

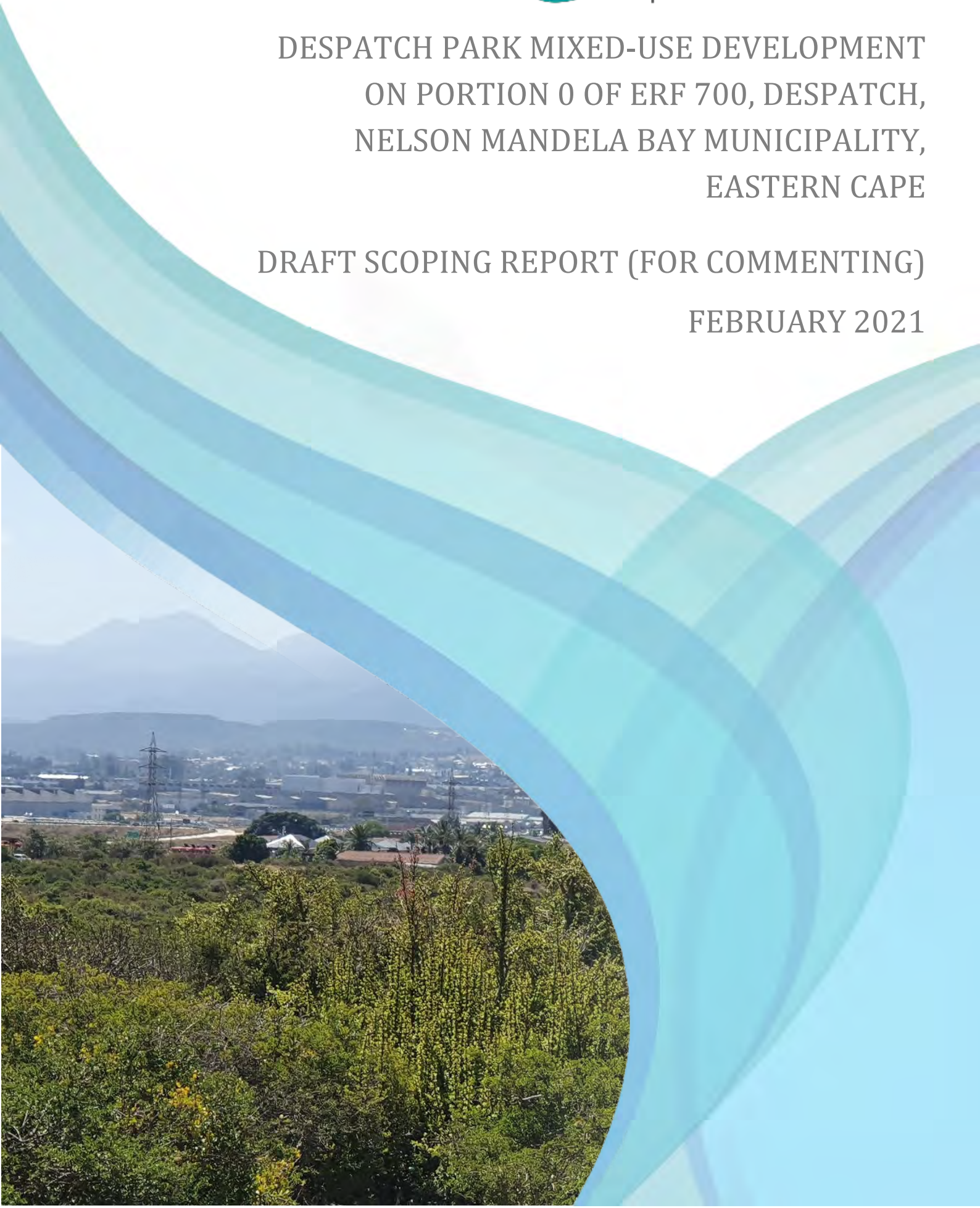


ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANTS
INTERNATIONAL

DESPATCH PARK MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT
ON PORTION 0 OF ERF 700, DESPATCH,
NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY,
EASTERN CAPE

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT (FOR COMMENTING)

FEBRUARY 2021



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ERF 700, DESPATCH, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY,
EASTERN CAPE**

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT (FOR COMMENTING)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd (ECI) was appointed by Corner House Developments as environmental consultants for the establishment of a mixed-use development on Portion 0 the of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape.

The proposed development includes scheduled activities under the 2014 EIA Regulations in terms of National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) [NEMA] resulting in the need for Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

A Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process is followed in compliance with Sections 24(5) and 44 of the NEMA. The purpose of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) is to identify alternatives as well as the potential environmental impacts that may arise as a result of the proposed development. The Terms of Reference for the EIA phase to follow is also outlined in this DSR.

GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the establishment of a mixed-use development with a footprint of approximately 47 hectares (ha), comprising of residential, business, institutional and open space land uses.

The residential component will include:

- Single residential units;
- A retirement village;
- Town houses; and
- Flats.

The commercial component will include:

- A shopping centre;

- A filling station;
- Office space;
- A private school; and
- A private hospital.

RISK AND KEY ISSUES

Risks and key issues will be identified and addressed in consultation with the Authorities and Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's), and through an internal process based on similar developments.

Risks and key issues that could have an impact:

- Impact on Flora;
- Impact on Fauna;
- Groundwater contamination;
- Surface water contamination;
- Erosion;
- Noise impacts;
- Air Quality;
- Traffic impacts; and
- Visual impacts.

ALTERNATIVES

Due to the lack of any other suitable and available land, this report only considers the Proposed Activity and the No-Go Alternative. If the Application is rejected, the No-Go Alternative will be adopted

The Proposed Activity: This layout alternative is different from the Proposed Activity description with regards to the arrangement of structures and infrastructure, in this layout alternative single residential structures are lined up along the northern and north-eastern boundaries of the proposed development site, directly adjacent to the existing single residential units of Campher Park.

No-Go Alternative: this alternative relates to the status quo (i.e., what is likely to happen if the project is not authorised or does not proceed). The No-Go alternative provides the assessment with a baseline against which predicted impacts resulting from the proposed development may be compared.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the DSR establishes the scope of the proposed project throughout its phases, as well as its key impacts on the receiving environment. The project motivation has also been described. The DSR also sets out the proposed scope of the EIA phase to follow.

Comments and/or concerns raised by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) during the review period of the DSR will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report (FSR), by way of a detailed Comment and Response Report (CRR), for further investigation during the EIA phase. The FSR will be submitted to the DEDEAT for consideration, together with the Plan of Study for the EIA phase of the project and other relevant supporting information; concurrently to the registered I&APs for review and comment. All additional comments received on the FSR will be incorporated into the CRR for inclusion and discussion during the EIA phase.

The ability to mitigate any of the potential impacts identified in this DSR will also be investigated during the EIA phase and summarised into a working/ dynamic Environmental Management Programme (EMP) for consideration by registered I&APs and ultimately by the DEDEAT.

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ACRONYMS

CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECI	Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EMZ	Environmental Management Zone
DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
GNR	Government Notice Regulation
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 Of 1998)
NEMBA	National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
NHRA	The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NWA	The National Water Act 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998)
PoS	Plan of Study
PPP	Public Participation Process
SDF	Spatial Development Framework

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd. (ECI) was appointed by Corner House Developments as environmental consultants for the establishment of a mixed-use development on Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch. The proposed development is approximately 47 ha in extent, and located within the urban edge of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is to evaluate the impact of development on the receiving biophysical and social environment and to propose measures that can reduce these impacts once implemented in the planning, construction as well as the operational phases.

An EIA is intended to be a systematic and consultative process that gathers comprehensive and detailed information on the social, economic and environmental consequences of proposed developments. The relevant competent authority (in this case the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism [DEDEAT]) uses this information to make an informed decision on development applications that maximises socio-economic outcomes, while ensuring the continuance or improvement of ecological function. The objective for an EIA, therefore, is to promote sustainable development through effective management of social, environmental and economic impacts, so that:

- Valuable environmental resources are safeguarded by avoiding negative irreversible changes;
- Human health and safety are protected; and
- The social and economic dimensions of the proposed development are enhanced.

Based on the available project information, the proposed development constitutes certain listed activities which fall within the scheduled activities under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 as amended; promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA). These activities are identified as actions that may not commence without an **Environmental**

Authorisation (EA) from the DEDEAT. Hence, it is compulsory to investigate, assess and communicate the potential impacts of the identified activities in line with the NEMA EIA Regulations.

1.3 SCOPING PHASE

The Scoping phase is all available information concerning the intended project and the receiving environment is gathered and subjected to a preliminary risk and impact assessment.

Interested and Affected parties (I&APs) are informed about the proposed project and its alternatives, and their comments on issues of concern about these are invited. An important output from the information evaluation and consultation with I&APs will be a clear understanding of the key issues that must be further addressed in the EIA. A key issue is an unresolved question or concern about social, economic or environmental consequences. These determine the terms of reference for any specialist studies required in the next phase of the EIA.

1.4 SPECIALIST STUDIES

The following specialist studies will be conducted during the EIA phase with the aim of identifying the environmental constraints posed by the site and to adjust the project proposal to accommodate the constraints and maximise opportunities:

- Ecological Assessment
- Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (including Palaeontology)
- Traffic Impact Assessment

Additional specialist studies that may be required after consultation with the DEDEAT will be included in the EIA phase – which will follow the Scoping phase.

2. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

2.1 EXPERTISE OF THE COMPANY

The consultants of ECI have been providing environmental management services in the following areas since 1991:

- Strategic Assessment and Planning
- Site selection and Due Diligence
- Landscape Architecture
- Land Management Plans
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- Licensing Applications
- Biodiversity Assessments
- Monitoring and Auditing
- Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement
- Peer Reviews
- Environmental Advisory Services

2.2 EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

Mr Dave Rudolph (Project Leader)

Dave Rudolph has 29 years of experience in the field of environmental management and resource planning. The experience relates to large scale spatial planning and assessment initiatives at a National, Provincial and Local level. He has managed numerous large-scale Environmental Assessment both Nationally and Internationally.

Ms Hanlie Van Greunen (EAP)

Hanlie Van Greunen has a BSc degree in Landscape Architecture and a BSc Honours degree in Environmental Monitoring and Modelling and is a member of the International Association for Impact Assessment of South Africa (IAIAsa Member 6022). With 14 years' experience in the environmental industry her key performance areas include Environmental Licensing (Basic Assessment, Scoping and EIA, Water Use License Application, Waste Management

Application, Air Emission License Application), Environmental Compliance Auditing, Visual Impact Assessment and Project Management.

Refer to **Annexure D** for the ECI's Company Profile as well as copies of the Project Team's CV's and Qualifications.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed mixed-use development on Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality (NMBMM), Eastern Cape Province. The property is located in the suburb of Campher Park, which occurs in the south-western part of Despatch, approximately 25 km from Port Elizabeth along the R75 provincial road.

The proposed site for the project is currently zoned as 'Undetermined'. The property will therefore need to be rezoned with NMBMM prior to the commencement of construction. Surround land uses include middle and low density residential, to the north, west and east. The R75 road forms the southern boundary of the property. Refer to **Figure 1: Location Map** (see **Annexure A** for A3 size map).

Photographs of the proposed site are included in **Figure 2**.

3.2 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The proposed Despatch Park mixed-use development will comprise of residential, business, institutional and open space land uses, and will include the establishment of single residential units, a retirement village, town houses and flats, as well as a shopping centre, filling station, office space, a private school and a private hospital, together with all necessary service infrastructure.

The Proposed Activity is outlined in **Figure 3** (see **Annexure B** for an A3 size plan).



