DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FACILITY, MOUNT FLETCHER, ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEDEAT REF: PENDING

Prepared for:
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BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:	
Application Number:	
Date Received:	

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

Kindly note that:

1. This basic assessment report is a standard report that may be required by a competent authority in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 and is meant to streamline applications. Please make sure that it is the report used by the particular competent authority for the activity that is being applied for.
2. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
3. Where applicable tick the boxes that are applicable or black out the boxes that are not applicable in the report.
4. An incomplete report may be returned to the applicant for revision.
5. The use of "not applicable" in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used in respect of material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the rejection of the application as provided for in the regulations.
6. This report must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority as determined by each authority.
7. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted.
8. The report must be compiled by an independent environmental assessment practitioner (EAP).
9. Unless protected by law, all information in the report will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. Any interested and affected party should be provided with the information contained in this report on request, during any stage of the application process.
10. A competent authority may require that for specified types of activities in defined situations only parts of this report need to be completed.

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?	YES	[redacted]

If YES, please complete form XX for each specialist thus appointed:

Any specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D – PLEASE NOTE THE SPECIALIST DECLARATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED WITHIN THE SPECIALIST REPORTS

1. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Describe the activity, which is being applied for, in detail

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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Nako Iliso, on behalf of the Elundini Local Municipality, proposes to construct a sports field and track at Refele Village, Mount Fletcher. Nako Iliso have appointed Coastal and Environmental Services (t/a CES) as the project Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

1.1 Locality

The proposed sports field and track is situated at the village of Refele, approximately 20km north-west of Mount Fletcher in the Elundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municpality in the Eastern Cape Province. Access to the site is via, the existing gravel road from Mount Fletcher to Refele. (see Figure 1-1.1 below).

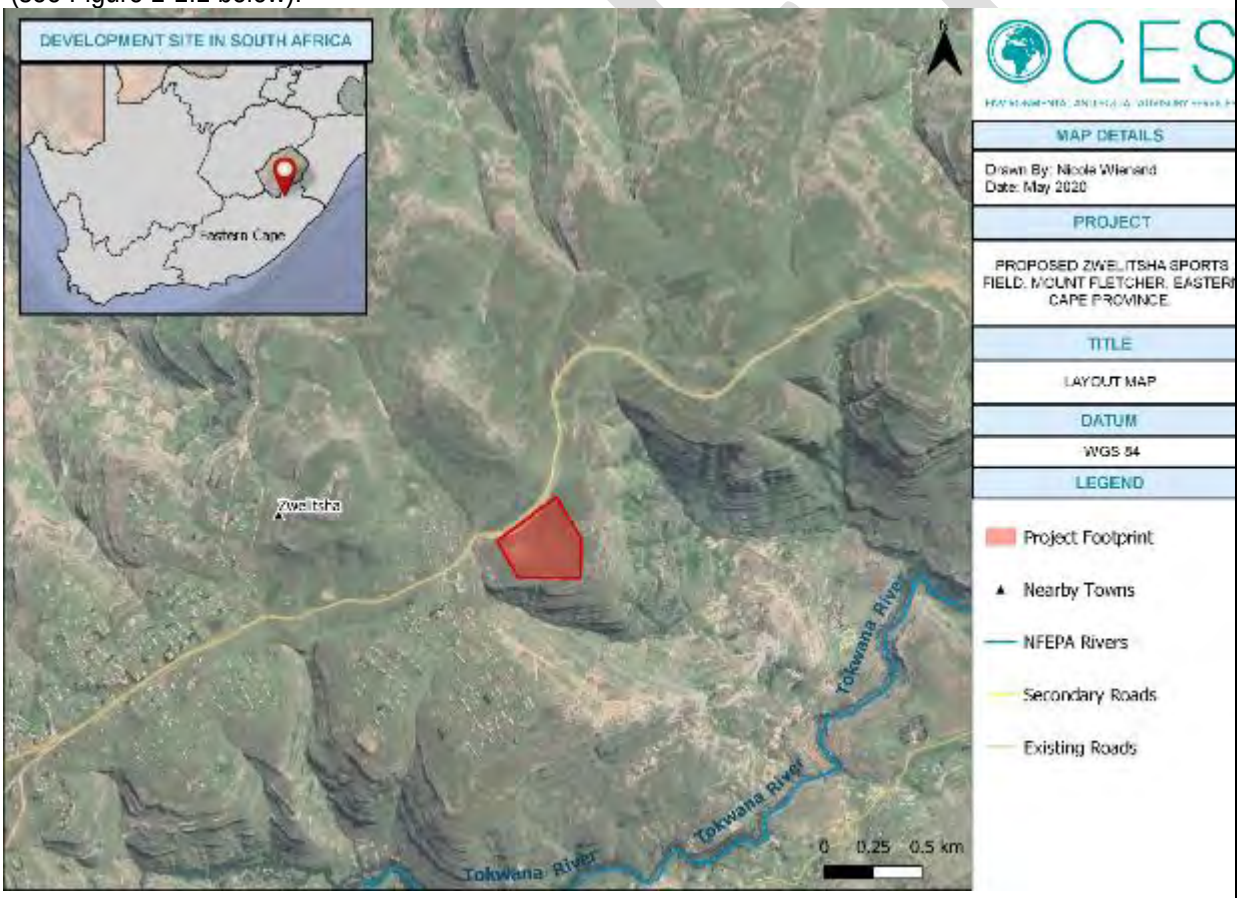

Figure 1-1.1: Locality map of the development

1.2 Concept and vision

The 2019 – 2020 integrated development plan (IDP) for Elundini Local Municipality notes the need for recreational facilities and has provided for such a development in the current 5 year plan. The Construction of Refele Sports Field will ensure that the community will have a sporting facility that is in line with all sporting body specifications. This will also open possibilities of unleashing talent in the community.

The project's main objectives and goals are:

- To create a safe soccer/rugby field within the community of ward 14;
- To improve the existing sport field into the village;
- Poverty alleviation through job creation;
- To reduce the crime within the village by creating work opportunities during the construction stage as well as during the operational phase;
- The development of the facility will result in more matches being arranged by the sport's council; and
- To develop skills for the communities.

In summary, the vision for the sports facility is to provide a recreational amenity to the community, identify sports potential of individuals in the community, as well as to provide jobs and skills development within the community.

1.3 Layout and design

The proposed sports facility includes the following:

1. A soccer/rugby pitch;
2. A netball and volleyball court;
3. A running track around the pitch;
4. A grandstand to house 350 to 500 spectators;
5. Toilet facilities for both girls and boys;
6. Change-room facilities;
7. An administration building with 2 offices and a boardroom;

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8. Parking on site and fencing around the perimeter; and
9. Access road and gate.

The associated proposed activities include:

- The installation of rainwater tanks for runoff from the admin building and grandstand roof;
- There are two alternatives for management of waste water. These include:
  - A waterborne sewage system with a septic tank and french drain; or
  - A conservancy tank.
- The site is served by an existing gravel road, as shown on the plans. A parking area is also proposed. The road and parking area will either be surfaced with block paving or premix concrete.

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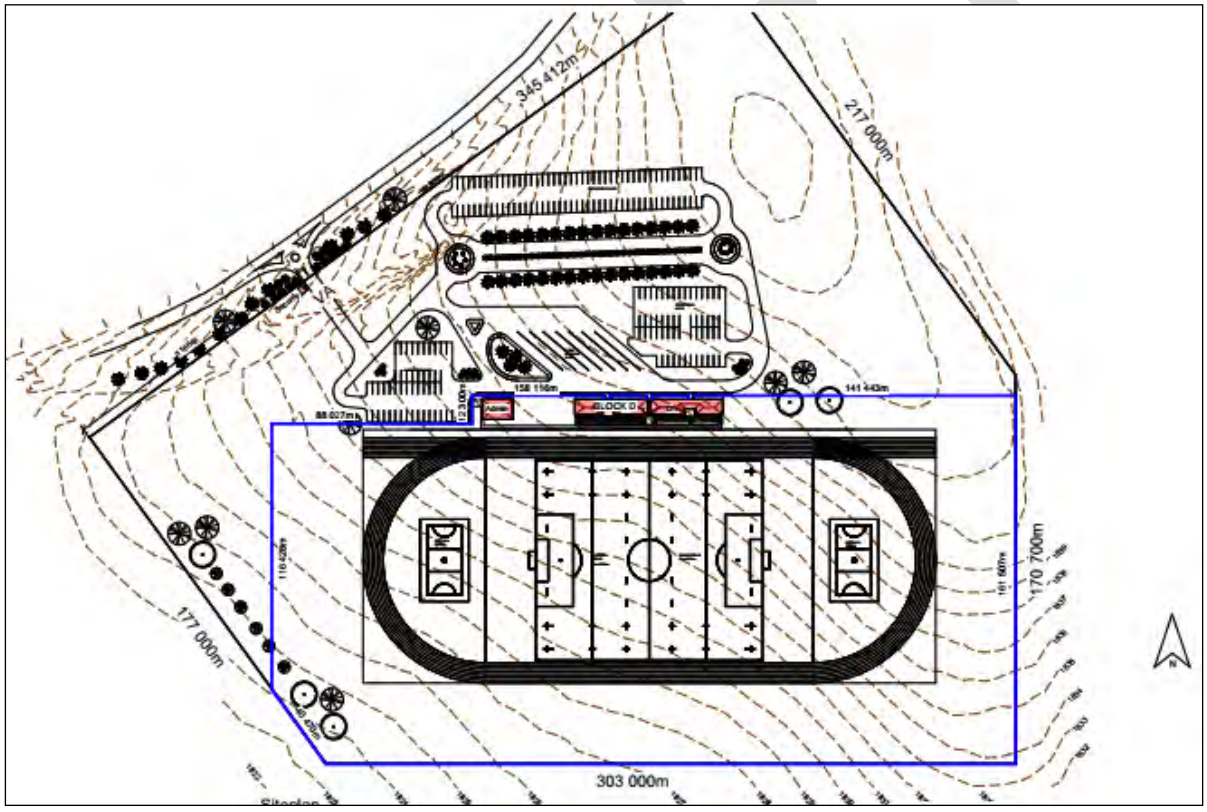

Figure 1-2 Site Development Plan.

Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3 below provide 3-dimensional impressions of the proposed development.

Figure 1-3 3-Dimensional site plan of the proposed development

Figure 1.4: 3-Dimensional impression of the administrative building (left) and grandstand (right)

Water supply

There is no current water supply infrastructure on site.

Water is required for the ablution facilities. The estimated volume of water required is 50 kl per month. Rain water tanks are proposed for catching runoff water from the admin building and grandstand roofs.

Sewage:

The effluent generated by the sports facility is 45 kl/month. There is currently no sewage reticulation system in the area. Sanitation services in the village include VIP toilets located at individual households. There are two alternatives identified for the ablution facilities:

- A waterborne system with septic tanks and French drains; or

– A conservancy tank.

Soil percolation tests were undertaken by means of digging two 1.5 metre deep test pits at the site. Based on the guidelines offered by the Department of Water and Sanitation, acceptable percolation rates for the implementation a septic tank system are between 100 and 300mm/hr. The percolation test results indicated rates of between 136 and 300mm/hr which would indicate the acceptability of a septic tank system. However, as per correspondence with the Department of Water and Sanitation, the implementation of this system is subject to the undertaking of a groundwater census in 5 km radius downstream of the facility.

A lined conservancy tank would temporality store sewage and waste water which will be removed by the Elundini LM to the existing Mount Fletcher waste water ponds when required.

A package plant has not been considered further as a waste water treatment option due to the maintenance requirements and high costs.

Solid Waste

The total waste to be generated by the proposed sports facility is estimated at $2m^3$ per month. Waste will be disposed of at the nearest municipal waste disposal facility.

Road access

Access to the development is via the existing gravel road leading to Refele Village.

Electrical

Refele village electricity is supplied by an existing Eskom power line. Electricity to the sports facility will be supplied via this existing line.

Stormwater

Stormwater Management will be required to be included in the facility designs, by a qualified engineer for the development prior to construction.

2. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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2.1 Climate

The proposed sports facility is situated at the village of Refele, approximately 20 km north-west of Mount Fletcher in the Elundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municpality in the Eastern Cape Province.

The climate of the region is classified as subtropical in the highlands and temperate oceanic in the low-lying areas. The region is well known for its fluctuating temperatures, with temperatures ranging from 11°C to 42°C. Frost is common between March and November and occurs on an average of 150 days per annum with snow common in higher lying areas. Most of the region receives an average of 600mm-800mm of rain per annum, except for the higher lying regions which typically receives around 800mm-1200mm of rain per annum. This region forms the catchment of the Umzimvubu River, which flows from Elundini to the coast, supplying large volumes of water to the Indian Ocean (Elundini Local Municipality, 2017-2022).

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

The project area is mountainous and falls within the southern Drakensberg range. Altitude ranges increase towards the west, sloping down towards the east. The project area is located at approximately 1800 m above sea level on a relatively flat top, decreasing in elevation towards the southeast as a result of the incision by the Tokwana River (Figure 1-4).

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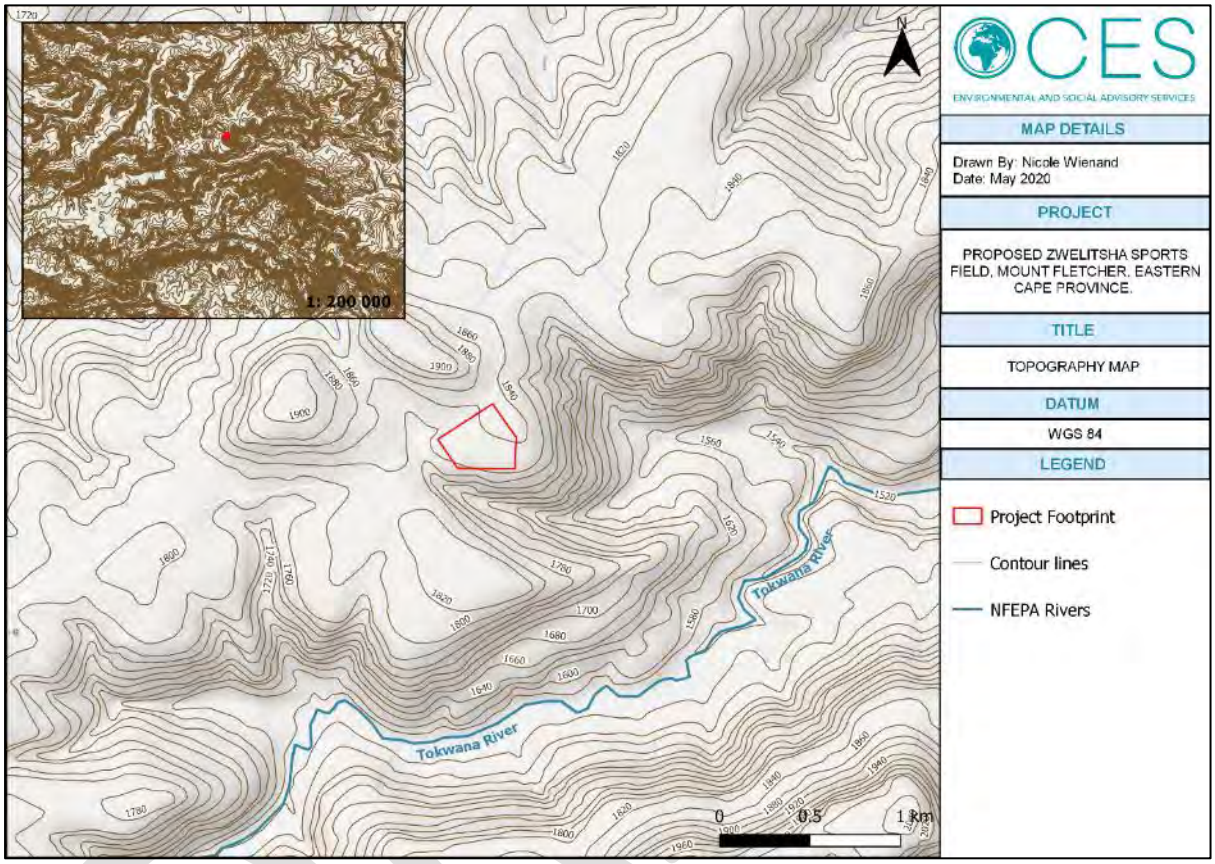

Figure 1-4 Topography map of the study area.

The soils within the study area are classified as Eutric Regosols (SOTER, 1995) (Figure 1-5). Regosols are typically 'young' soils with poorly developed horizons, except for an ochric (surface) horizon which is generally thin and low in organic matter. These soils are highly permeable and have a low water holding capacity making them unfavourable for agricultural purposes and sensitive to drought, hence the classification of the agricultural sensitivity of the site as MEDIUM within the DEA Screening Report (Figure 1-6). Regosols are prone to erosion, particularly on sloping surfaces, and often form a hard surface crust during dry periods that prevents the infiltration of water and the emergence of seedlings. These soils are typically used for extensive grazing. The term 'eutric' refers to soils with a base saturation (in 1 M NH4OAc at pH 7.0) of 50% or more within 20-100 cm from the soil surface.

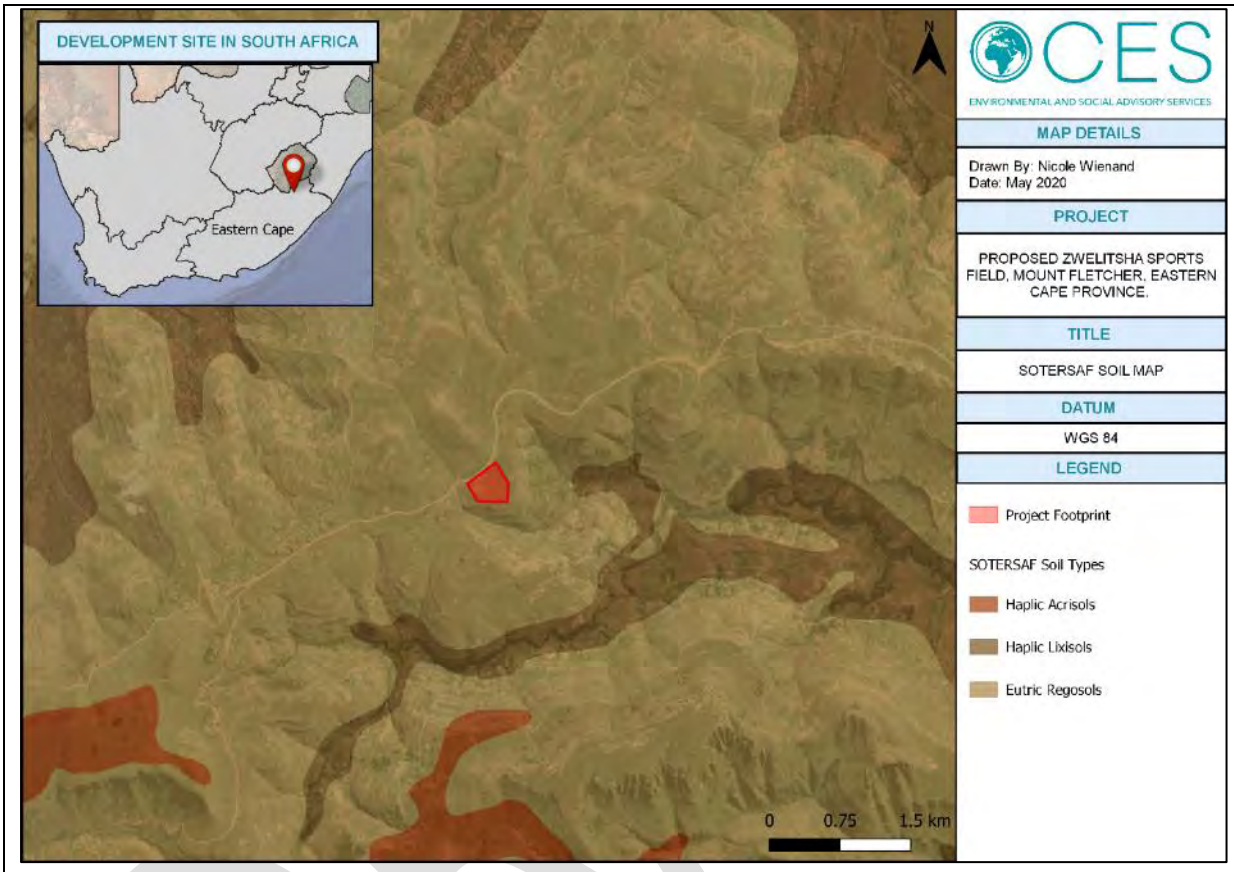

Figure 1-5 SOTER SAF (1995) Soil Map of the project area.

