

October 2020

**FINAL BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE CLEARING AND
CULTIVATION OF APPROXIMATELY 11 ha ON PORTION 1
(REMAINING EXTENT) OF THE FARM STERKSPRUIT 296 JT.**



Compiled for:
Rooikraans Boerdery



PROJECT DETAILS

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER: 1/3/1/16/1E-266

TITLE: Clearing and cultivation of approximately 11 ha on Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT.

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PROJECT NAME: Clearing and cultivation of approximately 11 ha on Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT.

REPORT STATUS: Final

REPORT NUMBER: 01

SUBMISSION DATE: October 2020



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agriculture, rural development,
land & environmental affairs

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**Basic assessment report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act,
1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment
Regulations, 2014.**

(For applicant / EAP to complete)

File Reference Number:

1/3/1/16/1E-266

Project Title:

**The Clearing and cultivation of
approximately 11 ha on Portion
1 (Remaining Extent) of the
Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT**

Name of Responsible Official:

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(For official use only)

NEAS Reference Number:

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Date Received:

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SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Henwood Environmental Solutions, as Independent Environmental Consultants and Impact Assessors, has been appointed by Rooikraans Boerdery, to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed clearing and cultivation of approximately 11 ha on Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT.

The project proposal has been informed by intensive planning so as to ensure that this proposed activity has a minimal negative impact, while promoting positive impacts, on the receiving environment. There are no locality alternatives for this project. The inputs received during Public Participation as well as those highlighted through consultation with various authorities, were used to revise and further inform specifics related to the development.

Specialist studies related to the terrestrial ecology, wetland ecology as well as the historical environment were commissioned.

In this regard, various mitigation measures have been recommended to minimize impacts. Furthermore, these measures have been incorporated into the Basic Assessment Report (Final) and Draft Environmental Management Plan.

Public Participation

Public participation forms an integral component of the EIA process. The public participation process for the project initiation and Draft Basic Assessment Phase is outlined in detail in Section 4 of this report.

The approach adopted for the FBAR phase of the project was to liaise predominantly with registered I&AP's or those directly affected by the proposed activities. Consequently, subsequent correspondence has only been directed to registered I&AP's and commenting Authorities.

The public participation process to date has entailed the following key components:

- Placing an advertisement in the Lowvelder (English). This advertisement served to advertise the proposed development and associated EIA process while inviting all potential I&AP's to register as I&AP's.
- Erecting site notices at the entrance to the site as well as in prominent places on the site's boundary.
- Lodging copies of the Draft Basic Assessment Report, for public review and comment.
- Submission of the draft BAR to all departments and registered I&AP's for review and comment.

Key Environmental Issues

The assessed impacts were identified in the planning phase and have been subjected to detailed investigation and assessment. These impacts include potential biophysical and social impacts that may arise during the operational phase of the proposed activities (i.e. long-term impacts) and construction phase impacts (i.e. short-term impacts).

The methodology was developed by Henwood Environmental Solutions and has been continually refined and improved based on our experience in applying it to many EIA processes. The methodology is broadly consistent to that described in the NEMA EIA Regulations and in the DEA Guideline Document for these regulations (DEAT, 2006).

Each issue identified for the proposed study area was taken into consideration in order to ascertain the most suitable layout that has the least possible impacts, or the most manageable impacts, on the environment.

The following table summarises the significance of the identified potential impacts (i) before mitigation; and (ii) once recommended mitigation measures are in place.

Ref. (Pg)	Description of impact	Significance of Impact	
		Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Construction Phase Impacts			
52	Fauna and Flora	Medium (-)	Low (-)
55	Monocultures and impact on insects	Moderate to Low (-)	Low (-)
56	Aquatic Ecosystems	Medium (-)	Low (-)
58	Historical	Low (-)	Low (-)
59	Loss of Topsoil and Soil Erosion (Hydrological)	Medium (-)	Low (-)
61	Ground and Surface Water Impact	Medium (-)	Low (-)
62	Noise Pollution	Medium (-)	Low (-)
63	Visual Impact	Medium (-)	Low (-)
64	Employment Opportunities	Low (+)	High (+)

Ref. (Pg)	Description of impact	Significance of Impact	
		Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Operational Phase Impacts			
66	Stormwater Management	Moderate (-)	Low (-)
66	Visual Impact – “Sense of Place”	Low (-)	Medium (+)
59	Use of pesticides	Medium (-)	Low (-)

Recommended Management Actions

A variety of mitigation measures have been identified that could mitigate the scale, intensity, duration or significance of the impacts. These measures, which have been informed by various related specialist studies, are included in this Final Basic Assessment Report (FBAR) and in the draft EMPr (attached). The FBAR and draft EMPr also includes guidelines to be applied during the construction and operational phases of the project.

Conclusion

Development, by its very nature, implies impact. The EIA process identifies and quantifies these impacts. Where possible these impacts are avoided through planning revision. In other cases, mitigation is proposed to reduce the severity and significance of the impacts.

The FBAR provides a summary description of the feasible alternatives and potential impacts identified during the FBAR Phase; additional information on the affected environment, a description and assessment of the potential impacts associated with the various feasible alternatives as well as an indication of potential mitigation measures; conclusions and various recommendations with regard to the way forward; and a series of Appendices containing relevant information, including the various specialist studies.

The draft EMPr provides much more detailed mitigation measures and should all proposed mitigation measures be instituted it is not envisaged that the proposed development poses any negative impacts of high significance which cannot be mitigated.

It is the final considered opinion of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Henwood Environmental Solutions) that the proposed development (clearing and cultivation of approximately 11 ha on Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT) will **not** have a detrimental negative impact on the surrounding environment if all mitigation measures are implemented.

It is therefore the **EAP's recommendation that authorisation be granted provided that good environmental practices be implemented**; and that this will include environmentally sensitive planning and design of all structures.

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SECTION B: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Table 1: Details of Applicant and EAP

Project applicant:	Rooikraans Boerdery		
Trading name (if any):	Rooikraans boerdery		
Contact person:	Francois Hendrik Rall		
Physical address:	Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT		
Postal address:	Postnet suite 32 private bag x 11326 Nelspruit		
Postal code:	1200	Cell:	0824404746
Telephone:		Fax:	
E-mail:	rallccc@hotmail.com		
Environmental Assessment Practitioner:	Henwood Environmental Solutions (HES)		
Contact person:	Steven Henwood		
Postal address:	PO Box 12340, Steiltes, Nelspruit		
Postal code:	1213	Cell:	078 672 3645
Telephone:	078 672 3645	Fax:	
E-mail:	shenwood@mweb.co.za		
Qualifications:	Nat. Dip. Nature Conservation		
Professional affiliations (if any):	IAIASA		
Curriculum Vitae	See Appendix F; Annexure D for the EAP's Curriculum Vitae		

SECTION C: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY

Describe the activity, which is being applied for, in detail. The description must include the size of the proposed activity (or in the case of linear activities, the length) and the size of the area that will be transformed by the activity.

Table 2: Activity Description

Francois Hendrik Rall (Rooikraans Boerdery) (the applicant) proposes clearing and cultivation of macadamias on the farm Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT.

The proposed development site is adjacent to existing agricultural fields and therefore no new infrastructure will be developed on site. Although the site is zoned for Agriculture, it is currently undisturbed natural bush.

To this end the following components constitute the project:

Macadamia Farming:

- Macadamia trees will be planted on the suitable soils.
- A total area of 11ha is to be cleared and utilized for agriculture (macadamia tree)
- The trees will be farmed according to best practice standards.

See proposed layout for orientation and reference Appendix A.

Table 3: Activity Description as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity.

Government Notice R983 Activity No.	Describe the relevant Basic Assessment Activity in writing as per Listing Notice 1 (GN No. R983)	Describe the portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 27	<p><i>“The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for—</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>(i) the undertaking of a linear activity;</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;"><i>or</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>(ii) (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan”</i></p>	<p>The cultivation of macadamias will result in an area of 11 ha of indigenous vegetation being cleared.</p>

Government Notice R985 Activity No:	Describe the relevant Basic Assessment Activity in writing as per Listing Notice 3 (GN No. R985)	Describe the portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 12 (f) (ii)	<p><i>“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.</i></p> <p>f. Mpumalanga <i>i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; or iii. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning or proclamation in terms of NEMPAA.</i></p>	<p>The cultivation of macadamias will result in an area of 12.74 ha of indigenous vegetation being cleared.</p>

SECTION D: PROPERTY/SITE DESCRIPTION

Provide a full description of the preferred site alternative (farm name and number, portion number, registration division, erf number etc.):

Table 4: Site Alternative Description

The Farm Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT, Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga.

T	0	J	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	6	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the preferred site alternative. The co-ordinates should be in degrees and decimal minutes. The minutes should have at least three decimals to ensure adequate accuracy. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection. The position of alternative sites must be indicated in Section B of this document.

Table 5: Activity Position

Latitude (S):			Longitude (E):		
25°	23'	58.5675"	30°	30'	49.1603"

In the case of linear activities:

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle point of the activity
- End point of the activity

Latitude (S):		Longitude (E):	
o	'	o	'
o	'	o	'
o	'	o	'

SITE OR ROUTE PLAN (SEE APPRNDIX A)

A detailed site or route plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. It must be attached as an appendix to this document.

The site or route plans must be at least A3 and must include the following:

- 6.1 a reference no / layout plan no., date, and a legend / land use table
- 6.2 the scale of the plan which must be at least a scale of 1:2000;
- 6.3 the current land use as well as the land use zoning of each of the properties adjoining the site or sites;
- 6.4 the exact position of each element of the application as well as any other structures on the site;
- 6.5 the position of services, including electricity supply cables (indicate above or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, street lights, sewage pipelines, storm water infrastructure and telecommunication infrastructure;
- 6.6 all indigenous trees taller than 1.8 meters and all vegetation of conservation concern (protected, endemic and/or red data species);
- 6.8 servitudes indicating the purpose of the servitude;
- 6.9 sensitive environmental elements within 100 meters of the site or sites including (but not limited thereto):
 - watercourses and wetlands;
 - the 1:100 year flood line;
 - ridges;
 - cultural and historical features;
- 6.10 10 meter contour intervals

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS (SEE APPENDIX B)

Colour photographs from the centre of the site must be taken in at least the eight major compass directions with a description of each photograph. Photographs must be attached as an appendix to this form.

FACILITY ILLUSTRATION (SEE APPENDIX C)

A detailed illustration of the activity must be provided at a scale of 1:200 as an appendix for activities that include structures. The illustrations must be to scale and must represent a realistic image of the planned activity. The illustration must give a representative view of the activity.

SECTION E: BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepare a basic assessment report that complies with Regulation 22 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010. The basic assessment report must be attached to this form and must contain all the information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider the application and to reach a decision contemplated in Regulation 25, and must include:

Table 6: Basic Assessment Content Check List

(Checklist
for official
use only)

1. Details of the EAP, including curriculum vitae.	Pages 2, 10 & Appendix F	
2. The location of the activity, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel; ii. where available, the physical address and farm name; iii. where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties. 	Page 13 and 19	
3. A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale.	Page 13, 69 and Appendix A	
4. A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including all listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for; and a description of the activities to be undertaken including associated structures and infrastructure	Pages 11 and 12	
5. Description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks, and instruments that are applicable to this activity and have been considered in the preparation of the report; and ii. how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context, plans, guidelines, tools frameworks, and instruments 	Page 31	
6. A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location.	Page 36	
7. A motivation for the preferred site, activity and technology alternative.	Pages 36 – 44	

<p>8. A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternative within the site, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. details of all the alternatives considered; ii. details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs; iii. a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them; iv. the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; v. the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. can be reversed; b. may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and c. can be avoided, managed or mitigated; vi. the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives; vii. positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; viii. the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk; ix. the outcome of the site selection matrix; x. if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and xi. a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Pages 36 – 44 ii) Pages 36 – 44 iii) Page 32 iv) Pages 19 – 30 v) Pages 48 – 65 vi) Pages 48 – 50 vii) Pages 45 – 48 viii) Pages 48 – 65 ix) Pages 74 – 77 x) N/A xi) Pages 67 	
<p>9. A full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity, including-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process; and ii. (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of 	<p>Pages 48 – 67</p>	

mitigation measures;		
10. an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. cumulative impacts; ii. the nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk; iii. the extent and duration of the impact and risk; iv. the probability of the impact and risk occurring; v. the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed; vi. the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and vii. the degree to which the impact and risk can be avoided, managed or mitigated; 	Pages 48 – 67	
11. Where applicable, a summary of the findings and impact management measures identified in any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 to these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final report;	Pages 16 – 36 and 48 – 67	
12. An environmental impact statement which contains- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment; ii. a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated iii. structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site iv. indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and v. a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and vi. identified alternatives; 	Pages 48 - 67	
13. Based on the assessment, and where applicable, impact management measures from specialist reports, the recording of the proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr.	Pages 48 - 67	
14. Any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation.	Page 67	
15. A description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed.	Page 71	
16. A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be	Pages 67	

authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;		
17. Where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required, the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised.	N/A	
18. An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the correctness of the information provided in the reports; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&AP's; ii. the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and iii. any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties; and where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts; 	Appendix F	
19. Any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and	None	
20. Any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.	None	

The basic assessment report must take into account -

- (a) any relevant guidelines; and
- (b) any departmental policies, environmental management instruments and other decision making instruments that have been developed or adopted by the competent authority in respect of the kind of activity which is the subject of the application.

*In terms of Regulation 22(4), the EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with detailed, written proof of an investigation as required by section 24(4)(b)(i) of the Act and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in sub regulation 22(2)(h), exist.

Table 7: Indication of evaluation of alternatives

Have reasonable and feasible alternatives been identified, described and assessed?	YES ✓	
If NO, the motivation and investigation required in terms of Regulation 22(4) must be attached as an Appendix to this document		

1 Description of the Affected Environment by the Proposed Activity

The proposed site falls within the Legogote Sour Bushveld Veldtype, as defined in the Vegetation of Southern Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, (Ladislav Mucina and Michael C. Rutherford 2006). Legogote Sour Bushveld is classified as an endangered vegetation type. More recently, Legogote Sour Bushveld has been listed as a Threatened Ecosystem and classified as Vulnerable.

Typical Legogote Sour Bushveld is characterised by open to dense woodland on gently to moderately undulating terrain with high density of trees and shrubs.

1.1 Locality and physical geography

The proposed development site is located approximately 23km to the west of Nelspruit to the north of the N4 highway. The proposed development is located within Quaternary Catchment X22B, in the Nkomati Water Management Area. The Houtbosloop river are located to the west, and the Crocodile river to the south of the site.

The study area includes two alternative development sites, and specialist were requested to inspect and evaluate approximately 31.2ha.