Figure 1: Location Map



Figure 2: Site Photographs



Figure 3: Proposed Activity – Despatch Park Mixed-use Development

3.3 BULK SERVICES

3.3.1 ACCESS

According to the preliminary Traffic Impact Assessment, the proposed development will escalate traffic by 3% per annum.

Primary access to the proposed development will be gained from Botha Street via the existing roads, namely Orange Road (from Creswell Street and Jansen Street), Gen Smuts Avenue and Willem Olckers Street (from President Fouche Street and Grobler Street).

The proposed access positions comply with the access arrangement requirement for class 3 roads in TRH 26 South African Roads Classification and Access Management Manual requirements.

3.3.2 WATER

The area within which the proposed development site is located, is supplied from both the End Street Reservoir via an existing 150mm pipeline and the Voortrekker reservoir via a 200mm pipeline which runs within existing and the proposed road reserve of the site and surrounding areas.

3.3.3 SEWAGE

The proposed Despatch mixed-use development is located within the Despatch drainage area. All sewers within the proposed development drain to the Despatch Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW). The capacity of the Despatch WWTW is 12.4Ml/day and considering the proposed development and existing developments up to current date, the capacity required should be 11.98 Ml/day, which means no upgrades to the Despatch treatment works is necessary.

3.3.4 ELECTRICITY

The electrical supply for the proposed development, will be supplied by the Municipality. Phase 1 of the proposed development will demand 2.0 MVA. This demand can be readily supplied

from the existing 11 kV infrastructure located adjacent to the development site. This will be achieved either by feeding from existing substations or by cutting into existing medium voltage ring-mains. Supply of the additional 6 MVA required for the balance of the development will require augmentation of the medium voltage infrastructure in the area.

4. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

4.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

4.1.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA ACT, 1996 (ACT NO 108 OF 1996)

Section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa No. 108 of 1996 states that “...everyone has the right (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that (c) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.” This protection encompasses preventing pollution and promoting conservation and environmentally sustainable development. The proposed project will ensure of such rights.

4.1.2 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998) [NEMA]

The National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) 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 co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of the State, as well as 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.

Section 28(1) 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 degradation/pollution cannot be prevented, then appropriate measures must be taken to minimise 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 effects of the pollution.

The proposed development includes activities that fall within the scheduled activities under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 in Listing Notices 1, 2, 3 and published in Government Notices No. R. 327, R.325 and R.324. of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended April 2017). Activities included in Listing Notice 2 require a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process. The listed activities that have been applied for are provided in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Listed activities that may be applicable to the proposed development

Listing Notices	Activity Number	Activity Description & Project Relevance
Listing Notice 1 GNR 327	9	The development of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water— (i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; excluding where— (a) such infrastructure is for bulk transportation of water or storm water or storm water drainage inside a road reserve or railway line reserve; or

Listing Notices	Activity Number	Activity Description & Project Relevance
		(b) where such development will occur within an urban area.
Listing Notice 1 GNR 327	10	<p>The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes –</p> <p>(i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or</p> <p>(ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;</p> <p>excluding where—</p> <p>(a) such infrastructure is for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes inside a road reserve or railway line reserve;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) where such development will occur within an urban area.</p>
Listing Notice 1 GNR 327	11	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity—</p> <p>(i) outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts; or</p> <p>(ii) inside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more; excluding the development of bypass infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity where such bypass infrastructure is —</p> <p>(a) temporarily required to allow for maintenance of existing infrastructure;</p> <p>(b) 2 kilometres or shorter in length;</p> <p>(c) within an existing transmission line servitude; and</p> <p>(d) will be removed within 18 months of the commencement of development.</p>
Listing Notice 1 GNR 327	14	<p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres.</p>

Listing Notices	Activity Number	Activity Description & Project Relevance
Listing Notice 2 GNR 325	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.
Listing Notice 3 GNR 324	4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.
Listing Notice 3 GNR 324	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. In the Eastern Cape, 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.

4.1.3 THE NATIONAL WATER ACT 1998 (ACT NO 36 OF 1998) [NWA]

The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) aims to provide management of the national water resources to achieve sustainable use of water for the benefit of all water users. Section 19 of the NWA, which states that an owner of land, a person in control of land or a person who occupies or uses the land which thereby causes, has caused or is likely to cause pollution of a water resource must take all reasonable measures to prevent any such pollution from occurring, continuing or recurring and must therefore comply with any prescribed waste standard or management practices.

No wetlands or drainage lines exist on the site (only downstream). A Water Use Registration process will therefore not be followed; however, the Department of Water and Sanitation will be invited to provide comments and recommendations on the proposed development.

4.1.4 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 10 OF 2004) [NEMBA]

The purpose of NEMBA 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.

The fauna and flora prevailing in the study area will be handled in terms or respect of the NEMBA as amended, including all the pieces of legislation published in terms of this act.

4.1.5 THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, 1999 (ACT NO. 25 OF 1999) (NHRA)

The NHRA legislates the necessity for Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in areas earmarked for development, which exceed 0.5 hectares (ha) and where linear developments (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 Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Authority (ECPHRA).

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (including Palaeontology) must be conducted and the report must outline the correct procedures to be followed should features, sites or artefacts of cultural significance that could be impacted on by the proposed development be identified during construction.

4.1.6 CONSERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ACT, 1983 (ACT 43 OF 1983) (CARA)

The CARA aims to provide for the protection and control of utilisation of the country's agricultural resources in order to promote conservation of soils, water and natural vegetation as well as the combatting of weeds and invader plants. Sustainable utilisation is a key objective. CARA was therefore used for determining the agricultural significance, value and subsequently the adequate management of the proposed project area.

In the Eastern Cape Province, the implementation of this Act is overseen by both the National

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), as well as the Provincial Department of Rural Development and Agrarian reform (DRDAR). Both these Departments will be invited to provide comments and recommendations on the proposed development.

4.2 POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

4.2.1 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) is a philosophy, which prescribes a code of practice 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. IEM is a philosophy, which prescribes a code of practice 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 (Department of Environmental Affairs: DEAT, 2004). The IEM guidelines intend endearing a pro-active approach to sourcing, collating and presenting information at a level that can be interpreted at all levels.

4.2.2 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – 2030 (NDP)

The executive summary of the National Development Plan (NDP) commences with the following paragraph. “The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society”.

Chapter 8 of the NDP specifically discusses the role and importance of transforming human settlement in the success of the country’s economy and reaching the objectives of the NDP. The chapter discusses the recognition of urban inefficiencies and the addressing issues of spatial development as key to systematically responding to entrenched spatial patterns across all geographic scales, that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency. The chapter furthermore states that in addressing these patterns, we must take account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas in the context of emerging development corridors. The proposed mixed-use development will therefore contribute, at a local level, to

the achievement of goals or objectives described with regards to human settlements in the NDP.

4.2.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The property proposed for development falls within the urban edge of the NMBM and is therefore included in the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF), 2015. According to this plan, the proposed development site falls within an area identified for future residential expansion.

The proposed development site is, furthermore, located in an area where mixed-use developments are encouraged: being within a 10-km radius from the CBD and other employment areas. The proposed development site, being located within the defined urban edge, is located in an area identified by the Municipality's Housing Sector Plan as an area of intensity where densities should be higher due to proximity to various opportunities.

The NMBM SDF forms a core component of the IDP, and outlines the desired spatial development of the metropolitan area, setting out basic guidelines for a land-use management system and highlighting priority investment and development areas, with the purpose of achieving radical restructuring of the city, to make it more equitable, integrated and efficient. The SDF is intended as a decision-making support tool within the context of the IDP and the city-wide Development Strategy. The SDF notes that most urban areas in South Africa are characterised by urban sprawl, resulting in the majority of people spending a lot of time and money travelling long distances to work, shops, schools and social facilities. It also means that local authorities must spend large amounts on providing and maintaining excessive amounts of infrastructure. For this reason, the SDF, in alignment with the IDP, advocates for:

- Nodal developments in places of high accessibility, characterised by intense concentrations of mixed-use activities such as retail, office, entertainment, community facilities and residential components; and
- Consolidation and densification, promoting more compact urban development, especially in those areas which are well-serviced, thereby ensuring more efficient use of the existing infrastructure.

The SDF, utilising geographical information, translates the municipal spatial development vision contained in the IDP into a graphical representation / map which can be utilised as a

tool to guide future development of the municipality. According to the SDF map, the proposed development site is identified for housing development (Refer to **Figure 4**).

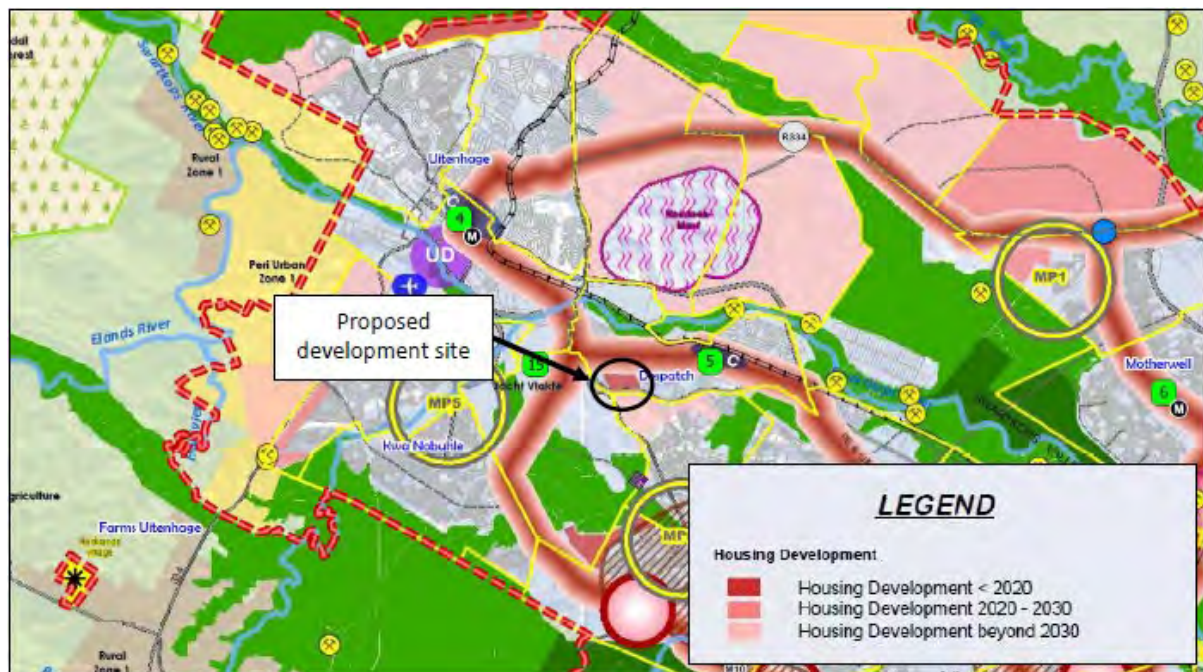


Figure 4: Extract from the NMBM SDF (2015)

4.2.4 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan (ECPSDP) was formulated in 2010 to meet the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). Prepared in accordance with a bioregional planning approach adapted to suit the site-specific requirements of the Eastern Cape, the ECPSDP is intended as a guide to inform about where development should be encouraged within the province. The Plan includes the following aims as part of its development philosophy on Social and Human Settlements:

- The need to formalise and consolidate settlement regions, to avoid un-coordinated and inefficient spatial development. In line with the recommendations of the National Spatial Development Plan,
- the ECPSDP proposes that development must be organised into clusters of opportunities, in nodes and development corridors, to allow for the achievement of shared impacts;
- The need to manage spatial development to invest in areas of development potential;
- Integrated and comprehensive infrastructure planning, then implementation and monitoring amongst all spheres of government;

- Densification of existing development areas, and integrated land use; together with the prioritisation of higher density accommodation and social housing, linked to economic development clusters along transport routes;
- Environmental integrity and sustainability, and the safeguarding of valuable natural resources;
- Achieving a balance between society, the ecology and economic development;
- Emphasis on “brownfield” development before adoption of “greenfield” development.
- Participatory, community-based planning;
- The proposed project has been designed and will be developed in line with this development philosophy.