Figure 1-6 Relative agricultural theme sensitivity of the site (source: DEA Screening Report).

The geology underlying the project area consists of sedimentary deposits of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Elliot Formation which forms part of the Stormberg Group – the uppermost geological group of the Karoo Super group (Figure 1-7). The Elliot Formation is dominated by a red-bed succession of mudstones, siltstones that often appear finely laminated, and fine- to medium-grained sandstones. The average thickness of the formation ranges between 28 m to 150 m (KwaZulu Natal and Free State Drakensburg), with maximum thicknesses of 460 m to 480 m reported south of the basin. The Elliot Formation is well known for its palaeontology as it represents the boundary of the Triassic and Jurassic in South Africa, containing a range of vertebrate fossils and a plethora of ichnofossils (Bordy and Eriksson, 2015).

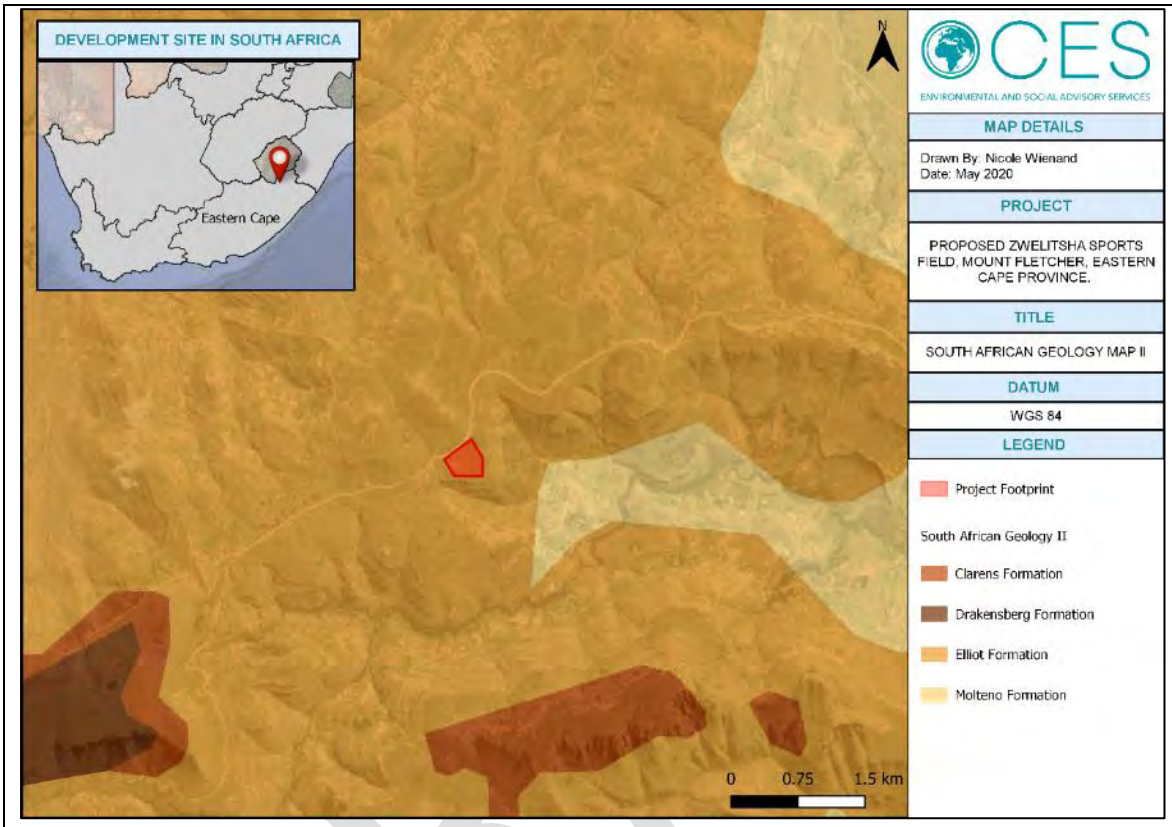

Figure 1-7 South African Geology II Map of the project area.

2.3 Landcover

According to the SA National Land-Cover Map (SANLC, 2018) the study site is located within Natural Grassland, with minor natural rock surfaces (Figure 1-8). The site is currently utilised as a sports field for recreational activities by the surrounding local community and cattle grazing.

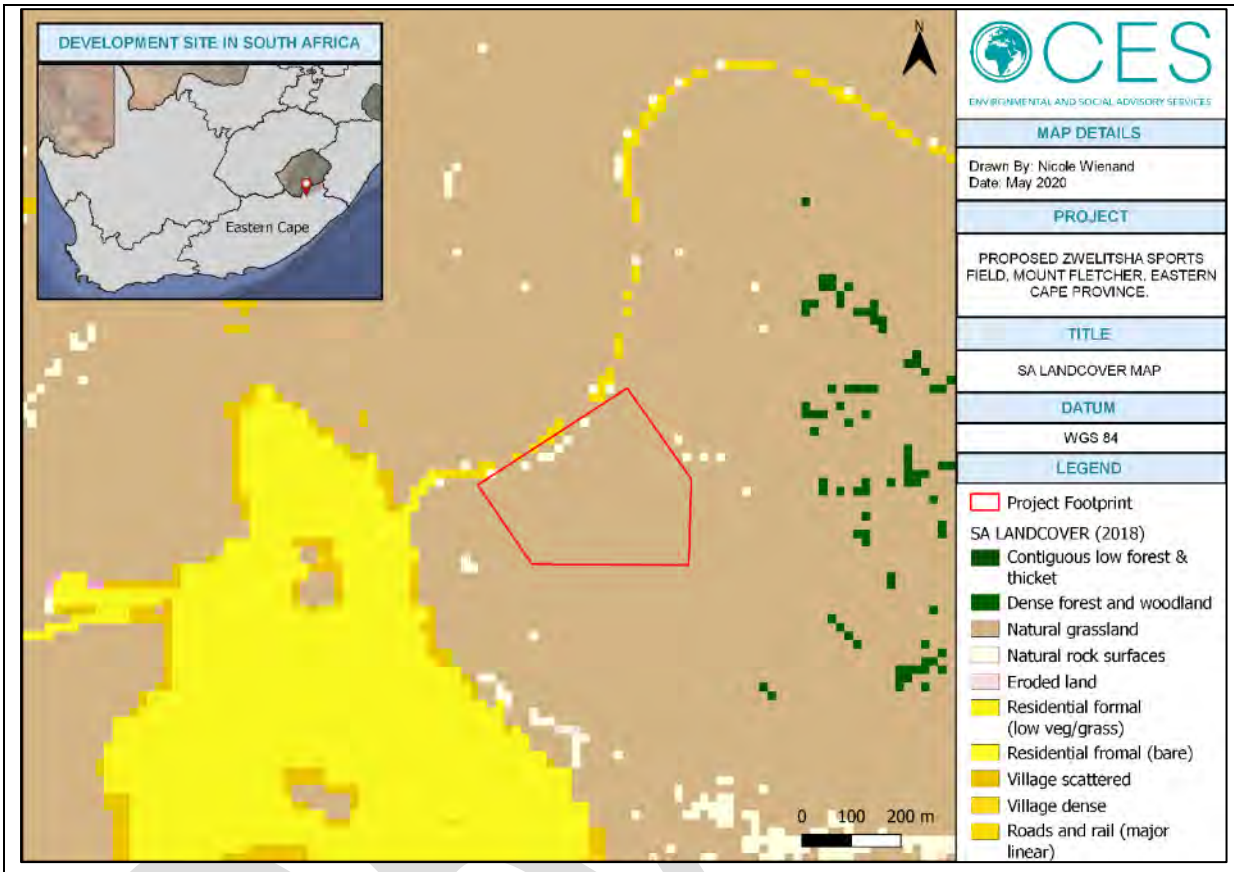

Figure 1-8 South African National Land Cover Map of the project area.

2.4 Vegetation and floristics

According to the South Africa Vegetation Map (SA VEGMAP) (SANBI, 2018), the study area falls within the grassland biome. The grassland type of the project area is classified as Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland (Figure 1-9). This vegetation type occurs within the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal Provinces, on steeply sloping mountainous areas on and below the summit of the Great Escarpment supporting dense tussock grassland. On slopes, the tussock grassland sometimes has a dwarf- shrubby component and in exposed rocky areas this vegetation type appears as a dwarf shrubland. Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland is characterised by summer rainfall and dry winters. It is classified as Least Threatened (Skowno et al., 2019) with a conservation target of 27%. Approximately 9% of this

vegetation type is statutorily conserved in uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park and Malekgonyane (Ongeluksnek) Wildlife Reserve. However, more than 5% has been transformed for cultivation. Acacia dealbata is the most common alien invader (Mucina et al., 2006).

Refer to Appendix D: Ecological Impact Assessment Report for the specialist findings.

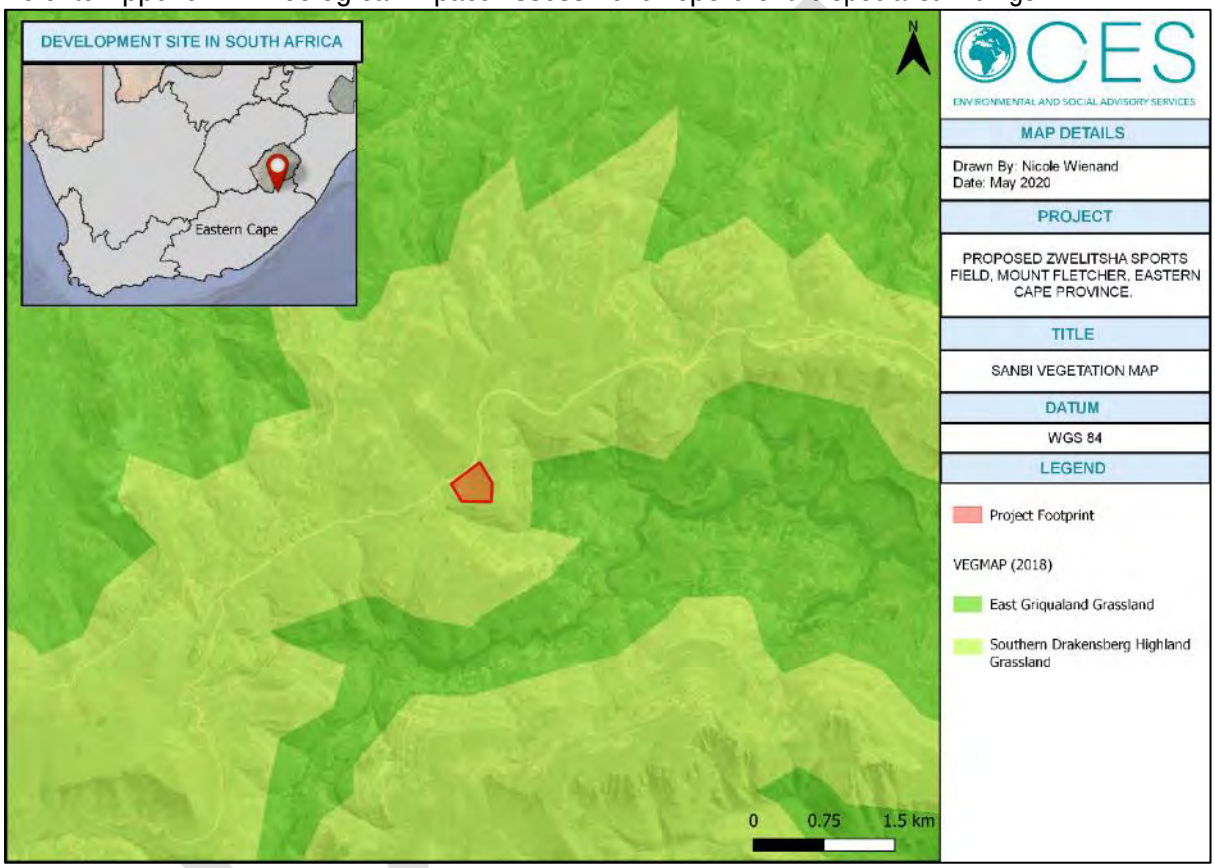

Figure 1-9 SANBI (2018) Vegetation Map of the project area.

According to the DEA Screening Report the plant species sensitivity of the site is classified as MEDIUM sensitivity. The sensitivity features contributing to this classification are listed in Table 5.1.

Table 1-1 Sensitivity features contributing the to medium plant species sensitivity theme as per the DEA Screening Report.

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Sensitive species 12

Medium	Sensitive species 747
Medium	*Carex subinflata*
Medium	Sensitive species 297

2.5 Fauna

According to the DEA Screening Report compiled for the site, the animal species sensitivity of the site is classified as MEDIUM sensitivity. The identified sensitive features contributing to the animal species sensitivity rating is the presence of *Ourebia ourebi* (Oribi) within the area. This species is classified as Least Concern in terms of the IUCN global status but in South Africa this species is considered Endangered.

In South Africa, Oribi inhabit savannah woodlands, floodplains and other open grasslands at altitudes of around 2,200 m above sea level in the Mpumalanga Province, where they generally occur in association with other larger grazers. Population densities are greatest on floodplains and moist tropical grasslands in good condition and characterised by a mosaic of short and long grass for feeding and shelter. Oribi are selective feeders and focus primarily on grasses, including *Themeda triandra, Hyparrhenia hirta, Panicum natalense* and *Andropogon chinensis*, and therefore most commonly occur in vegetation types including Northern Kwazulu-Natal Moist Grassland, Income Sandy Grassland and Midlands Mistbelt Grassland (Shrader *et al*., 2016). Oribi are typically shy and vigilant creatures and are therefore unlikely to occur in close proximity to human settlements (Tekalign and Bekele, 2016). Based on their habitat requirements and behaviour of Oribi, it is therefore assumed that the project site is unlikely to be an important feeding or breeding ground for this species.

Birds

According to Avibase, approximately 286 bird species are likely to occur within the broader area (Clements, 2019). Of these, fifteen (15) are globally threatened species. Thirteen (13) species are endemic to the country/region, nine (9) are Vulnerable, thirteen (13) are Near Threatened, four (4) are Endangered, and two (2) are Critically Endangered. A list of all bird species, including potential SCC, likely to occur in the project area is included in Appendix B of this report. It should be noted that due to the high level of human activity on the site, it is unlikely that the project site is utilised as a breeding or foraging ground. Additionally, extensive areas of similar habitat type surround the Zwelitsha and Refele Villages, providing sufficient breeding and foraging grounds for these species.

Mammals

According to the historical records for the QDS 3028CB, there are eight (8) species of mammals likely to occur within the project area, all of which are classified as Least Concern except for *Mystromys albicaudatus* (African White-tailed Rat) which is classified as Vulnerable (FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, 2020).

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M. albicaudatus are endemic to South Africa and Lesotho and typically found to be primarily associated with grasslands but have also been observed in the Succulent Karoo and Fynbos biome. In South Africa, *M. albicaudatus* has been recorded in southern Mpumalanga, Free State, High lying areas of KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, south-eastern North West, and marginally into the Northern Cape Province. Little is known about their ecology, social and reproductive behaviour, habitat requirements and diet in the wild, however they have never been found on soft, sandy substrate, rocks, wetlands or riverbanks. Records indicate that this species can occur in disturbed areas and sparse grassland. In the Maclear District of the Eastern Cape Province, *M. albicaudatus* has been found on crests and ridges and trapped in bare patches with sparse vegetation cover (Avent *et al*., 2016). It should be noted that this species could occur within the project area, however it is likely to move away from the site due to noise and extensive foot traffic.

Reptiles

According to the historical records for QDS 3028 CB, *Trachylepis punctatissima* (Speckled Rock Skink) is likely to occur within the project area (FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, 2020). This species is classified as Least Concern. Based on the historical records for the neighbouring QDS 3028 CD, five (5) retile species are likely to occur within the project area, all of which are classified as Least Concern including the Southern Rock Agama, Western Natal Green Snake, Burchell's Sand Lizard, Spotted Grass Snake and the Common Variable Skink Complex.

Amphibians

According to the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology (2020), five (5) species of amphibians are likely to occur within the project area, all of which are classified as Least Concern including the Raucous Toad, Rattling Frog, Common Platanna, Common Caco And Bronze Caco.

2.6 Rivers and wetlands

The study area falls within quaternary catchment T34D within Water Management Area 7 (Mzimvubu to Tsitsikamma) (Figure 1-10). Based on the results of the DEFF Screening Report, the aquatic biodiversity sensitivity of the site is classified as VERY HIGH as the site forms part of a strategic water source area.