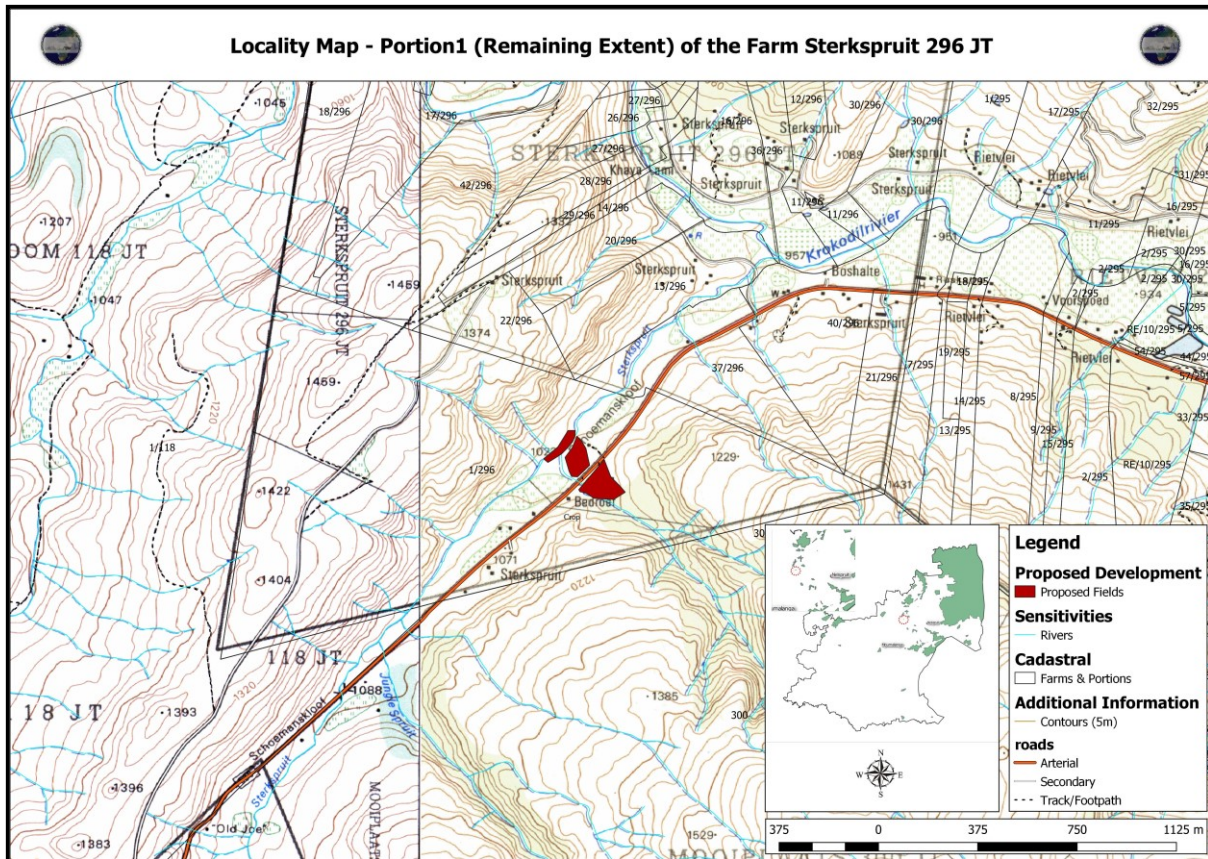


Figure 1: Locality

1.2 Geology and soils

1.2.1 Geology

The Study Area is underlain by sedimentary rocks comprising siltstones, shales, sands and conglomerates of the Pretoria Group, Vaalian Period.

Soils were investigated at two locations for this report as follows: S1, in a low-lying area at the lower boundary of the upper field and in a potential wetland area. Here the soils comprised deep (>50 cm) and uniform dark red brown soils (2.5YR 2.5/3) typical of the Hutton Soil Formation (Figure 2-1a). There was no indication of wetland soil at this location; and S2, in a low-lying area of the lower field, close to the Sterkspruit and a potential wetland area. Here the soils comprised shallow (20 cm) dark brown soils on a lithic substrate, typical of Glenrosa Soil Formation. There was no indication of wetland soil at this location. Soils within the seepage wetlands were not assessed for this report because here the vegetation indicators were unequivocally hydromorphic.

Risk of erosion within the Study Area is classified as Low (Schulze and Horan 2006).

1.3 Topography

The topography of the proposed fields comprises foothill slopes with gradient ranging between gently to strongly sloped. Elevation within the proposed fields ranges between 1,019 and 1,070 m amsl. The average slope within the proposed fields is between 5 and 7%.

Figure 2 and 3 below show the specific topography and Figure 4 the degree of slope, of the proposed development site.

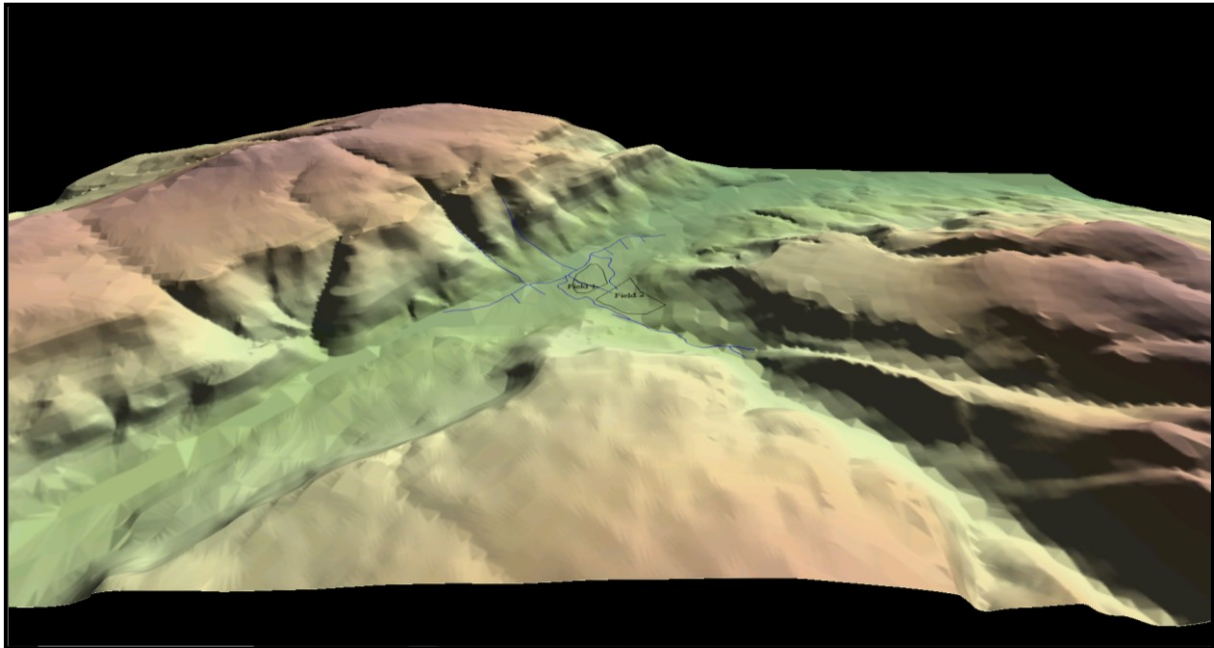


Figure 2: 3D model of the site.

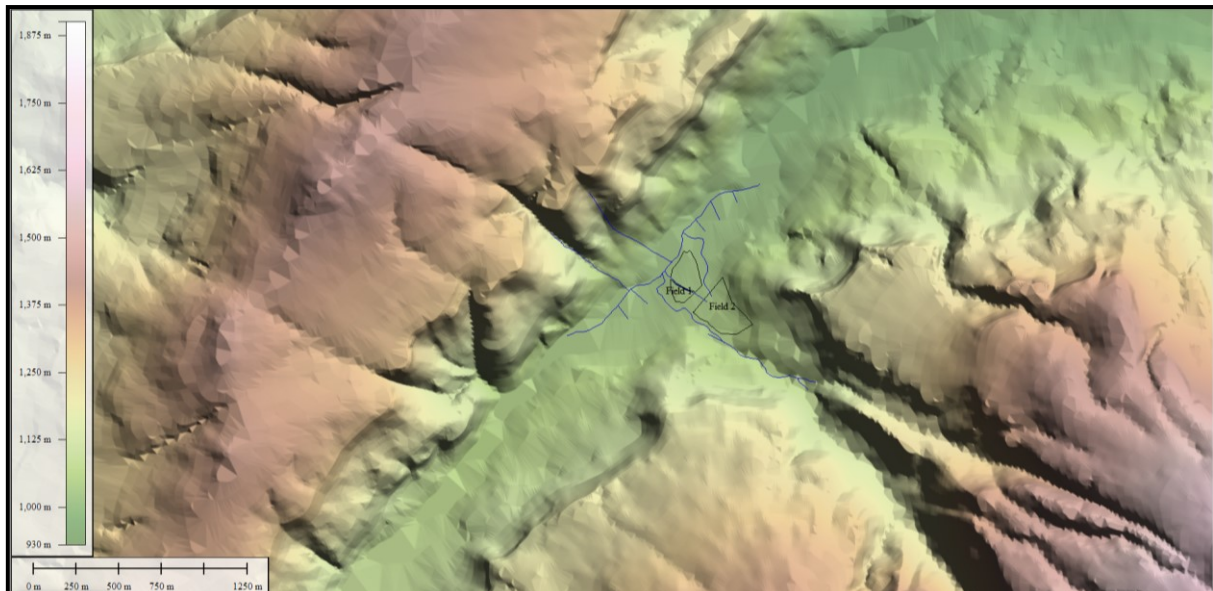


Figure 3: Topography of the site and surrounding area

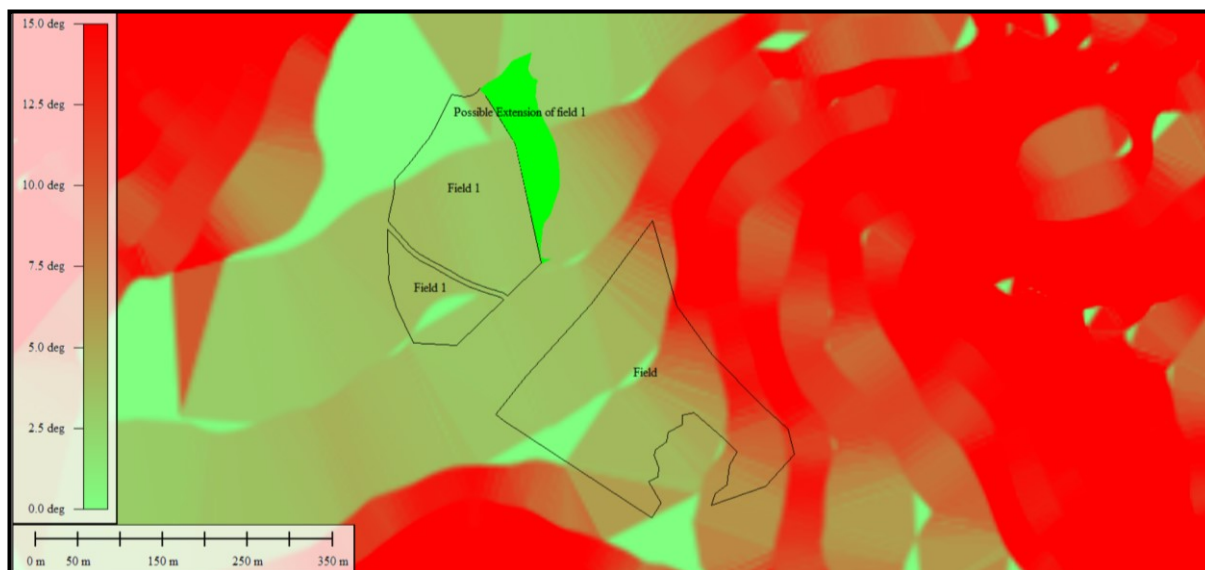


Figure 4: The degree of slope of the site

1.4 Climate

Summer rainfall and dry winters occur, with MAP from 652mm (Schulze and Lynch, 2006), and 813 to 844mm (Hijmans et al. 2005). Mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures 35.7° and 1.6° for October and July (Nelspruit), respectively.

1.5 Biological aspects

1.5.1 Terrestrial Ecology

1.5.1.1 Regional Context

1.5.1.1.1 National Vegetation Types

According to Mucina & Rutherford (2006), the study area is situated within the western-most tract of Legogote Sour Bushveld. This vegetation type is virtually endemic to Mpumalanga Province, marginally extending into the Limpopo Province. It occurs on the granite and quartzite foothills of Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces below the escarpment west of the Kruger National Park, extending from Mariepskop in the north down through Mbombela to Barberton in the south. Legogote Sour Bushveld originally covered about 352 314 ha, of which 57.5% has been transformed, mostly through cultivation and urbanisation¹. Typical Legogote Sour Bushveld is characterised by open to dense woodland on gently to moderately undulating terrain with a high diversity of trees and shrubs. Typical canopy species include *Parinari curatellifolia*, *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Sclerocarya birrea* subsp. *caffra*, *Acacia sieberiana* var. *woodii*, *Combretum molle* and *C. zeyheri*. The shrub layer contains amongst others *Bauhinia galpinii*, *Acacia ataxacantha*, *Diospyros lycioides* subsp. *sericea*, *Searsia pentheri*, *Erythroxylon emarginatum* and *Dichrostachys cinerea* subsp. *nyassana*. Common herbs include *Agathisanthemum bojeri*, *Gerbera ambigua*, *Waltheria indica* and *Hibiscus sidiformis*. Grasses are strongly dominated by *Hyperthelia dissoluta* but other commonly recorded species

¹ Lötter *et al.*, 2014b

include *Panicum maximum* and *Schizachyrium sanguineum*. Succulents are represented by *Aloe petricola*, *Euphorbia vandermerwei* and *Stapelia gigantea*².

1.5.1.2 Local Context – Plant Species Richness and Vegetation Assemblages

SANBI's Botanical Database of Southern Africa (BODATSA) lists 756 plant species from 135 families for a 20 km radius of the project area. This relatively high species list reflects the high diversity and sampling effort in the general area. January 2020 fieldwork yielded 212 plant species from 73 families, representing 28% of the BODATSA total. The true plant species diversity of the study area is likely to be slightly higher, particularly with regard to bulbous and herbaceous species that flower during the pre-rains period. The full list of plant species confirmed to occur in the study area during fieldwork is provided in Appendix 1. The dominant plant families are *Poaceae* (32 spp.), *Asteraceae* (24 spp.) and *Fabaceae* (23 spp.).

Two untransformed and one degraded vegetation communities were identified within the study area on the basis of distinctive vegetation structure (grassland, woodland, thicket, etc.), floristic composition (dominant and diagnostic species) and position in the landscape (mid-slopes, terrace, crest, etc.). These vegetation communities are described in detail below (alien plant species are indicated by an asterisk):

1.5.1.2.1 *Combretum erythrophyllum* – *Acacia natalitia* – *Phragmites mauritianus* Riparian Forest /Wetland Mosaic

This vegetation community occurs along the main Sterkspruit channel, as well as along two smaller tributaries. This is a complex community containing a mosaic of forest and grassland/ reedbed habitats driven by the high water table. The eastern-most riparian forest appears to be drier than in historical times due to diversion of water by the adjacent N4 road. A small dam occurs within the western-most tributary, while the central tributary appears to have dried up in recent times and is not mapped as riparian forest. The main channel along the Sterkspruit supports a higher diversity of herbs and grasses, while the two tributaries contain a higher diversity of woody species. Riparian Forest / Wetland Mosaic covers 5.5 ha which equates to 28% of the area surveyed.

Vegetation structure varies from Tall Forest to Tall Grassland (sensu Edwards, 1983) with a moderately high diversity of woody species dominating the canopy and grasses and herbs on the ground level. Dominant canopy trees are *Combretum erythrophyllum*, *Celtis africana*, *Syzygium cordatum*, *Acacia natalitia*, *Ficus burkei*, *F. sur*, *Salix mucronata* and *Ziziphus mucronata*, with less common trees including *Acacia sieberiana*, *A. ataxacantha*, *Maytenus undata*, *Combretum krausii*, *Brachylaena transvaalensis* and *Cussonia spicata*. Shrubs and dwarf shrubs present include *Diospyros lycioides* subsp. *sericea*, *Asparagus virgatus*, * *Psidium guajava*, * *Lantana camara*, *Artemisia afra* and * *Solanum mauritianum*. Large tracts of vegetation are covered by the highly invasive * *Rubus cuneifolius*. Herbs found include *Laggera crispata*, *Desmodium setigerum*, * *Ageratum conyzoides* and * *Bidens pilosa*. Grasses are dominated by the reed *Phragmites mauritianus*, *Miscanthus junceus*, *Panicum maximum*, *Setaria megaphylla* and *Imperata cylindrica*.