4.2.5 BIOREGIONAL PLAN

The purpose of the Bioregional Plan is to provide a map of biodiversity priorities and accompanying guidelines to inform land use planning, environmental assessment and authorisations, and natural resource management by a range of sectors whose policies and decisions impact on biodiversity. The Bioregional Plan is a spatial plan that shows terrestrial and aquatic features that are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning. These areas are referred to as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA’s) and Ecological Support Areas (ESA’s) in addition, the Bioregional Plan outlines measures for the effective management of biodiversity.

According to the NMBM Bioregional Plan, the proposed development site does not support any CBAs or ESAs (Refer to **Figure 5**). As such, the management recommendations contained in this document are not of relevance in the planning of the proposed development.

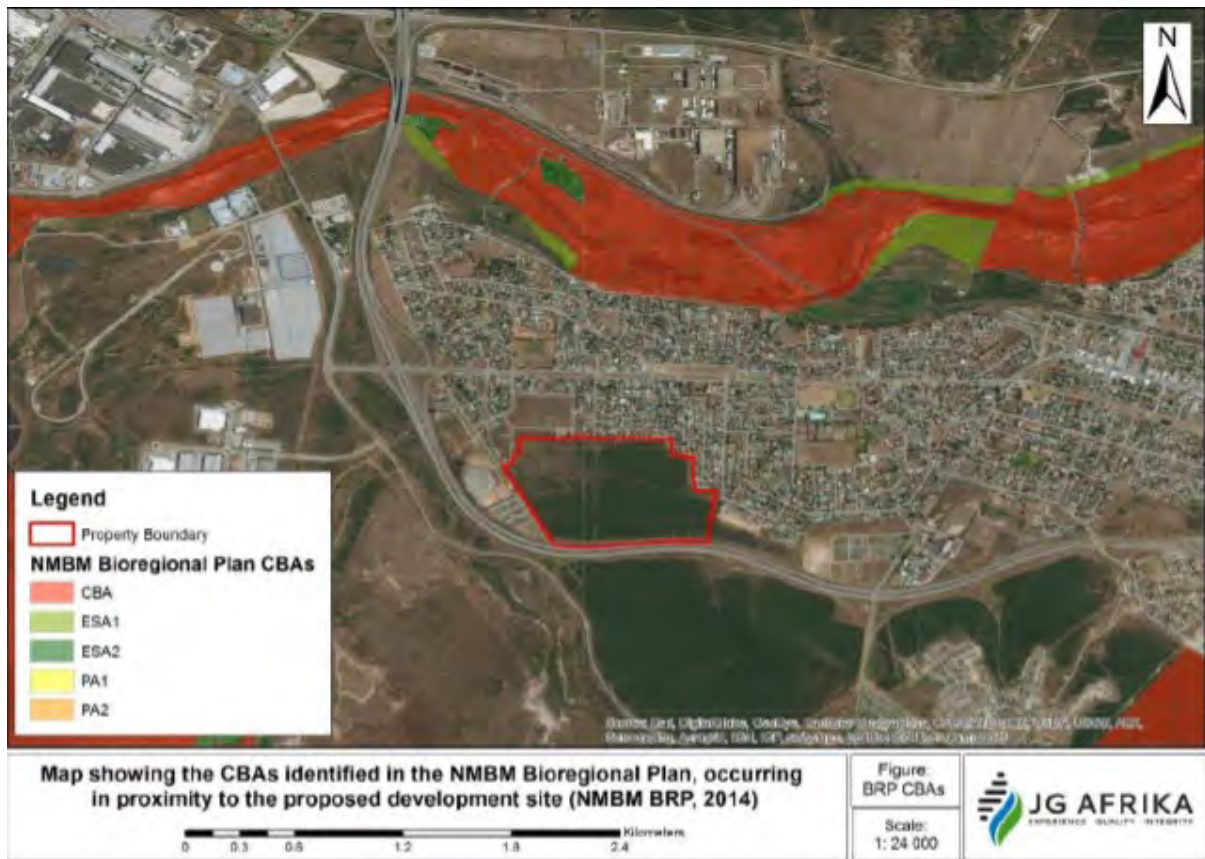


Figure 5: Map showing the CBAs and ESAs identified in the NMBM Bioregional Plan

5. NEED AND DESIRABILITY

As stated in the DEA Need and Desirability guideline (GNR 891 of 2014), it is essential that growth in the economy addresses national policies and strategies. The implementation of these policies (social and economic) need to take into consideration concerns such as climate change, food security and the status of ecosystem services. To achieve a better quality of life for all, society needs to improve the efficiency and responsibility with which resources are used. The proposed activity was considered under the following two strategic goals:

5.1 PROMOTING JUSTIFIABLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

With the current economic situation in South Africa, job creation is of utmost importance. The proposed project comprises of various developments and thus a large number of jobs could be created. The statistics indicate the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality has an unemployment rate of 21,02% (<http://www.statssa.gov.za>). According to these statistics new job creation is needed to stem the rising unemployment rate.

5.2 SECURING ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This goal aims to improve the efficiency and responsibility with which resources are used. Thus, while there is a need for economic and social development, all of the impacts have to be taken into consideration in order to ensure long-term sustainable development.

The Proposed Activity seeks to deliver a housing and commercial services to residents of the NMBM without compromising the biophysical environment. A number of mitigation measures will be implemented during the construction as well as the operational phases to ensure that the impact on the environment is as low as possible.

6. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

One of the objectives of an EIA is to investigate alternatives to the proposed project. The EIA Regulations 2014 define alternatives as:

“different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to; -

- a) *the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;*
- b) *the type of activity to be undertaken;*
- c) *the design or layout of the activity;*
- d) *technology to be used in the activity; or*
- e) *operational aspects of the activity”*

All proposed alternatives must be both reasonable and feasible.

This report considered the Proposed Activity Proposed Activity as well as the No-Go Alternative:

6.1 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The Proposed Activity consist of single residential structures are proposed along the northern and north-eastern boundaries of the proposed development site, directly adjacent to the existing single residential units of Campher Park. The proposed shopping centre and filling station are clustered together in the north-western corner of the site. The shopping centre will be accessible to residents of the development from the east (by car or by foot), via Gen Smuts Ave, and to non-residents of the development, from the west, via Jansen Street.

The filling station, will be accessed via Jansen Street. The shopping centre and the filling station will share a service road, leading off Jansen Street. The private school and the private hospital have also been clustered together, in the western part of the site. As with the shopping centre, the intention is that these will be accessible to residents of the development from the east (by car or by foot), and will be accessible to non-residents of the site from the west, via Jansen Street. Refer to **Figure 3: Layout Plan** (see **Annexure B** for an A3 size plan).

6.2 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

This alternative relates to the status quo (i.e., what is likely to happen if the project is not authorised or does not proceed). The No-Go alternative provides the assessment with a baseline against which predicted impacts resulting from the proposed development may be compared.

The no-development option would result in a lost opportunity in terms of the employment opportunities associated with the construction and operational phases as well as the benefits

associated with the provision of more than 2 100 houses, a school, a hospital and other much needed social amenities. A high negative socio-economic impact significance would occur if the proposed development is not constructed.

The socio-economic benefits of this project largely outweigh the environmental biophysical impacts in an area which is partly degraded, fragmented from any other natural areas, is completely enclosed by development, and which supports vegetation with a low conservation threat status.

6.3 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

In summary, in **Table 2** below presents an evaluation of all the alternatives that have been considered during the DSR.

Table 2: Evaluation of Alternatives

Alternative	Advantages	Disadvantages	Reasonable & Feasible	Further Assessment
Proposed Activity Mixed-Use Development Located on Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide affordable housing in an area that experiences a housing shortage. The project will also provide jobs during the construction as well as the operational phases. The project will stimulate the local economy of the Despatch Uitenhage area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearance in open space areas. Socio-economic impacts such as increase in traffic, dust and noise. A change of the landscape character from open space to built-up area. 	Yes	Yes
No-Go Alternative The status quo remains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space areas will remain undisturbed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible jobs and business opportunities that could have been created during the construction and operational phases will be lost. The affordable housing shortage in the area will not be alleviated. 	Yes	Yes

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public consultation is a legal requirement throughout the EIA process. EIA documents must be made available for public review and comment by the proponent, these include the Scoping Report and Terms of Reference for the EIA, the draft and final EIA reports and the decision of the Competent Authority.

7.1 NOTIFICATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

The proposed project was advertised in the **UD Express** on **17 February 2021**. The advertisement provided an overview of the details of the proposed development and provided Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) with the information on how and where to register their interest or provide comment. In addition to the advert the following actions were undertaken:

- Four site notices were placed at visible locations; and
- Notification letters were sent to Adjacent Landowners, State Department and Parastatals.

Copies of the above notifications can be found in **Annexure C** of this DSR.

7.2 ISSUES AND COMMENTS RAISED

All comments and responses will be captured in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) and circulated with the Final Scoping Report to all registered I&APs.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

8.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

8.1.1 CURRENT LAND USE

The proposed development site is currently undeveloped and is therefore covered by indigenous vegetation. It was noted during a site visit however, that portions of the indigenous vegetation on the site have become degraded as a result of previous disturbances, including excavation, clearing, dumping of building material (sand and cobbles), garden refuse and building rubble. The site has also become invaded by alien succulents and garden escapees.

8.1.2 CLIMATE

The Despatch area has a prevailing local steppe climate, receiving approximately 334 mm of rain per year, with highest average rainfall occurring in October, and lowest average rainfall in June, although rain is received all year round. The average maximum temperatures for Despatch range from 19.9°C in July to 26.6 (http://www.saexplorer.co.za/south-africa/climate/despatch_climate.asp).

8.1.3 TOPOGRAPHY

The site has its highest point, at approximately 93 masl in the south-eastern corner of the property, sloping downwards towards its lowest point of 51 masl in the north-western corner of the property. A local high point is located to the south-east of the property, measuring 155 masl at its highest point. An area of uneven topography occurs in the north-western portion of the property, where material has been illegally dumped on the property.

8.1.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) the soils of the proposed development site can be described as deep, red, loamy to clayey soils derived from the Sundays River and Kirkwood Formations (Mesozoic Uitenhage Group). Nearer to the Swartkops River, in the floodplain areas located to the north of the proposed development site, one would expect to find alluvial deposits of various textures, usually with a high clay content.

8.1.5 ECOLOGY

Mucina and Rutherford (2006) have described and mapped the vegetation of the proposed development site as a combination of Albany Alluvial Vegetation and Sundays Thicket. Refer to **Figure 6** and a description of each vegetation type below.



Figure 6: Vegetation occurring on and in proximity to the proposed development site (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006)

Albany Alluvial Vegetation Type:

Albany Alluvial Vegetation is described as riverine thicket, occurring in narrow floodplain zones. This vegetation type is listed as Endangered in terms of both the NSBA and the NEMBA. The conservation target for Albany Alluvial Vegetation is 31%. At present, it is estimated that only 6% of this vegetation type is statutorily conserved, within the Greater Addo Elephant National Park, the Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area, Loerie Dam, Springs, Swartkops Valley and Yellowwoods Nature reserves, as well as the Double Drift Reserve Complex. Approximately 2% of this vegetation type is protected within private conservation areas. It is estimated that more than half of this vegetation type has been lost to transformation for

cultivation, urban development, road construction and plantations. It was noted during a site visit by the EAP that portions of the vegetation on the site have become degraded as a result of historical disturbance (infilling during development of neighbouring residential areas and the R75) as well as ongoing disturbance (illegal dumping of waste).