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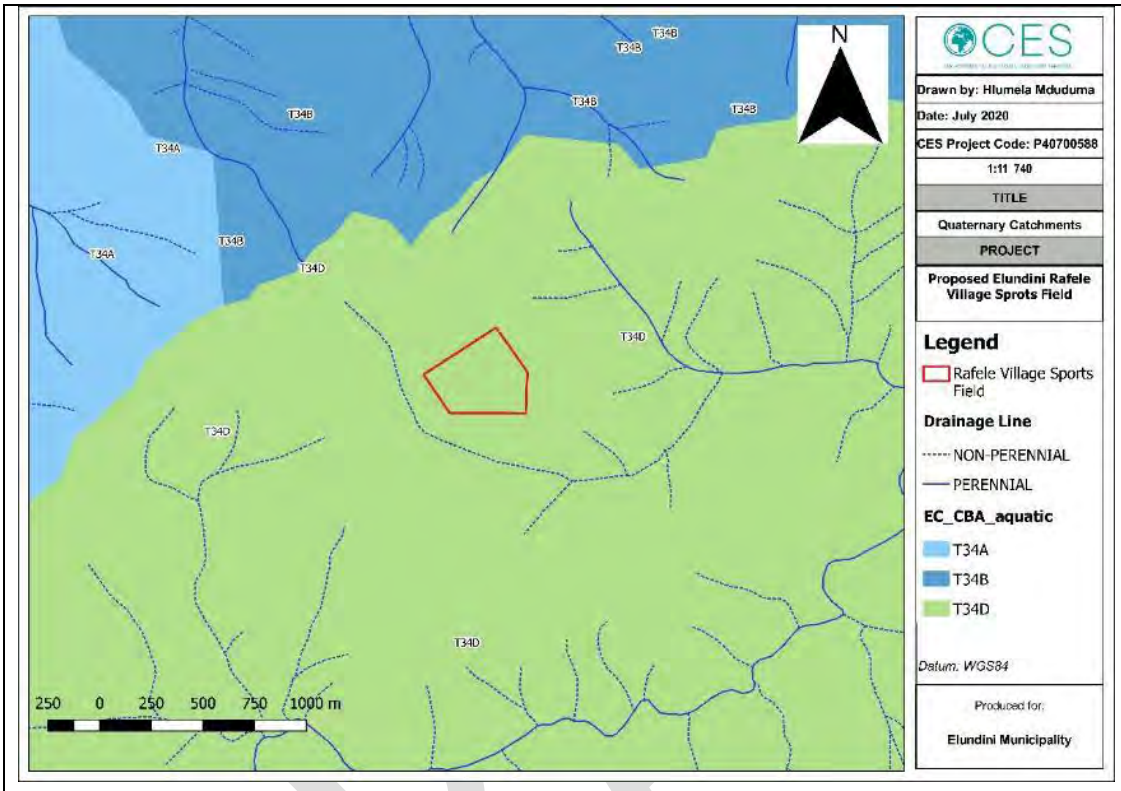

Figure 1-10 Quaternary Catchments locality.

There are a number of non-perennial rivers surrounding the development area. One unnamed perennial river runs about 500m east of the proposed site which drains into the Tokwana River. Due to the area's sparse rainfall patterns, it is dominated by non-perennial streams which are dry for most parts of the year, the development will not have any direct impact on any of these watercourses.

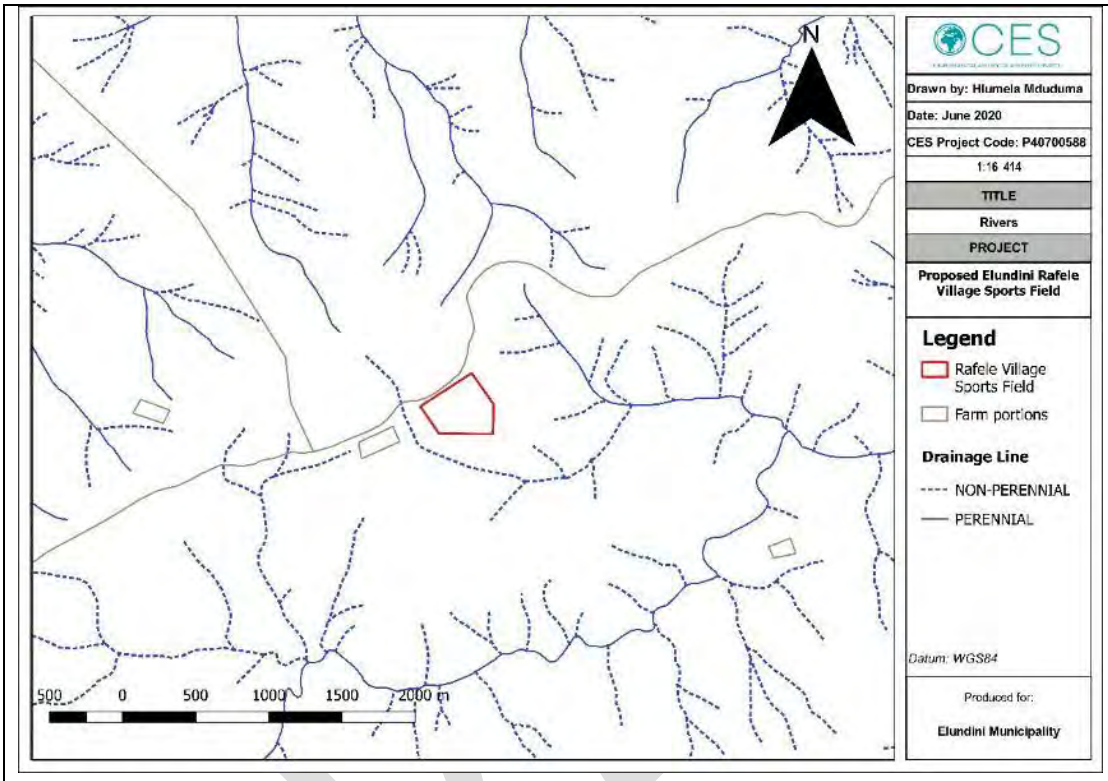

Figure 1-11 Rivers Map of the Development site.

The Tokwana River (south of the study site) is listed as ENDANGERED in terms of NSBA (2004) (Figure 1-12Figure 1-12). Endangered ecosystems are ecosystem types that are close to becoming critically endangered. Any further loss of natural habitat or deterioration of condition in these ecosystem types should be avoided, and the remaining healthy examples should be the focus of conservation action.

It should be noted that the Tokwana River is unlikely to be affected by the development which is 1.5 km away. There were no other NSBA classified rivers within the study area and likely to be affected by the development proposals.

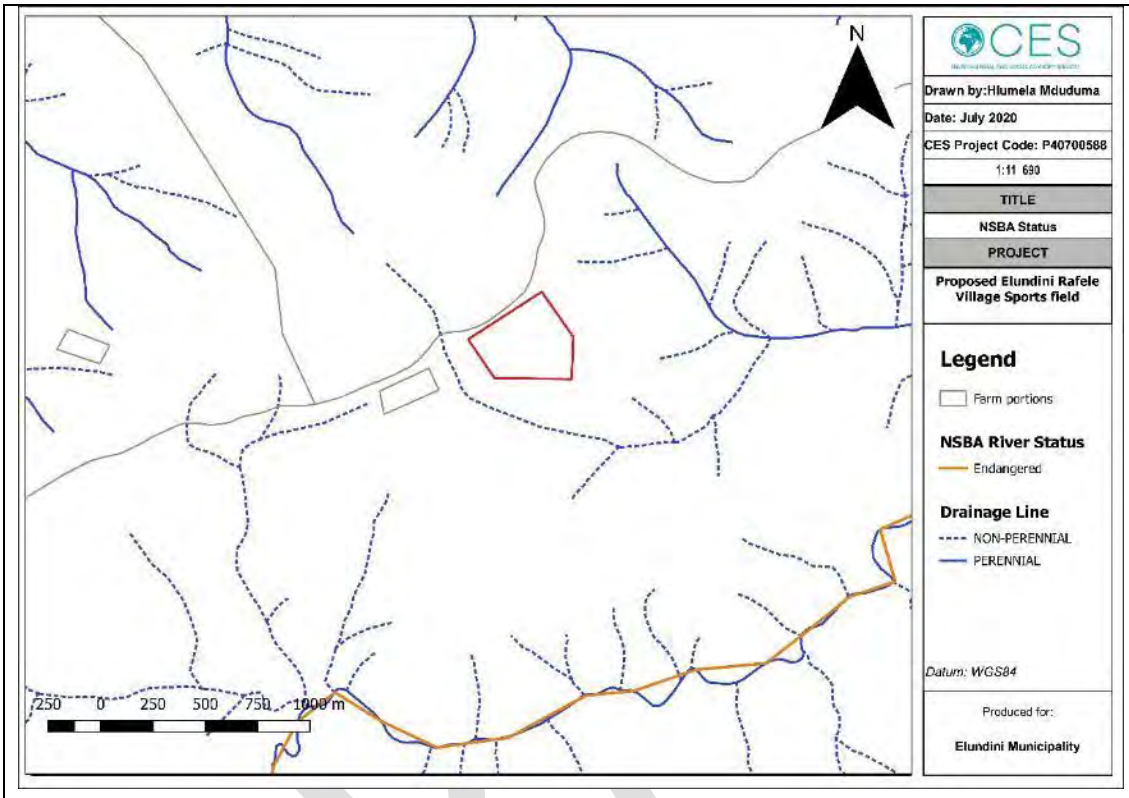

Figure 1-12 NSBA Conservation status of rivers within the development area.

There are no wetland clusters or NFEPA wetlands within 500m of the study area.

2.7 Spatial Planning and Conservation

NEMBA Threatened Ecosystems

A national list of threatened ecosystems in need of protection was published through the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) (GN. 1002 of 2011). The proposed development does not fall within a NEMBA threatened ecosystem.

Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP)

The Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP) is a first attempt at detailed, low-level, conservation mapping for land-use planning purposes. Specifically, the aims of the ECBCP were to map critical biodiversity areas (CBAs) through a systematic conservation planning process. The current biodiversity plan includes the mapping of priority aquatic features, land-use pressures, and critical biodiversity areas and develops guidelines for land and resource-use planning and decision-making.

The main outputs of the ECBCP, the CBAs, which are allocated the following management categories:

- CBA 1 = Maintain in a natural state
- CBA 2 = Maintain in a near-natural state
- CBA 3 = Other natural areas: Functional landscapes

The ECBCP is regarded as a systematic biodiversity plan for the Eastern Cape. According to the ECBCP spatial planning tool, the project area occurs within an area classified as a Terrestrial and an Aquatic CBA 1 (Figure 1-13 and Figure 1-14). This is confirmed by the results generated from the DEA screening tool.

Areas classified as a Terrestrial CBA 1 are considered as near-natural landscapes and biodiversity must be maintained in as natural a state as possible to prevent the future loss of biodiversity. Aquatic CBA 1 areas are regarded as critically important river sub-catchments and similarly to Terrestrial CBA 1 areas, should be maintained in a natural state.

The management requirements of CBAs 1 and 2 are as follows (taken from the ECBCP 2007 Handbook):

CBA area	Management requirements
CBA 1	These areas are considered as natural landscapes and biodiversity must be maintained in an as natural state as possible so that there is no future biodiversity loss.
CBA 2	These areas are considered as natural or near-natural landscapes and biodiversity must be managed for minimal loss of ecosystem integrity. No transformation of natural habitat should be permitted.

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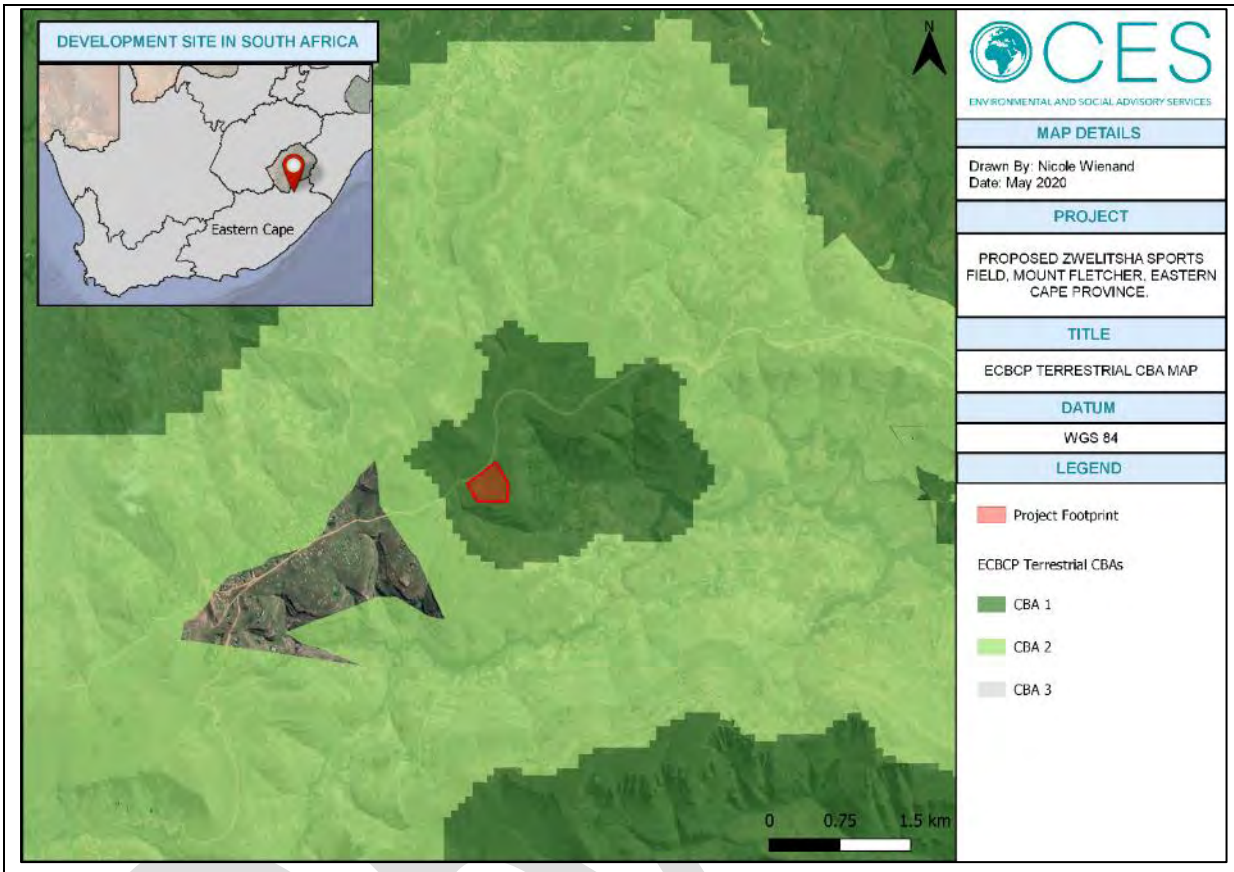

Figure 1-13 ECBCP (2007) Terrestrial CBA Map of the project area.

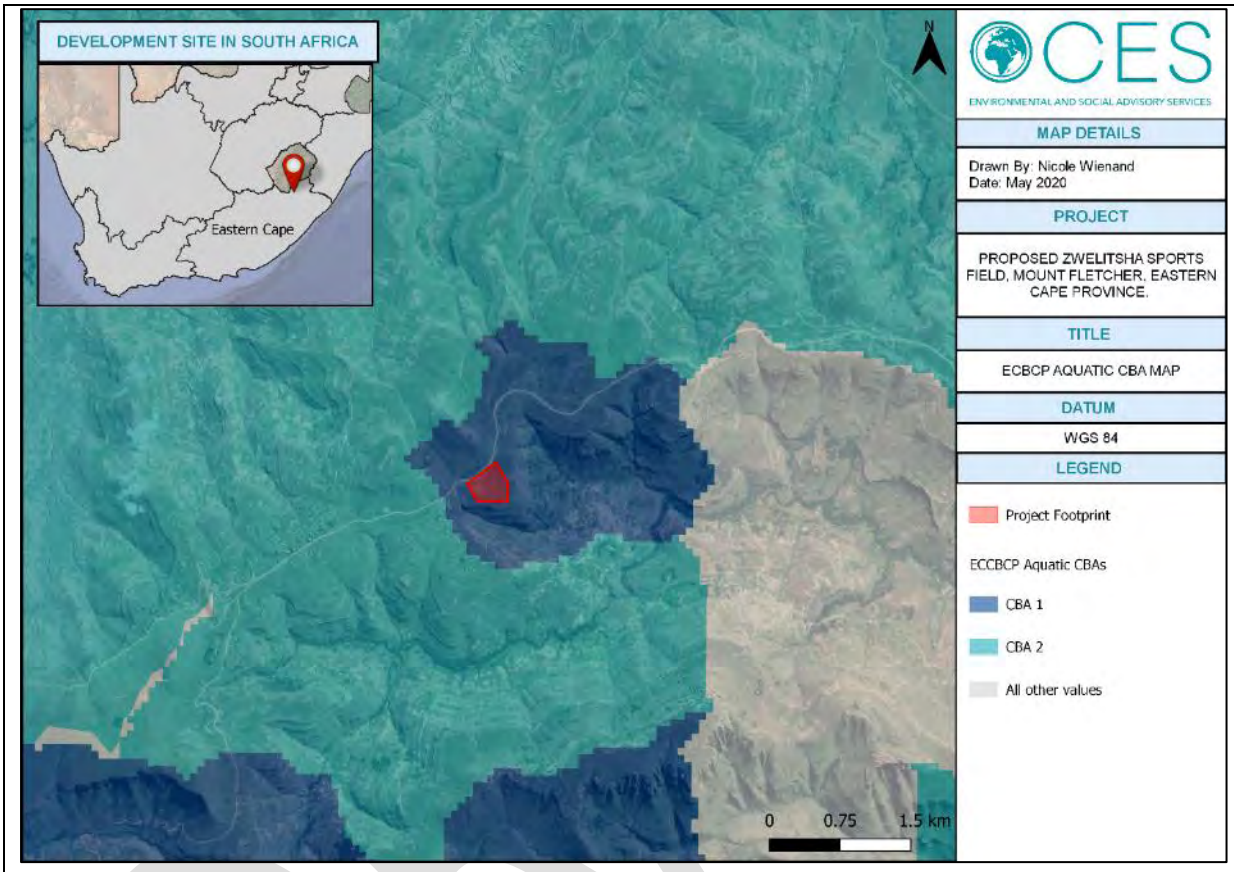

Figure 1-14 ECBCP (2007) Terrestrial CBA Map of the project area.

As concluded in the Ecological Impact Assessment Report (Appendix D), the ecological impacts of all aspects of the proposed Refele Village Sports Facility were assessed and considered to be ecological acceptable, provided the mitigation measures outlined in this report are implemented. Although the sensitivity of the site was classified as LOW, the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures is of critical importance for maintaining the integrity of the environment and in order to ensure a development which is environmentally appropriate. Specific mitigation measures, including the relocation of any animal species (including livestock) to the nearest appropriate habitat, must be implemented and adhered to.

Loss of CBA 1 areas mean that less area of a close to irreplaceable ecosystem is available to meet national conservation targets. Conservation of this specific site would then assume that, if left untouched, that the area would

recover and revert to Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland. Although the applicable land-use management objective of the area requires that the land be maintained in a natural state, with minimal loss to biodiversity, it is highly unlikely, as the site is currently utilised by the surrounding local community for livestock grazing and recreational activities. As such, it is unlikely that active restoration of the site will be undertaken.

Protected Areas and National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy

The study site is not situated within any protected area, however the study site is situated within 10 km of the Southern Berg Griqualand NPAES Focus Area (Figure 1-15).

