scoping report.

The Draft Scoping Report was completed according to the EIA regulations and will also be distributed to the I&AP's as well as the CA. Written comments and feedback received from the I&AP's will be included in the final scoping report.

Issues & Concerns

Issues and concerns will be identified through a process of consultation with the proponent and then with relevant authorities and interested & affected parties and stakeholders. A comments and response report will also be included in the final SR.

12. Consultation with LEDET

According to the requirements of the Act, a Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment must be developed and submitted to the relevant CA to be discussed and agreed upon with the consultant.

The following consultation must be done with LEDET:

- Consultation through a letter in line with the application for the proposed project and other requirements specific to the provincial department.

LEDET must be provided with a copy of the Draft Scoping Report as well as the Plan of Study for Impact Assessment Report for their perusal. Comments on the Draft Scoping Report as well as any additional information that may be required will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report, and will be investigated in the Impact Assessment Report.

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Planning-, Construction-, Operational- and Decommissioning phases of the project will be submitted to department, for approval.

13. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above draft report provides a broad introduction into the issues that are applicable to the proposed development, and highlights important issues to be investigated during the EIA Phase of the project. The EIA Phase will draw on the above information and make use of the recommended specialist studies to reach an objective decision on the overall impact of the proposed development. The EIA Phase must culminate in the compilation of mitigation measures to reduce impacts, and the identification of sensitive areas within the study area which may require more specific management measures. The EIA Phase will also aim to optimize and improve potential positive impacts that may result from the proposed development. Specialist studies conducted during the scoping phase for the proposed development will identify any fatal flaws for the project site. However, a number of potentially significant (positive and negative) environmental impacts will be identified and will need to be evaluated during the detailed EIR phase of the project. In addition, the EIR Phase will provide a more detailed comparative analysis of these potential impacts against the “no-go” alternative. Detailed mitigation and management measures will be developed during the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) phase of the project, in response to the detailed assessment, and will be run towards the end of EIR phase of the project. Please note that this is not an environmental authorisation, therefore the proposed activity must not commence until the Environmental Authorisation is obtained from the Competent Authority (LEDET).

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Locality Map

Appendix B: Layout Map

Appendix C: Site Photographs

Appendix D: Specialist Reports

Appendix E: Environmental Management Programme

Appendix F: Public Participation Process

Appendix G: Curriculum Vitae of EAP

Appendix H: Additional Information

Appendix H1: Declarations

Appendix H2: Title Deeds

Appendix A: Locality Map

Appendix B: Layout Plan

Appendix C: Site Photographs

Appendix D: Specialist Reports

Appendix E: Environmental Management Programme

Appendix F: Public Participation Process

Appendix G: EAP CV

Appendix H: Additional Information

Appendix H1: Declarations

Appendix H2: Title Deeds