² Mucina & Rutherford, 2006

A total of 144 species (68% of the entire list) was recorded from Riparian Forest / Wetland Mosaic during fieldwork, the highest of the three communities present. Species fidelity is understandably high, with 76 species (53% of the community list) not shared with the other two communities.

Four conservation-important species were recorded from this community, but none are considered to be threatened or Near Threatened (NT) as defined by Raimondo *et al.* (2009). The tree *Sclerocarya birrea* is protected under the NFA while the tree *Berchemia zeyheri* and the climbers *Dioscorea cotinifolia* and *D. dregeana* are protected under the MNCA.

1.5.1.2.2 *Acacia sieberiana* – *Panicum maximum* Disturbed Closed Woodland

Acacia sieberiana – *Panicum maximum* Disturbed Closed Woodland occurs over most of the study area, away from drainage lines, on the northern portion of the study area. Disturbed Closed Woodland covers 8 ha or 41% of the study area. Vegetation structure is mostly Closed Woodland, approaching Tall Thicket on the northern bank of the Sterkspruit (*sensu* Edwards, 1983). Disturbance to the vegetation occurs through dumping of building rubble, the presence of a few buildings including a small staff village, many tracks and alien plant infestation. The canopy contains a moderate number of woody species, with *Acacia sieberiana* and *A. natalitia* found in greatest abundance. Other woody species found in lower numbers include *A. ataxacantha*, *A. caffra*, *Dichrostachys cinerea* subsp. *nyassana*, *Vangueria madagascariensis*, *Diospyros lycioides* subsp. *sericea*, *Ziziphus mucronata*, *Dombeya rotundifolia*, *Searsia pentheri*, *Cussonia spicata*, *Heteropyxis natalensis*, *Sclerocarya birrea* and *Peltophorum africanum*. Herb diversity is relatively high but contains many pioneer and alien species. Those encountered most frequently include *Acalypha vilicaulis*, *Commelina africana*, * *Erigeron sumatrensis*, * *Richardia brasiliensis*, * *Verbena bonariensis*, *Zornia capensis* and *Waltheria indica*. Grasses dominate the ground layer and include *Urochloa mossambicensis*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *Themeda triandra*, *Melinis repens*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Panicum maximum* and *Sporobolus africanus*.

A total of 116 species (55% of the entire list) was recorded from Secondary Woodland, the second highest species richness of the three vegetation communities in the study area. Species fidelity is high, with 42 species (36% of the community list) occurring nowhere else in the study area. However, many of these are alien or pioneer species reflecting the disturbed state of this community. Five conservation-important species were recorded in this vegetation community, namely the trees *Sclerocarya birrea* and *Pterocarpus angolensis* which are protected under the NFA, and the tree *Berchemia zeyheri*, the succulent *Aloe barbertoniae* and the climber *Dioscorea cotinifolia*, which are protected under the MNCA.

1.5.1.2.3 Degraded Grassland

Selected parts of the northern and most of the southern portions of the study area are best described as being Degraded. These are areas that have been impacted by significant anthropogenic influences but are still predominantly covered with vegetation, often of a different structure to what was present historically. Degraded areas cover approximately 5 ha which equates to 25% of the area surveyed. Vegetation structure is mostly Short Closed Grassland becoming Short to Tall Sparse Woodland (*sensu* Edwards, 1983) in places where indigenous trees have been previously cut and have formed coppice shrubs. The grasses *Eragrostis curvula*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Sporobolus pyramidalis* are dominant on the ground layer, with additional species including *Heteropogon contortus*, *Digitaria*

eriantha, *Sporobolus africanus*, *Melinis repens* and *Aristida congesta* subsp. *barbicollis*. Herbs are relatively poorly represented, and include many alien or pioneer species such as * *Ageratum conyzoides*, * *Euphorbia hirta*, * *Verbena bonariensis*, * *Schkuhria pinnata*, * *Oxalis corniculata*, * *Erigeron sumatrensis* and *Zornia capensis*. Scattered shrubs located include *Acacia ataxacantha*, *A. natalitia*, * *Lantana camara*, *Lippia javanica* and *Dichrostachys cinerea* subsp. *nyassana*.

A total of 59 species (28% of the entire list) was recorded from Degraded areas, the lowest species richness for the three vegetation communities present in the study area. Species fidelity is moderate, with 15 species (25% of the community list) occurring nowhere else in the study area. However, many of these include herbaceous alien invasive species or pioneer grasses.

5.1.2.3 Conservation-Important Flora

A total of 212 plant species was recorded during fieldwork, none of which are regarded as threatened (i.e. Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered), or as NT by the IUCN or Raimondo *et al.* (2009). Two trees are protected under the NFA, namely *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Sclerocarya birrea*, and four plants by the MNCA, namely *Aloe barbertoniae*, *Dioscorea cotinifolia*, *D. dregeana* and *Berchemia zeyheri*. *Aloe barbertoniae* is endemic to Mpumalanga.

Ten plant species of conservation concern potentially occur within the general vicinity of the study area. These plants have either been recorded from similar habitat within the quarter-degree grid 2530 BC and surrounding grids or are widespread in Legogote Sour Bushveld. None of these were confirmed during fieldwork, and none are expected to occur within the study area due to unsuitable habitat or altitude and / or regional rarity.

The co-ordinates of the conservation-important plants located during fieldwork are presented in Table 9 of the terrestrial ecology study. These localities represent the larger and main clusters of plants and should not be seen as a complete inventory of all individual plants present as some may have been missed during fieldwork and for others a general point was placed at the centre of a large copse or grove of plants. These localities are meant to guide the developers during the planning and construction phases. These points are spatially presented in Figure 6 of the ecology report.

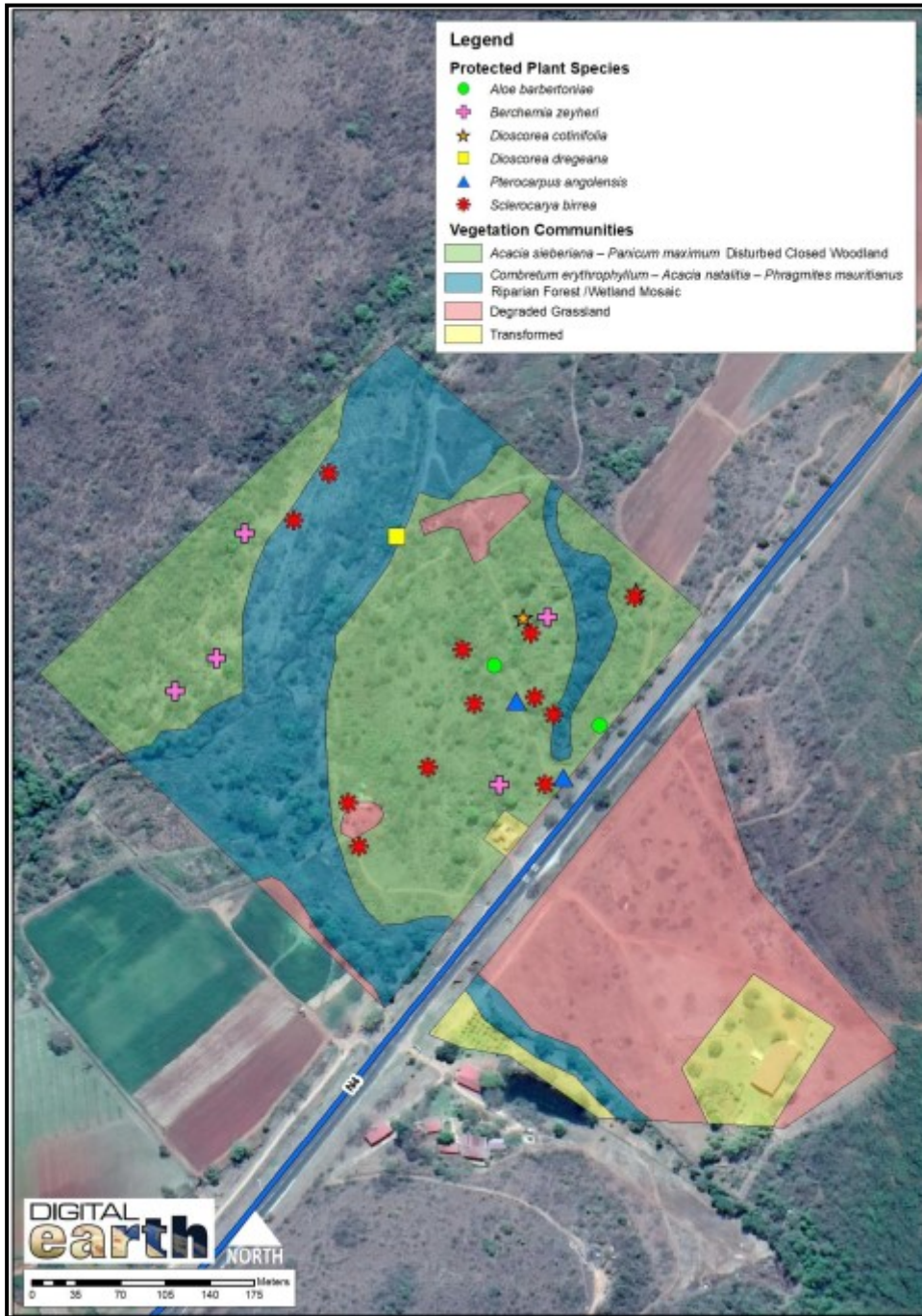


Figure 5: Vegetation communities identified within the Study Area



Figure 6: Site Ecological Importance of the Vegetation Communities in the Study Area

Provided the recommendations suggested in this report are followed, and the developer complies with all relevant legislation pertaining to the development activities (such as the NEMBA), there is no objection to the proposed developments in terms of the terrestrial ecosystems of the study area. However, if the development was to proceed without the implementation of the recommendations given above then we would object to the development application.

1.5.2 Wetland Ecology

The proposed fields are located in Schoemanskloof on either side of the N4 highway (Figure 2-1 and 2-2). The proposed development comprises two areas totalling 19 hectares (Figure 2-2). The Study Area for this report considered all aquatic ecosystems within 500 m of the proposed development, as required in terms of Government Notice 509 (26th August 2016). The Study Area for this report covered an area of 180 hectares but focussed in the area of the two proposed fields where are referred to here as the:

- upper (southern) field; and
- lower (northern) field

1.5.1.1 Context Aquatic Ecosystem Classification and Delineation

The proposed development could impact negatively on three hydro-geomorphic aquatic ecosystem types namely:

- Hillslope Seepage Wetlands;
- Mountain Stream; and
- Transitional Stream (Sterkspruit).



Figure 7: Aquatic Ecosystem Classification and Delineation – Proposed Fields.

In addition, two episodic drainage lines that carry stormwater could be affected and without mitigation these could development erosion dongas.

1.5.1.2 Sensitive Aquatic Habitats

All wetlands, watercourses, riparian zones and drainage lines within the proposed development area are ecologically sensitive and need protective measures.

1.5.1.3 Ecological and Functional Importance

The overall Ecological and Functional Importance of aquatic ecosystem types within the Study Area were rated as follows:

- Hillslope Seepage Wetlands: **Low**
- Mountain Stream: **Low**
- Transitional Stream (Sterkspruit): **Moderate**

1.5.1.4 Present Ecological State

The Present Ecological State of the potentially impacted aquatic ecosystems within the proposed development area were rated in February 2020 as follows:

- Hillslope Seepage Wetland
 - Wetland Health: Category D
- Mountain Stream
 - Fish: Category F
 - Riparian Vegetation: Category D
- Transitional Stream (Sterkspruit)
 - Aquatic Macroinvertebrates: Category D
 - Fish: Category D
 - Riparian Vegetation: Category B

The main causes of ecological degradation were associated with draining of hillslope seepage wetlands (on neighbouring properties), clearing of riparian vegetation for agricultural development, colonisation by alien invasive vegetation and Largemouth Bass.

1.4.1.5 Ecological Risks

Risks of the proposed development to aquatic ecosystems during land preparation are low and can be avoided by implementing appropriate buffer zones and not developing the left bank of the Sterkspruit. Operational risks of the proposed development to aquatic ecosystems concern aerial drift and runoff of pesticides, and this can be minimised by providing 15 m buffer zones of no development around all wetlands and riparian zones.

1.5.1.6 Recommendations

- **Authorisation**

Authorisation of the proposed development in relation to potential impacts on aquatic ecosystems is recommended on the grounds that the risks to aquatic ecosystems can be avoided or minimised by adhering to the recommended control measures as detailed in Appendix K. These are as follows:

- ❖ **Buffer Zones.** A buffer zone of no development within 15 m from the outer edge of both wetlands and all riparian zones is recommended, and a buffer zone of 3 m on either side of the two episodic drainage lines is recommended.
- ❖ **Exclusion Zone.** The left bank of the Sterkspruit should be left undeveloped to avoid the need for a stream crossing over the Sterkspruit.
- ❖ **Alien Invasive Vegetation.** Alien invasive vegetation within wetlands and proposed buffer zones must be controlled. Personnel tasked to control alien invasive vegetation should receive appropriate training in the following: methods and control measures; equipment and techniques; types of herbicides and dosages applied; mixing techniques; storage of chemicals and equipment; health and safety issues; plant identification; procedures for equipment washing; equipment maintenance; record keeping, inter alia.

- **Monitoring**

Monitoring of aquatic ecosystems is not considered necessary because of the low risks of the proposed development on aquatic biodiversity.

1.6 Social and economic aspects

The land on which the proposed agriculture, is to take place, is owned by the applicant and is currently classified as agricultural land. Sustainable farming on this property appears to be achievable.

- **Economy of the local and greater area**

Sustainable development ensures that we meet our present needs without compromising our ability to meet future needs. Considerations of sustainability become increasingly important as global climate change poses new challenges for the future of humanity and social issues become more relevant to the growing world population. As a moderate local player in the agricultural sector, Rooikraans Boerdery focuses on optimising the social and environmental impact of its operations, without compromising economic viability. It is the group's goal to position itself as employer and partner of choice for employees, communities, business initiatives and governments.

The proposed project encompasses all of the above and should be seen as having the potential to strengthen the local area economically.

- **The Rural Economy**

As a moderate sized employer, Rooikraans Boerdery plays an increasingly significant economic role in the Schoemanskloof Corridor and to some extent, the broader Mbombela area. As a farming company, they proactively support the socio-economic upliftment of the community residents of the areas in which we operate.

This project will play a role in affording the local community the chance to grow and develop in a positive social and economic way.

- **Local Employment**

The group provides permanent employment for a number of people. Employees are generally sourced from communities in close proximity to the farming operations and the wages and benefits earned support many more people than those directly employed.

1.7 Cultural aspects

1.7.1 Historical

No sites of heritage or archaeological significance were identified in the proposed project areas. Three sites (RS 1-3) was recorded during the field survey.

- Site RS 1 consists of a 3 meter long poorly defined stone-packed feature which is possibly either the ruined remains of a dwelling or a heap of stones removed to clear a field for agricultural purposes. The structure is not regarded as being of archaeological or heritage significance.
- Site RS 2 is an existing building currently used as farm staff quarters. It is not older than 60 years as evidenced by historical maps, therefore not under the ambit of the Act (25 of 1999). The structure is not regarded as being of archaeological or heritage significance.
- Site RS 3 is an existing building which is currently used as a function's venue. It is not older than 60 years as evidenced by historical maps and aerial photos, therefore not under the ambit of the Act.