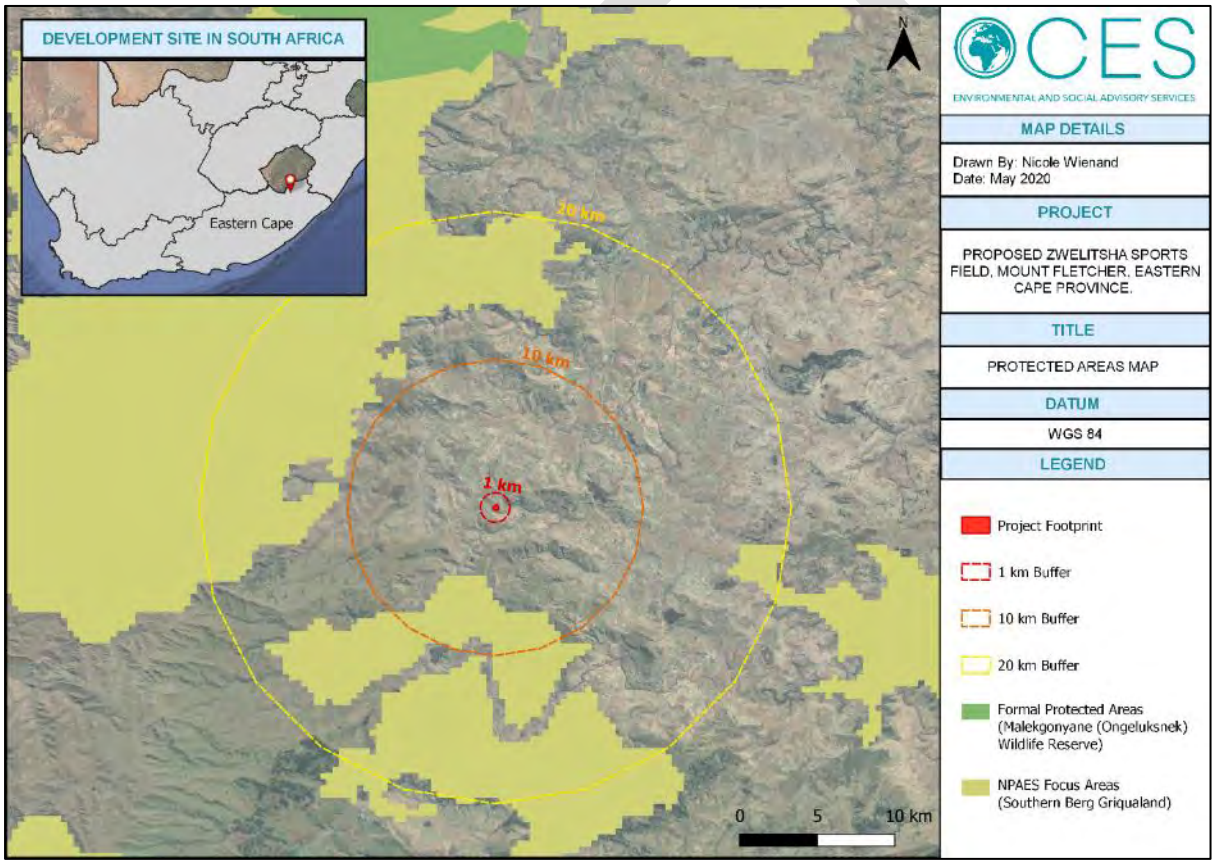

Figure 1-15 Protected Areas Map of the project area.

3. Socio-economic profile

The proposed development is located 20km from Mount Fletcher within Ward 14 of the Elundini Local Municipality (ELM), in the Joe Gqabi District Municipality (JFDM), Eastern Cape Province of South Africa.

The 2019 – 2020 integrated development plan (IDP) for Elundini Local Municipality notes the need for recreational facilities and has provided for such a development in the current 5 year plan. The Construction of Refele Sports Field will ensure that the community will have a sporting facility that is in line with all sporting body specifications. This will also open possibilities of unleashing talent in the community.

3.1 Population and Education

The ELM has a total population of approximately 145 000 people. The population is dominated by females of approximately 61%, while males compose only about 39 % of the population. About 56.0% of the population falls between 15-64 years, whilst 6 % are in the pension group (over 65 years) and approximately 38 % is less than 15 years. This indicates that there is a high dependency ratio of about 61.3 %.

Of those aged 20 years and older, 10.7% have no schooling, 20.7% has some primary education, 7.4% has completed some primary education and 44% has completed some secondary education. Approximately 4.5% have some form of higher education (ELM IDP, 2019/2020).

Ward 14, specifically, has approximately 500 households with an approximate population of 3000 people.

3.2 Income, Poverty Levels and Employment

Approximately 28, 4% of the families earn between R 9 600 – R 38 200 per annum which is R 800 - R 3 183 per month whilst 19, 1% of the households earning R38 200 - R76 400 which is R 3183- R6367. 38% of the households fall in the category which earns less than R 800 per month or no income at all.

Only approximately 11% of the population in Elundini are considered gainfully employed, which is a low employment rate. The Elundini population relies heavily on social grant funding which amounts to just under R 50 000 000 per month.

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Apart from the socio-economic benefits, the proposed project will create a number of job opportunities for the local residents. It is estimated that approximately 24 people will be employed in the project period.

Table 1-2 Proposed employment

GENDER	YOUTH	ADULTS	TOTAL
Male	7	4	11
Female	6	4	10
Disabled	2	1	3
TOTAL	15	9	24

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2. FEASIBLE AND REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

"alternatives", in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to—

(a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
(b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
(c) the design or layout of the activity;
(d) the technology to be used in the activity;
(e) the operational aspects of the activity; and
(f) the option of not implementing the activity.

Describe alternatives that are considered in this application. Alternatives should include a consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity could be accomplished in the specific instance taking account of the interest of the applicant in the activity. The no-go alternative must in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed. The determination of whether site or activity (including different processes etc.) or both is appropriate needs to be informed by the specific circumstances of the activity and its environment. After receipt of this report the competent authority may also request the applicant to assess additional alternatives that could possibly accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed activity if it is clear that realistic alternatives have not been considered to a reasonable extent.

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: FUNDAMENTAL, INCREMENTAL AND NO-GO ALTERNATIVES

Fundamental alternatives

Fundamental alternatives are developments that are totally different to the project that is currently proposed and usually includes the following:

- Alternative property or location where the activity is to be undertaken (i.e. site alternatives);
- Alternative type of activity to be undertaken (i.e. land-use alternatives);

Incremental alternatives

Incremental alternatives relate to modifications or variations to the design or technology of a project that provide different options to reduce or minimize environmental impacts. There are several incremental alternatives that can be considered, including:

- The design or layout of the activity;

- The technology to be used in the activity, and;
- The operational aspects of the activity.

No-go alternative

It is mandatory to consider the "no-go" option in the EIA process. The "no-go" alternative refers to the current status quo and the risks and impacts associated with it. Some existing activities may carry risks and may be undesirable.

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

Table 2.1 below provides a comparative assessment of identified alternatives for the proposed sports facility including advantages and disadvantages. An overall assessment is made concerning whether the identified alternatives are reasonable and feasible for further impact assessment.

CONCLUSION

Activity alternatives – the current preferred activity is deemed to be the only feasible activity alternative as this activity has the potential to increase the quality of life of the local community as well as providing short term jobs and skills development.

Location alternatives – the current preferred location has been identified by the Elundini Local Municipality as Refele Village is a community that requires the amenity. The specific site has been chosen as there is an existing sports field located on the site.

Incremental alternatives – the following design/technological design alternative will be assessed during the EIA process:

- Sewage technology preferred alternative – French drain/ septic tanks
- Sewage technology second alternative – Conservancy tank

There is no water borne sanitation system/ network in the village. A waterborne system is required for the change room facilities.

It was determined that the current preferred alternatives together with the No-Go option are the only reasonable and feasible options for further assessment in the EIA, based on the assessment in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Assessment of alternatives						
Alternative level	**Alternatives**	**Advantages**	**Disadvantages**	**Reasonable and feasible**	**Further assessment**	**Comment**
Fundamental alternative– Type of Activity	Alternative 1- Proposed sports field (preferred alternative)	• Potential improvement to the community quality of life and short-term job creation and skills development in the community.	• Potential environmental impacts associated with construction activities.	YES	YES	The proposed development has the potential to increase the quality of life of the local community by providing an amenity. The construction phase would result in short term job opportunities as well as skills development. This is the only alternative that will be assessed in the impact assessment.
	Alternative 2 – none identified. Refer to no-go.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fundamental alternative - Property or location	Alternative Location 1 - Current proposed site (preferred alternative)	• The Elundini LM has identified the Refele community as the recipient in need of the amenity;	• Location within grassland CBA1 with potential construction related impacts.	YES	YES	The Elundini LM has identified the Refele community as the recipient of the amenity amenity.

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		• The facility needs to be in close proximity to the school to provide ease of access to the community. • The site is the location of the existing informal soccer field.				
	Alternative Location 2 - None identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Alternative locations for the project will not be assessed as the facility needs to be in close proximity to the school as well as an access road. Therefore the proposed site is the most feasible land available to the applicant for the proposed development.
Incremental alternative - Technology alternative	Alternative Sewerage Technology 1 – septic tank system	• Low maintenance costs. • Simple and easy to operate • Percolation tsts have indicated that the site is suitable for a septic tank/ French drain system	• Risk of bad odour on site. • Possibility of soil contamination and overflowing if not maintained well. • Susceptible to clogging by	YES	YES	Sewage volumes will be low and pose a minimal risk to soil and groundwater contamination. Therefore the proposed sewage treatment

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			fats/oils, etc. thrown down drains.			alternative is the most feasible for the proposed development.
	Alternative Sewerage Technology 2 – Conservancy tank	• Simple and easy to operate • If it operates correctly the risk of groundwater contamination is very low	• High maintenance due to the need to empty it. • Risk of bad odour on site. • Possibility of soil contamination due to overflow.	YES	YES	Due to high maintenance requirements, this alternative is not preferred. However it is still feasible and has therefore been assessed further.
	Alternative Sewerage Technology 3 – Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines	• Low maintenance costs. • Simple and easy to operate	• Risk of bad odour on site. • Cannot provide for grey waste water. • Possibility of soil contamination • Non-biodegradable material (e.g. rubbish) thrown into the pits will prevent effective decomposition and will also result in the pit filling up too quickly.	NO	NO	This alternative does not make provision for the disposal of grey water and is therefore considered not feasible. It has not been assessed further.

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	Alternative Sewerage Technology 4 – commercially supplied packaged plant system.	• Lower odour risk • Lower risk of pollution. • Produces purified re-usable water which complies with responsible disposal requirements and satisfies limits for discharge to the environment.	• More complex and very high capital and maintenance costs. • Risk of pollution to surrounding environment if not maintained.	NO	NO	A package plant system is too costly. This alternative is therefore considered to be not feasible and has not been assessed further.
<u>No-go option</u> This refers to the current status quo and the risks and impacts associated with it. Some existing activities may carry risks.	Existing activities on site include: Livestock grazing Informal soccer field	• No construction related risks to the surrounding environment	• No provision of a community amenity or short term job creation and skills development.	YES	YES	Assessed in the impact assessment process.

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3. ACTIVITY POSITION

Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in 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.
List alternative sites if applicable.

Alternative:	Latitude (S):		Longitude (E):	
Alternative S1[1] (preferred or only site alternative)	30°	38.489'S	28°	21.728' E
Alternative S2 (if any)	0	'	0	'
Alternative S3 (if any)	0	'	0	'

In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:	Latitude (S):		Longitude (E):	
Alternative S1 (preferred or only route alternative)				
• Starting point of the activity				
• Middle point of the activity				
• End point of the activity				
Alternative S2 (if any)				
• Starting point of the activity	0	'	0	'
• Middle point of the activity	0	'	0	'
• End point of the activity	0	'	0	'
Alternative S3 (if any)				
• Starting point of the activity	0	'	0	'
• Middle point of the activity	0	'	0	'
• End point of the activity	0	'	0	'

For route alternatives that are longer than 500m, please provide an addendum with co-ordinates taken every 250 meters along the route for each alternative alignment.

[1] "Alternative S.." refer to site alternatives.

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4. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

Indicate the physical size of the preferred activity/technology as well as alternative activities/technologies (footprints):

Alternative:	Size of the activity:
Alternative A1[2] (preferred activity alternative)	120 000 m^2
Alternative A2 (if any)	m^2
Alternative A3 (if any)	m^2

or, for linear activities:

Alternative:	Length of the activity:
Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)	m
Alternative A2 (if any)	m
Alternative A3 (if any)	m

Indicate the size of the alternative sites or servitudes (within which the above footprints will occur):

Alternative:	Size of the site/servitude:
Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)	m^2
Alternative A2 (if any)	m^2
Alternative A3 (if any)	m^2

5. SITE ACCESS

Does ready access to the site exist?	YES
If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built	

Describe the type of access road planned:

[2] "Alternative A.." refer to activity, process, technology or other alternatives.

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Access to the development is via the existing gravel road leading off the R56 between Mount Fletcher and Matatiele. The proposed sports facility will be adjacent to the road and as such a new road is not required. However, an access driveway will be required to allow for vehicle access to the parking area.

Include the position of the access road on the site plan and required map, as well as an indication of the road in relation to the site.

6. SITE OR ROUTE PLAN

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

The site or route plans must indicate the following:

6.1 the scale of the plan which must be at least a scale of 1:500;

6.2 the property boundaries and numbers of all the properties within 50 metres of the site;

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 trees and shrubs taller than 1.8 metres;

6.7 walls and fencing including details of the height and construction material;

6.8 servitudes indicating the purpose of the servitude;

6.9 sensitive environmental elements within 100 metres of the site or sites including (but not limited thereto):

- rivers;
- the 1:100 year flood line (where available or where it is required by DWS);
- ridges;

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- cultural and historical features;
- areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or invested with alien species);

6.9 for gentle slopes the 1 metre contour intervals must be indicated on the plan and whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, the 500mm contours must be indicated on the plan; and

6.10 the positions from where photographs of the site were taken.

7. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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 under Appendix B to this form. It must be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, if applicable.

8. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

A detailed illustration of the activity must be provided at a scale of 1:200 as Appendix C 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.

9. ACTIVITY MOTIVATION

9(a) Socio-economic value of the activity

What is the expected capital value of the activity on completion?	R15 000 000.00
What is the expected yearly income that will be generated by or as a result of the activity?	Not determined yet
Will the activity contribute to service infrastructure?	NO
Is the activity a public amenity?	YES
How many new employment opportunities will be created in the development phase of the activity?	24
What is the expected value of the employment opportunities during the development phase?	Approximately R50 000

What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	100 %
How many permanent new employment opportunities will be created during the operational phase of the activity?	Approximately 5 - 10
What is the expected current value of the employment opportunities during the first 10 years?	R1 850 000.00
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	100%

9(b) Need and desirability of the activity

Motivate and explain the need and desirability of the activity (including demand for the activity):

The project's main objectives and goals are:

- To create a safe soccer/rugby field within the community of ward 14;
- To improve the existing sport field into the village;
- Poverty alleviation through job creation;
- To reduce the crime within the village by creating work opportunities during the construction stage as well as during the operational phase;
- The development of the facility will result in more matches being arranged by the sport's council; and
- To develop skills for the communities.

Indicate any benefits that the activity will have for society in general:

The proposed sports facility will provide a public amenity, which provides a place for different communities to interact and come together. The identification of sports potential of individuals would have a benefit to society in general.

Indicate any benefits that the activity will have for the local communities where the activity will be located:

In summary, the vision for the sports facility is to provide a recreational amenity to the community, identify sports potential of individuals in the community, as well as to provide jobs and skills development within the community.

10. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

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

Title of legislation, policy or guideline:	Administering authority:	Date:
Constitution Act (No. 108 of 1996)	Constitution Assembly	1996
National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)	DEFF and DEDEAT	1998
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003)	DEFF and DEDEAT	2003
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)	DEFF and DEDEAT	2008
National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	1998
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)	DEFF & DEDEAT	2004
National Heritage Resource Act (No. 25 of 1999)	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority	1999
National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998)	DEFF	1998
Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993)	Department of Labour	1993
Elundini Local Municipality: IDP	Elundini Local Municipality	2019/2020
Joe Gqabi District Municipality IDP	Joe Gqabi District Municipality	2019/2020

11. WASTE, EFFLUENT, EMISSION AND NOISE MANAGEMENT

11(a) Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?	YES

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	1.5m^3

How will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

Solid waste will be removed by the Elundini LM and disposed of at a licensed landfill site.

Where will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

The construction solid waste will be disposed of at a registered landfill site within the Elundini LM.

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?	YES
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	1.5m^3

How will the solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

The waste for the proposed development will be removed by the Elundini LM and disposed of at a licensed landfill site.

Disposal onsite will not be permitted.

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

N/A

If the solid waste (construction or operational phases) will not be disposed of in a registered landfill site or be taken up in a municipal waste stream, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation?	NO

~~If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.~~

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?	NO

~~If yes, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.~~

11(b) Liquid effluent

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?	NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	N/A
Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on-site?	Yes

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

The effluent generated by the proposed site is estimated at 1.5kl/day (1.5 m^3 per day or 45m^3 per month) which is less than the GNR. 325 Listing Notice 2 threshold of 15 000m^3 or more per day, and less than the GNR. 327 Listing Notice 1 threshold of 2000m^3 to 15 000m^3 per day. In addition, the proposed septic tank will not trigger the thresholds contained in Government Notice (GN) 921 **of NEMWA: "***List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment***", therefore, not requiring a Waste License**.

For this development, a septic tank is the preferred alternative. However, the second alternative of a conservancy tank is also being assessed.

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility?	NO

If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:

Facility name:	Mt Fletcher Ponds
Contact person:	Lumanyano Wana Joe gqabi District Municipality
Postal address:	
Postal code:	

Telephone:	074 601 9187	Cell:	
E-mail:	lumnyano@jgdm.gov.za	Fax:	

Describe the measures that will be taken to ensure the optimal reuse or recycling of waste water, if any:

None

11(c) Emissions into the atmosphere

~~Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere?~~		NO
~~If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?~~		NO

~~If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.~~

~~If no, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:~~

N/A

11(d) Generation of noise

Will the activity generate noise?	YES	
If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?		NO

~~If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.~~

~~If no, describe the noise in terms of type and level:~~

General construction noise during the construction phase. During operation, low levels of noise will be associated with community events, however these will be minimal and should not have a large impact on the surrounding environment.

12. WATER USE

Please indicate the source(s) of water that will be used for the activity by ticking the appropriate box(es)

	Other (rainwater harvesting)	

If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate

the volume that will be extracted per month:	N/a rainwater
Does the activity require a water use permit from the Department of Water Affairs?	NO

If yes, please submit the necessary application to the Department of Water Affairs and attach proof thereof to this application if it has been submitted.

13. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

None The facility is not expected to use a significant amount of electricity.

Describe how alternative energy sources have been taken into account or been built into the design of the activity, if any:

None

SECTION B: SITE/AREA/PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Important notes:

1. For linear activities (pipelines, etc) as well as activities that cover very large sites, it may be necessary to complete this section for each part of the site that has a significantly different environment. In such cases please complete copies of Section C and indicate the area, which is covered by each copy No. on the Site Plan.

Section C Copy No. (e.g. A):	n/a

2. Paragraphs 1 - 6 below must be completed for each alternative.

3. Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section? YES [redacted]

If YES, please complete form XX for each specialist thus appointed:

All specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D.

1. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Alternative S1:

[redacted]	1:15 – 1:10	[redacted]

Alternative S2 (if any):

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

Alternative S3 (if any):

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

2. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

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

2.1 Ridgeline
2.2 Plateau
~~2.3 Side slope of hill/mountain~~
~~2.4 Closed valley~~
~~2.5 Open valley~~
~~2.6 Plain~~
~~2.7 Undulating plain / low hills~~
~~2.8 Dune~~
~~2.9 Seafront~~

3. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

Is the site(s) located on any of the following (tick the appropriate boxes)?