Sundays Thicket Vegetation Type:

Sundays Thicket is described as tall, dense thicket, where trees, shrubs and succulents are common, with many spinescent species. This vegetation type is described, in terms of the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment, 2004 (NSBA) as Least Threatened, and is not listed as a Threatened Ecosystem in terms of Section 52 of the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) (NEMBA). The conservation target set for this vegetation type is 19%. Sundays Thicket is currently well protected, receiving statutory protection in the Greater Addo Elephant National Park, the Groendal Wilderness Area, as well as in the Swartkops Valley and Springs Nature Reserve. Numerous private conservation areas also contribute to the conservation of this vegetation type. It is estimated that approximately 6% of Sundays Thicket has been lost to transformation, primarily through cultivation and urban development. This vegetation type has also been significantly degraded by grazing activities.

8.1.6 SURFACE WATER FEATURES

The proposed development site is located to the south of the Swartkops River and to the east of the Brak River (which drains into the Swartkops River). A number of smaller, non-perennial drainage lines, and associated wetlands, drain from the surrounding areas into the Swartkops River, as shown in **Figure 7**. No watercourses or wetlands occur on the proposed development site.



Figure 7: Map showing the location of the proposed development site in proximity to surrounding watercourses and wetlands.

8.1.7 EASTERN CAPE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PLAN, 2007 – TERRESTRIAL CBAS

The Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan, 2007 (ECBCP) is a systematic biodiversity conservation plan that shows terrestrial and aquatic features that are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning. These areas are referred to as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and are, in effect, representative samples of biodiversity that are located where they can persist over the long term. In the case of the proposed development site, as a portion of the vegetation of the site is predicted to comprise an Endangered vegetation type, which requires a level of protection and conservation, the site is identified as a Terrestrial CBA2 (Refer to **Figure 8**).

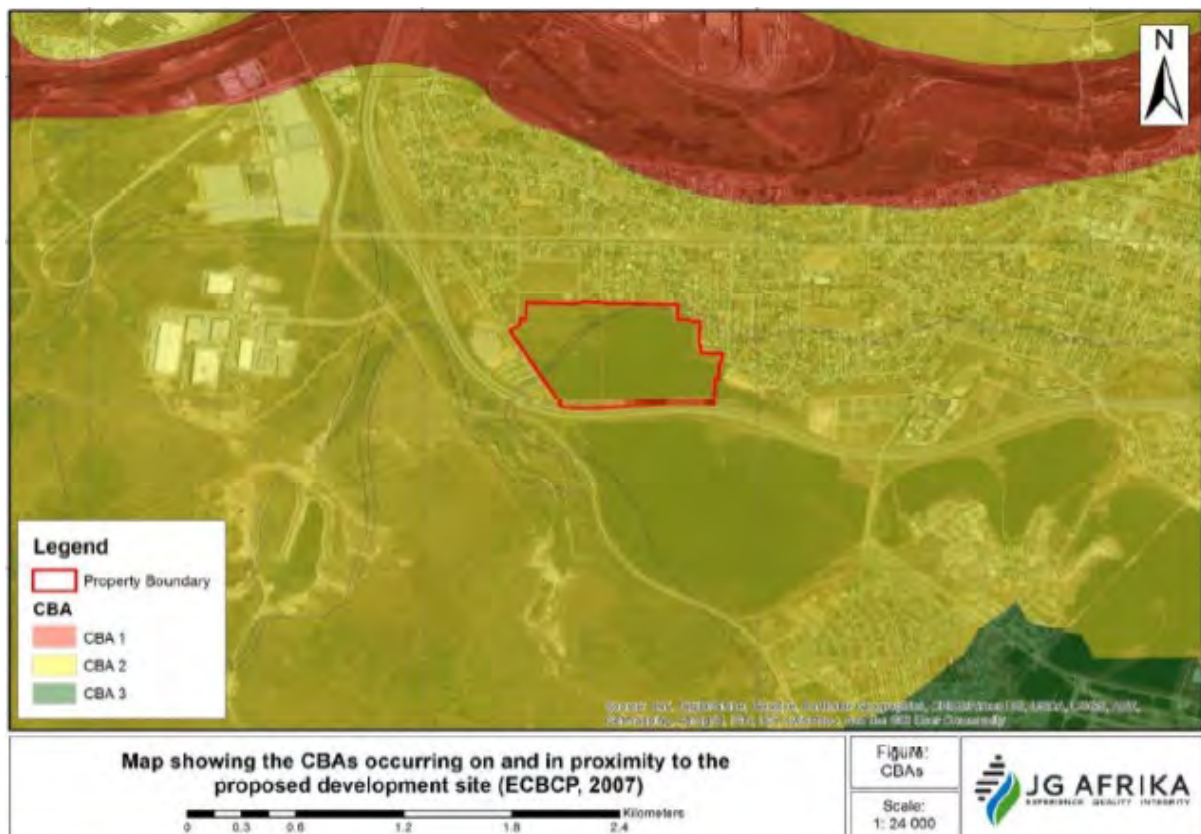


Figure 8: Critical Biodiversity Areas

8.2 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

8.2.1 SURROUNDING LAND USES

The property is located in the suburb of Campher Park, which occurs in the south-western part of Despatch, which itself is located in the northern part of the NMBM. The development site is currently undeveloped and is therefore covered by indigenous vegetation. The site is located in an area where mixed-use developments are encouraged: being within a 10-km radius from the CBD and other employment areas. The site is located within a defined urban edge and is identified in the Municipality's Housing sector Plan as an area of intensity where densities should be higher due to proximity of various opportunities.

8.2.2 GOVERNMENT

The proposed project falls within the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Nelson Mandela Bay comprises an area of 1,959 km², 60 wards, and has 60 councillors and about 1 271 776 million residents.

8.2.3 POPULATION

The current population of Nelson Mandela Bay is 1 271 776 (Stats SA), with a growth rate of 1.36 %, which is lower than that of other metropolitan areas, such as Ekurhuleni (2.47%) and Tshwane (3.1%). Demographic trends between 2001 and 2011, together with projections going forward, indicate that the population of the City is steadily increasing. Such increase can be attributed to migration patterns, increasing birth rates and decreasing mortality rates. The Metro is characterised by a youthful population, with the age group of 5 to 14 years dominating. The most densely populated areas of the City are: Ibhayi (New Brighton, Zwide and KwaZakhele); Uitenhage – KwaNobuhle; the Northern Areas; and Motherwell. These areas constitute more than 40% of the total population of the City. The highest number of people with a low income or low education, the unemployed and low health standards is concentrated in these areas.

The Despatch area has a population of about 20 656, which is relatively low as the area is mostly undeveloped and covered by indigenous vegetation.

8.2.4 INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS

Approximately 44.3 % of the population falls within the “No Income” category, whilst 0.08% of the population falls within the highest income category of R204 404 per month or more.

The “No Income”, “Unspecified” and “Not Applicable” categories depicted in **(Figure 9)** include those outside the working age-group of 15 – 65 years.

The statistics indicate that the area still has level of unemployment and the project would be a much-needed economic boost to the region.

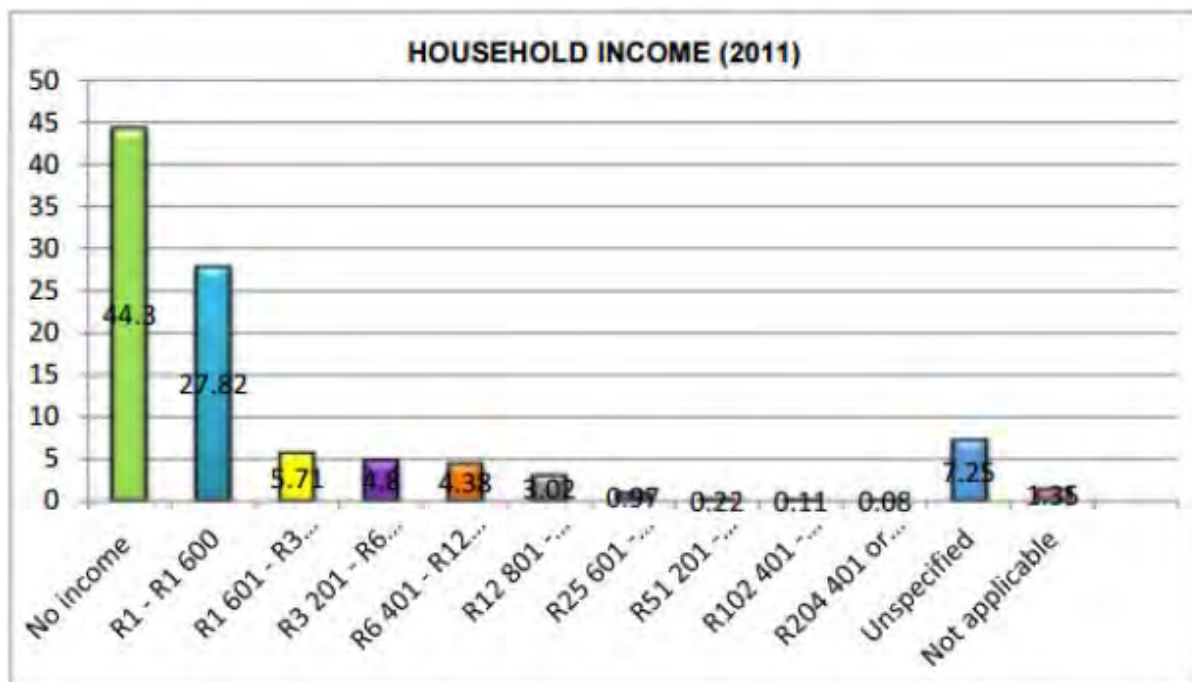


Figure 9: Household Income Levels

8.2.5 EMPLOYMENT

Nelson Mandela Bay faces high levels of unemployment, which may be attributed to a decline in economic growth and activities. According to Statistics South Africa the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality has an unemployment rate of 21,02%, while youth unemployment is 13,68%.

9. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The environmental and social impacts that have been identified during the Scoping phase of the proposed development are provided in the tables below.

Table 3: Impacts identified in the design and construction phase of the proposed development

Issue	Impact	Significance	Assessment
Loss of vegetation	Clearance of certain areas for construction purposes.	High	EIA Phase / Ecological Specialist

Issue	Impact	Significance	Assessment
Loss of faunal habitat	The movement of vehicles, vegetation clearance and infrastructure development	High	EIA Phase / Ecological Specialist
Groundwater quantity	Construction activities could result in the spill of contaminants such as hydrocarbon fuels or lubricants from construction vehicles	Medium	EIA Phase / EAP
Increased erosion and run-off	Increased hard surfaces, vegetation clearance, site establishment	Medium	EIA Phase / EAP
Noise and dust	Construction activities could result in an increase in ambient noise levels on site and surrounding properties.	High	EIA Phase / EAP
Traffic	Construction activities will lead to an increase in construction traffic in the area	Medium	EIA Phase / Traffic Engineer
Impacts on aesthetic quality	Vegetation clearance, road construction, construction waste.	High	EIA Phase / EAP

Table 4: Impacts identified in the operational phase of the proposed development

Issue	Impact	Significance	Assessment
Loss of vegetation	Gradual encroachment of development into open space areas	Medium	EIA Phase / Ecological Specialist
Loss of faunal habitat	Gradual encroachment of development into open space areas	Medium	EIA Phase / Ecological Specialist
Groundwater quality	The spill of contaminants such as hydrocarbon fuels or lubricants from vehicles	Medium	EIA Phase / EAP
Increased erosion and run-off	Increased hard surfaces, vegetation clearance, site establishment	Medium	EIA Phase / EAP
Traffic	New land uses will cause an increase in traffic in the area	High	EIA Phase / Traffic Engineer
Impacts on aesthetic quality	A permanent change in the landscape character	High	EIA Phase / EAP

10. PLAN OF STUDY FOR THE EIA PHASE

10.1 PREPARATION OF THE EIA REPORT

The main purpose of this report is to gather and evaluate environmental information, to provide sufficient supporting arguments to evaluate overall impacts, consider mitigation measures and

alternative options, and make a valued judgement in choosing the best development alternative.