In terms of section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA, 25 of 1999), no significant buildings or structures were located. In terms of section 35 of the NHRA, no archaeological sites were located. In terms of section 36 of the NHRA, no graves or gravesites and burial grounds were located. Due to certain areas of the study area having fairly long grass it is possible that some unmarked graves may have been overlooked during the survey.



Figure 8: Aerial image of the HIA survey sites.

Recommended management measures

Management objectives include not to impact on sites of heritage significance. Monitoring programmes which should be followed when a “chance find” of some heritage object or human remains occur, include the following:

- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction work.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible.
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken.
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).

1.7.2 Palaeontological

A palaeontological Impact Assessment was requested for the proposed clearing of natural vegetation for agricultural development on Portion 1 of Farm Sterkspruit JT, west of Nelspruit and east of Schoemanskloof, Mpumalanga Province. To comply with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA), a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) was completed for the proposed project and is presented hereunder.

The proposed site lies on Dwaalheuwel quartzite in the north, then Hekpoort basaltic andesite parallel to the main road. To the south of the road is a band of Strubenkop Formation mudrock and sandstone. The Sahrís palaeosensitivity map indicates that the Hekpoort formation is moderately sensitive but this is incorrect. Volcanic rocks do not preserve fossils. The map correlates with the Palaeotechnical Report for Mpumalanga that is incorrect.

Assuming that the geological mapping of the area at a resolution of 1:50 000 and the published literature, are correct, the area has insignificant to zero chance of preserving fossils. Based on this information it is recommended that no palaeontological site visit is required, and the project may proceed on the piece of land that is already disturbed by natural vegetation. It is also recommended that SAHRA updates the Palaeotechnical Report and the SAHRIS map for this area.

As far as the palaeontological heritage is concerned the project can continue and no further assessment is required.

2 Detailed description of the proposed development.

2.1 Water supply

Water will be supplied to the site via extraction within the ambit of existing water rights. In this regard Paul Odendaal has confirmed via email that the following water is available:

The distribution of Portion 1 of the Farm Sterkspruit's listing will be as follows:

- ❖ Remainder of land 1 - 100496 cubic meters from Sterkspruit withdrawal,
 - ❖ the 5.4ha available from the Crocodile River was acquired by previous the owner but there is no servitude to supply this to Portion 1 of Sterkspruit.
 - ❖ Remainder of Portion 45 - 64000 cubic meters from Sterkspruit withdrawal
 - ❖ Portion 65 - 24000 cubic meters from Sterkspruit withdrawal
 - ❖ Portion 46 did not have irrigated lands and no water rights
-
- Sterkspruit 1025 has a total of **29 ha**, of this a total of 14.6 ha of water rights was allocated to phase 1. The remaining 14.4 ha of water is sufficient to irrigate the proposed 12.74 ha of phase 2 fields. Please see copy of email confirmation inserted below.

“Sterkspruit 1025 (portion 5/272 and portion 13/288): 29 ha (11 ha from portion 13 + 18 ha from portion 5)

Water Balance Sterkspruit 1025

Total water allocated Sterkspruit 1025 (ha)	Water currently used (ha)	Water balance (ha)
29	14,6	14,4

2.2 Electrical supply

Electricity should this be required, will be supplied to the site via an existing powerline and transformer.

Sanitation and Waste

The development of macadamia trees will be an extension of existing agricultural activities in the area and would require no development of sanitation or waste facilities.

2.3 Access

Access to the site will be via an existing road. See layout and locality maps in this regard.

2.4 Storm water

It is not anticipated that runoff will increase from current site activities.

3 Prescribed Environmental Management Standards, Practices, Policies, Guidelines or Legislation

The following legislation, guidelines, departmental policies, environmental management instruments and/or other decision making instruments that have been developed or adopted by a competent authority in respect of activities associated with a development of this nature, were identified and considered in the preparation of this basic assessment report:

- a. Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983), as amended.
- b. DEA (2017), Guideline on Need and Desirability, Integrated Management Guideline Series 9, Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Pretoria, South Africa.
- c. Department of Environmental Affairs (2017), Public Participation guideline in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations, Department of Environmental Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa
- d. DEA (2010), Public Participation 2010, Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series 7, Department of Environmental Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa.
- e. DEA&DP (2010) Guideline on Alternatives, EIA Guideline and Information Document Series. Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (DEA&DP).

- f. DEAT (2002) Specialist Studies, Information Series 4, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria.
- g. DWA (2007), Guideline for Developments within a Floodline (Edition 1), Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Pretoria, South Africa.
- h. DWAF (2004) General Authorisation No. 399 in the Government Gazette No. 26187 dated 26 March 2004.
- i. Ferrar, A.A. & Lotter, M.C. 2007. Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan Handbook. Mpumalanga Tourism & Parks Agency, Nelspruit.
- j. Government Notice No. R. 543, R. 544, R. 545, R. 546 and R. 547 in Government Gazette No. 33306 of 18 June 2010.
- k. Haydorn, A.E.F. (2006) Rational Assessment of Development in Sensitive Environments (Ref: ENPLCRIT). Tel/Fax: (021) 887 4382. eMail: heydaef@adept.co.za
- l. National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA").
- m. NEM: PPA.
- n. NEM: PPA norms & standards;
- o. NEW: WA

4 Public Participation Process

The Public Participation Process (PPP) was undertaken according to Regulation 54 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, and took into consideration the Public Participation 2010 Guideline Document (DEA, 2010), as well as Regulation 660 of 5 June 2020.

The level of public participation was determined by taking into account the scale of the anticipated impacts of the proposed project, the sensitivity of the affected environment and the degree of controversy of the project, and the characteristics of the potentially affected parties. Based on the findings of the aforementioned consideration, there was no reason to elaborate on the minimum requirements of the public participation process outlined in the EIA Regulations, 2014 or use reasonable alternative methods for people desiring of but unable to participate in the process due to illiteracy, disability or any other disadvantage.

Potentially interested and affected parties were notified of the proposed application by –

- Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to the public. (APPENDIX E, Annexure A & B). There was no reasonable alternative site (Section D6).
- Giving written notice to owners and occupiers of land adjacent, (APPENDIX E; ANNEXURES C, D, G and H), and organs of state having jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity. The applicant, Rooikraans Boerdery, is the owner of the land. Consequently, a Background Information Document (BID) was prepared and distributed via email (APPENDIX E, Annexure C & D) to:

Table 8: List of Stakeholders

The owner or person in control of that land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land:

The applicant is the owner or person in control of the land.

Francois Hendrik Rall (Rooikraans Boerdery) (rallccc@hotmail.com)

The occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken:

The applicant occupies the site where the activity is to be undertaken (Rooikraans Boerdery). There was no reasonable alternative site (Section D 7).

Francois Hendrik Rall (Rooikraans Boerdery) (rallccc@hotmail.com)

Owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken:

Jan Schoeman			0844684516	'j.htransport@yahoo.com'
Hans Schoeman			0836315158	'martinslydenburg@xwi.co.za'
Thys van den Hoven				'golf@drakenzicht.co.za'
Falcon glen				falcon@beekmangroup.com

The municipality which has jurisdiction in the area:

Mbombela Municipality (MLM)

Sihle Mthembu (Sihle.Mthembu@mbombela.gov.za)

Any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity:

Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA)

Robyn Luyt (Rluyt@mpg.gov.za, 082 672 7868)

Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA)

Frans Krige (frans@mtpa.co.za, (084 232 2902)

Komilla Narasoo (knarasoo@mtpa.co.za)

Department of Agriculture

Mr Frans Mashubela (FransMas@nda.agric.za)

- Placing an advertisement in a local newspaper, the Lowvelder (APPENDIX E, Annexure E & F). No official Gazette existed at the time of the application. The proposed activity shall not have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or local municipality in which it will be undertaken.
- Lodging a copy of the Draft Basic Assessment and making it available for public and authority comment, from 28th July 2020 to the 13th August 2020, a period of more than 30 days. Registered I&AP's were contacted directly regarding the availability of the report.

In terms of regulation 55(1), all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity and all persons who submitted written comments or requested, in writing, to be registered were placed on the register (APPENDIX E, Annexure I & J).

A summary of the issues raised (**APPENDIX E, Annexure J**) -

Table 9: Comments and Responses

Comment on the Initial PPP

<p>Jan Schoeman</p>	<p>Wanted to be registered as a stakeholder</p>	<p>Steven Henwood (EAP)</p>	<p>Noted. Jan has been registered as a stakeholder.</p>
<p>Thys van den Hoven</p>	<p>Please keep us informed.</p> <p>Clearing of pristine indigenous vegetation adjacent to this particular water source is of great concern.</p> <p>These areas deserve protection and any clearing should be avoided. The possible presence of the endangered fish species needs investigation.</p> <p>The water use for the extended development needs to be explained. The water users downstream (including downstream from the canal) has already reported periodic lack of available water for household use with the recent establishment of current agricultural activities.</p> <p>In principal not against development if a decent buffer zone is implemented and water use clarified.</p>	<p>Steven Henwood (EAP)</p>	<p>Noted. Thank you for your feedback and response. It is always refreshing getting positive input into these processes.</p> <p>I have registered you in the stakeholders register and will keep you informed as and when new information is available.</p> <p>We have commissioned the following specialist studies to be done and the outcome of these will inform the planning and ultimately the viability of this project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial Ecology • Aquatic Ecology • Soil Analysis • Slope Analysis • Water Availability and balance

	<p>Good luck with the process. Would be interesting to see what angle the SFA will take on this.</p>		
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Comment on the Draft BAR

<p>M.Masango (DARDLEA)</p>	<p>MTPA must be consulted and be provided with an opportunity to comment on the draft BAR. Proof of such consultation must be provided in the final report.</p>	<p>Steven Henwood (EAP)</p>	<p>Noted. MTPA has been afforded the opportunity to comment on the DBAR. See Appendix E for proof..</p>
<p>M.Masango (DARDLEA)</p>	<p>Note that this Department will not consider authorising the removal of indigenous vegetation from land that is not arable. Please confirm that land that is not arable, due to <i>inter alia</i>, lack of sufficient water for irrigation, rockiness, steepness, excessive wetness, incorrect soil type etc., has been excluded accordingly.</p>	<p>Steven Henwood (EAP)</p>	<p>Noted. Please see the relevant section within this FBAR. In this regard the EAP has provided proof that the land is arable and that the layout as proposed has excluded all non-arable areas. All rocky area steep area and area that exhibit excessive wetness, incorrect soil type have been excluded from the layout.</p> <p>See Appendix F Annexure B with regard to sufficient water.</p>
<p>M.Masango (DARDLEA)</p>	<p>The final basic assessment report must provide proof that all potential and registered I&APs, including organs of state ,were provided with access to and an opportunity to comment on the draft BAR following submission of the application form, as per the requirements of Regulation 40(3).</p>	<p>Steven Henwood (EAP)</p>	<p>Noted. See Appendix E for proof. Also see this section of the FBAR</p>

M.Masango (DARDLEA)	The final basic assessment report must include an issues and responses report, as well as copies and responses to comments received from all I&APs, including these comments.	Steven Henwood (EAP)	Noted. See Appendix E for proof. Also see this section of the FBAR
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5 Need and Desirability

The Rooikraans Boerdery wishes to cultivate macadamias within the Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT farm. They intend to plant macadamias.

In order to cultivate the proposed field, the area must be cleared of the natural bush that occurs on the site. In addition to this, and due to the current agricultural scale of economy, the applicant wishes to extend his current farming area thus increasing the total area available for planting.

The desire to utilise the proposed field, was precipitated by the fact that the most economically viable option available to the owner is to optimize the use of existing resources, while adding further value by extending and incorporating additional sections of arable land. A large section adjacent to the proposed field is currently disturbed.

The proposed site is ideal for agriculture (specifically growing macadamias), as the soils, water and growing region are ideal.

6 Feasible and Reasonable Alternatives

6.1 Legislative Background

The very consideration of a development in terms of EIA is about the consideration of alternatives related to the development. The NEMA prescribes that all environmental impact assessments, which are to be utilised in informing an application for environmental authorisation, must identify and investigate the alternatives to the activity on the environment and include a description and comparative assessment of the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity and feasible and reasonable alternatives will have on the environment and on the community, that may be affected by the activity. If, however, after having identified and investigated alternatives, no feasible and reasonable alternatives exist, no comparative assessment of alternatives, beyond the comparative assessment of the preferred alternative and the option of not implementing the activity, is required during the assessment phase. In this instance, the EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority/DARDLEA with detailed, written proof of the investigation(s) undertaken and motivation indicating that no reasonable or feasible alternatives, other than the preferred alternative and the no-go option.

6.2 Definition of Alternatives

“Alternatives”, in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purposes and requirements of the activity, which may include the following types of alternatives:

- The property on which, or location where, it is proposed to undertake the activity;
 - Refers to both alternative properties as well as alternative sites on the same property.
- The type of activity to be undertaken;
 - Provision of public transport rather than increasing the capacity of roads.
- The design or layout of the activity;
 - Different architectural and or engineering designs.
 - Consideration of different spatial configurations of an activity on a particular site (Site Layout)
- The technology to be used in the activity;
 - Option of achieving the same goal by using a different method or process.
- The operational aspects of the activity;
- Demand
 - When a demand for a certain product or service can be met by some alternative means, i.e. the demand for electricity/storm water controls could be met by supplying more energy or using energy more efficiently by managing demand.
- Input
 - Input alternatives for projects that may use different raw materials or energy sources in their processes.
- Routing
 - Alternative routes generally applies to linear developments (pipeline routes).
- Scheduling and Timing
 - Where a number of measures might play a part in an overall programme, but the order in which they are scheduled will contribute to the overall effectiveness of the end result.
- Scale and Magnitude
 - Activities that can be broken down into smaller units and can be undertaken on different scales, i.e. for a housing development there could be the option 10, 15 or 20 housing units.
- The option of not implementing the activity (no-go option).
 - The no-go option is taken to be the existing rights on the property and this includes all the duty of care and other legal responsibilities that apply to the owner of the property. All the applicable permits must be in place for a land use to be an existing right.

The key criteria when identifying and investigating alternatives are that they should be “feasible” and “reasonable”. The “feasibility” and “reasonability” of and the need for alternatives must be determined by considering, *inter alia*, (a) the general purpose and requirements of the activity, (b) need and desirability, (c) opportunity costs, (d) the need to avoid negative impact altogether, (e) the need to minimise unavoidable negative impacts, (f) the need to maximise benefits, and (g) the need for equitable distributional consequences. The (development) alternatives must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. They must also aim to address the key significant impacts of the proposed residential development by maximising benefits and avoiding or minimising the negative impacts.

6.3 Identification and Investigation of Alternatives Including Motivations

Given the aforementioned definition and description of alternatives, alternatives for investigation in this assessment were first identified by considering whether the different types of alternatives could meet the general purposes and requirements of the need to expand Rooikraans Boerdery business model and offer increased capacity/services to the macadamia growers in the region, and subsequently constitute a comparable activity. Thereafter, the need for an alternative was assessed to determine whether it warranted further investigation. Certain alternatives could not be considered as legitimate alternatives for comparable assessment from the onset of the assessment process because they apply to aspects/parts of the proposed activity. Consequently, they were considered throughout the assessment process to address site-specific impacts when the need for mitigation was identified by the relevant specialist studies.

Purpose and Requirements of clearing and planting macadamias

The purpose for clearing and planting macadamias is to increase Rooikraans Boerdery business model.