	Alternative S1:		~~Alternative S2 (if any):~~		~~Alternative S3 (if any):~~	
Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~
Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~
Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~
Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~
Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~

Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~
Any other unstable soil or geological feature		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~
An area sensitive to erosion		NO	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~

If you are unsure about any of the above or if you are concerned that any of the above aspects may be an issue of concern in the application, an appropriate specialist should be appointed to assist in the completion of this section. (Information in respect of the above will often be available as part of the project information or at the planning sections of local authorities. Where it exists, the 1:50 000 scale Regional Geotechnical Maps prepared by the Council for Geo Science may also be consulted).

4. GROUNDCOVER

Indicate the types of groundcover present on the site:

4.1 Natural veld – good condition E
~~4.2 Natural veld – scattered aliens E~~
~~4.3 Natural veld with heavy alien infestation E~~
~~4.4 Veld dominated by alien species E~~
~~4.5 Gardens~~
4.6 Sport field
~~4.7 Cultivated land~~
~~4.8 Paved surface~~
~~4.9 Building or other structure~~
4.10 Bare soil

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

Natural veld - good condition[E]		
Sport field		Bare soil

If any of the boxes marked with an "[E] "is ticked, please consult an appropriate specialist to assist in the completion of this section if the environmental assessment practitioner doesn't have the necessary expertise. REFER TO APPENDIX D: ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

5. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Indicate land uses and/or prominent features that currently occur within a 500m radius of the site and give description of how this influences the application or may be impacted upon by the application:

5.1 Natural area
5.2 Low density residential
5.3 Medium density residential
~~5.4 High density residential~~
~~5.5 Informal residential~~
~~5.6 Retail commercial & warehousing~~
~~5.7 Light industrial~~
~~5.8 Medium industrial~~[AN]
~~5.9 Heavy industrial~~[AN]
~~5.10 Power station~~
~~5.11 Office/consulting room~~
~~5.12 Military or police base/station/compound~~
~~5.13 Spoil heap or slimes dam~~[A]
~~5.14 Quarry, sand or borrow pit~~
~~5.15 Dam or reservoir~~
~~5.16 Hospital/medical centre~~
5.17 School
~~5.18 Tertiary education facility~~
~~5.19 Church~~
~~5.20 Old age home~~

5.21 Sewage treatment plant[A]
5.22 Train station or shunting yard [N]
5.23 Railway line [N]
5.24 Major road (4 lanes or more) [N]
5.25 Airport [N]
5.26 Harbour
5.27 Sport facilities
5.28 Golf course
5.29 Polo fields
5.30 Filling station [H]
5.31 Landfill or waste treatment site
5.32 Plantation
5.33 Agriculture
5.34 River, stream or wetland
5.35 Nature conservation area
5.36 Mountain, koppie or ridge
5.37 Museum
5.38 Historical building
5.39 Protected Area
5.40 Graveyard
5.41 Archaeological site
5.42 Other land uses (describe):

If any of the boxes marked with an "[N] "are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.
If any of the boxes marked with an "[An]" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.
If YES, specify and explain:

If YES, specify:

If any of the boxes marked with an "[H]" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.
If YES, specify and explain:

If YES, specify:

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6. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

Are there any signs of culturally or historically significant elements, as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, (Act No. 25 of 1999), including		NO
Archaeological or palaeontological sites, on or close (within 20m) to the site?		No
If YES, explain:	N/A – none identified within the development footprint during the site visit. REFER TO APPENDIX D: ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT	

If uncertain, conduct a specialist investigation by a recognised specialist in the field to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site.

Briefly explain the findings of the specialist:	n/a	
Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?		NO
Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)?		NO

If yes, please submit or, make sure that the applicant or a specialist submits the necessary application to SAHRA or the relevant provincial heritage agency and attach proof thereof to this application if such application has been made.

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SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. ADVERTISEMENT

The person conducting a public participation process must take into account any guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in section 24J of the Act and must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application which is subjected to public participation by—

(a) fixing a notice board (of a size at least 60cm by 42cm; and must display the required information in lettering and in a format as may be determined by the competent authority) at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of—
  (i) the site where the activity to which the application relates is or is to be undertaken; and
  (ii) any alternative site mentioned in the application;

(b) giving written notice to—
  (i) the owner or person in control of that land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land;
  (ii) 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;
  (iii) 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;
  (iv) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;
  (v) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;
  (vi) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
  (vii) any other party as required by the competent authority;

(c) placing an advertisement in—
  (i) one local newspaper; or
  (ii) any official *Gazette* that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations;

(d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or local municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official *Gazette* referred to in subregulation 54(c)(ii); and

(e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desiring of but unable to participate in the process due to—
  (i) illiteracy;

(ii) disability; or
(iii) any other disadvantage.

2. CONTENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES

A notice board, advertisement or notices must:

(a) indicate the details of the application which is subjected to public participation; and
(b) state—
(i) that the application has been submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations, as the case may be;
(ii) whether basic assessment or scoping procedures are being applied to the application, in the case of an application for environmental authorisation;
(iii) the nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;
(iv) where further information on the application or activity can be obtained; and
(iv) the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.

3. PLACEMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES

Where the proposed activity may have impacts that extend beyond the municipal area where it is located, a notice must be placed in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, indicating that an application will be submitted to the competent authority in terms of these regulations, the nature and location of the activity, where further information on the proposed activity can be obtained and the manner in which representations in respect of the application can be made, unless a notice has been placed in any *Gazette* that is published specifically for the purpose of providing notice to the public of applications made in terms of the EIA regulations.

Advertisements and notices must make provision for all alternatives.

4. DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES

The practitioner must ensure that the public participation is adequate and must determine whether a public meeting or any other additional measure is appropriate or not based on the particular nature of each case. Special attention should be given to the involvement of local community structures such as Ward Committees,

ratepayers associations and traditional authorities where appropriate. Please note that public concerns that emerge at a later stage that should have been addressed may cause the competent authority to withdraw any authorisation it may have issued if it becomes apparent that the public participation process was inadequate.

5. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

The practitioner must record all comments and respond to each comment of the public before the application is submitted. The comments and responses must be captured in a comments and response report as prescribed in the EIA regulations and be attached to this application. The comments and response report must be attached under Appendix E.

6. AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

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

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List of authorities informed:

The following authorities have been informed:

- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS),
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
- Department of Economic Development Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT),
- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
- Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA),
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR),
- Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Transport (ECDRT)
- Elundini Local Municipality,
- Joe Gqabi District Municipality, and
- Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA).

Other key stakeholders include:

- Surrounding Landowners;
- Elundini Local Municipality Ward 14 Councillor.

List of authorities from whom comments have been received:

DEDEAT:

- Refer to Refer to pre-consultation meeting minutes attached in Appendix E1 for comments received and CES's response.

DEFF:

- Refer to Refer to comments attached in Appendix E1 for comments received and CES's response

7. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Note that, for linear activities, or where deviation from the public participation requirements may be appropriate, the person conducting the public participation process may deviate from the requirements of that subregulation to the extent and in the manner as may be agreed to by the competent authority.

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

Has any comment been received from stakeholders? YES

If "YES", briefly describe the feedback below (also attach copies of any correspondence to and from the stakeholders to this application):

Refer to comments and response report in Appendix E.

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SECTION D: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations, 2010, and should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts.

1. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

List the main issues raised by interested and affected parties.

Refer to comments and response report in Appendix E.

Response from the practitioner to the issues raised by the interested and affected parties (A full response must be given in the Comments and Response Report that must be attached to this report):

Please refer to comments and response report in Appendix E.

2. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE PLANNING AND DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASES AS WELL AS PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

List the potential direct, indirect and cumulative property/activity/design/technology/operational alternative related impacts (as appropriate) that are likely to occur as a result of the planning and design phase, construction phase, operational phase, decommissioning and closure phase, including impacts relating to the choice of site/activity/technology alternatives as well as the mitigation measures that may eliminate or reduce the potential impacts listed.

The impact assessment for the proposed development of the sports facility was conducted in three parts; a general impact assessment, a more detailed Ecological Impact Assessment and Heritage Impact Assessment (see Appendix D). Overall, the impact assessment identified and assessed impacts across the following phases of development: • Planning & Design Phase • Construction Phase • Operational Phase

Table 3.1 below provides a breakdown of the impact identification process into overall themes, potential issues, and the source of the issue across all project phases of the proposed development. It also identifies the potential receptors of each issue identified and the action taken to further assess each issue during the Basic Assessment process. Table 3.2 to 3.6 provides the detailed impact assessment for all phases of the proposed development, including the assessment for the No-Go Alternative and cumulative impacts.

Refer to Appendix G for the impact assessment methodology used.

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Table 3.1: Potential issues and impacts identified throughout all project phases of the proposed development.

THEME	POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	POTENTIAL RECEPTORS	PHASE			ASSESSMENT ACTIONS
				PLANNING & DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION	OPERATIONAL	
Environmental Policy	Legal and Policy Compliance	Non-compliance	Applicant	X	X	X	Obtaining Authorisation from relevant Competent Authorities
Bio-physical	Services and infrastructure	Inappropriate planning and design of infrastructure services	Aquatic environments	X	X	X	Assessed in the General Impact Assessment
	Scheduling of Construction	Inappropriate scheduling	Aquatic environments	X	X		
	Material Stockpiling	Earthworks; pollution	Aquatic environment		X		
	Stormwater and erosion management	Inappropriate planning/ management	Aquatic environment	X	X	X	
	Disturbance of watercourses	Inappropriate planning/ management	Aquatic environment	X	X		
	Waste Management	Inappropriate planning/ management, construction rubble and litter	Study area and surrounds	X	X	X	
	Rehabilitation & Maintenance	Inappropriate planning/ management	Erosion prone areas in study area	X	X	X	
	Soils	Earthworks, inappropriate planning/ management	Erosion prone areas in study area		X		
Biological	Loss of Natural Vegetation	Vegetation clearance	Terrestrial environment	X	X		

THEME	POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	POTENTIAL RECEPTORS	PHASE			ASSESSMENT ACTIONS
				PLANNING & DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION	OPERATIONAL	
	Loss of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)	Vegetation clearance	Local biodiversity	X	X		Assessed in the Ecological Impact Assessment
	Loss/fragmentation of habitats	Vegetation clearance	Terrestrial environment	X	X		
	Control of alien invasive plant species	Inappropriate alien vegetation management plan	Flora & Fauna in study area	X	X		
Socio-economic	Job creation	Construction activities & ongoing management of the sports facility	Individuals		X	X	Assessed in the General Impact Assessment
	Community amenity	Recreation	Neighbouring community			X	
	Air pollution	Earthworks and Road traffic	Neighbouring community		X		
	Fire risk	Construction activities where flammable substances are used	Neighbouring community		X		
	Noise pollution	Earthworks and Road traffic	Neighbouring community		X		
	Visual	Presence of site	Neighbouring community		X		
	Health and Safety	Construction activities and equipment	Labourers		X		
	Sanitation and Water	Inadequate facilities on site	Labourers,		X		
	Management of hazardous substances	Cement, tar, fuel, bitumen, oil	Project site		X		

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THEME	POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	POTENTIAL RECEPTORS	PHASE			ASSESSMENT ACTIONS
				PLANNING & DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION	OPERATIONAL	
	Traffic	Construction activities	Traffic flow	X	X		
	Agricultural Impacts	Land use, development footprint	Neighbouring community	X	X	X	
	Heritage and Paleontological Environment	Earthworks, construction activities	Heritage sites and Paleontological findings	X	X		Assessed in the Specialist Impact Assessment

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Assessment of impacts during the Planning and Design Phase

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE													
	(SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION)											**(SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION)**	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY													
Legal and policy compliance	During the planning and design phase, failure to comply with existing policies and legal obligations can lead to the project conflicting with local, provincial and national policies, legislation, etc. This can result in legal non-compliances, fines, delays in construction activity, overall project failure and undue disturbance to the natural environment.	Negative	Direct	Severe	Regional	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partly lost	Achievable	HIGH	• The development must adhere to the relevant legislation and/or policy, e.g. ECBCP, Municipal By-laws, etc. • All legal matters pertaining to permitting must be completed prior to any construction activity. • All relevant permits must be obtained from the competent authority in order to remove/relocate any protected plant species. • All necessary permits must be in place prior to the removal/destruction of any potential heritage or paleontological resources found on site, should it be required.	LOW
BIO-PHYSICAL													
Scheduling of construction	During the planning and design phase, inappropriate construction scheduling that does not take into account the seasonal requirements of the aquatic environment, e.g. allowing for unimpeded flood events, could lead to short-term (and potentially long-term) impacts on the aquatic environment such as excessive sediment mobilization, etc.	Negative	Inirect, Cumulative	Moderate	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• Sensitive areas must to be designated as No-Go areas. • Wherever possible, construction activities must be undertaken during the driest part of the year to minimize downstream sedimentation due to excavation, etc.	LOW
Bulk services and infrastructure	During the planning and design phase, planning and placement of structures and associated infrastructure, such as sewage sanitation and waste storage facilities, in sensitive areas could lead to the damage and degradation of natural areas.	Negative	Direct	Moderate	Localised	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• Planning for and placement of sanitation and waste storage infrastructure must be done so as to avoid sensitive areas as far as possible. This includes placing infrastructure and buildings at least 32m away from the drainage line and maintaining appropriate buffers from dams.	LOW
Stormwater management	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for stormwater during the construction and operational phases within the site could result in erosion and contamination of the soil and surrounding watercourses if there are not appropriate stormwater management structures in place.	Negative	Direct, Cumulative	Moderate	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partly lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• A Stormwater Management Plan must be developed by the Engineer or Contractor prior to construction to control runoff and prevent erosion of the site and its surroundings. • An Erosion Management Plan must be developed by the during the final design stages to mitigate the unnecessary loss of soil and sedimentation of watercourses during all phases of the project. • Regular monitoring of implementation of this plan for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas must be conducted.	LOW

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE													
	(SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION)											**(SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION)**	
Waste management	During the planning and design phase, failure to plan for the storage, handling and disposal of general waste during the construction and operation phase may lead to littering and pollution of the surrounding environment, unsanitary conditions and health risks.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• An Environmental Management Plan must include the handling and storage of waste during construction and decommissioning. • An Operational Management Plan that includes handling onsite waste during the operation phase must be developed and implemented.	LOW
Rehabilitation & Maintenance	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for rehabilitation during construction and operation could lead to degradation of the study area and surrounding areas.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• A Rehabilitation & Maintenance Plan must be compiled during the planning and design phase, to be implemented during the construction and operational phase of the development. • The plan must detail measures that ensure the day-to-day operations of the development do not cause unnecessary degradation to the surrounding environment and to ensure on-going maintenance of all service infrastructure is undertaken at regular intervals to minimize risks to the surrounding environment.	LOW
Ecological Impacts													
Disturbance of watercourses	During the planning and design phase, inappropriate design of the development footprint may result in encroachment into adjacent aquatic and riparian areas, which in turn may affect the surface hydrology of the surrounding area.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Moderate	Localised	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partly lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• The layout of the proposed facility must be designed in such a way as to minimise the impacts on surrounding watercourses. • A stormwater management plan must be developed to ensure the water runoff does not erode/ pollute surrounding areas.	LOW
Loss of natural vegetation	During the planning and design phase, the inappropriate design of the project infrastructure and demarcation of project boundaries may lead to the unnecessary loss of vegetation.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Slight	Localised	Long-Term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Easily achievable	MODERATE	• During the planning and design phase, the construction footprint must be designed to avoid the loss of indigenous vegetation as far as possible.	LOW
Loss of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)	During the planning and design phase, the inappropriate design of the proposed development will lead to the loss of identified and unidentified plant and animal SCC.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Slight	Localised	Permanent	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Easily achievable	MODERATE	• A search and rescue walkthrough must be undertaken by a suitably qualified individual, pre-construction, to identify any potential plant SCC's located within the surveyed construction footprint. This must ideally be undertaken with the ECO and Contractor/Developer present. • All relevant permits must be obtained from the competent authority prior to construction in order to remove/relocate any plant SCC's.	LOW
Control of alien invasive plant species	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for the removal and management of alien vegetation could result in the invasion of alien vegetation during the construction and operation phase.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Severe	Localised	Long-Term	Probably	Reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Easily achievable	HIGH	• During the planning and design phase, an Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be compiled to be implemented during construction and operation of the sports field to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species.	MODERATE

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE													
	(SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION)											**(SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION)**	
Agricultural	During the planning and design phase, the inappropriate design of the proposed development could lead to further loss of agricultural land (grazing).	Negative	Direct,	Moderately Severe	Localised	Long-Term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be lost	Easily achievable	MODERATE	• Disturbed natural areas must be rehabilitated once construction has been completed.	LOW
Ground water management – Septic tank/French Drain	Poor design of the septic tank / French drain, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Moderate	Localised	Long-term	Possible	Partially reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• A hydrocensus must be undertaken in 5km radius downstream of the site to identify any potential groundwater users. • Septic tanks must be designed by a qualified engineer.	LOW
Ground water management – Conservancy tank	Poor design of the conservancy tank, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Moderate	Localised	Long-term	Possible	Partially reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• Conservancy tanks must be designed by a qualified engineer.	LOW

Assessment of impacts during the Construction phase.