10.2 ALTERNATIVES TO BE ASSESSED

Based on the initial assessment of alternatives included in the Scoping Report, the following alternatives will be assessed in the EIA phase:

- Proposed Activity
- No-Go Alternative

10.3 SPECIALIST STUDIES

The specialist studies include the assessments attached to the Scoping Report and any additional studies required by the authorities. This requires the appointment of specialists to gather baseline information in their fields of expertise, and to assess the possible impacts and make recommendations to mitigate negative impacts and optimise benefits.

The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase:

- Ecological Assessment
- Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (including Palaeontology)
- Traffic Impact Assessment

10.4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

In order to assess the impacts effectively, the project will be divided into three phases: Pre-construction, Construction and Operational phases. The assessments will be conducted as stated below:

- Identification of key issues;
- Analysis of the activities relating to the proposed development;
- Assessment of the potential impacts arising from the activities, without mitigation
- Investigation of the relevant mitigation measures, as well as an assessment of their effectiveness in alleviating impacts.

10.5 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

Mitigation measures should be recommended in order to enhance benefits and minimise negative impacts. The following should be addressed:

- Mitigation objectives
- Recommended mitigation measures
- Effectiveness of mitigations measures
- Recommended monitoring and evaluation programme

10.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR)

The EMPr informs the client and the technical team of the guidelines which will need to be followed during construction to ensure that there are no lasting or cumulative negative impacts of the construction process on the environment. This includes:

- The standards and guidelines that must be achieved in terms of environmental legislation.
- Mitigation measures and environmental specifications which must be implemented for all phases of the project to minimise the extent of environmental impacts, to manage environmental impacts and where possible to improve the condition of the environment.
- Guidance through method statements that are required to be implemented to achieve the environmental specifications.
- Corrective actions that must be taken in the event of non-compliance with the specifications of the EMPr.
- Measures to prevent long-term or permanent environmental degradation.

10.7 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS DURING THE EIA PHASE

10.7.1 Public Review of The Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

All registered I&APs will be notified in writing of the availability of the Draft and Final EIR public review. The notification letter will provide details of the 30-day public comment period, details

of the venue and website where the report can be viewed, the contact details of the consultant and how written comments on the DEIR should be submitted.

10.7.2 Notification of Environmental Authorisation (EA)

Advertisements announcing the Environmental Authorisation will be sent to all registered I&AP's. It will also include details on where the decision can be accessed, their right to appeal the decision and the appeal procedures.

11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the DSR establishes the scope of the proposed project throughout its phases, as well as its key impacts on the receiving environment. The project motivation has also been described. The DSR also sets out the proposed scope of the EIA phase to follow.

Comments and/or concerns raised by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) during the review period of the DSR will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report (FSR), by way of a detailed Comment and Response Report (CRR), for further investigation during the EIA phase. The FSR will be submitted to the DEDEAT for consideration, together with the Plan of Study for the EIA phase of the project and other relevant supporting information; concurrently to the registered I&APs for review and comment. All additional comments received on the FSR will be incorporated into the CRR for inclusion and discussion during the EIA phase.

The ability to mitigate any of the potential impacts identified in this DSR will also be investigated during the EIA phase and summarised into a working/ dynamic Environmental Management Programme (EMP) for consideration by registered I&APs and ultimately by the DEDEAT.