Alternative No. 1: Property and Location

Purpose and Requirements

The development of the proposed site is a right held by the owners and will also improve the ability of the owner's to successfully run and operate their business in a financially viable manner. Moreover, the size and suitability of the proposed site as well as the fact that this site is owned by the applicant, precludes consideration of alternative properties. Because macadamias do not yield as much as other tree crops, it is necessary to have more trees for a viable operation. The addition of this "new area" to the existing macadamia crops will add immense value and improve the economic viability of the entire operation.

An alternative property does **not** meet the needs as described above. Neither does an alternative site, given that the proposed site is located adjacent to currently disturbed areas and that the site itself was rated as having a moderate to low biodiversity value. In addition to this and considering the aesthetic value and relatively high ecological sensitivity of properties and other sites in the area, an alternative location is **unable** to meet the needs as described. The applicant would thus like to plant and develop the site identified as field 1.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

Activity can only occur on land within close proximity to their current operation and moreover, the size and suitability of the proposed site as well as the fact that this site is owned by the applicant, precludes consideration of alternative properties. To suggest an alternative site in the surrounding ecologically sensitive areas would also be **unreasonable**.

An alternative location on the applicant's property was considered (north-eastern portion of the Farm Sterkspruit). Due to the ecological sensitivity of this area it would be unreasonable to consider this portion of the site.

Alternative No. 2: Type of Activity

Purpose and Requirements

The specific nature of this activity, fundamentally to increase Rooikraans Boerdery business model, does **not** afford alternative types of activities that can meet the same purposes or requirements, specifically providing the owners of the land the ability improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner, **cannot** be achieved by using an alternative type of activity. Consequently, this type of alternative is **not applicable**.

Alternative No. 3: Design and Layout

Purpose and Requirements

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner, **can** be achieved using different layout and or engineering designs, and by considering different spatial configurations of the development on the particular site (Site Layout).

Methodology

Specialist studies were undertaken during the assessment process to identify potential impacts on the environment and community/neighbours and recommend appropriate mitigations to avoid or minimise negative impacts or enhance beneficial impacts. Those mitigations informed the final and preferred Site Layout (Appendix A, Annexure B).

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

The Site Layout was designed to take cognisance of and address specific impacts. The assessment of the specific impacts associated with the Site Layout included a study of the nature of the impact, the extent and duration of the impact, the probability of the impact occurring, the degree to which the impact can be reversed, the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and the degree to which the impact can be mitigated (Section D 6).

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

Whilst alternative designs and or site layouts are reasonable, particularly given the need to avoid negative impacts or to minimise unavoidable negative impacts, the extent of those changes is restricted by the site itself and surrounding ecological sensitivities. Furthermore, the changes are informed by the findings contained in the relevant specialist studies. Consequently, this type of alternative had to be considered throughout the assessment process and evolve incrementally as and when the impacts were identified by the relevant specialist studies. The final and preferred site layout is an outcome of the aforementioned process or the 'end result'. The fact that it could not be predicted from the onset of the assessment process made it impossible to propose as an alternative for assessment.

Alternative No. 4: Technology

Purpose and Requirements

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner, **can** be met by this type of alternative, specifically by using different technologies (methods or processes during the construction)

Methodology

Various technologies for the planting of macadamias were evaluated by the project team. Specialist studies were undertaken during the assessment process to identify potential impacts on the environment and community and recommend appropriate mitigations to avoid or minimise negative impacts or enhance beneficial impacts. Those mitigations informed the final and preferred technologies and materials to be used.

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

Recommendations made regarding the utilisation of proper and suitable technologies to plant macadamias were undertaken to address specific impacts. The assessment of the specific impacts associated with the site layout included a comparison of the nature of the impact, the extent and duration of the impact, the probability of the impact occurring, the degree to which the impact can be reversed, the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and the degree to which the impact can be mitigated

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

The purpose and requirements of the proposed development **can** be achieved by using this type of alternative, 'technology'. Consequently, this type of alternative is applicable. In addition, alternative technologies were sought throughout the assessment process to address specific impacts identified by the specialist studies, in the manner described in the above-mentioned alternative for 'Design and Layout (Alternative No. 3).

Alternative No. 5: Operational Aspects

Purpose and Requirements

Whilst alternative operational aspects (procedures) can meet the purpose for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model, they **cannot** meet the purpose of realising the owner's right to improve, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner. Consequently, the proposed development has been proposed to directly address operational and management flaws that could not be accomplished by simply revising operational procedures.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

Comparative assessment of alternative operational aspects (procedures) against the development of planting macadamia trees, highlight that alternative operational procedures (within the existing ambit) could not reasonably achieve the same operational efficiency requirements that the proposed project would.

Alternative No. 6: Demand**Purpose and Requirements**

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner **cannot** be met by this type of alternative, specifically by reducing the demand (or need) for the proposed activity. The owner is entitled to expand current operations and in so doing improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner. Within reason this right cannot be unreasonably withheld.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner **cannot** be achieved by using this type of alternative, 'demand'. Consequently, this type of alternative is not applicable. Nevertheless, alternative means were sought throughout the assessment process to address specific impacts identified by the specialist studies, in the manner described in the above-mentioned alternative for 'Design and Layout (Alternative No. 3).

Alternative No. 7: Input**Purpose and Requirements**

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model region and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner **can** be met using different raw materials or energy sources.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

However, the need for alternative inputs (to address site-specific impacts) cannot be predicted at the onset of the assessment process and is, therefore, not reasonable. However, alternative raw materials or energy sources were sought throughout the assessment process to address specific impacts identified by the specialist studies, in the manner described in the above mentioned alternative for 'Design and Layout (Alternative No. 3).

Alternative No. 8: Routing

Purpose and Requirements

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner **cannot** be met using an alternative route. This specific type of alternative generally applies to linear developments, such as pipeline routes.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

This type of alternative, 'Routing', is not applicable. Never the less, alternative routes for internal services were sought throughout the assessment process to address specific impacts identified by the specialist studies, in the manner described in the above-mentioned alternative for 'Design and Layout (Alternative No. 3).

Alternative No. 9: Scheduling and Timing

Purpose and Requirements

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model as well as the services/capacity rendered to the macadamia growers in the region and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner **can** be met using alternative scheduling and timing, specifically changing the order in which activities are scheduled to contribute to the overall effectiveness of the end result.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

However, the need for alternative scheduling or timing (to address site-specific impacts) cannot be predicted at the onset of the assessment process and is, therefore, not reasonable. However, alternative scheduling or timing was sought throughout the assessment process to address specific

impacts identified by the specialist studies, in the manner described in the above-mentioned alternative for 'Design and Layout (Alternative No. 3). For example, rehabilitation should not be left until the end of construction, etc.

Alternative No. 10: Scale and Magnitude

Purpose and Requirements

The purpose and requirements for increasing Rooikraans Boerdery business model as well as the services/capacity rendered to the macadamia growers in the region and realising the owner's right to improve, successfully market, run and ultimately operate their business in a financially viable manner **cannot** be met using an alternative scale or magnitude, specifically a smaller physical footprint.

Methodology

NA

Criteria used to investigate and assess alternatives

NA

Reasoned explanation why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable or feasible

This type of alternative, 'Scale and Magnitude', is not applicable. The growing of macadamias is limited by financial and operational viability and this is directly linked to an economy of scale.

Alternative No. 11: No-go Option

The option of not implementing the activity (no-go option), was used as the benchmark against which all impacts associated with the proposed development were assessed.

Conclusion

Some types of alternatives were not applicable to the nature of the proposed activity, including its purpose or requirements ('Type of Activity', 'Technology', 'Demand', 'Routing' and 'Scale and Magnitude'). A range of different types of alternatives did exist, but not all warranted investigation ('Property and Location', 'Design and Layout', 'Input', 'Scheduling and Timing'). Based on the findings of the investigation that was undertaken (of 'Operational Aspects') and reasoned motivation there was no verifiable evidence for the existence of any reasonable and feasible alternative(s) other than the preferred option and the no-go option, at the time of this environmental impact assessment process. Consequently, no reasonable and feasible alternatives other than the preferred option and the no-go option were identified, described and assessed. Having said that, alternatives, specifically modifications and changes to activities in order to prevent and/or mitigate environmental impacts, were considered throughout the assessment process. The development proposal was amended in an incremental manner throughout the EIA process to address impacts and issues, as and when the need for mitigation was identified.

7 Environmental Impacts

The purpose of the assessment is to synthesise and analyse information relevant to the environmental impacts of a proposal. In order to achieve this, two elements, namely the outline of methodology used and the systematic assessment of the impacts are required.

The environmental significance scale is an attempt to evaluate the importance of a particular impact. This evaluation needs to be undertaken in the relevant context, as an impact can be ecological, economic, social, or all of the aforementioned. The evaluation of the significance of an impact relies heavily on the values of the person making the judgement. For this reason, impacts of especially a social nature need to reflect the values of the affected society.

Sub-Section 7.4 identifies the issues associated with the proposed development, providing the significance scale and mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. Section 7.1 provides an explanatory note on the methodology adopted for assessing the significance of the identified impacts.

To facilitate informed decision-making, EIA's must endeavour to come to terms with the significance of the potential environmental impacts associated with particular development activities. Despite their attempts at providing a completely objective and impartial assessment of the environmental implications of development activities, EIA processes can never completely escape the subjectivity inherent in attempting to define significance. Recognising this, we have attempted to address potential subjectivity in the current process as follows:

- Being explicit about the difficulty of being completely objective in the determination of significance, as outlined above.
- Developing an explicit methodology for assigning significance to impacts and outlining this methodology in detail in this BAR. Having an explicit methodology not only forces the assessor to come to terms with the various facets contributing toward determination of significance, thereby avoiding arbitrary assignment, but also provides the reader of the BAR with a clear summary of how the assessor derived the assigned significance.
- Wherever possible, differentiating between the likely significance of potential environmental impacts as experienced by the various affected parties.

Although these measures may not totally eliminate subjectivity, they provide an explicit context within which to review the assessment of impacts.

7.1 Assessment Methodology

This section outlines the methodology used to assess the significance of the potential environments impacts. For each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITUDE and DURATION (time scale) are described. These criteria are used to ascertain the significance of the impact, firstly in the case of no mitigation and then with the most effective mitigation measure(s) in place. The mitigation described represents the full range of plausible and pragmatic measures and does not imply that they would or should be implemented. The tables below show the scale used to assess these variables, and define each of the rating categories.

Table 10: Assessment criteria for the evaluation of impacts

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Extent or spatial influence of impact	Regional	Beyond 5 km of the proposed activity.
	Local	Within 5 km of the proposed activity.
	Site specific	On site or within 100 m of the site boundary.
Magnitude of impact (at the indicated spatial scale)	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>severely</i> altered.
	Medium	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>notably</i> altered.
	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>slightly</i> altered.
	Very Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are <i>negligibly</i> altered.
	Zero	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes remain <i>unaltered</i> .
Duration of impact	Construction	Up to 2 years.
	Short Term	0-5 years (after construction).
	Medium Term	5-15 years (after construction).
	Long Term	More than 15 years (after construction).

The SIGNIFICANCE of an impact is derived by taking into account the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. The means of arriving at the different significance ratings is explained in Table 11.

Table 11: Definition of significance ratings

SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS	LEVEL OF CRITERIA REQUIRED
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High magnitude with a regional extent and long term duration. High magnitude with either a regional extent and medium term duration or a local extent and long term duration. Medium magnitude with a regional extent and long term duration.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High magnitude with a local extent and medium term duration. High magnitude with a regional extent and short term duration or a site specific extent and long term duration. High magnitude with either a local extent and short term duration or a site specific extent and medium term duration. Medium magnitude with any combination of extent and duration except site specific and short term or regional and long term. Low magnitude with a regional extent and long term duration.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High magnitude with a site specific extent and short term duration. Medium magnitude with a site specific extent and short term duration. Low magnitude with any combination of extent and duration except site specific and short term. Very low magnitude with a regional extent and long term duration.
Very low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low magnitude with a site specific extent and short term duration. Very low magnitude with any combination of extent and duration except regional and long term.
Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero magnitude with any combination of extent and duration.

Once the significance of an impact has been determined, the PROBABILITY of this impact occurring as well as the CONFIDENCE in the assessment of the impact, are estimated using the rating systems outlined in Table 12 and Table 13 respectively. It is important to note that the significance of an impact should always be considered in concert with the probability of that impact occurring. Lastly the REVERSIBILITY is estimated using the rating system outlined in Table 14.

Table 12: Definition of probability ratings

PROBABILITY RATINGS	CRITERIA
Definite	Estimated greater than 95 % chance of the impact occurring.
Highly probable	Estimated 80 to 95 % chance of the impact occurring.
Probable	Estimated 20 to 80 % chance of the impact occurring.
Possible	Estimated 5 to 20 % chance of the impact occurring.
Unlikely	Estimated less than 5 % chance of the impact occurring.

Table 13: Definition of confidence ratings

CONFIDENCE RATINGS	CRITERIA
Certain	Wealth of information on and sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact.
Sure	Reasonable amount of useful information on and relatively sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact.
Unsure	Limited useful information on and understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing this impact.

Table 14: Definition of reversibility ratings

REVERSIBILITY RATINGS	CRITERIA
Irreversible	The activity will lead to an impact that is permanent.
Long Term	The impact is reversible within 2 to 10 years after construction.
Short Term	The impact is reversible within the 2 years of construction.

7.2 Subjectivity in Assigning Significance

To facilitate informed decision-making, EIA's must endeavour to come to terms with the significance of the potential environmental impacts associated with particular development activities. Despite their attempts at providing a completely objective and impartial assessment of the environmental implications of development activities, EIA processes can never completely escape the subjectivity inherent in attempting to define significance. Recognising this, we have attempted to address potential subjectivity in the current process as follows:

- Being explicit about the difficulty of being completely objective in the determination of significance, as outlined above.
- Developing an explicit methodology for assigning significance to impacts and outlining this methodology in detail in this BAR. Having an explicit methodology not only forces the assessor to come to terms with the various facets contributing toward determination of significance, thereby avoiding arbitrary assignment, but also provides the reader of the BAR with a clear summary of how the assessor derived the assigned significance.
- Wherever possible, differentiating between the likely significance of potential environmental impacts as experienced by the various affected parties.

Although these measures may not totally eliminate subjectivity, they provide an explicit context within which to review the assessment of impacts.

7.3 Consideration of Cumulative Impacts

The National Environmental Management Act requires the consideration of cumulative impacts as part of any environmental assessment process. EIA's have traditionally, however, failed to come to terms with such impacts, largely as a result of the following considerations:

- Cumulative effects may be local, regional or global in scale and dealing with such impacts requires co-ordinated institutional arrangements; and
- EIA's are typically carried out on specific developments, whereas cumulative impacts may result from broader biophysical, social and economic considerations, which typically cannot be addressed at the project level.

In terms of the proposed agriculture and new processing plant the following cumulative impacts have specifically been identified:

- Storm water control.
- Loss of indigenous vegetation.
- Loss of topsoil and sedimentation
- Use of pesticides

7.4 Construction Phase Impacts

The construction phase impacts are those impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment that would occur during the construction³ phase of the proposed project. They are inherently temporary in duration but may have longer lasting effects. The construction phase impacts could potentially include:

The bio-physical issues identified include:

- Fauna and Flora (Destruction of habitat)
- Impact on wetland
- Loss of topsoil / Soil Erosion
- Ground and surface water impact

³ In this regard construction should be interpreted as those activities associated with the clearing and planting of the proposed fields as well as those of developing the processing plant.

- Geology and soils

The socio-economic impacts identified include:

- Noise pollution
- Visual pollution
- Traffic impact
- Historical impact
- Employment Opportunities (+)

A summary of the construction phase impacts (assessed within the Final BAR) is provided below.