POTENTIAL ISSUES	ALTERNATIVES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
CONSTRUCTION PHASE														
		(SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION)											**(SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION)**	
CONSTRUCTION PHASE														
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY														
Legal and policy compliance	All	During the construction phase, failure to adhere to existing policies, regulations, permits, authorisations and legal obligations will lead to the project being non-compliant with local, provincial and national policies, legislation, etc. and may lead to undue disturbance of the natural environment and/or closure of the facility.	Negative	Direct	Severe	National	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partly lost	Achievable	HIGH	• The Applicant must employ an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the duration of the construction phase to audit the contractor's compliance with the specifications in the EA, EMPr and any other permits/authorisations.	LOW

BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
Scheduling of construction	All	During the construction phase, inappropriate construction scheduling that does not take into account the seasonal requirements of the aquatic environment, e.g. allowing for unimpeded flood events, could lead to short-term (and potentially long-term) impacts on the aquatic environment such as excessive sediment mobilization, etc.	Negative	Inirect, Cumulative	Moderate	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• Sensitive areas must to be designated as No-Go areas. • Wherever possible, construction activities must be undertaken during the driest part of the year to minimize downstream sedimentation due to excavation, etc.	LOW
Site Establishment, Services and Infrastructure	All	During the construction phase, inappropriate siting of the site camp could lead to unnecessary degradation of the surrounding environment. In addition, the uncontrolled clearing of vegetation and construction activities within or within close proximity to sensitive areas may result in degradation of the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• The site camp must not be located within 50m from any watercourses/wetlands/dams identified on site. • Site camp must be established away from sensitive areas on previously transformed areas where possible. • Vegetation clearance must be kept to a minimum during site clearance activities.	LOW
Material stockpiling	All	During the construction phase, inappropriate location and management of material stockpiles may result in erosion and mobilization of materials into nearby watercourses.	Negative	Direct. Indirect	Moderate	Localised	Short-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• Material stockpiles must be located 50m away from sensitive aquatic areas and they must be monitored for erosion and alien vegetation. • Material stockpiles locations must be approved by the ECO.	LOW
Stormwater management	All	During the construction phase, failure to implement effective stormwater management measures may result in increased surface soil erosion and contamination of stormwater and resulting surrounding watercourses.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• The construction site must be managed in a manner that prevents pollution watercourses or groundwater, due to suspended solids, silt or chemical pollutants. • Berms and swathes must be placed in areas that may be prone to erosion. • Temporary cut-off drains and berms may be required to capture storm water and promote infiltration.	LOW
Waste management	All	During the construction phase, poor management of handling, disposal and storage of general and hazardous waste may lead to the pollution of the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• Waste Management must be included in the contractor's method statements for handling onsite general and hazardous waste during the construction phase must be developed and implemented. • An appropriate area must be identified where construction waste/rubble can be stored prior to disposal. • All general waste must be disposed of in bins/waste skips labelled "general waste". • Sufficient waste bins must be provided throughout the construction site for collecting waste. • All general waste collected on site must be disposed of at a licensed general waste disposal site. • All hazardous waste generated on site must be placed in a temporary impermeable bunded containment area which must be disposed of at a hazardous landfill site or be collected by the appropriate service provider. • Proof of receipt of hazardous waste by a licenced service provider must be maintained on the site. • Adequate sanitary facilities must be provided for construction workers and they must be properly secured to the ground. • Maintenance of the chemical toilets should be done on a regular basis to prevent any leakages.	LOW

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Hazardous substances	All	During the construction phase, inappropriate storage, use and handling of hazardous substances may result in the contamination of the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Severe	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993) must be adhered to at all times. • Any storage tanks containing hazardous materials (i.e. fuel, diesel) must be placed in bunded containment areas with sealed surfaces and the capacity of the bunded containment areas must be 110% the volume of the storage tanks within it. • Cement and concrete must not be mixed directly on the ground, or during rainfall events when the potential for transport of pollutants to watercourses is the greatest. • Mixed cement/concrete must not be allowed to flow into any watercourses. • Drip trays must be placed under stationary construction machinery overnight to avoid soil contamination from oil and fuel leaks. • Absorbent materials in the form of a spill kit must be provided on site. • The ECO must determine the precise method of treatment of polluted soil. This could involve the application of soil absorbent materials or oil-digestive powders to the contaminated soil. • Contaminated soil must either be excavated and treated on-site, or removed from site, depending on the nature and extent of the spill. • Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to the environment and stored in suitable containers until appropriate disposal.	LOW
ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT													
Soils	All	During construction phase, the erosion from construction activities may result in the loss of soil from the development area and surrounds.	Negative	Direct	Slight	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partly lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• Stormwater control must be undertaken to prevent soil loss from the site. • The contractor must develop and implement an Erosion Management Plan. • All erosion control mechanisms must be regularly maintained. • Natural vegetation must be retained where possible to avoid soil erosion. • Disturbed areas of natural vegetation must be rehabilitated immediately to prevent further soil erosion. • Fill and stabilise all erosion rills before they develop into larger gullies that advance from erosion and runoff due to construction activities	LOW
Loss of natural vegetation	All	During the construction phase, the clearing of natural vegetation outside the approved development footprint will lead to the unnecessary loss of natural vegetation.	Negative	Direct, indirect, cumulative	Moderate	Study area	Permanent	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partly lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• The construction footprint must be surveyed and demarcated prior to construction commencing. • No construction activities must occur outside the demarcated footprint. • Construction activities must be preferred in areas where degraded natural vegetation is found. • Where vegetation has been cleared, site rehabilitation in terms of soil stabilisation and revegetation must be undertaken in temporary disturbed areas. • The contractor's staff must not harvest any natural vegetation	LOW

Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)	All	During the construction phase, activities may permanently damage or remove plant and animal SCC present on site.	Negative	Direct	Moderate	Localised	Permanent	Probable	Irreversible	Resource be partly lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• A search and rescue operation must be conducted by the contractor/developer prior to commencement of construction activities. • All SCC impacted by construction activities must be conserved and rescued. • All necessary permits must be obtained for the removal of any identified SCC prior to the commencement of construction activities. • All rescued SCC must be transplanted to a suitable adjacent habitat where likely future disturbance will be limited.	LOW
Loss/fragmentation of habitats	All	During construction, the loss of vegetation coincides with the loss of faunal habitat, reducing breeding and rearing locales. Endangered or rare faunal populations may permanently disappear or diminish in size.	Negative	Direct	Moderate	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Irreversible	Resource will be	Achievable	MODERATE	• Vegetation clearance in riparian areas must be avoided; • No clearance is permitted outside of the development footprint.	LOW
Establishments of alien plant species	All	During the construction phase, the removal of natural vegetation creates open habitats that favour the establishment of undesirable alien plant species in areas that are typically very difficult to eradicate and may pose a threat to neighbouring ecosystems	Negative	Indirect	Severe	Study area	Long-term	Probable	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• An Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be developed by the Contractor prior to construction and implemented during the construction phase to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species. • The Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be approved by the appointed ECO prior to implementation. • Alien plants must be removed from the site through appropriate methods such as hand pulling, application of chemicals, cutting etc. as in accordance to the NEMBA: Alien Invasive Species Regulations. • Regular monitoring of the implementation of the Alien Vegetation Management Plan for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas must be conducted by the appointed ECO.	LOW
Rehabilitation and maintenance	All	During the construction phase, inadequate implementation of rehabilitation measures in areas where construction has been completed will lead to the degradation of the surrounding terrestrial environment and encourage the spread of alien invasive vegetation.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversable	Resource may be partly lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• The Rehabilitation Plan must be implemented during and after the construction has been completed. • All temporarily disturbed areas must be rehabilitated with indigenous vegetation as soon as construction in the particular area or phase of work is complete, i.e. rehabilitation is on-going throughout construction as phases have been completed. • All impacted areas must be restored as per the EMPr requirements.	LOW
Disturbance of watercourse	All	During the construction phase, accidental chemical spills or other spills (sewage, concrete, etc.) in the vicinity of the watercourses will result in water pollution, adversely affecting the aquatic ecosystem.	Negative	Direct	Moderate	Localised	Short-term	Unlikely	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• All chemicals/hazardous substances must be stored safely in bunded area at least 50m from any watercourse. • Emergency plans must be in place in case of spillages of hazardous substances/materials. • Regular monitoring of construction activities must be conducted by the appointed ECO in order to ensure no construction activities are taking place outside of the demarcated footprint and within watercourses.	LOW
Agricultural	All	During the construction phase, vegetation clearing and poor rehabilitation of disturbed areas may lead could lead to further loss of agricultural land (grazing).	Negative	Direct	Moderate	Localised	Short-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not	Achievable	MODERATE	• All temporarily cleared areas must be rehabilitated back to their original condition. • Only topsoil from the immediate area must be used for rehabilitation.	LOW

SOCIO-ECONOMIC													
Job Creation	All	During the construction phase, the proposed development will create temporary skilled and unskilled employment opportunities.	Positive	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Short-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	LOW	• Where possible, individuals from the nearest local communities must be contracted for unskilled and semi-skilled employment.	MODERATE
Noise	All	During the construction phase, construction activities could result in an increase in ambient noise levels on site and affect surrounding occupiers.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Slight	Study area	Short-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	LOW	• Noise prevention measures and monitoring thereof must be included in an Environmental Management Programme.	LOW
Air quality and dust control	All	During the construction phase, dust generated by construction activities could result in significant dust during windy conditions.	Negative	Direct	Slight	Study area	Short-term	Definite	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	LOW	• During windy periods un-surfaced and un-vegetated areas must be dampened down. • Vegetation must be retained where possible as this will reduce dust travel.	LOW
On-site fire risk	All	During the construction phase inadequate attention to fire safety awareness and fire safety equipment could result in uncontrolled fires, posing a threat to animals, vegetation and the surrounding landowners.	Negative	Direct	Severe	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Irreversible	Resource will be lost	Easily Achievable	HIGH	• All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances. • Smoking must not be permitted near flammable substances. • All cooking must be done in demarcated areas that are safe in terms of runaway or uncontrolled fires. • No open fires must be allowed on site. • Fire extinguishers must be available onsite.	LOW
Visual	All	Construction activities may impact on the aesthetic appearance of the project area.	Negative	Direct	Slight	Study area	Short-term	Probable	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• The site camp must be placed in an area that is not visually obtrusive to the neighbouring properties or local communities. • The site camp and temporary structures must be decommissioned, and the area rehabilitated once construction has been completed. • All waste, materials and equipment must be removed from site. • The project area is to be kept tidy and free of litter.	LOW
Traffic	All	During the construction phase, increased flow of traffic to the project site may negatively impact the neighbouring areas.	Negative	Direct	Moderately	Study area	Short-term	Definite	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• Appropriate warning signs must be in place to notify the public regarding construction activities. • Construction vehicles are to adhere to traffic regulations. • Appropriate traffic safety measures, such as flagmen and speedbumps, must be used where deemed necessary.	LOW
Heritage & Palaeontological Environment	All	During the construction phase, the sensitive heritage sites and paleontological findings could be damaged or destroyed by construction activities during the construction phase.	Negative	Direct	Severe	Study area	Short-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	HIGH	• Should any human graves be discovered during construction, these areas must be demarcated and considered no-go areas. • Should the graves have been discovered during excavation works, the relevant heritage authority and specialist must be notified, and their recommendations adhered to. • Provisions must be made for a Fossil Chance Find Protocol to be implemented during the construction phase should fossils be encountered.	LOW

Assessment of impacts during the Operation phase

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
OPERATION PHASE													
	(SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION)											**(SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION)**	
OPERATION PHASE													
Environmental Policy													
Legal and policy compliance	During the operation phase, failure to adhere to all permits, authorisations and regulations may lead to financial penalties and closure of the facility.	Negative	Direct	Severe	National	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will be partly lost	Achievable	HIGH	• The proponent must ensure that operation of the facility is compliant with the relevant legislation and policy and authorisations. • These should include (but are not restricted to): NEMA, EA plant removal permits and any other permits/authorisations.	LOW
Built Environment													
Bulk services and infrastructure	During the operation phase, failure to maintain bulk services (septic tank etc) and other infrastructure may result in leakages or failure of systems which may pollute the surrounding environment.	Negative	Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• Regular maintenance and inspections of all infrastructure and services must be undertaken by a designated person. • Any leakages of sewage infrastructure on site must be stopped immediately and contaminated areas remediated.	LOW
Rehabilitation & Maintenance	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for rehabilitation during construction and operation could lead to degradation of the study area and surrounding areas.	Negative	Direct, Indirect	Moderate	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• A Rehabilitation & Maintenance Plan must be compiled during the planning and design phase, to be implemented during the construction and operational phase of the development. • The plan must detail measures that ensure the day-to-day operations of the development do not cause unnecessary degradation to the surrounding environment and to ensure on-going maintenance of all service infrastructure is undertaken at regular intervals to minimize risks to the surrounding environment.	LOW

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
OPERATION PHASE													
Waste management	During the operation phase, inappropriate stockpiling and handling of incoming waste may result in the pollution of the surrounding environment and may result in foul odours and nuisance pets. Poor maintenance and/or inappropriate disposal of sewerage waste generated from the facility, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct	Moderate	Study area	Medium-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	HIGH	• Operational waste must be disposed of at the closest licensed waste facility. • The facility manager must ensure that all general waste is contained within an enclosed facility. • The facility manager must monitor the site for litter and waste. • Septic tanks must be regularly checked and maintained. • A "clean site policy" must be adopted by all employees.	LOW
ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT													
Establishment of alien plant species	During the operational phase, the poor rehabilitation of disturbed areas may lead to the permanent establishment of alien vegetation.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Moderate	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• Alien Vegetation Management must be implemented to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species. • Alien plants must be removed from the site through appropriate methods such as hand pulling, application of chemicals, cutting etc. as in accordance to the NEMBA: Alien Invasive Species Regulations.	LOW
Stormwater management	During the operation phase, failure of the stormwater system and or lack of maintenance of the stormwater system may result in the erosion and or pollution of the surrounding environment should the stormwater be contaminated.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Slight	Localised	Long-term	Possible	Partially reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Achievable	LOW	• Stormwater management measures such as attenuation structures, storage, channels, etc. must be properly maintained and monitored. • If the stormwater management measures put in place are deemed insufficient, a qualified engineer must be approached to assist with additional storm water attenuation mechanisms and remediation.	LOW
Ground water management – Septic tank/French Drain	Poor maintenance and/or inappropriate disposal of sewerage waste generated from the facility, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Moderate	Localised	Long-term	Possible	Partially reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• Septic tanks must be regularly checked and maintained.	LOW
Ground water management – Conservancy tank	Poor maintenance and/or inappropriate disposal of sewerage waste generated from the facility, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	Negative	Direct, indirect	Slight	Localised	Long-term	Possible	Partially reversible	Resource will be partially lost	Achievable	LOW	• Conservancy tanks must be regularly checked and maintained. •	LOW
SOCIO-ECONOMIC													

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POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
OPERATION PHASE													
Job Creation	During the operation phase it is anticipated that there will be some permanent job opportunities within the facility which may also result in some skills development and capacity building.	Positive	Direct, Indirect	Slight	Municipal	Medium - term	Definite	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	LOW	• No mitigation required.	LOW
Community Amenity	During the operational phase, the community will have an amenity, which will also attract surrounding communities for sporting events. The development of youth sports programmes will identify talented individuals within the community that would have otherwise been overlooked.	Positive	Direct, Indirect	Highly Beneficial	Municipal	Medium -term	Definite	Reversible	Resource will not be lost	Easily Achievable	HIGH	• No mitigation required.	HIGH
On-site fire risk	During the operation phase, there is the chance of fires which may harm staff and surrounding landowners/general public.	Negative	Direct	Moderately Severe	Study area	Long-term	Possible	Irreversible	Resource will be lost	Easily Achievable	MODERATE	• Fire extinguishers must be placed throughout the site. • An Emergency Response Plan must be in place and must be known by all employees. • Fire breaks should be considered where possible. • Personnel must be educated regarding fire and fire management. • All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances. • Smoking must only permitted in designated areas on site. • There must be operational fire-fighting equipment available on site at all times.	LOW
Health and Safety	During the operational phase, failure to maintain the infrastructure will result in safety hazards which runs the risk of injury to athletes and spectators.	Negative	Direct	Slight	Localised	Short-term	Possible	Irreversible	Resource may be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993) must be adhered to at all times. • The facility must be well maintained.	LOW

Assessment of impacts of the NO GO alternative

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
	(SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION)											**(SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION)**	
Environmental Policy													

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SOURCE OF ISSUE	NATURE	TYPE	CONSEQUENCE OF IMPACT	EXTENT OF IMPACT	DURATION OF IMPACT	PROBABILITY OF IMPACT	REVERSIBILITY	IRREPLACEABLE LOSS	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT WITH MITIGATION
Proposed sports field	The No-Go Alternative will result in the status-quo being maintained.	Negative	Direct	No effect	Localised	Long-term	Definite	N/A	N/A	N/A	NONE	• No mitigation proposed	NONE
Job creation	The No-Go Option would not create any job opportunities	Negative	Direct	Moderately severe	Localised	Long-term	Definite	Reversible	Resource may be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• No mitigation proposed	MODERATE
Agriculture	The No-Go Alternative will result in the status-quo being maintained.	Negative	Direct	No effect	Localised	Long-term	Definite	N/A	N/A	N/A	NONE	• No mitigation proposed	NONE
Community amenity	The No-Go Option would not provide a community amenity.	Negative	Direct	Moderately severe	Localised	Long-term	Definite	Reversible	Resource may be lost	Achievable	MODERATE	• No mitigation proposed	MODERATE

Assessment of impacts of the decommissioning phase

As per the temporal scales indicated in the significance statement for the operational phase in the section above, the proposed sports facility is likely to be used over an extensive period of time, and decommissioning is not foreseen in the near future. Should the infrastructure be decommissioned in the long term, the impacts associated with the decommissioning phase will be similar to those for the construction phase and the mitigation measures stipulated for the construction phase will, therefore, be relevant. However, it is recommended that the final construction phase EMPr be updated, based on the environmental conditions and relevant legislation at the time, and implemented during the decommissioning of the sports facility.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Summary of proposed development

The Elundini Local Municipality, proposes to construct a sports field and track at Refele Village, Mount Fletcher.

The proposed sports facility includes the following:

1. A soccer/rugby pitch;
2. A netball and volleyball court;
3. A running track around the pitch (alternatives for tartan finish or grass);
4. A grandstand to house 350 to 500 spectators;
5. Toilet facilities for both girls and boys;
6. Change-room facilities;
7. An administration building with 2 offices and a boardroom;
8. Parking on site and fencing around the perimeter; and
9. Access road and gate.

The associated proposed activities include:

- The installation of rainwater tanks for runoff from the admin building and grandstand roof;
- A waterborne sewage system with a septic tank and french drain, or a conservancy tank is proposed; and
- The site is served by an existing gravel road, as shown on the plans. A parking area is also proposed. The road and parking area will either be surfaced with block paving or premix concrete.

Consideration of alternatives

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Table 2.1 provided a comparative assessment of identified alternatives for the proposed sports facility including advantages and disadvantages. In summary, the following conclusions were made:

Activity alternatives – the current preferred activity is deemed to be the only feasible activity alternative as this activity has the potential to increase the quality of life of the local community as well as providing short term jobs and skills development.

Location alternatives – the current preferred location has been identified by the Elundini Local Municipality as Refele Village is a community that requires the amenity. The specific site has been chosen as there is an existing sports field located on the site.

Incremental alternatives – the following design/technological design alternative will be assessed during the EIA process:

- Sewage technology preferred alternative – French drain/ septic tanks
- Sewage technology second alternative – Conservancy tank

There is no water borne sanitation system/ network in the village. A waterborne system is required for the change room facilities.

Apart from the two sewage technology alternatives, which have both been assessed, it was determined that the current preferred alternatives together with the No-Go option are the only reasonable and feasible options for further assessment in the EIA, based on the assessment in Table 2.1 above.

Summary of significant impacts:

A detailed impact assessment (including the types, duration, likelihood, and the significance of impacts) can be found in Tables 3.2 to 3.6 above.

All impacts identified as HIGH negative significance rating pre-mitigation can be reduced to either LOW or MODERATE negative significance rating post-mitigation. Table 4 below provides a summary of the significance ratings for all impacts identified for the proposed development.