ANNEXURE A: LOCATION MAP

Portion 0 of Erf 700 Despatch

Locality Map

Legend

 Site Boundary



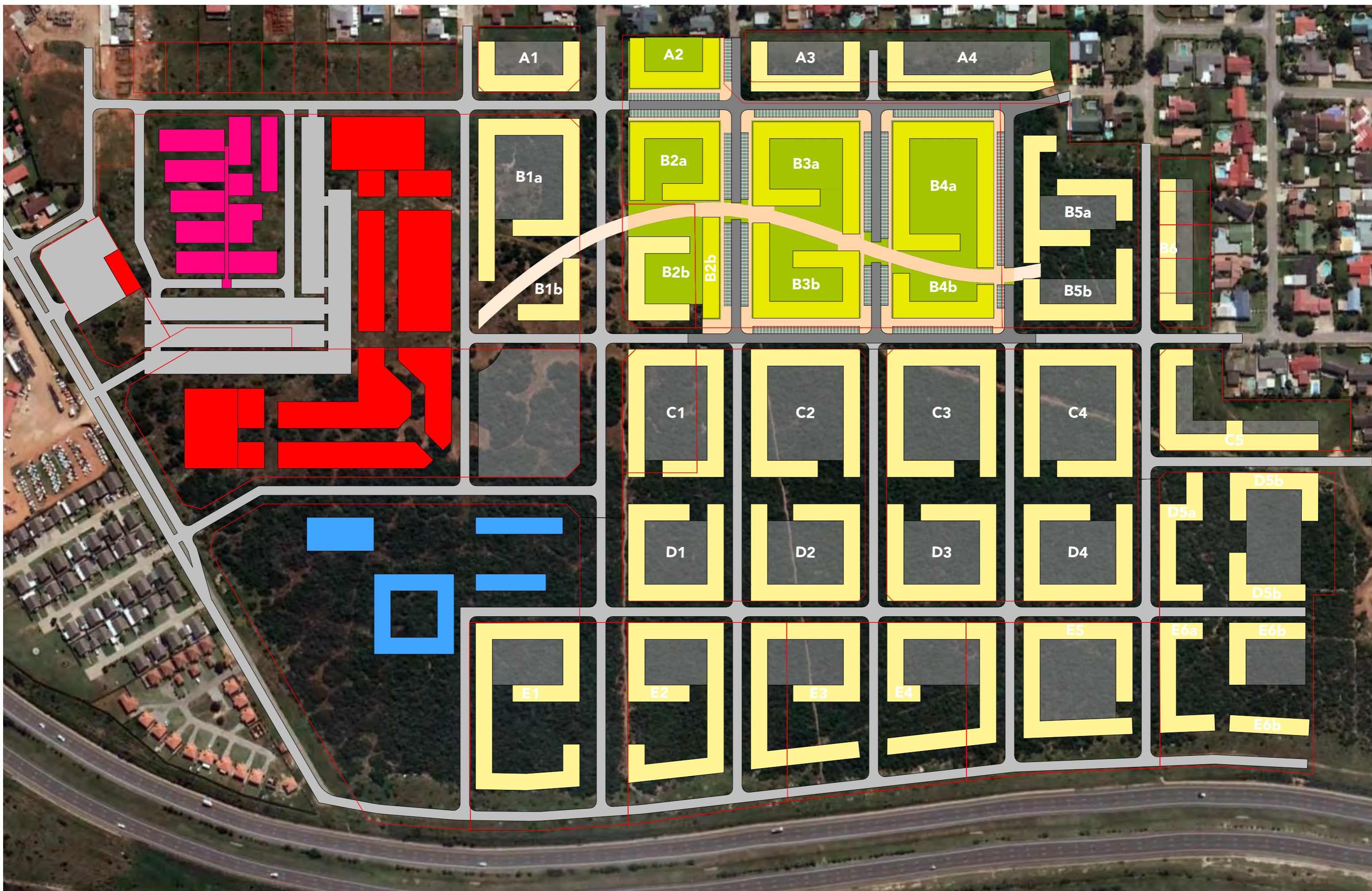
Google Earth

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ANNEXURE B: LAYOUT PLAN

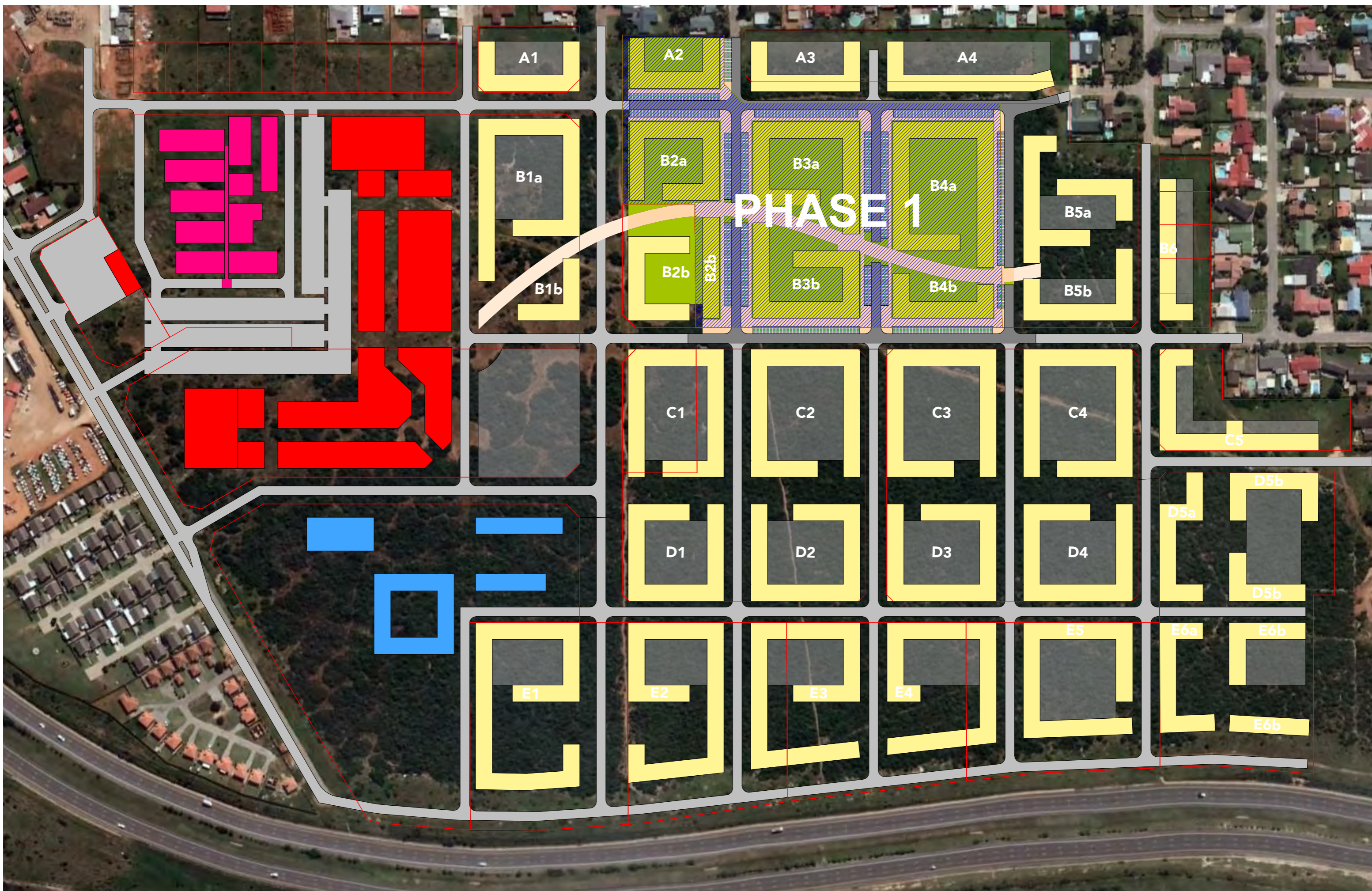


J1474 Despatch Mixed Use

Residential - Precinct Plan

Scale : 1:2500
Date : 30 October 2020











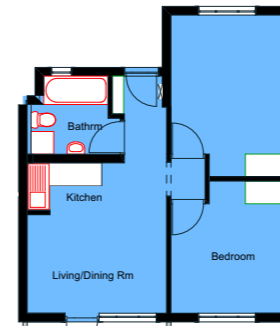
Unit Layout First Floor



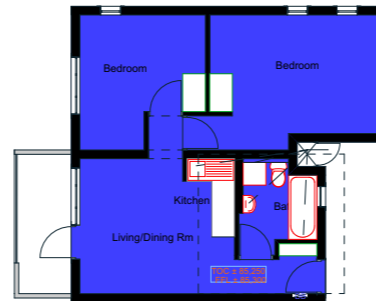
Unit Layout Ground Floor



TYPE 2A



TYPE 2B



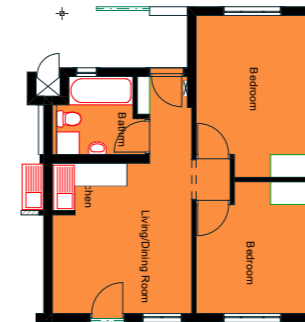
TYPE 2D



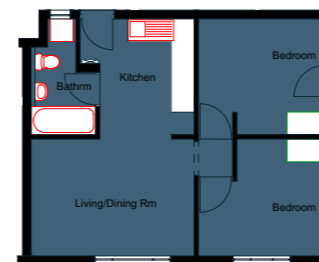
TYPE 2E



TYPE 2G



TYPE 2J



TYPE 2L

Parking Counts	
Building Name	Quantity
Building A2	40
Building B2a	47
Building B2b	25
Building B3a	81
Building B3b	69
Building B4a	102
Building B4b	49
	413

Building A2				
TYPE 2A	Ground Floor	3	140,59	
TYPE 2B	Ground Floor	7	368,28	
TYPE 2B	First Floor	2	104,48	
TYPE 2C	Ground Floor	3	159,54	
TYPE 2D	Ground Floor	2	114,48	
TYPE 2E	Ground Floor	2	107,52	
TYPE 2G	First Floor	3	140,90	
TYPE 2J	First Floor	10	529,71	
TYPE 2L	First Floor	2	107,52	
		34	1 773,02 m²	

Building B2a				
TYPE 2A	Ground Floor	6	281,18	
TYPE 2B	Ground Floor	12	630,02	
TYPE 2B	First Floor	5	261,39	
TYPE 2C	Ground Floor	4	212,72	
TYPE 2D	Ground Floor	3	171,72	
TYPE 2E	Ground Floor	3	161,28	
TYPE 2G	First Floor	5	234,94	
TYPE 2J	First Floor	15	794,08	
TYPE 2L	First Floor	3	161,28	
		56	2 908,61 m²	

Building B2b				
TYPE 2A	Ground Floor	2	93,72	
TYPE 2C	Ground Floor	6	319,08	
TYPE 2E	Ground Floor	2	107,52	
TYPE 2G	First Floor	2	94,04	
TYPE 2J	First Floor	6	319,08	
TYPE 2L	First Floor	2	107,52	
		20	1 040,96 m²	

Building B3a				
TYPE 2A	Ground Floor	6	281,18	
TYPE 2B	Ground Floor	13	682,26	
TYPE 2B	First Floor	4	208,96	
TYPE 2C	Ground Floor	4	212,72	
TYPE 2D	Ground Floor	6	343,44	
TYPE 2E	Ground Floor	3	161,28	
TYPE 2G	First Floor	8	387,83	
TYPE 2J	First Floor	17	909,18	
TYPE 2L	First Floor	3	161,28	
		64	3 348,13 m²	

Building B3b				
TYPE 2A	Ground Floor	6	281,18	
TYPE 2B	Ground Floor	13	682,26	
TYPE 2C	Ground Floor	3	159,54	
TYPE 2D	Ground Floor	4	228,96	
TYPE 2E	Ground Floor	3	161,28	
TYPE 2G	First Floor	6	281,80	
TYPE 2J	First Floor	20	1 070,74	
TYPE 2L	First Floor	3	161,28	
		58	3 027,04 m²	

Building B4a				
TYPE 2A	Ground Floor	5	234,31	
TYPE 2B	Ground Floor	9	472,92	
TYPE 2B	First Floor	2	104,48	
TYPE 2C	Ground Floor	20	1 063,60	
TYPE 2D	Ground Floor	2	114,48	
TYPE 2E	Ground Floor	4	215,04	
TYPE 2G	First Floor	9	430,96	
TYPE 2J	First Floor	26	1 379,28	
TYPE 2L	First Floor	3	161,28	
		80	4 176,35 m²	

Building B4b				
TYPE 2A	Ground Floor	3	140,59	
TYPE 2B	Ground Floor	7	368,28	
TYPE 2C	Ground Floor	1	53,18	
TYPE 2D	Ground Floor	1	57,24	
TYPE 2E	Ground Floor	2	107,52	
TYPE 2G	First Floor	2	94,04	
TYPE 2J	First Floor	10	530,55	
TYPE 2L	First Floor	2	107,52	
		28	1 458,92 m²	
		340	17 733,03 m²	

ANNEXURE C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



10 February 2021

ECI Ref No.: A02019

Dear Stakeholder

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DESPATCH PARK MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON PORTION 0 OF ERF 700, DESPATCH, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd (ECI) was appointed by **Corner House Developments** as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the required Environmental Authorisation application- and associated stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Despatch Park Mixed-use Development on Portion 0 of Erf 700 Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Refer to **Figure 1: Locality Map**.

The proposed project will have a footprint of approximately 47 hectares and will comprise of residential, business, institutional and open space land uses and will include the establishment of single residential units, a retirement village, town houses and flats, as well as a shopping centre, filling station, office space, a private school and a private hospital, together with all necessary service infrastructure.

The proposed project triggers a number of listed activities in terms of the 2014 NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (as amended April 2017) resulting in the need for Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

In terms of **GN R No. 327 (Listing Notice 1: Activities 9, 10, 11 and 14)**, **GN R No. 325 (Listing Notice 2: Activity 15)** and **GN R No. 324 (Listing Notice 3: Activities 4 and 12)** of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended April 2017) the proposed development requires EA by way of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process.

The S&EIA process is being conducted to ensure that the environmental impacts that may be associated with the proposed project are taken into consideration. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) have an opportunity to comment on the Draft Scoping Report by providing comments, raising issues of concern and/or suggestions for enhanced benefits and/or alternatives and to ensure that the DEDEAT has sufficient information to make decisions.

The Draft Scoping Report for the abovementioned project is available for public review and comment for a 30-day period (**from Wednesday, 17 February 2021 to Friday, 19 March 2021**) on ECI's website (www.ecinternational.net) under the "Public Documents" drop down heading.

Interested and/or affected parties (I&APs) who wish to participate on the project, or who would like to obtain more information, should please contact **Ms Hanlie van Greunen before Friday, 19 March 2021**:

Postal Address: Postnet Suite #150, Private Bag X1, Woodhill 0076

Tel (012) 942 9666

Fax: 086 214 1208

Email: hanlie@ecinternational.co.za

Kind regards,



Hanlie van Greunen

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

For: Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd

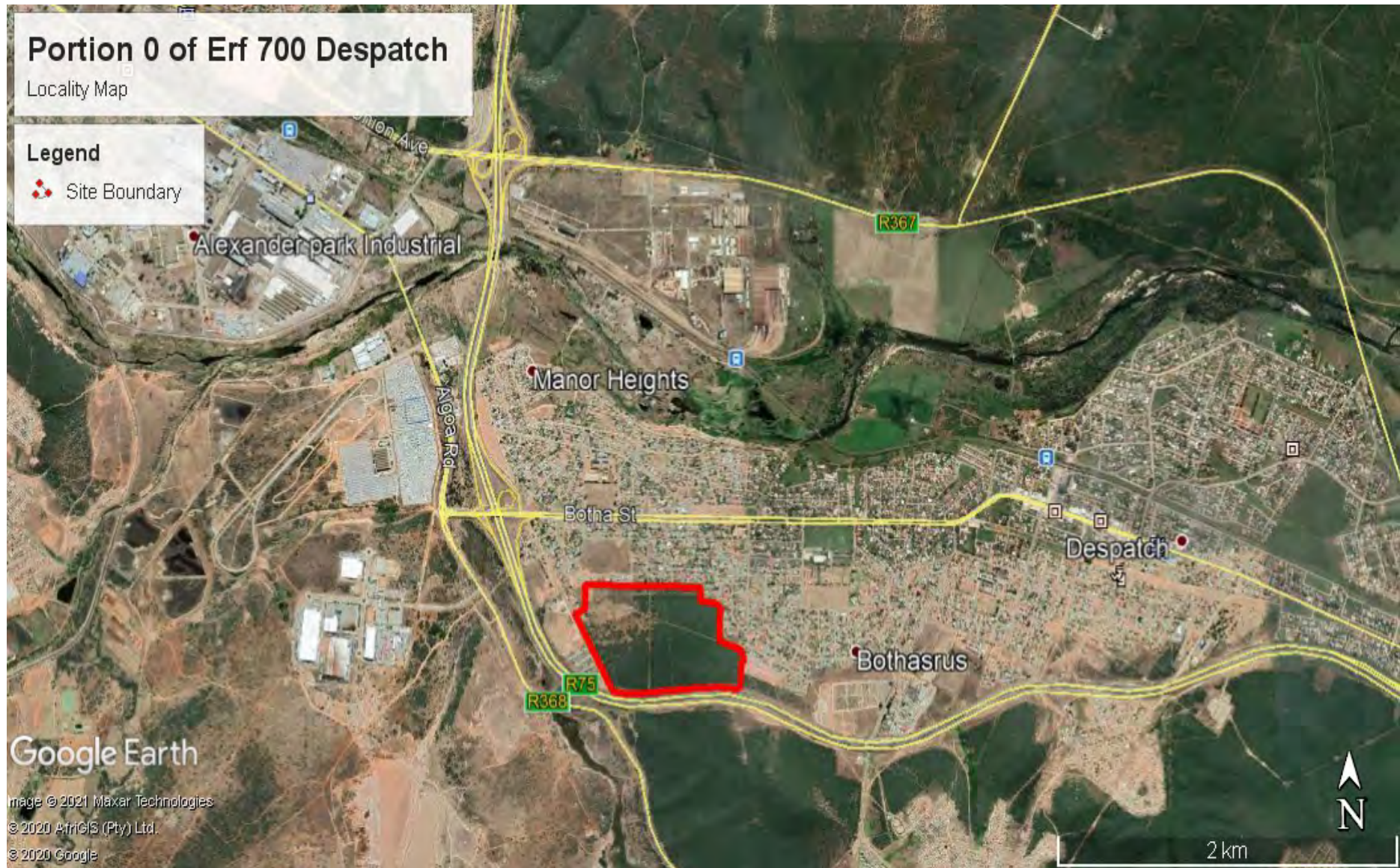


Figure 1: Locality Map

REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS SHEET

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND AVAILABILITY OF
THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DESPATCH PARK MIXED-USE
DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON PORTION 0 OF ERF 700, DESPATCH, NELSON MANDELA
BAY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
ECI REF NO.: A02019**

NAME AND SURNAME		
ORGANISATION		
E-MAIL		
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	
POSTAL ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	
TELEPHONE NUMBER		
FAX NUMBER		
CELL PHONE NUMBER		
E-MAIL ADDRESS		

I would like to be registered as an interested and Affected Party (I&AP) so that I may receive project updates for the duration of the proposed project.	YES	NO
Please send me notifications by	Fax	
	E-mail	
	Cell phone (SMS)	
	Post	

MY COMMENTS/ ISSUES/ CONCERNS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

You are more than welcome to attach additional comments should the space provided not be sufficient.