Table 15: Summary of construction impacts

Ref. (Pg)	Description of impact	Significance of Impact	
		Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Construction Phase Impacts			
52	Fauna and Flora	Medium (-)	Low (-)
55	Monocultures and the impact of insects	Moderate	Low (-)
56	Aquatic Ecosystems	Medium (-)	Low (-)
58	Historical	Low (-)	Low (-)
59	Loss of Topsoil and Soil Erosion (Hydrological)	Medium (-)	Low (-)
61	Ground and Surface Water Impact	Medium (-)	Low (-)
62	Noise Pollution	Medium (-)	Low (-)
63	Visual Impact	Medium (-)	Low (-)
64	Employment Opportunities	Low (+)	High (+)

A summary of the integrated construction phase impacts:

Table 16: Summary of integrated construction impacts for Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site specific/ Local	Site specific/ Local
Magnitude	High (-)	Medium Low (-)
Duration	Construction	Construction
Significance	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Highly Probable	Highly Probable
Confidence	Certain	
Reversibility	Short Term	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

7.4.1 Fauna and Flora

Description of the environment

Two untransformed and one degraded vegetation communities were identified within the study area on Sterkspruit.

- *Combretum erythrophyllum* – *Acacia natalitia* – *Phragmites mauritianus*
- Riparian Forest /Wetland Mosaic *Acacia sieberiana* – *Panicum maximum* Disturbed Closed Woodland
- Degraded Grassland.

Table 17: Fauna and Flora

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Regional	Site
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Moderate (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Low (-)	Low (-)
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

The Riparian Forest / Wetland Mosaic community is representative of Legogote Sour Bushveld, a nationally Threatened Ecosystem (VU). It is also situated within an area assessed as CBA: Irreplaceable by the MBSP, and potentially holds a number of NT mammal and bird species. Conservation Importance (CI) is therefore High. Functional Integrity is High, and most of the community only contains low levels of alien plant infestation. The combination of High CI and High FI results in a BI of **High**. Receptor Resilience (RR) is assessed as **Low** as the riparian zone would be slow to rehabilitate after degradation. When the High BI is integrated with a Low RR it results in a Site Ecological Importance (SEI) of **High**. (Table 18)

The Disturbed Closed Woodland vegetation community is mapped as occurring within a VU vegetation type (Legogote Sour Bushveld). However, the community has only has Medium CI as it is not fully representative of Legogote Sour Bushveld due to high levels of alien plant infestation and disturbance. Additionally, certain areas contain piles of building rubble and a large compost heap. The FI is rated as Medium as a result which, when combined with the Medium CI results in a BI of **Medium**. The Receptor Resilience (RR) is assessed as Medium as savanna reverts back relatively quickly. When integrated with the Medium BI the SEI of the vegetation community is assessed as **Medium** (Table 18)

The Degraded Grassland community is not representative of Legogote Sour Bushveld as it had been extensively modified by overgrazing, bush clearing and other factors, but is still situated within an ESA. It therefore has Medium CI. The FI is Low due to the degradation present. When these two are combined it results in a BI of **Low**. RR is rated as Medium as, given time, this community would revert back to savanna. When the RR and BI assessments are combined, the SEI is **Low** (Table 18).

Table 18: Overview of the calculation of Site Ecological Importance of Vegetation Communities in the Study Area

Assessment Criteria	Vegetation Communities / Habitats			
	Riparian Forest / Wetland Mosaic	Disturbed Closed Woodland	Degraded Grassland	Transformed
Conservation Importance	High	Medium	Medium	Very Low
Functional Integrity	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Biodiversity Importance	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Receptor Resilience	Low	Medium	Medium	High
SITE ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE	High	Medium	Low	Very Low

Mitigation measures

- In order to comply with the National Environmental: Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as well as the Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983), and due to the High SEI assessment, no development is to take place within Riparian or Wetland areas, and a conservation buffer of 15 m from the boundary of all perennial watercourses and a buffer of 3 m from ephemeral drainage lines is recommended.
- No development is recommended on the northern bank of the Sterkspruit. Access to this side would require the construction of a fairly significant bridge over sensitive riparian vegetation, and would probably lead to an increase of alien plant infestation as many seeds are spread by vehicle tyres.
- All protected trees larger than 6 m or with a breast diameter of more than 30 cm should remain undisturbed. This includes the larger protected trees such as *Sclerocarya birrea*, *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Berchemia zeyheri*, as listed in Table 9.
- Natural areas where orchards are to be planted should be checked by a suitably experienced botanist prior to construction to locate any conservation-important species. These species should be translocated into adjacent untransformed vegetation.
- All existing and proposed roads should contain adequate stormwater drainage and erosion control measures.
- In order to comply with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983), all listed invasive exotic plants as indicated in Appendix 1 should be targeted and controlled. This may necessitate the compilation of an alien plant control plan as at least 19 declared invasive species were recorded during fieldwork. Species such as * *Rubus cuneifolius* occur in particularly large colonies.
- Weeds will inevitably establish around the proposed agricultural lands and it is important that weed control, if involving herbicides, be managed correctly so as to reduce the impact on the adjacent natural vegetation. Regular inspections should be made to determine if any additional alien plants have established.
- Poaching of plant or animal resources could be a threat. If any external labour teams are used during construction, then these teams should preferably be accommodated off site; if this is not possible then teams should be carefully monitored to ensure that no unsupervised access to plant and animal resources takes place.

Provided the recommendations suggested in ecology report are followed, there is no objection to the proposed developments on Sterkspruit in terms of the terrestrial ecosystems of the study area.

Cumulative impact

The clearing and subsequent loss of limited and degraded indigenous vegetation, is unavoidable. This would add to the overall loss of indigenous vegetation within this area.

However, sections of the surrounding vegetation show signs of previous impact, which detracts from its localized conservation importance. If, combined with concerted efforts to and buffer areas potential loss of indigenous vegetation may be adequately compensated.

7.4.2 Mono- cultures and the impact on insects

Description of the environment

Insects play a very important role in pollinating both local indigenous vegetation and, food crops planted by humans. Importantly, the majority of food crops are pollinated by bees and dwindling colonies pose a threat to agriculture. But while pesticides play a major role in declining bee numbers, monocultures and a lack of biodiversity are a greater problem.

Orchards across South Africa are expanding rapidly, and it is estimated that the number of beehives available for pollination will have to double over the next decade to meet demand.

Table 19: Monocultures and impact on insects

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

Calculations have shown that 65 000 hives are required for the deciduous fruit industry as it stands, with an additional 30 000 needed during the next decade as new orchards come into production. The seed and berry industries collectively require 50 000 hives over the next 10 years. The macadamia industry needs 160 000 beehives to optimally pollinate the current 40 000ha of macadamias, yet the industry is set to double in size over the next decade⁴.

Without proper mitigation measures put into place this impact has been rated as having a moderate to high impact significance. This may be reduced to **Low** with the correct implementation of mitigation measures inserted below.

Recommended management measures

- It is recommended that trees such as litchi or citrus are also planted on the farm to supplement the bees' nectar requirement. To this effect, African blue basil, lavender, and aloes should be considered.
- Pesticides may only be applied when absolutely necessary, especially while there are still blossoms in the orchard. Always follow the instructions on the label.
- Do not spray in conditions where spray can drift onto hives or lands supporting bees.
- Early morning in the Lowveld is already hot enough for the bees to come out and forage, so night spraying is advisable.
- Avoid tank-mixing insecticides and fungicides.
- Warn beekeepers and neighbouring farmers at least 48 hours before applying pesticides so that they can move or cover their bees.
- Consider drift onto natural bush where other beneficial insects reside.
- Placing hives in dappled shade protects against extreme heat, and placing them on stands protects against honey badgers and ants.

⁴ Extract from an article in Farmers Weekly. Inputs from *Dr Hannelie Human at hhuman@zoology.up.ac.za, Dr Schaik Schoeman at schalk@arc.agric.za, Mike Allsopp at allsoppm@arc.agric.za, and Inge Lotter at inge.lotter@gmail.com*

Cumulative impact

None.

7.4.3 Impact on Aquatic Ecosystems

Description of the environment

The proposed fields are located in Schoemanskloof on either side of the N4 highway (Figure 2-1 and 2-2). The proposed development comprises two areas totalling 19 hectares (Figure 2-2). The Study Area for this report considered all aquatic ecosystems within 500 m of the proposed development, as required in terms of Government Notice 509 (26th August 2016). The Study Area for this report covered an area of 180 hectares but focussed in the area of the two proposed fields where are referred to here as the:

- upper (southern) field; and
- lower (northern) field

The proposed development could impact negatively on three hydro-geomorphic aquatic ecosystem types namely:

- Hillslope Seepage Wetlands;
- Mountain Stream; and
- Transitional Stream (Sterkspruit).

In addition, two episodic drainage lines that carry stormwater could be affected and without mitigation these could development erosion dongas.

Table 20: Impact on aquatic ecosystems

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site	Site
Magnitude	High (-)	Medium (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Moderate (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Highly Probable	Probable
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

The overall Ecological and Functional Importance of aquatic ecosystem types within the Study Area were rated as follows:

- *Hillslope Seepage Wetlands (Low)*
- *Mountain Stream (Low); and*
- *Transitional Stream (Sterkspruit) (Moderate).*

Construction Phases

Impact of Land Preparation on Aquatic Habitats

In the absence of mitigation, land preparation, including vegetation clearing and bulk earthworks, is likely to have the following impacts on aquatic ecosystems and drainage lines:

- **Hillslope Seepage Wetlands.** Two Hillslope Seepage Wetlands in the proposed lower field cover an area of 0.6 hectares and support a moderate diversity of obligate wetland plant species and low levels of alien invasive vegetation. Seepage wetlands are threatened because they are easily drained and transformed for other land uses;
- **Mountain Stream.** A seasonal Mountain Stream runs through both proposed fields over a distance of 440 m. The riparian zone provides an important function in terms of erosion control;
- **Transitional Stream.** The Sterkspruit flows through the proposed lower field over a distance of 420 m. There was no nearby stream crossing to access proposed cultivation on the left bank, so cultivation here would need a new culvert or bridge to enable vehicles to access the left bank. A stream crossing could have negative implications for the ecological state of the Sterkspruit and is therefore not recommended, particularly in view of the small size (2.2 hectares) of proposed cultivation on the left bank; and
- **Drainage Lines.** Two episodic drainage lines that carry stormwater run through the proposed lower field

Operational Phase

Impact of Pesticides on Surface Water Quality

Aerial drift and runoff of pesticides during the Operational Phase could impact negatively on the biodiversity of the Sterkspruit. Taxa sensitive to water quality deterioration recorded in this stream include *Demoreptus* sp., Psephenidae, Tricorythidae, *Amphilius uranoscopus*, *Chiloglanis pretoriae* and *C. bifurcus*. With the proposed buffer zones in place the proposed cultivation is expected to have no measurable impact on the flow regime or wetland habitat during operation, so these aspects were rated as “1” (Appendix K). However, aerial drift and runoff of pesticides could impact surface water quality and sensitive taxa, so these aspects were rated as “2”. The spatial scale of the potential impacts of pesticides on aquatic ecosystems is expected to be limited to the project area, so this aspect was rated as “1”. The duration of this impact could extend between one month to one year, so this aspect was rated as “2”. The average frequency of spraying is likely to be monthly, so this aspect was rated as “3”. The probability that aerial drift will impact negatively on aquatic ecosystems is unlikely, so frequency of impact was rated as “1”. Potential impacts of aerial drift on aquatic ecosystems will need effort to detect, so this aspect was rated as “3”. The overall risk of pesticides on aquatic ecosystems during operation is rated with moderate confidence, as **Low**.

Cumulative Impacts

The most likely developments in the vicinity of Rooikrans in the near future is further clearing of vegetation for cultivation, particularly expansion of agricultural activities. This is certain to increase water demands and also likely to increase sediment runoff into receiving watercourses. However, sediment runoff is expected to decline once orchards are established, and then the biggest threat to the watercourse is likely to be associated with runoff of pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers. The cumulative impacts on water quality may therefore be significant, and this highlights the need for terrestrial vegetation buffer zones to protect watercourses from runoff from surrounding orchards.

Mitigation measures

Direct impacts on aquatic ecosystems can be avoided, and indirect impacts can be minimised, by implementing the following:

- **Buffer Zones:** re-alignment of the proposed fields to ensure that no development takes place within 15 m from the edge of the two wetlands and all riparian areas, and within 3 m on either side of the two drainage lines, as shown in Figure 5-3 of the aquatic report; and
- **Exclusion Zone:** the left bank of the Sterkspruit should be left undeveloped to avoid the need for a stream crossing over the Sterkspruit.

With the proposed buffer zones and exclusion zone in place the proposed cultivation is expected to have no measurable impact on the flow regime, water quality or wetland habitat during construction, so in the Risk Assessment Matrix these aspects were rated as “1” (Appendix K). However, general disturbance in the area is likely to create conditions suitable for further spread of alien invasive vegetation, so the potential impact on biota was rated as “2”. The spatial scale and duration of the potential impacts of land preparation are expected to be zero, so these aspects were rated “1”. The probability that the proposed re-aligned fields will impact negatively on aquatic ecosystems is highly unlikely, so frequency of activity and frequency of impact were rated as “1”. The extent of direct impacts will be easily observed, and so detection was rated as “1”. The overall risk of the re-aligned development on aquatic ecosystems is rated with high confidence, as **Low**.

7.4.3 Historical and Palaeontological

Description of the environment

No sites of heritage or archaeological significance were identified in the proposed project areas. Three sites (RS 1-3) was recorded during the field survey.

- Site RS 1 consists of a 3 meter long poorly defined stone-packed feature which is possibly either the ruined remains of a dwelling or a heap of stones removed to clear a field for agricultural purposes. The structure is not regarded as being of archaeological or heritage significance.
- Site RS 2 is an existing building currently used as farm staff quarters. It is not older than 60 years as evidenced by historical maps, therefore not under the ambit of the Act (25 of 1999). The structure is not regarded as being of archaeological or heritage significance.
- Site RS 3 is an existing building which is currently used as a function’s venue. It is not older than 60 years as evidenced by historical maps and aerial photos, therefore not under the ambit of the Act.

In terms of section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA, 25 of 1999), no significant buildings or structures were located. In terms of section 35 of the NHRA, no archaeological sites were located. In terms of section 36 of the NHRA, no graves or gravesites and burial grounds were located.

Due to certain areas of the study area having fairly long grass it is possible that some unmarked graves may have been overlooked during the survey.

Table 21: Heritage impacts

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site	Site
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Low (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

No sites of cultural importance were identified on the site. The significance of this impact is thus **low**.

Mitigation measures

Management objectives include not to impact on sites of heritage significance. Monitoring programmes which should be followed when a “chance find” of some heritage object or human remains occur, include the following: The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction work.

- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).

If all proposed activities are kept within the clearable areas and mitigation measures are implemented then this impact is of potentially **low** significance.

Cumulative impact

None

7.4.5 Loss of topsoil and soil erosion

One of the potential impacts of clearing and cultivation is the loss of topsoil and sedimentation of the downstream environment. This is due to the clearing of land, which leads to the runoff from the site having a high sediment load. Potential sedimentation is therefore of particular concern.

Description of the environment

The fields are located within a versatile topographical unit. Increased runoff due to agricultural activities would increase the potential loss of soil. The surrounding areas are all vulnerable to erosion if not managed correctly. The proximity of the fields to streams and wetlands, increases the possibility of these streams being silted up if proper stormwater management is not implemented.

Table 22: Loss of topsoil and soil erosion.

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

Where possible, clearing and agricultural activities should be scheduled to occur outside of the rainy period, thereby reducing the volume of runoff during clearing and planting. If this is not possible then extra precaution needs to be taken to reduce this impact. This potential impact is considered to be of **low significance** with mitigation measures implemented.