Table 4: Summary of impacts for all project phases

PLANNING & DESIGN PHASE			
Theme	Impacts	Significance pre-mitigation	Significance post-mitigation

Relevant National Legislation and Policy	During the planning and design phase, failure to comply with existing policies and legal obligations can lead to the project conflicting with local, provincial and national policies, legislation, etc. This can result in legal non-compliances, fines, delays in construction activity, overall project failure and undue disturbance to the natural environment.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Bulk services and infrastructure	During the planning and design phase, planning and placement of structures and associated infrastructure, such as sewage sanitation and waste storage facilities, in sensitive areas could lead to the damage and degradation of natural areas.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Scheduling of construction	During the planning and design phase, inappropriate construction scheduling that does not take into account the seasonal requirements of the aquatic environment, e.g. allowing for unimpeded flood events, could lead to short-term (and potentially long-term) impacts on the aquatic environment such as excessive sediment mobilization, etc.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Stormwater and Erosion Management	During the planning and design phase, the inappropriate design of storm water infrastructure will lead to stream sedimentation and erosion of the surrounding area.	HIGH NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE
Waste Management	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for the management of construction rubble and litter, and identification of licensed waste facilities, could lead to pollution in the study area and surrounding areas.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Rehabilitation & Maintenance	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for rehabilitation during construction and operation could lead to degradation of the study area and surrounding areas.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Disturbance of watercourses	During the planning and design phase, inappropriate design of the development footprint may result in encroachment into adjacent aquatic and riparian areas, which in turn may affect the surface hydrology of the surrounding area.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

Ground water management – Septic tank/French Drain	During the planning and design phase, inappropriate design of the septic tank / French drain, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Ground water management – Conservancy tank	During the planning and design phase, inappropriate design of the conservancy tank, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	LOW NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Clearance of Natural Vegetation	During the planning and design phase, the inappropriate design of the development and associated infrastructure will lead to the unnecessary loss of natural vegetation.	HIGH NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE
Loss of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)	During the planning and design phase, the inappropriate design of the proposed development will lead to the loss of identified and unidentified plant and animal SCC.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Control of alien invasive plant species	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for the removal and management of alien vegetation could result in the invasion of alien vegetation in both terrestrial and riparian areas during the construction and operation phase.	HIGH NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE
Agricultural	During the planning and design phase, the inappropriate design of the proposed development could lead to further loss of agricultural land (grazing).	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Visual	During the planning and design phase, inadequate consideration giving towards potential neighbouring visual receptors will lead to visual impacts as a result of poor building placement on the property.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Traffic	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning for the management of traffic through the project area may result in a magnitude of impacts, such as increased dust generation, noise pollution, and increased public safety risks.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Heritage & Palaeontological Environment	During the planning and design phase, inadequate planning and consideration of cultural, heritage and paleontological artefacts of significance may lead to their damage/destruction	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
CONSTRUCTION PHASE			

Theme	Impacts	Significance pre-mitigation	Significance post-mitigation
Relevant National Legislation and Policy	During the construction phase, the failure of the contractor to implement mitigation measures specified in the EMPr and EA could result in fines, overall project failure or delays in construction and undue disturbance to the natural environment.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Scheduling of construction	During the construction phase, inappropriate construction scheduling that does not take into account the seasonal requirements of the aquatic environment, e.g. allowing for unimpeded flood events, could lead to short-term (and potentially long-term) impacts on the aquatic environment such as excessive sediment mobilization, etc.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Services and infrastructure	During the construction phase, inappropriate siting of the site camp could lead to unnecessary degradation of the surrounding environment. In addition, the uncontrolled clearing of vegetation and construction activities within or within close proximity to sensitive areas may result in degradation of the surrounding environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Material Stockpiling	During the construction phase, stockpiling of construction materials close to watercourses could result in erosion and mobilisation of the materials into the nearby watercourses/wetlands, resulting in sedimentation and a decrease in water quality and aquatic habitat.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Stormwater and Erosion Management	During the construction phase, the inappropriate routing of stormwater will lead to stream sedimentation, adversely affecting the aquatic environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Waste Management	During the construction phase, litter on site may attract vermin, detract from the visual appeal of the area, and pollute the surrounding areas. Construction rubble left onsite could pollute the area and encourage the growth of opportunistic alien vegetation.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Hazardous substances	During the construction phase, inappropriate storage, use and handling of hazardous substances may result in the contamination of the surrounding environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

Soils	During construction phase, the erosion from construction activities may result in the loss of soil from the development area and surrounds.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Loss of Natural Vegetation	During the construction phase, indiscriminate removal of natural vegetation, or encroachment into surrounding areas could lead to erosion.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Loss of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)	During the construction phase, the clearing of natural vegetation may lead to the destruction of habitats and the loss of identified and unidentified plant SCC.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Loss/fragmentation of habitats	During construction, the loss of vegetation coincides with the loss of faunal habitat, reducing breeding and rearing locales. Endangered or rare faunal populations may permanently disappear or diminish in size.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Control alien invasive plant species	During the construction phase, vegetation clearing, and poor rehabilitation of disturbed areas may lead to the permanent degradation of ecosystems and promote the establishment and spread of alien vegetation species.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Rehabilitation and maintenance	During the construction phase, inadequate implementation of rehabilitation measures in areas where construction has been completed will lead to the degradation of the surrounding terrestrial environment and encourage the spread of alien invasive vegetation.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Disturbance of watercourse	During the construction phase, accidental chemical spills or other spills (sewage, concrete, etc.) in the vicinity of the watercourses will result in water pollution, adversely affecting the aquatic ecosystem.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Agricultural	During the construction phase, vegetation clearing and poor rehabilitation of disturbed areas may lead could lead to further loss of agricultural land (grazing).	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Job creation	During the construction phase, the proposed development will create temporary employment opportunities which will benefit the local community.	LOW POSITIVE	MODERATE POSITIVE
Air pollution	During the construction phase, dust (air) pollution caused by grading and levelling exposed land can cause a nuisance to nearby traffic and neighbouring residential areas.	LOW NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Noise pollution	During the construction phase, noise pollution caused by construction activities could potentially be a nuisance to neighbouring residential areas.	LOW NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

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Visual	Construction activities may impact on the aesthetic appearance of the project area.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Health and Safety	During the construction phase, inadequate attention to fire safety awareness and fire safety equipment could result in runaway fires, an unsafe working environment and the loss of property.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
	During the construction phase, the inappropriate use of equipment and machinery on site may result in worker injuries or loss of life.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
	During the construction phase, the construction site and associated activities may present safety risks to the local community should access control and appropriate signage/demarcation not be in place.	MEDIUM NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Management of hazardous substances	During the construction phase, improper management (usage and storage) of hazardous substances such as cement, tar bitumen, fuel and oil may result in spillages occurring leading to site contamination.	HIGH NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE
Fire risk	During the construction phase inadequate attention to fire safety awareness and fire safety equipment could result in uncontrolled fires, posing a threat to animals, vegetation and the surrounding landowners.	HIGH NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE
Sanitation and Water	During the construction phase, failure to provide adequate onsite sanitation and clean drinking water during the construction phase may result in runoff transferring contaminants into the surrounding environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Traffic	During the construction phase, increased flow of traffic to the project site may negatively impact the neighbouring areas.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Heritage & Palaeontological Environment	During the construction phase, the sensitive heritage sites and paleontological findings could be damaged or destroyed by construction activities during the construction phase.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
OPERATIONAL PHASE			
Theme	Impacts	Significance pre-mitigation	Significance post-mitigation
Stormwater and Erosion Management	During the operation phase, inappropriate maintenance of stormwater infrastructure will lead to stream sedimentation and/or erosion.	LOW NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

Legal and policy compliance	During the operation phase, failure to adhere to all permits, authorisations and regulations may lead to financial penalties and closure of the facility.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Waste Management	During the operation phase, inappropriate handling and disposal of solid waste generated during the operation of the proposed sports facility may have detrimental impacts on the surrounding environment.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Services and infrastructure	Inappropriate planning and design of infrastructure services	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Rehabilitation & Maintenance	During the operational phase, inappropriate operational activities and inadequate provision for the on-going management and maintenance of service infrastructure could lead to degradation of the receiving environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Control of alien invasive plant species	During the operational phase, the lack of effective Alien Vegetation Management post-construction could lead to large scale alien plant invasion during the operational phase.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Fire risk	During the operation phase, there is the chance of fires which may harm staff and surrounding landowners/general public.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Management of hazardous substances	During the operational phase, normal vehicle traffic may lead to the spillage of toxic substances (such as heavy metals, hydrocarbons, surfactants and oils) which may negatively impact the surrounding environment and biodiversity.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Traffic	During the operational phase, the development will increase the volume of traffic through the neighbouring area to the site.	LOW NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Ground water management – Septic tank/French Drain	During the operational phase, inappropriate maintenance of the septic tank / French drain, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

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Ground water management – Conservancy tank	During the operational phase, inappropriate maintenance of the conservancy tank, may result in contamination and pollution to the surrounding environment.	LOW NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Job Creation	During the operation phase it is anticipated that there will be some permanent job opportunities within the facility which may also result in some skills development and capacity building.	LOW POSITIVE	LOW POSITIVE
Community Amenity	During the operational phase, the community will have an amenity, which will also attract surrounding communities for sporting events.	HIGH POSITIVE	HIGH POSITIVE
NO-GO ALTERNATIVE			
Theme	Impacts	Significance pre-mitigation	Significance post-mitigation
Proposed sports field	The No-Go Alternative will result in the status-quo being maintained.	NO SIGNIFICANCE	NO SIGNIFICANCE
Job creation	The No-Go Option would not create any job opportunities	MODERATE NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE
Agriculture	The No-Go Alternative will result in the status-quo being maintained.	NO SIGNIFICANCE	NO SIGNIFICANCE
Community amenity	The No-Go Option would not provide a community amenity.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS			
Theme	Impacts	Significance pre-mitigation	Significance post-mitigation
Biodiversity	The clearing of natural vegetation results in land transformation, alien plant invasion and habitat loss	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Hydrology & Geohydrology	Surface water impacts, such as water surface and/or groundwater contamination and sedimentation (increased dust and sediment generation) may extend beyond the immediate project site	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
	Changes to surface flow dynamics may have negative effects on the aquatic environment beyond the immediate project site		
Soils and Agriculture	Local land capability may be reduced due to loss of topsoil, erosion and soil contamination	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

Traffic	Increased flow of traffic to the project site may deteriorate the surface condition of the surrounding roads, and increase the risk to public safety within the project area	MODERATE NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

In summary, Table 5 below provides a breakdown of the total significance ratings for all impacts, pre- and post-mitigation.

Table 5: Summary of Impact assessment significance, pre- and post-mitigation

	PRE-MITIGATION			POST-MITIGATION		
	LOW	**MODERATE**	**HIGH**	**LOW**	**MODERATE**	**HIGH**
Planning and Design	0	10	5	12	3	0
Construction	2 (1+)	18	6	24	2 (1+)	0
Operation	2 (1+)	6	2 (1+)	10 (1+)	0	(1+)
Cumulative	0	4	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	**4 (2+)**	**38**	**13 (1+)**	**48(1+)**	**5 (1+)**	**(1+)**
No-go	0	2	0	0	2	0

Opinion of the EAP

It is the opinion of CES that NO FATAL FLAWS are associated with the proposed Refele Village sports facility, and that all impacts can be adequately mitigated to reduce the risk or significance of impacts to an acceptable level (all impacts identified as HIGH negative significance rating pre-mitigation can be reduced to either LOW or MODERATE negative significance rating post-mitigation).

It is also the opinion of CES that this Basic Assessment Report contains sufficient information to allow DEDEAT to make an informed decision. CES therefore recommends that the application for Authorisation should be approved on condition that the recommended mitigation measures stated herein are effectively implemented.

Detailed mitigation measures for all possible impacts identified above are provided in section E below.

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SECTION E. RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the environmental assessment practitioner)?	YES
Is an EMPr attached?	YES

The EMPr must be attached as Appendix F.

If "NO", indicate the aspects that should be assessed further as part of a Scoping and EIA process before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment):

n/a

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

It is recommended that all mitigation measures provided in this report should be a condition of any approval from DEDEAT. In addition, an EMPr needs to be approved.

PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES:

PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE

- The development must adhere to the relevant legislation and/or policy, e.g. ECBCP, Municipal By-laws, etc.
- All legal matters pertaining to permitting must be completed prior to any construction activity.
- All relevant permits must be obtained from the competent authority in order to remove/relocate any protected plant species.
- All necessary permits must be in place prior to the removal/destruction of any potential heritage or paleontological resources found on site, should it be required.
- Sensitive areas must to be designated as No-Go areas.
- Wherever possible, construction activities must be undertaken during the driest part of the year to minimize downstream sedimentation due to excavation, etc.
- A Stormwater Management Plan must be developed by the Engineer or Contractor prior to construction to control runoff and prevent erosion of the site and its surroundings.
- An Erosion Management Plan must be developed by the during the final design stages to mitigate the unnecessary loss of soil and sedimentation of watercourses during all phases of the project.

- Regular monitoring of implementation of this plan for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas must be conducted
- An Environmental Management Plan must include the handling and storage of waste during construction and decommissioning.
- An Operational Management Plan that includes handling onsite waste during the operation phase must be developed and implemented.
- Disturbed natural areas must be rehabilitated once construction has been completed.
- The plan must detail measures that ensure the day-to-day operations of the development do not cause unnecessary degradation to the surrounding environment and to ensure on-going maintenance of all service infrastructure is undertaken at regular intervals to minimize risks to the surrounding environment.
- The layout of the proposed facility must be designed in such a way as to minimise the impacts on surrounding watercourses.
- A stormwater management plan must be developed to ensure the water runoff does not erode/ pollute surrounding areas.
- During the planning and design phase, the construction footprint must be designed to avoid the loss of indigenous vegetation as far as possible.
- An ECO must be appointed pre-construction to ensure that the pre-construction requirements area adhered to, i.e. walkthroughs conducted, and management plans are developed.
- A search and rescue walkthrough must be undertaken by a suitably qualified individual, pre-construction, to identify any potential plant SCC's located within the surveyed construction footprint. This should ideally be undertaken with the ECO and Contractor/Developer present.
- All relevant permits must be obtained from the competent authority prior to construction in order to remove/relocate any plant SCC's.
- Disturbed natural areas must be rehabilitated once construction has been completed.
- During the planning and design phase, an Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be complied to be implemented during construction and operation of the sports facility to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species.
- Appropriate signage and traffic calming measures must be implemented, to ensure road users are aware of the possibility of construction vehicles turning off/onto the site.
- Any comments and/or instructions received from the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) and the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be taken into consideration prior and during construction.
- All necessary permits must be in place prior to the removal/destruction of any potential heritage or paleontological resources, if found on site during the site walkthrough by the ECO.
- Should any graves be located prior to construction, the area must be demarcated and considered a No-Go area. The local heritage authority must be notified.
- A full grave relocation process must be followed in accordance with the applicable regulations, should this be required.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- The applicant must employ an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase to ensure that construction is implemented according to specifications in the EA and EMPr. Bi-weekly audits must be undertaken.
- Copies of all applicable licenses, permits and managements plans (EA, EMPr, Water Use Licenses, Permits, etc.) must be available on-site at all times, and adhered to.
- Environmental Awareness Training must be included in site meetings/talks with all workers, and all No-Go areas must be clearly communicated and demarcated.
- No construction must occur within 100m from the 1:100-year floodline of watercourses.
- Wherever possible, construction activities must be undertaken during the driest part of the year to minimize downstream sedimentation due to excavation, etc.
- When not possible, sediment traps must be used to prevent sediment laden runoff from the site.
- Topsoil which is excavated/removed during earthwork activities must be stockpiled on site for use during rehabilitation.
- No construction material is to be stored within 50 m of a watercourse or wetland system.
- Stockpiles must be monitored for erosion and mobilisation of materials towards watercourses. If this is noted by an ECO, suitable cut-off drains/berms/sediment traps must be placed between the stockpile area and the nearest watercourse.
- The conditions set out in the Storm Water Management Plan and Erosion Management Plan must be implemented and adhered to.
- The ECO must monitor for erosion and mobilization of sediment and recommend appropriate remedial action if required.
- Appropriate Waste Management must be implemented and adhered to.
- Construction rubble must be disposed of in predetermined, demarcated spoil dumps.
- The ECO must monitor the Contractor campsite for litter and waste.
- All waste must be stored on site in closed bins and removed from the site and transported to the closest licensed landfill site.
- All No-Go areas (ie any area outside of the demarcated footprint), must be avoided during construction.
- No development may occur within these no-go areas.
- Where unavoidable construction must be done in a manner that is minimally invasive, i.e. labour intensive rather than heavy machinery.
- The ECO must monitor construction activities and ensure that no unnecessary vegetation clearing takes place.
- Removal of the alien invasive vegetation must be prioritised.
- Vehicles and machinery must not encroach into areas outside the surveyed/demarcated development footprint.
- Areas within the construction footprint that have been cleared must be rehabilitated in terms of soil stabilisation and revegetation as soon as possible.
- Should the ECO identify any SCC's within the development footprint, these must be demarcated and avoided until the necessary permits are in place and relocated outside of the footprint area by a suitably qualified individual/botanist.
- The contractor's staff must not poach or trap wild animals or harvest any natural vegetation.
- No-Go areas must be kept free of direct and indirect impacts potentially resulting from the development.
- The conditions set out in the EMPR must be implemented and adhered to.

- All temporarily cleared areas must be rehabilitated back to their original condition.
- Only topsoil from the immediate area must be used for rehabilitation.
- Where possible, individuals from the nearest local communities must be contracted for unskilled and semi-skilled employment.
- Cleared surfaces must be dampened whenever possible, especially during dry and windy conditions, to avoid excessive dust generation.
- Any complaints or claims emanating from dust issues must be attended to immediately and noted in the complaints register.
- Construction activity close to residential settlements, which includes the movement of construction vehicles, must be restricted to normal working hours (7:00am – 17:00pm).
- There must be a complaints register on site for nearby residents to make complaints, if required. These must be addressed and recorded.
- The site camp must be placed in an area that is not visually obtrusive to the neighbouring properties or local communities.
- The site camp and temporary structures must be decommissioned, and the area rehabilitated once construction has been completed.
- All waste, materials and equipment must be removed from site.
- The project area is to be kept tidy and free of litter, where possible.
- The contractor must ensure that operational firefighting equipment is present on site at all times as per Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- All construction foremen must be trained in fire hazard control and firefighting techniques.
- All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances.
- No open fires will be allowed on site unless in a demarcated area identified by the ECO.
- No smoking near flammable substances.
- All cooking must be done in demarcated areas considered safe in terms of runaway or uncontrolled fires.
- The contractor must ensure that workers adhere to all safety regulations as per Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- Appropriate PPE must be worn by workers at all time.
- Regular training/talks must be given to all workers on site regarding safe working procedures.
- Appropriate warning signs must be in place to notify the public regarding construction activities and any areas of high risk, i.e. open excavations.
- The construction site and camp must have access control and be demarcated, where possible.
- Open excavations must be appropriately demarcated, where possible.
- Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations promulgated in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 and the SABS Code of Practice must be adhered to. This applies to solvents and other chemicals possibly used during the construction process.
- The individual(s) that will be handling hazardous materials must be trained to do so.
- All hazardous chemicals must be stored properly in a secure, bunded and contained area.
- Concrete must not be mixed directly on the ground, or during rainfall events when the potential for transport to the stormwater system is the greatest.
- Concrete must only be mixed in the area demarcated for this purpose and on an impermeable surface.
- Oil trays must be placed under stationery construction machinery to avoid soil contamination.