PLEASE ALSO ADD THE FOLLOWING I&AP IN YOUR DATABASE FOR FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE

NAME AND SURNAME		
ORGANISATION		
E-MAIL		
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	
POSTAL ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	
TELEPHONE NUMBER		
FAX NUMBER		
CELL PHONE NUMBER		
E-MAIL ADDRESS		

Your contribution in this process is highly appreciated.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT
SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DESPATCH PARK MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON
PORTION 0 OF ERF 700, DESPATCH, NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
ECI REF NO.: A02019**

Notice is given in terms of Chapter 6 of Government Notice Regulation (GN R) No.326 as amended in Government Gazette No. 40772 (7 April 2017) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998), as amended [NEMA], that **Corner House Developments** intends to construct a mix-use development on Portion 0 of Erf 700 Despatch, to be known as the **Despatch Park**. The proposed development, of approximately 47 hectares in extent, falls within the urban edge of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, and triggers a number of listed activities in terms of the 2014 NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (as amended April 2017) resulting in the need for Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

In terms of **GN R No. 327 (Listing Notice 1: Activities 9, 10, 11 and 14)**, **GN R No. 325 (Listing Notice 2: Activity 15)** and **GN R No. 324 (Listing Notice 3: Activities 4 and 12)** of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended April 2017) the proposed development requires EA by way of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) Process.

The Draft Scoping Report for the abovementioned project is available for public review and comment for a **30-day period (from Wednesday, 17 February 2021 to Friday, 19 March 2021)** on ECI's website (www.ecinternational.net) under the "Public Documents" drop down heading.

Interested and/or affected parties (I&APs) who wish to participate on the project, or who would like to obtain more information, should please contact Ms Hanlie van Greunen **before Friday, 19 March 2021**:

Postal Address: Postnet Suite #150, Private Bag X1, Woodhill 0076

Tel (012) 942 9666

Fax: 086 214 1208

Email: hanlie@ecinternational.co.za











ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANTS
INTERNATIONAL

PROOF OF HAND DELIVERIES





**MILKWOOD
VILLAS**
TANIA STRAAT
1 - 10

6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5





ANNEXURE D: CV'S AND QUALIFICATIONS



ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANTS
INTERNATIONAL



COMPANY PROFILE

www.ecinternational.net



ECI is a specialist environmental consultancy focusing on innovative and responsive solutions.

WHAT WE DO

At ECI we are moving towards providing our clients with more than just a service that is responsive to the legislative requirements. We believe that we can add value at all levels of business by understanding our client's individual needs and developing relationships that respond to those needs proactively.

The collective experience of our consultants as well as our innovative and solution-driven approach means that we can confidently provide the widest range of services & solutions.



WHO WE ARE

We are a focused solution-based entity with a drive to build a strategic and quality consulting company that will:

- Provide unique and informed sustainable solutions in response to legislative and stakeholder challenges;
- Maintain an entrepreneurial and creative approach to doing business;
- Continue to apply experience gained by its team since 1991 on projects, in SADC, East and West Africa; and
- Value long-term relationships over short-term wins.



Valuing **long-term relationships** over short term wins.

CONTACT US

Gauteng Office

Mooikloof Office Park West
Building 8, Ground Floor
Atterbury Road Extension
c/o Jollify Main Road
Mooikloof
Pretoria
0081

Tel | + 27 (0)12 942 9666

KwaZulu-Natal Office

52 Dan Pienaar Road
Glenmore
Durban
4001

Tel | + 27 (0)71 675 9810

Fax | +27 (0)86 214 1208
Email | info@ecinternational.co.za
Web | www.ecinternational.net

POSITION	:	DIRECTOR
NAME OF FIRM	:	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL (PTY) LTD
NAME OF STAFF	:	David (Dave) Barry RUDOLPH
DATE OF BIRTH	:	10.12.1968
NATIONALITY	:	South African

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS:

Dave Rudolph has 28 years of experience in the field of environmental management and resource planning. The experience relates to large scale spatial planning and assessment initiatives at a National, Provincial and Local level. He has managed numerous large scale Environmental Planning, Environmental Assessments, both nationally and internationally.

His key experience includes:

- Project management and advisor on various scale applications and projects both locally (South Africa) and abroad
- Management, co-ordination and review of specialist studies and environmental applications
- Client representation on interest forums
- Development of terms of reference and project proposals
- Co-ordination and management of numerous Scoping reports and Environmental Impact Assessments in terms of the National Environment Management Act
- Development of Spatial Planning projects and Strategic Assessments
- Management of Environmental Management Programme Reports in terms of the Mining Petroleum Resource Development Act
- Specialist reviewer for numerous environmental processes
- Advise clients on environmental feasibility of projects
- Specialist witness on environmental aspects
- Environmental Due Diligence

EDUCATION:

<i>Institution:</i>	<i>Qualification:</i>	<i>Year Obtained:</i>
University of Pretoria	Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (BL)	1991

MEMBERSHIPS OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

- Registered as a Professional Landscape Architect (Reg. No. 20148) with the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession (SACLAP)
- Member of International Association of Impact Assessors (IAIA Reg. No. 6239)

COUNTRIES OF WORK EXPERIENCE:

Botswana	Democratic Republic of Congo	Ghana
Kenya	Zambia	Swaziland
Morocco	Mozambique	Antarctica
Cameroon	South Africa	
Ethiopia	(All Provinces)	

LANGUAGES:

	<i>Speaking:</i>	<i>Reading:</i>	<i>Writing:</i>
English (1 st Language)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

From: 2016	To: Date
Employer:	Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd
Position held:	Founder and Director
From: 2015	To: 2016
Employer:	GIBB Engineering (Pty) Ltd
Position held:	Business Development Executive
From: 1997	To: 2015
Employer:	Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd
Position held:	Founder and Chief Executive Officer
From: 1992	To: 1997
Employer:	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Position held:	Senior Landscape Architect
From: 1990	To: 1992
Employer:	Van Riet and Louw Landscape Architects
Position held:	Landscape Architect

TYPICAL TASKS UNDERTAKEN:

- Sustainable Spatial Planning and landscape architect projects
- Environmental Policy Development
- Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)
- Basic Assessments (BA's)
- Water Use License Applications AND General Authorizations (WULAs and GA's)
- Waste Management Plans
- Air Quality Management Plans
- Specialists Review
- Environmental Legislation
- Environmental Due Diligence
- Environmental management system for Antarctica

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (INTERNATIONAL)

YEAR:	From: 1997 To: Current
LOCATION:	Botswana, Kenya, Ghana, Morocco Mozambique Swaziland, Lesotho and Cameroon
CLIENT:	Various Clients
MAIN PROJECT ASPECT:	ESIA for forestry, power plants, powerlines, industrial processes general land-use developments
POSITIONS HELD:	Project Director
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large scale forestry project in Ghana Development - Land-use development plan for the Pemba Mozambique - Industrial process for a liquor plant in Kenya - Power supply network for Swaziland - Large scale residential and golf estate development in Agadir, Morocco - Large scale residential and golf course estate in Mozambique - Lodge development in Tuli Block Botswana - Large scale Resort, Commercial and residential development in Cameroon

**A more comprehensive list is available should it be required*

SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

YEAR: From: 1997 To: Current
 LOCATION: Gauteng, North West Province, Mpumalanga, South Africa, Swaziland, Cameroon, Mozambique
 CLIENT: Various Clients
 MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: Extensive experience in the development of tools for sustainable planning and development, using a platform of preferred spatial technologies.
 POSITIONS HELD: **Project Director**
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:

- Development of a Coordinated and Integrated Permitting System (C&IPS) for the National Department of Environmental Affairs.
- Gauteng Open Space Project Phase 3 (GOSP 3) - Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Land Affairs, 2003.
- Johannesburg International Airport Industrial Development Zone Environmental Management Framework - Blue IQ, 2002.
- City Deep Terminal Industrial Development Zone Initial Environmental Management Framework - Blue IQ, 2002.
- The Draft Provincial Policy for the Klipriviersberg - Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Land Affairs, 2001.
- Gauteng Open Space Project Phase 2 (GOSP 2) - Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Land Affairs, 2000.
- 2003 North West Province Biodiversity Atlas 2003
- Johannesburg Metropolitan Open Space System (JMOSS Phase I and II) - City of Johannesburg, 2002, 2004.
- Tshwane Open Space Plan (TMOSS Phase I, II & III) - City of Tshwane, 2005
- Mpumalanga State of Environment Report – Mpumalanga Province, Current
- Arco Norte Tourism Master Plan for the environmental and landscape architectural aspects - USAID and Mozambique Tourism
- Strategic Conservation Planning for the Modderfontein Nature Reserve, Modderfontein, Gauteng - Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Eskom Electrical Master Plan – Thohoyandou Service Area – Iyanda Power Technologies.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Eskom Electrical Master Plan Cape Peninsula Service Area – NETGroup (Pty) Ltd.
- Capacity Building and Mentoring to Eskom Holdings Limited – Transmission for a Strategic Environmental Assessment for transmission corridors in the north-eastern area of South Africa – Eskom Holdings Limited.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Eskom Electrical Master Plan – Western West Coast Service Area – NETGroup (Pty) Ltd.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Eskom Electrical Master Plan – East Rand North Service Area – NETGroup (Pty) Ltd.
- Integrated Environmental Implementation Plan for the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality, Mpumalanga – Bushbuckridge Local Municipality.
- Project Director for The Eskom-Kudu 400kV Integration Project.

**A more comprehensive list is available should it be required*

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

YEAR: From: 1997 To: Current
 LOCATION: South Africa
 CLIENT: Various Clients
 MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: Completed EIA and EMP's
 POSITIONS HELD: **Project Director**
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:

- Various EIA applications for proposed PV Solar Plants within the Northern Cape, Free State and Mpumalanga Provinces – Avelar Energy SA.



- EIA for the proposed West Lake View Township Development, Modderfontein, Gauteng – Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd.
- EIA for the proposed Marlboro Road (M60) Extension, Modderfontein, Gauteng – Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd.
- EIA and BA's for numerous (excess of 40) filling stations
- EIA for the proposed Highlands Extension 5 Project, Modderfontein, Gauteng – Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd.
- EIA for the proposed Amakhosi Energy Generation Project, Mbazwana, KwaZulu-Natal – Thuthuka Group Limited.
- EIA for a proposed large residential development in Brenton-on-Sea, near Knysna – Zamien Investments (Pty) Ltd.
- Project Director for 2nd Phase EIA for the proposed MeerKAT (Karoo Array Telescope), near Carnarvon, Northern Cape – Northern Cape Department of Education in association with the Square Kilometer Array project.
- EIA for the proposed Karoo Array Telescope (KAT), near Carnarvon, Northern Cape - Northern Cape Department of Education in association with the Square Kilometer Array project.
- Various Basic Assessment (BA) applications for proposed PV Solar Plants within the Northern Cape, Free State and Mpumalanga Provinces – Avelar Energy SA.
- BA for the proposed new 132 kV powerline in Kimberley – Eskom Holdings Limited.
- Undertaken a variety of EMPr's which include Clay quarries, Diamonds, Gold, Platinum group metals, Coal operations. Clients include:
 - o Anglo Platinum
 - o BHP Billiton
 - o Impala Platinum
 - o Lonmin Platinum
 - o Glencore Xstrata
 - o Exxaro
 - o Ceramics Industries

**A more comprehensive list is available should it be required*

WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

YEAR:
 LOCATION:
 CLIENT:
 MAIN PROJECT ASPECT:
 POSITIONS HELD:
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:

From: 2000 To: Current
 South Africa
 Various Clients
 WULAs
Project Director

- Integrated Waste and Water Management Plan (IWWMP) for a Water Use License Application for the MeerKAT (Karoo Array Telescope) Project in the Northern Cape – Northern Cape Department of Education.
- WULA for the Upgrading of Atterbury Road, Menlyn, Pretoria, Gauteng - Eris Property Group.
- WULA for the West Lake View Township Development, Modderfontein, Gauteng – Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd.
- WULA for the proposed Marlboro Road (M60) Extension, Modderfontein, Gauteng – Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd.
- WULA for the proposed Highlands Extension 5 Project, Modderfontein, Gauteng – Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd

**A more comprehensive list is available should it be required.*

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

YEAR: From: 2012 To: Current
 LOCATION: South Africa
 CLIENT: West Rand District Municipality
 MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: An Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)
 POSITIONS HELD: **Project Director**
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: - Developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) for the West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng – West Rand District Municipality

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

YEAR: From: 2003 To: Current
 LOCATION: Gauteng, South Africa
 CLIENT: West Rand District Municipality
 MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)
 POSITIONS HELD: **Project Director**
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: - Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng –West Rand District Municipality.