Mitigation measures

- Outflow from cut-off drains and stormwater diversions should be attenuated sufficiently to prevent erosion of receiving environment
- Topsoil must be windrowed along the edge of the footprint, including in situ vegetation.
- Adequate stormwater measures must be installed to ensure runoff does not result in erosion and export of soils, particularly topsoil.
- Clearing activities in and around watercourses should be planned for the dry season, to reduce likelihood of sedimentation of same watercourses.
- The contractor must ensure that all vehicles and equipment are in a sound state of repair and do not leak hydrocarbons onto the ground beneath.
- All existing roads must have suitable erosion containment measures in place.
- All residual material must be removed once no longer needed, to ensure they do not inhibit the restoration of ecological function to the area, especially in the buffer zones.

Cumulative impact

One of the potential impacts of clearing and planting is the sedimentation of downstream environments. This is due to the clearing of land, which leads to the runoff from the site having a high sediment load. Potential sedimentation of the tributary is therefore of particular concern.

7.4.6 Ground and Surface water impact

During clearing, planting and the construction of the processing plant, pollutants may find their way into drainage channels and watercourses. Typical sources of pollution include oils and fuels from vehicles.

Description of the environment

Due to the fact that the site is in close proximity to various streams that drain into the Houtbosloop, the possible impact of agricultural activities is a reality and should therefore be assessed.

Table 23: Ground and Surface Water Impact

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

Surface and Groundwater pollution can be caused by various activities during the clearing and cultivation phase if not properly managed. These activities include:

- Preparation of fields -
 - Levelling of sites
 - Production of litter from staff
 - Inadequate ablution facilities
 - Construction and operation of storm water management system
 - Increase in surface run-off water due to hardened surfaces
 - Oil dripping from standing vehicles
 - Spills from servicing or re-fuelling
 - Leaks from stored fuel and oil

Mitigation measures

- All maintenance and repair work of vehicles will be carried out within an area designated for this purpose, equipped with the necessary pollution containment measures.
- The ground under the servicing and refuelling areas must be protected against pollution caused by spills and/or tank overfills.
- In the event of a breakdown or emergency repair, any accidental spillage must be cleaned up or removed immediately.
- All equipment and machinery must be maintained in good order. Regular checks must be undertaken for leaks and any found must be immediately repaired.
- The farm manager must ensure that reasonable precautions are taken to prevent the pollution of the ground and water resources on and adjacent to the sites during the clearing and cultivation phase.
- No natural watercourse is to be used for the cleaning of tools or any other apparatus. This includes for purposes of bathing, or the washing of clothes etc. All washing operations will take place at a location where wastewater can be disposed of in an acceptable manner.
- The farm manager must maintain good housekeeping practices that ensure that all work sites are kept tidy and litter free, ensuring no runoff of refuse into surrounding watercourses.
- No spills may be hosed down into the surrounding natural environment. All contaminated soil is to be excavated to the depth of contaminant penetration, placed in 200 litre drums and removed to an appropriate registered landfill site.
- A drainage diversion system is to be installed to divert run-off from areas of potential pollution. Internal storm water reticulation is to be constructed early on in the project in order to significantly reduce the storm water effluent during clearing and planting,

- There should be monitoring and inspection of the site's drainage system to ensure that the water flow is unobstructed.

Cumulative impact

There are no cumulative impacts associated with this impact.

7.4.7 Noise pollution

Description of the environment

The area has a rural agricultural and natural sense of place.

Table 24: Noise Pollution

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

Clearing and agricultural activities, vehicles and personnel on site would cause an increase in noise in the area, which may impact negatively on adjoining landowners and users. This impact is considered of **moderate** significance prior to mitigation and could be reduced to **low**.

Mitigation measures

Impacts of noise generation during clearing, planting and construction in general could be mitigated by ensuring that all regulations relating to noise generation are observed and by restricting work to normal working hours. Further to this the following mitigation measures are of relevance:

- Landowners and neighbours should be informed prior to any activities that are bothersome taking place.
- Notify adjacent landowners of after-hours work and of any other activity that could cause a nuisance.
- No loud music is permitted on site.
- Noise from labourers to be controlled
- If noise levels at the boundaries of the site exceed 7dB above ambient levels, then the local health authorities are to be informed.
- Respond to community complaints with regard to noise generation, taking reasonable action to eliminate and/or minimise the impact.
- Where complaints cannot be addressed to the satisfaction of all parties, then the farm manager will, upon instruction by the ECO, provide an independent and registered Noise Monitor to undertake a survey of the noise output levels. Recommendations to reduce noise to legislated levels must be implemented.

This potential impact could be readily managed by effective implementation of an EMP.

Cumulative impact

None

7.4.8 Visual Impact – “Sense of Place”

Description of the environment

The clearing and planting of the fields as well as the construction of a processing plant, could have a visual impact on the scenic views and sense of place immediately surrounding the sites.

Sense of place refers to a unique experience of an environment by a user, based on his or her cognitive experience of the place. Visual criteria and specifically the visual character of an area (informed by a combination of aspects such as topography, level of development, vegetation, noteworthy features, cultural / historical features, current landuse, etc...) play a significant role.

A visual impact on the sense of place is one that alters the visual landscape to such an extent that the user experiences the environment differently, and more specifically, in a less appealing or less positive light.

The most noteworthy aspect contributing to the sense of place of the proposed development area, is the presence of open farmland, undeveloped and natural bush.

Table 25: Visual Impact – “Sense of Place”.

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

The anticipated visual impact of clearing and cultivating (due to the natural surroundings on the property) on the visual character of the landscape is expected to be of **moderate** significance and may be mitigated to **low**.

Mitigation measures

- In terms of screening, all existing vegetation on the periphery of the site is to be maintained as a visual buffer. This should be a minimum of 20 meters.
- This visual buffer zone must systematically have alien species removed and the natural vegetation remaining should be augmented with additional indigenous species.
- In terms of all infrastructure, it is recommended the access road and all structures be planned so that the unnecessary clearing of vegetation is avoided. This implies making use of already disturbed sites rather than pristine areas wherever possible and avoiding large tree specimens and dense established vegetation areas.
- Mitigation of visual impacts associated with the clearing, albeit temporary, entails proper planning, management and rehabilitation. In addition, it is vital that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed.
- The fields and buildings must be maintained in a neat and visually acceptable state throughout the operational life.

Cumulative impact

There are no cumulative impacts associated with this impact.

7.4.9 Employment opportunities

Description of the environment

There will definitely be a positive economic impact during the clearing and planting phase as temporary employment will be provided through the installation of services as well as the actual clearing, grubbing and planting. There is the potential for local suppliers to also benefit from the proposed activity.

This positive impact will, however, be negated if out-of-town contractors are employed who utilise non-local workers and make use of supplies brought in from other provinces (i.e. Gauteng). If local labour and suppliers are utilised during the construction phase this potential **positive** socio-economic impact will go from a **low to high (+) significance**.

Table 26: Employment opportunities

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Low (+)	Medium (+)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Low (+)	High (+)
Probability	Probable	Probable
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Reversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Cumulative impact

Not applicable.

7.5 Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Control Officer

As alluded to under Section 6 and 7, all of the aforementioned construction phase impacts could be addressed and minimised by the development and effective implementation of an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). Accordingly, a draft EMPr for both construction and operational phases will be prepared (see draft report attached as **Appendix F; Annexure A**). Prior to construction, an appropriately qualified environmental consultant should ensure that the draft EMPr be amended to take cognisance of any further requirements included in the RoD. This EMPr should be incorporated into the Civil Tender Document, since this would ensure that:

- The Contractor is made aware of the EMPr “up front”;
- The EMPr is presented in a form and language familiar to the Contractor;
- The Contractor is able to cost for compliance with the EMPr; and
- The EMPr is binding within a well-developed legal framework.

To give appropriate effect to the environmental controls, it is essential that this EMPr be enforced by an appropriately qualified, independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The roles and responsibilities of the ECO should include:

- Ensuring that the necessary environmental authorisations and permits have been obtained;
- Monitoring and verifying that the EMPr is adhered to at all times and taking action if the specifications are not followed;
- Monitoring and verifying that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum;
- Reviewing and approving construction method statements with input from the Engineers;

- Assisting the Contractor in finding environmentally responsible solutions to problems;
- Giving a report back on the environmental issues at the monthly site meetings and other meetings that may be called regarding environmental matters;
- Keeping records of all activities/ incidents on Site in the Site Diary concerning the environment;
- Inspecting the site and surrounding areas regularly with regard to compliance with the EMPr;
- Keeping a register of complaints in the Site Office and recording and dealing with any community comments or issues;
- Monitoring the undertaking by the Contractor of environmental awareness training for all new personnel coming onto site;
- Ensuring that activities on site comply with other relevant environmental legislation;
- Ordering, via the Engineer's Representative, the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the specifications;
- Issuing of fines for contraventions of the EMPr;
- Completing monitoring checklists; and
- Keeping a photographic record of progress on Site from an environmental perspective.

7.6 Operational Phase Impacts

The operational phase impacts are those impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment that would occur during the operational phase of the proposed project and are inherently long-term in duration. The operational phase impacts could potentially include:

The bio-physical issues identified include:

- Storm water management

The socio-economic impacts identified include:

- Visual Impact – “Sense of Place”
- Use of pesticides
- Noise

A summary of the operation phase impacts (assessed within the Final BAR) is provided below.

Table 27: Operational Phase Impacts

Ref. (Pg)	Description of impact	Significance of Impact	
		Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Operational Phase Impacts			
66	Stormwater Management	Moderate (-)	Low (-)
66	Visual Impact – “Sense of Place”	Low (-)	Medium (+)
59	Use of pesticides	Medium (-)	Low (-)

7.5.1 Storm water management

Description of the environment

A potential increase in bare soil under trees due to shading will increase the storm water runoff.

Table 28: Storm water management

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Moderate (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

Erosion and siltation can be caused by stormwater runoff from the site if not properly managed. During the Operational phase, the significance of this impact may be mitigated to **Low** as crops established will provide natural stabilisation of the terrain against erosion. Stormwater infrastructure will be designed to manage runoff.

Mitigation measures

All rainwater drainage points from hardened surface should be designed to reduce water velocity and prevent erosion of wetlands, streams and surrounding natural vegetation, at the point of water entry into the systems.

Topsoil is to be replaced by direct return where feasible (i.e. replaced immediately on the area where planting is complete), rather than stockpiling it for extended periods, and may not be used for building or maintenance of roads.

Erosion protection measures should include, but not be limited to:

- Topsoil must be windrowed along the edge of the footprint, including in situ vegetation.
- Adequate stormwater measures must be installed to ensure runoff does not result in erosion and export of soils, particularly topsoil.
- Clearing activities in and around watercourses should be planned for the dry season, to reduce likelihood of sedimentation of same watercourses.
- The contractor must ensure that all vehicles and equipment are in a sound state of repair and do not leak hydrocarbons onto the ground beneath
- All existing roads must have suitable erosion containment measures in place.
- All residual material must be removed once no longer needed, to ensure they do not inhibit the restoration of ecological function to the area, especially in the buffer zones.

Cumulative impact

None.

7.5.2 Visual impact

Description of the environment

The operation and maintenance of the fields could have a visual impact on the scenic views and sense of place immediately surrounding the sites.

Sense of place refers to a unique experience of an environment by a user, based on his or her cognitive experience of the place. Visual criteria and specifically the visual character of an area (informed by a combination of aspects such as topography, level of development, vegetation, noteworthy features, cultural / historical features, current landuse, etc...) play a significant role.

A visual impact on the sense of place is one that alters the visual landscape to such an extent that the user experiences the environment differently, and more specifically, in a less appealing or less positive light.

The most noteworthy aspect is the presence of open farmland, undeveloped and natural bush.

Table 29: Visual Impact

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Magnitude	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Low (-)	Medium (+)
Probability	Probable	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

The anticipated visual impact of maintaining the macadamia trees (due to the natural surroundings on the property) on the visual character of the landscape is expected to be of **low** significance and may be mitigated to **medium positive**.

Mitigation measures

- In terms of screening, all existing vegetation on the periphery of the site is to be maintained as a visual buffer. This should be a minimum of 20 meters.
- This visual buffer zone must systematically have alien species removed and the natural vegetation remaining should be augmented with additional indigenous species.
- In terms of all infrastructure, it is recommended the access road and all structures be planned so that the unnecessary clearing of vegetation is avoided. This implies making use of already disturbed sites rather than pristine areas wherever possible and avoiding large tree specimens and dense established vegetation areas.
- Mitigation of visual impacts associated with the clearing, albeit temporary, entails proper planning, management and rehabilitation. In addition, it is vital that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed.
- The fields and processing plant must be maintained in a neat and visually acceptable state throughout the operational life.

Cumulative impact

None.

7.5.3 Use of pesticides

Description of the environment

The area in which the proposed activities are to be situated, falls within a Conservation Biodiversity Area and is surrounded by relatively intact vegetation and functional wetlands. This habitat in turn plays host to a plethora of fauna and flora including insects, birds and fish.

Crops must be protected against unwanted consumption by fauna. Possible risk of loss of crops to disease must also be minimised.

It is normal practice to control possible crop damage by utilising pesticides.

Table 30: Use of pesticides

	Preferred Layout	
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site	Site
Magnitude	Low (-)	Very Low (-)
Duration	Short term	Short term
Significance	Medium (-)	Low (-)
Probability	Possible	Unlikely
Confidence	Sure	
Reversibility	Irreversible	

Significance: positive impacts indicated by no shading & (+), negative impacts indicated by shading & (-)

Impact assessment

Pesticides are widely used to control the growth and proliferation of undesirable organisms that, if left unchecked, would cause significant damage to forests, crops, stored food products, ornamental and landscape plants, and building structures. The use of pesticides in both agricultural and non-agricultural settings provides important benefits to society, contributing to an abundant supply of food and fibre and to the control of a variety of public health hazards and nuisance pests.

Owing to the fact that they are designed to be biologically active, pesticides have potential to cause undesirable side effects. These include adverse effects on workers, consumers, community health and safety, groundwater, surface waters, and non-target wildlife organisms. In addition, pesticide use raises concerns about the persistence and accumulation of pesticides in food chains quite distant from the original point of use, and about the role of certain pesticides in causing reproductive failure and endocrine system abnormalities in both wildlife and humans and other species that are not their intended target. It is therefore, important to control the use of pesticides, by carefully weighing the benefits that they confer against any possible adverse effects.

The relatively small scale and given that all mitigation measures as indicated below, are implemented it is expected that the significance of this impact will **low**.