SPECIALIST REVIEWS

:
 YEAR: From: 1995 To: Current
 LOCATION: South Africa
 CLIENT: Various Clients
 MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: Specialist and independent review of impact management reports for all sectors of government organizations, civil society and the legal fraternity
 POSITIONS HELD: **Project Director**
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: An abbreviated list of projects of this nature includes:
 - Project Director: Review of a Construction Environmental Management Plan, Sustainable Utilisation plan and Rehabilitation Strategy for the propose Bergwater dam in the Cape - TCTA, 2003.
 - Advisor: Review of a scoping report for the proposed Rhino Casino in Mogale City Local Municipality- Mogale City Local Municipality, 2003.
 - Part of the review panel for the Richards Bay Minerals mining application for the eastern shores of St Lucia.
 - Reviewed and evaluated approximately 700, Environmental Management Programme (EMP) reports and environmental impact assessments.
 - Participated in numerous Development Facilitation Act (DFA) tribunals on behalf of applicants and various other organisations.
 - Participated in the legal team for the Due diligence on behalf of Corruveal for the Sappi Enstra acquisition as the Environmental Expert
**A more comprehensive list is available should it be required*

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

YEAR: From: 1997 To: Current
 LOCATION: South Africa
 CLIENT: Various Clients
 MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: Facilitation of information and training seminars and public workshops. Development of EIA regulation in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, Act 73 of 1989.and National Environmental Management Act
 POSITIONS HELD: **Project Manager/Director**
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: - Facilitated and presented at National and Provincial information seminars on behalf of the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) regarding the new EIA Regulations (May & June 2006):

- Country wide series of 11 one-day seminars to officials, the environmental sector and other interested parties.
- Facilitated a two-day Provincial information and training session for each of the nine regions in the Western Cape on behalf of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP).
- Facilitated a two-day NEMA training session for the Cape Town City Council on behalf of the City of Cape Town.
- Facilitated the public workshops for the noise regulations on behalf of the Gauteng Department of Agriculture Conservation and Environment, 1999.
- During my employment at the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism Assisted in developing the environmental impact assessment regulation in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, Act 73 of 1989.

Certification

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications and my experience.



Date: 15 January 2020

- | | |
|---|--|
| From: June 2015
Employer:
Position held: | To: Aug 2016
GIBB Engineering (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Manager |
| From: March 2012
Employer:
Position held: | To: June 2015
Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Manager |
| From: August 2010
Employer:
Position held: | To: March 2012
Cave Klapwijk Associates (Pty) Ltd
Landscape Architect / Environmental Consultant |
| From: April 2010
Employer:
Position held: | To: August 2010
Jacana Environmentals cc.
Environmental Consultant |
| From: Jan 2005
Employer:
Position held: | To: Dec 2008
Groundwork Caerphilly
Landscape Architect |
| From: April 2004
Employer:
Position held: | To: Dec 2005
James Blake Associates
Landscape Architect |

TYPICAL TASKS UNDERTAKEN:

YEAR:
LOCATION:
CLIENT:
MAIN PROJECT ASPECT:
POSITIONS HELD:
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:

AUDITING, LICENCING AND AUTHORISAITONS

From: 2010 To: Current
Gauteng, North West Province, Mpumalanga, Limpopo
Various Clients
Environmental Licensing for roads, housing estates, mines, energy projects, industrial processes and general land use developments.
Environmental Manager

- Dinokeng Section 24G Group Application (November 2019)
- Portion 78 and 81 Klipdrift 90 Basic Assessments (November 2019)
- Tshwane Fresh Produce Market Environmental Status Quo Report (April 2019)
- Egoli Gas Appeal (March 2019)
- Elandsfontein Abattoir Scoping, EIA and Waste Management License (January 2019)
- K14 Apies river crossing EA Amendment Application (August 2018)
- Rietvlei Lifestyle Estate: Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (ongoing)
- Delmore Park Ext 8 Residential Development Mine Closure Application (ongoing)
- Rainbow Junction pipeline crossing Environmental Compliance Audits (April 2018 - ongoing)
- Fourways Crossings and Attenuation Dam Environmental Compliance Audits (July 2017 - ongoing)

- Olivedale Amsterdam Environmental Compliance Audits (July 2017 - ongoing)
- Walkersons Intergrated Water Use License Application (July 2017 – ongoing)
- Huddle Park Environmental Compliance Audits (July 2017 - ongoing)
- Perth Solar PV Facilities: Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (January 2016)
- Hazledean Boulevard Class 3 Road: Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (January 2015)
- Hartenbos Heuwels Township Development: Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Process (January 2015)
- Letaba Ranch Basic Assessment and Water Use License (April 2015)
- Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South Township Development: Basic Assessment (March 2014)
- Dullstroom Municipal Dam Water Treatment Works: Basic Assessment and Water Use License (October 2013)
- Vlakfontein East Block Open Cast Coal Mine: Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (April 2013)
- Glencore Paardekop and Amersfoort Underground Coal mines: Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (September 2012)
- N3 (National Highway Project): Keeversfontein to Warden (De Beers Pass Section) Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (2011)

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

YEAR:	From: 2010	To: Current
LOCATION:	Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape	
CLIENT:	Various Clients	
MAIN PROJECT ASPECT:	Undertaking Visual Impact Assessments for land development in pristine areas	
POSITIONS HELD:	<i>Visual Specialist</i>	
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- God's Window Skywalk Visual Impact Assessment (January 2015)- Aquarella Mining Right Application Visual Impact Assessment (November 2014)- Mareetsane Batho-Batho Solar PV Facility Visual Impact Assessment (June 2013)- Huddle Park Development Visual Impact Assessment (August 2012)- Xstrata Paardekop and Amersfoort Visual Impact Assessment (September 2012)- The Giant Flag Project Visual Impact Assessment (October 2012)	

REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

YEAR:	From: 2010	To: Current
LOCATION:	Gauteng	
CLIENT:	Various Clients	
MAIN PROJECT ASPECT:	Compiled various rehabilitation	
POSITIONS HELD:	<i>Environmental Manager</i>	
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Leopard Cave Safaris Management Plan, 2016- Hazledean Rehabilitation Plan, 2016- Hazledean Construction Management Plan, September 2012- West End Rehabilitation and Monitoring Plan, October 2012- Westlake View Integrated Management Plan, July 2012- Highlands Wetland Rehabilitation Plan, July 2012	

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

YEAR: From: 2010 To: Current
LOCATION: South Africa
CLIENT: Various
MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: Facilitate statutory Public Participation processes for various Environmental Authorisation applications.
POSITIONS HELD: **Environmental Manager**
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: - Facilitation of Public Participation processes including, notification, advertisements, public meetings, stakeholder engagement and the compilation of statutory documentation for submission.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

YEAR: From: 2004 To: 2012
LOCATION: United Kingdom and South Africa
CLIENT: Various
MAIN PROJECT ASPECT: Landscape design and project management for various landscape design projects from inception to practical completion.
POSITIONS HELD: **Landscape Architect**
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: - Johannesburg City Parks – Occupational Health and Safety compliance project (March 2013);
- Maunde Street Traffic Circle, June 2012;
- Oudtshoorn Township Regeneration Project, February 2011;
- Goudrand Park Play Area, September 2011;
- Orange Farm Entrance Sketch Plan, November 2011;
- The development, design, implementation and management of a series of community-led landscape projects in South Wales (UK) between 2005 and 2008, including:

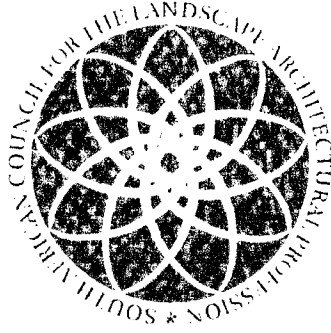
- o Abertysswg Mining Memorial;
- o Crosskeys Canal Access Scheme;
- o Commin Road Regeneration Project;
- o Markham Resource centre Sensory Garden;
- o Mountain View Estate Regeneration Project; and
- o Wattsville Community Garden

Certification

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications and my experience.



Date: 3 December 2019



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

David Barry (Dave) Rudolph

ID: 6812105036083

Reg. No. 20148

IS REGISTERED AS A
PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

WITH THE

**SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL
FOR THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL
PROFESSION**

In terms of the regulations of Section 19 (2) (a) of the
Landscape Architectural Profession Act 45 of 2000

ISSUED ON 1 JULY 2015 AND VALID UNTIL 30 JUNE 2020

PRESIDENT

REGISTRAR



IAIASa Secretariat
Tel +27(0)11 655 7183
Fax 086 662 9849

Address:
43 Birchwood Court, Montrose
Street, Vorna Valley, Midrand, 1618

Postal address:
PO Box 11666, Vorna Valley, 1686

Email: operations@iaiasa.co.za

Website: www.iaiasa.co.za

IAIASa Confirmation of Membership: 2019/2020

David Rudolph Membership Number: 6239

20 May 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr David Rudolph, Environmental Consultants International (IAIASa membership Number 6239) is a paid-up full member in good standing of the South African Affiliate of the International Association for Impact Assessment and has been a member of IAIAsa from 13 October 1999 to 13 October 2005 and 1 March 2019 to date.

This membership is valid from 1 March 2019 to 28 February 2020.

IAIASa is a voluntary organisation and is not a statutory body regulating the profession. Its members are however expected to abide by the organisation's code of ethics which is available on our website.

Any enquiries regarding this membership may be directed to the Secretariat at the above contact details.

Yours sincerely

Sabelo Nkosi

President 2019/2020



IAIASa Secretariat
Tel +27(0)11 655 7183
Fax 086 662 9849
Address:
43 Birchwood Court, Montrose
Street, Vorna Valley, Midrand, 1618
Postal address:
PO Box 11666, Vorna Valley, 1686
Email: operations@iaiasa.co.za
Website: www.iaiasa.co.za

IAIASa Confirmation of Membership: 2019/2020 Hanlie van Greunen Membership Number: 6022

7 March 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Ms Hanlie van Greunen, Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd (IAIASa membership Number 6022) is a paid-up full member in good standing of the South African Affiliate of the International Association for Impact Assessment and has been a member of IAIAsa since 1 September 2018.

Membership has been continuous from 1 September 2018 to date.

This membership is valid from 1 March 2019 to 28 February 2020.

IAIASa is a voluntary organisation and is not a statutory body regulating the profession. Its members are however expected to abide by the organisation's code of ethics which is available on our website.

Any enquiries regarding this membership may be directed to the Secretariat at the above contact details.

Yours Sincerely

Robyn Luyt
IAIASa President 2018/2019