Mitigation measures

General Mitigation:

- Chemical control of pests on Barclay Vale
- may not take the form of pesticides that pose unmanageable risk such as:
 - Those containing Endocrine Disrupting Properties (EDP),
 - Those containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs),
 - Those containing carcinogenic and immunotoxic potential,
 - Those containing formulations classified by WHO as Extremely Hazardous (class 1a) and Highly Hazardous (class 1b), as well as
 - Pesticides associated with frequent and severe poisoning incidents.
- To maintain healthy populations of natural enemies and pollinators, use pesticides sparingly and in accordance with the label and local regulations. Also consider these general guidelines for pesticide applications:
 - Choose selective pesticides
 - Identify the pest, and use resources available to determine which pesticides will specifically control that pest. Avoid broad-spectrum insecticides such as organophosphates, carbonates, and pyrethroids, which indiscriminately kill everything. Also avoid broad-spectrum herbicides, which reduce floral plants that attract pollinators.
 - Choose nonpersistent pesticides
 - Some pesticides leave residues that kill natural enemies and pollinators long after the initial application (residual toxicity); in addition to immediately killing them (contact toxicity).
 - Choose less harmful formulations

- Generally, dusts, powders, and microencapsulated pesticides are the most harmful to honey bees, and aerial spraying is the most hazardous method of application. Liquid solutions and granules are the least detrimental to pollinators.
- Spot-treat
- Targeting your application to specific areas where the pest is a problem will reduce the harm to natural enemies and pollinators.
 - Time applications
- To protect pollinators and other fauna, avoid spraying when flowers are in bloom. Apply pesticides during the evening or early morning when pollinators are less active. Do not apply when temperatures will be especially low or when dew is expected. Risk of pesticide toxicity is prolonged under these conditions, since residues remain on plants longer.
- Consider water management practices that reduce pesticide movement off-site
- Consult relevant publications.
- Consider practices that reduce air quality problems:
 - When possible, reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions by decreasing the amount of pesticide applied, choosing low-emission management methods, and avoiding emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations.
- Protection of water quality:
 - Include instituting buffer zones, restricting aerial spraying in a certain proximity to surface water bodies.
- Food Safety:
 - Insure that pesticides are properly labelled, and the producers apply those pesticides in accordance with the label. To ensure compliance with relevant legislation.
- Worker Protection:
 - The Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) regulates health and safety at the workplace for all workers. This Act places the onus on employers to maintain a safe workplace. The regulation makes provision for various mandatory safety measures to protect the health of workers handling hazardous chemicals, such as risk assessment, safety training, safe practices and medical, biological and environmental monitoring of all workplaces.
- Pesticide disposal and container management
 - South Africa has enacted several laws in an attempt to ensure that toxic wastes are disposed of without becoming a danger to people or the environment. This legislation includes the Hazardous Substance Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973), the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act No. 45 of 1965), and the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).

Specific Mitigation:

- Before an application:
 - Ensure that spray equipment is properly calibrated to deliver the desired pesticide amount for optimal coverage.
 - Use appropriate spray nozzles and pressure to minimize off-site movement of pesticides.
 - Avoid spraying during these conditions:
 - Wind speed over 8 km/h
 - Temperature inversions
 - Just prior to rain or irrigation (unless it is specifically recommended, as when incorporating a soil-applied pesticide)
 - At tractor speeds over 3 km/h
 - Identify and take special care to protect sensitive areas (for example, waterways or riparian areas) surrounding your application site.
 - Review and follow labelling for pesticide handling, personal protection equipment (PPE) requirements, storage, and disposal guidelines.
 - Check and follow restricted-entry intervals (REI) and preharvest intervals (PHI).

- After an application:
 - Record application date, product used, rate, and location of application.
 - Follow up to confirm that treatment was effective.

Cumulative impact

The increase in the number of areas planted to macadamia or any other crop and the necessity to control pests that affect the success of these crops, could lead to the increased utilisation of pesticides. This in turn could lead to possible negative impacts on the fauna surrounding the fields. However, the wise and judicious use of chemicals to control pests as well as the implementation of mitigatory measures listed above would reduce the significance of this impact to **LOW**.

7.7 Final Conclusions and Recommendations

The essence of all EIA processes is aimed at ensuring informed decision-making and environmental accountability. Furthermore, it assists in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development. In terms of NEMA (No 107 of 1998), the commitment to sustainable development is evident in the provision that “development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable and requires the consideration of all relevant factors. In addition, the preventative principle is required to be applied, i.e. that the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are to be “...avoided, or ... minimised and remedied” and “disturbance of the landscape and the nation’s cultural heritage is avoided and where it cannot be altogether avoided is minimised and remedied”. Therefore, negative impacts on the environment and on people’s environmental rights in terms of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996)) should be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, they must be minimised and remedied in terms of “reasonable measures”. “Reasonable measures” implies 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, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law and cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment”.

7.7.1 Conclusions

The preceding chapters provide a detailed assessment of the anticipated environmental impacts on specific components of the biophysical and social environments associated with the proposed development and operation of the agricultural development. This FBAR has provided a comprehensive assessment of the potential environmental impacts, identified by the EIA team and I&AP’s, associated with the proposed project. **This investigation has not identified any potential impacts on the biophysical or social environments that are so severe as to suggest that the proposed activity should not proceed.** The design has taken cognisance of the various environmental considerations and accordingly, incorporates remedial measures aimed at curtailing the significance of the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed development, as well as enhancing the potential positive environmental (including Socio-economic) impacts.

The significance of the potential environmental (biophysical and social) impacts associated with the proposed macadamia plantation are summarised in Table 29.

It should be noted that the impacts have been assessed with a reasonable amount of confidence, i.e. in terms of the defined confidence ratings presented in Table 13.

From Table 29 it is apparent that there is **no** long term or operational phase impacts of significant concern. The negative impacts associated with the operational phase are likely to be of **medium to low** significance, particularly if the proposed mitigation measures are implemented. Moreover, there are a number of potential positive impacts associated with the proposed development, viz., the creation of positive construction and operational phase impacts on employment.

With regards to the short term or construction phase impacts, the significance of the construction phase impacts are likely to be curtailed by the relatively short duration of the construction phase. Moreover, many of the construction phase impacts could be mitigated by the effective implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above. If these measures were put into practice the significance

of all construction phase impacts would be reduced to **low**. While the probability of the construction phase impacts occurring is relatively high without mitigation, the effective implementation of the mitigation measures will reduce the probability of the impacts occurring.

Table 31: Summary of the significance and probability of the potential positive and negative impacts associated with the proposed development.

Ref. (Pg)	Description of impact	Significance of Impact	
		Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Construction Phase Impacts			
52	Fauna and Flora	Medium (-)	Low (-)
55	Monocultures and impact on insects	Moderate to Low (-)	Low (-)
56	Aquatic Ecosystems	Medium (-)	Low (-)
58	Historical	Low (-)	Low (-)
59	Loss of Topsoil and Soil Erosion (Hydrological)	Medium (-)	Low (-)
61	Ground and Surface Water Impact	Medium (-)	Low (-)
62	Noise Pollution	Medium (-)	Low (-)
63	Visual Impact	Medium (-)	Low (-)
64	Employment Opportunities	Low (+)	High (+)

Ref. (Pg)	Description of impact	Significance of Impact	
		Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Operational Phase Impacts			
66	Stormwater Management	Moderate (-)	Low (-)
66	Visual Impact – “Sense of Place”	Low (-)	Medium (+)
59	Use of pesticides	Medium (-)	Low (-)

It is felt that the proposed agricultural activity will have no detrimental negative impact on the environment and should the necessary mitigation measures be implemented there are no impacts envisaged of high significance or any fatal flaws.

In this regard, the EAP sees no reason as to why the proposed activity may not be authorised.

7.6.2 Recommendations and Environmental Impact Statement

Should the proposed activity be authorised, the most important mitigation measures, which should be stipulated as requirements in any authorisation include the following:

- The Construction Phase EMPr that addresses, *inter alia*, the issues discussed under Construction Phase impacts, *viz.* Ecological sensitivity, erosion and sedimentation, deterioration of water quality, heritage impact, noise disturbance and socio-economic impacts, traffic, windblown dust, litter/waste and safety should be effectively implemented for the duration of the project.
- A suitably qualified professional should be appointed to act as the ECO and oversee the implementation of the EMPr during construction.
- It is recommended that trees such as litchi or citrus are also planted on the farm to supplement the bees' nectar requirement. To this effect, African blue basil, lavender, and aloes should be considered.
- All protected trees larger than 6 m or with a breast diameter of more than 30 cm should remain undisturbed. This includes the larger protected trees such as *Sclerocarya birrea*,

Pterocarpus angolensis and *Berchemia zeyheri*, as listed in Table 9 of the terrestrial ecology report.

- In terms of screening, all existing vegetation on the periphery of the site is to be maintained as a visual buffer.
- In order to comply with the National Environmental: Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as well as the Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983), and due to the High SEI assessment, no development is to take place within Riparian or Wetland areas, and a conservation buffer of 15 m from the boundary of all perennial watercourses and a buffer of 3 m from ephemeral drainage lines is recommended.
- No development is recommended on the northern bank of the Sterkspruit. Access to this side would require the construction of a fairly significant bridge over sensitive riparian vegetation, and would probably lead to an increase of alien plant infestation as many seeds are spread by vehicle tyres.
- In order to comply with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983), all listed invasive exotic plants as indicated in Appendix 1 should be targeted and controlled. This may necessitate the compilation of an alien plant control plan as at least 19 declared invasive species were recorded during fieldwork. Species such as * *Rubus cuneifolius* occur in particularly large colonies.
- If any human remains are discovered during earth moving activities, excavations must stop at the location of these findings and these must be treated with respect. The South African Heritage Resources Agency must be notified immediately. An archaeologist may be required to remove the remains at the expense of the developer.
- Effective design of all stormwater outlet areas to prevent erosion and flooding at the point of discharge and immediately downstream.
- Appropriate landscaping and rehabilitation of indigenous vegetation should be included in the development of the site.
- Construction should be planned so that the unnecessary clearing of vegetation is avoided.
- Measures are taken to ensure that personnel and the general public are safe at all times.

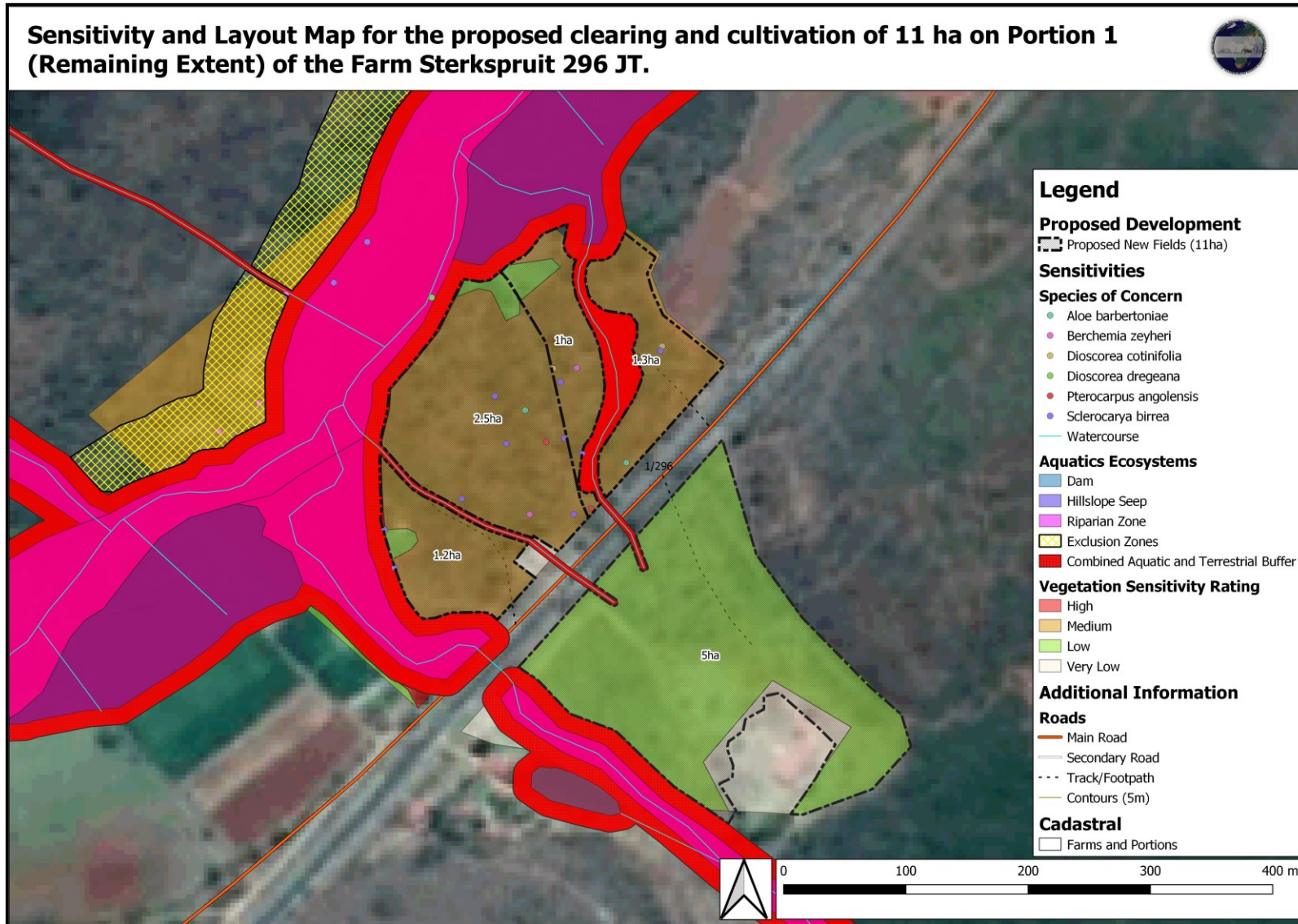


Figure 9: Sensitivity and Layout Map

8 The way forward

The competent environmental authority (i.e. DARDLEA) will review the final BAR and decide whether or not to grant authorisation.

Once DARDLEA has reviewed the Final BAR they will either issue a Record of Decision based on the information contained in the Final BAR or indicate that further information is required in order to make an informed decision with regard to the proposed activities. If a Record of Decision is issued, this would be communicated by means of letters to all identified I&AP's. Following the issuing of the Record of Decision, there will be a 10-day notice of intent to appeal period, followed by a 30-day appeal period within which I&AP's will have an opportunity to appeal against DARDLEA's decision to the Provincial MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in terms of the National Environmental Management Act.

9 References

CILIER, JP (2017) Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment on the farms Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT in respect of proposed agricultural development, Mpumalanga Province.

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DEAT (2006b) *Guideline 5: Assessment of Alternatives and Impacts in Support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006, Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series*. National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria.

KEATIMILWE, K. & ASHTON, P.J. (2005) *Guideline for the review of specialist input in the EIA process*. Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP), Cape Town.

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PALMER, R (2017), Portion 1 (Remaining Extent) of the Farm Sterkspruit 296 JT, EIA Specialist Report – Aquatic Delineation and Risk Assessment. Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province

10 Assumptions, Uncertainties and Gaps in Knowledge

In undertaking this investigation and compiling the EIA Report, the following has been assumed:

- The information provided by the applicant is accurate and unbiased;
- The scope of this investigation is limited to assessing the environmental impacts associated with the proposed development and associated infrastructure.

11 Representations and Comments

See Appendix E, Annexure J

12 Specific Information

To date no other specific information was required by the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism.

13 Matters Required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act

None

SECTION F: APPENDICES**APPENDIX A: SITE PLAN(S)**

- Annexure A: Locality Map
- Annexure B: Preferred layout including onsite sensitivities

APPENDIX B: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

- Annexure A: Site photos

APPENDIX C: FACILITY ILLUSTRATION(S)**APPENDIX D: SPECIALIST REPORTS**

- Annexure A: Wetland Delineation and Risk Assessment
- Annexure B: Ecological Sensitivity Assessment
- Annexure D: Historical Impact Assessment
- Annexure E: Palaeontological Report
- Annexure F: Soils

APPENDIX E: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

- Annexure A: Site notice text
- Annexure B: Proof of displayed notice boards
- Annexure C: Background Information Document (BID) text
- Annexure D: Proof of given Background Information Document (BID) - distributed via email and by hand
- Annexure E: Advertisement text
- Annexure F: Proof of placed advertisement
- Annexure G: Letter of notification of EIA
- Annexure H: Proof of given Letter of notification
- Annexure I: List of registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's)
- Annexure J: Comments and responses

APPENDIX F: OTHER

- Annexure A: Draft Environmental Management Programme
- Annexure B: Water Certificates
- Annexure C: Curriculum Vitae of EAP
- Annexure D: Declaration by EAP.