- An oil absorbent materials/spill kit must be kept at the site camp in case of a spill.
- Should a spill occur, the individual responsible for (or the individual who discovers the petrochemical spill) must report the incident to the Project Coordinator, ECO and/or Contractor as soon as reasonably possible.
- The immediate response must be to contain the spill.
- The ECO must determine the precise method of treatment of polluted soil. This could involve the application of oil absorbent materials or oil-digestive.
- Adequate sanitary and ablutions facilities must be provided for construction workers.
- No ablutions facilities are to be placed within 50m of a watercourse/tributary.
- The facilities must be serviced regularly to reduce the risk of surface or groundwater pollution.
- All wastewater from general activities in the camp must be collected and removed from the site for appropriate disposal at a licensed facility.
- Appropriate warning signs must be in place to notify the public regarding construction activities.
- Construction vehicles are to adhere to traffic regulations.
- Appropriate traffic safety measures, such as flagmen and speedbumps, must be used where deemed necessary.
- Should any human graves be discovered during construction, these areas must be demarcated and considered no-go areas.
- Should the graves have been discovered during excavation works, the relevant heritage authority and specialist must be notified, and their recommendations adhered to.
- Provisions must be made for a Fossil Chance Find Protocol to be implemented during the construction phase should fossils be encountered.
- Stormwater control must be undertaken to prevent soil loss from the site.
- The contractor must develop and implement an Erosion Management Plan.
- All erosion control mechanisms must be regularly maintained.
- Natural vegetation must be retained where possible to avoid soil erosion.
- Disturbed areas of natural vegetation must be rehabilitated immediately to prevent further soil erosion.
- Fill and stabilise all erosion rills before they develop into larger gullies that advance from erosion and runoff due to construction activities
- The construction footprint must be surveyed and demarcated prior to construction commencing.
- No construction activities must occur outside the demarcated footprint.
- Construction activities must be preferred in areas where degraded natural vegetation is found.
- Where vegetation has been cleared, site rehabilitation in terms of soil stabilisation and revegetation must be undertaken in temporary disturbed areas.
- The contractor's staff must not harvest any natural vegetation

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- The proponent must ensure that operation of the facility is compliant with the relevant legislation and policy and authorisations.
- These should include (but are not restricted to): NEMA, EA plant removal permits and any other permits/authorisations.

- The conditions of the Storm Water Management Plan must be implemented and adhered to throughout the operational phase of the development.
- Stormwater infrastructure must be monitored and maintained post construction to ensure that the receiving environment, particularly sensitive riparian areas are not negatively affected.
- No waste must be disposed of on site. Waste must be removed from site regularly and disposed of at the nearest licensed waste facility. Where possible, provisions for waste recycling must be made available.
- The conditions of the Rehabilitation and Maintenance Plan must be implemented and adhered to throughout the operational phase of the project.
- In particular, the sewage infrastructure must be maintained and serviced when required to minimize the risk of site contamination.
- Alien Vegetation Management must be included as part of the developments on-going maintenance plan to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species throughout the operational phase. Indigenous species must be prioritized for use on the sports field.
- Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations promulgated in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 and the SABS Code of Practice must be adhered to. This applies to solvents and other chemicals possibly used during the operation of the development.
- All hazardous chemicals must be stored properly in a secure, bunded and contained area.
- Alien Vegetation Management must be implemented to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species.
- Alien plants must be removed from the site through appropriate methods such as hand pulling, application of chemicals, cutting etc. as in accordance to the NEMBA: Alien Invasive Species Regulations.
- Stormwater management measures such as attenuation structures, storage, channels, etc. must be properly maintained and monitored.
- If the stormwater management measures put in place are deemed insufficient, a qualified engineer must be approached to assist with additional storm water attenuation mechanisms and remediation.
- The rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be monitored for a period of 6-12 months after completion of construction activities.
- Fire extinguishers must be placed throughout the site.
- An Emergency Response Plan must be in place and must be known by all employees.
- Fire breaks should be considered where possible.
- Personnel must be educated regarding fire and fire management.
- All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances.
- Smoking must only permitted in designated areas on site.
- There must be operational fire-fighting equipment available on site at all times.
- The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993) must be adhered to at all times.
- The facility must be well maintained.

SECTION F: APPENDICES

The following appendixes must be attached as appropriate:

Appendix A: Site plan(s)

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)

Appendix D: Specialist reports

- Ecological Impact Assessment
- Archaeological Impact Assessment
- Palaeontological Impact Assessment

Appendix E: Public Participation proof:

- E1: Approved Public Participation Plan
- E2: Approved DEDEAT Pre-Application Meeting Minutes
- E3: Initial notifications including authorities
- E4: Comments and Response Report
- E5: Stakeholder database

Appendix F: Draft Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Appendix G: Impact Assessment Methodology

Appendix H: Other Information

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APPENDIX A: SITE PLANS

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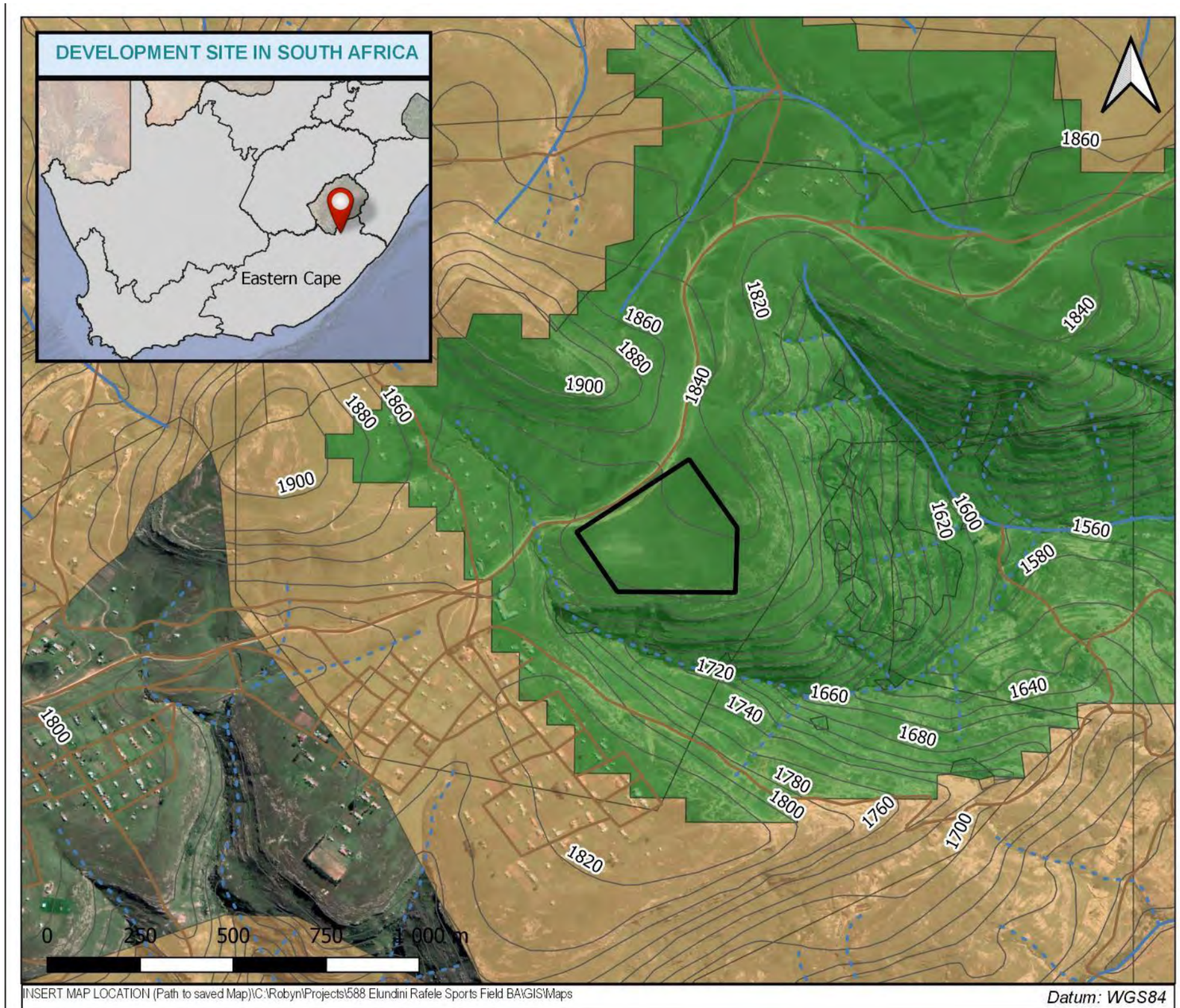

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Drawn by: R.Thomson
Date: July 2020
CES Project Code: P40700588
1:10 000
TITLE
Photo Positions
PROJECT
Refele Village Sports Field
LEGEND

Project Footprint
20m Contours
Roads
Rivers
Non-Perennial
Perennial

Produced for: Elundini Local Municipality

MAP INDICATING TRIGGERING AREAS FOR GN R.327 & 324

COORDINATES OF LISTED ACTIVITIES TRIGGERED (SEE MAP ABOVE)			
Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 1 (GNR 327)	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.	Coordinate point of listed activity triggered
GN R 327: 27	The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.	The clearance of vegetation for the development footprint will be more than 1 hectare but less than 20 hectares	Entire study area – mid-point: 30°38.489'S, 28°21.728' E
GN R 327: 28 (ii)	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare.	Institutional development on land used for agricultural purposes.	Entire study area – mid-point: 30°38.489'S, 28°21.728' E
Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 3 (GNR 324)	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.	
GN R 324: 12 (a) (ii) (iv) (v)	The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation: (a) Eastern Cape (ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans	Clearance of vegetation >300m^2 for the development footprint will take place within a CBA..	Entire study area – mid-point: 30°38.489'S, 28°21.728' E

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APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS

Site photographs taken have been divided into specific areas as indicated as Site Centre and the Site Notice position below:

SITE CENTRE: PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 1A: Looking North.

Figure 1B: Looking East.

Figure 1C: Looking South.

Figure 1D: Looking West.

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SITE NOTICE: PHOTOGRAPH	
Figure 2A: Site Notice at Refele School.	

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APPENDIX C: FACILITY ILLUSTRATIONS

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APPENDIX D: SPECIALIST STUDIES
ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

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VERSION 1 dated 8 December 2014

PALAEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

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APPENDIX E: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROOF

Appendix E1: Approved Public Participation Plan

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REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FIELD BASIC ASSESSMENT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COVID-19 DIRECTIONS (5 June 2020)

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Nako Iliso, on behalf of the Flundini Local Municipality, proposes to construct a sports field and track at Refele Village, Mount Fletcher. Nako Iliso have appointed Coastal and Environmental Services (t/a CES) as the project Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

The Flundini Municipality proposes to develop a sports facility which includes the following:

1. A soccer/rugby pitch;
2. A netball and volleyball court
3. A running track around the pitch – alternatives for tartan finish or grass;
4. A grandstand to house 350 to 500 spectators;
5. Toilet facilities for both girls and boys;
6. Change room facilities;
7. An administration building with 2 offices and a boardroom;
8. Parking on site and fencing around the perimeter; and
9. Access road and gate.

Development of the sports field and track will result in the clearing of indigenous vegetation.

The proposed sports field and track is situated on the farm 621 (communal land) at the village of Refele, approximately 20km north west of Mount Fletcher in the Flundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province. Access to the site is via, the existing gravel road from Mount Fletcher to Refele.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION REQUIREMENTS

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of Section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998), a Basic Assessment (BA) Process is triggered by the following listed activities:

Listing Notice 1: 27 The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.

Listing Notice 3: 12 The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation

(a) Eastern Cape

(ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans

As such, a **BA Process** will be undertaken in accordance with Regulations 19 to 20 and Appendix 1 of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended).

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public consultation is a requirement in terms of Chapter 6 of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) for all Applications for Environmental Authorisation (EA). Formal EIA documents are required to be made available for public review and comment by the authorities. For the BA Process, these include the Basic Assessment Report (BAR), and the decision of the competent authority.

In terms of Government Notice No. 313, on 15 March 2020, the government of South Africa declared a National State of Disaster in terms of the Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2002) due to the global COVID-19 outbreak. Following the state of disaster, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) published directions in Government Notice No. 439 on 31 March 2020, which placed all EIA Public Participation Processes on hold until the end of the declared lockdown period.

Government Notice No. 650 of 5 June 2020 repealed Government Notice No. 439, thereby allowing public consultation to proceed, subject to the approval of a Public Participation Plan, outlined under Appendix 3 of the notice, by the relevant competent authority.

The COVID-19 crisis has significant implications for the public consultation process due to the limitations imposed regarding public gatherings. As such, physical public meetings are no longer possible and it is unclear when these will be permissible again. Disadvantaged communities do not have ready access to the technology required to participate in online meetings. However, alternative measures are provided below which will ensure inclusive participation by the local community.

This Public Participation Plan is submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT), the identified competent authority to consider the Application for EA for the proposed Refele Village Sports Facility.

The means of public consultation proposed in this plan include:

- Site notice;
- Newspaper advertisement;
- Written notification and information to stakeholders and registered I&APs;
- Written notification and information to affected landowner(s) via the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and Elundini Local Municipality ward councillors;
- Direct telephonic communication with community representatives (including a written summary);
- Distribution of the Background Information Document (BID) and Executive Summary of the Draft BAR to the community via the relevant ward councillor;
- Full hardcopy report (Draft BAR) with the ward councillor;

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- BID and DBAR distribution register;
- BID and DBAR original comment slips; and
- Authority and Stakeholder engagement (See Table 1).

1. Site Notice

According to Regulation 41(2) of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended) "the person conducting a public participation process must take into account any relevant guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in section 24J of the Act and must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of an application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation by:

(a) fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of:
(i) the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken; and
(ii) any alternative site.

A site notice (English and Xhosa) will be placed at the entrance of the site to notify adjacent landowners occupants and people in the vicinity of the site of the proposed sports field.

2. Newspaper advertisement

(b) placing an advertisement in:
(i) one local newspaper; or
(ii) any official Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations;
(c) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or district municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official Gazette referred to in paragraph (c)(ii);

A newspaper advertisement will be placed in the Daily Dispatch (provincial newspaper), in order to notify the general public of the proposed development and of the availability of the Draft BAR for a thirty (30) day public review period.

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3. I&AP and Stakeholder Notifications

(d) giving written notice, in any of the manners provided for in section 47 D of the Act, to:
- *(i) the occupiers of the site and, if the proponent or applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;*
- *(ii) owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;*
- *(iii) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site and alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;*
- *(iv) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;*
- *(v) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and*
- *(vi) any other party as required by the competent authority;*

Identified Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and stakeholders will be notified in writing and invited to comment and register. Initial notifications, including Letters of Notification and BID, will be sent out. As custodians of the land, the DALRRD and the Elundini Local Municipality need to be informed of the proposed sports facility and as such, will be notified of the project, and invited to comment. The relevant ward councillor(s) (community representatives) will be engaged with telephonically and provided with BIDs to distribute to the community. A delivery register will be provided as proof of distribution. The BID will include a registration sheet and comment slip that can be completed and returned to CES via the ward councillor. Once contact details have been received via the registration sheets, I&APs will also be sent SMS notifications of all comment opportunities and report submissions. All proof of stakeholder notification throughout the process will be included in the subsequent Final Basic Assessment Report.

4. Stakeholder Identification and Registered I&APs

A proponent or applicant must ensure the opening and maintenance of a register of interested and affected parties and submit such a register to the competent authority, which register must contain the names, contact details and addresses of:
- *(a) all persons who, as a consequence of the public participation process conducted in respect of that application, have submitted written comments or attended meetings with the proponent, applicant or EAP;*
- *(b) all persons who have requested the proponent or applicant, in writing, for their names to be placed on the register; and*
- *(c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates.*

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A preliminary I&AP database, including all identified Stakeholders and I&APs, has been included in Table 1 on Page 6 of this plan.

5. Public Review of Reports

A registered interested and affected party is entitled to comment, in writing, on all reports or plans submitted to such party during the public participation process contemplated in the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) and to bring to the attention of the proponent or applicant any issues which that party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application.

The public participation process must give all potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority and any State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment, a period of at least 30 days to submit comments on the Basic Assessment Report.

The Draft BAR will be made available for a thirty (30) day public review period. All registered I&APs will be notified (via the means indicated above in Section 3) of the availability of the Draft BAR for public comment. A full copy of the Draft BAR will be available on the CES website (http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents) and a hardcopy will be provided to the ward councillor to place in a community venue which is open to the public under the current lockdown level.

6. Issues Raised by I&APs

(1) The applicant must ensure that the comments of interested and affected parties are recorded in reports and plans and that such written comments, including responses to such comments and records of meetings, are attached to the reports and plans that are submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations.
(2) Where a person desires but is unable to access written comments as contemplated in subregulation (1) due to—
- *(a) a lack of skills to read or write;*
- *(b) disability; or*
- *(c) any other disadvantage;*

reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided for.

Stakeholders and I&APs will provide written comments via post, email or facsimile. Alternatively, community comments will be obtained via a registration sheet and comment slip that can be completed and returned to

CES via the ward councillor. In addition, if people prefer verbal (telephonic) engagement, a written record of comments and issues raised in the conversations with I&APs and stakeholders will be maintained.

All public participation activities will be collated into a Comments and Response Report (CRR), which will be included in the Draft and Final BARs respectively.

7. Notification of the authority decision

(2) The applicant must, in writing, within 14 days of the date of the decision on the application ensure that
(a) all registered interested and affected parties are provided with access to the decision and the reasons for such decision; and
(b) the attention of all registered interested and affected parties is drawn to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeal Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

I&APs will be notified (via the means indicated above in Section 3) of the Competent Authority Decision in relation to the application and the availability thereof for review. A full copy of the Authority Decision will be available on the CES website and a hardcopy will be provided to the ward councillors to place in community venues.

Table 1 Preliminary List of Stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties

Organisation/association	Name/contact person
NATIONAL STATE ORGANISATIONS	
DEFF: Biodiversity and Conservation	Shonisani Munzhedzi
DAFF/ DALRRD	Dorothy Jagers
DAFF/ DALRRD	Mxolisi Dan Malgas
DAFF/ DALRRD	Gwendoline Sgwabe
ESKOM	Xolani Wana
SANBI	Kanyisa Jama
Civial Aviation Authority (Aviation Environmental Compliance: Aviation Infrastructure)	Ms Chinga Mazhetese
Department of Defence Information Officer)	Dr Sam Gulube
DEFF	Honjiwe Mayaphi
DWS	Lizna Fourie (Licensing)
PROVINCIAL STATE ORGANISATIONS	
ECPHRA (EC Heritage)	Mzikayise L Zote
ECPHRA (EC Heritage)	Mr Sello Mokhanya

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Organisation/association	Name/contact person
ECPTA	Ms Shane Gertze
DEDEAT	Andiswa Qinisile
DEDEAT	Thozamile Babane
DEDEAT	Athenkosi Ntshinka
DEDEAT	Siyabonga Gqalangile
Department of Human Settlement (Regional Director)	Olona Njoteni
Department of Roads and Public Works	Sashin Nair
Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Mr Bahlekile Keikelame Manager: Eastern Cape
MUNICIPALITIES	
Elundini Local Municipality Municipal Manager	Mr Khayalethu Gashi
Elundini Local Municipality Engineering Services	Ms Sisekho Sako
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Municipal Manager	Mr Zolile Williams
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Engineering Services	Ms Karel Mc Cathy
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Health Services	
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Water and Sanitation Services	
COMMUNITY	
Elundini Ward Councillor (Ward 15)	
Tribal authorities/ chief and traditional council	
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	
WESSA	Kerry McLean

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Appendix E2: Approved DEDEAT Pre-Application Meeting Minutes

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Website: www.cesnet.co.za

REFEE VILLAGE SPORTS FIELD BASIC ASSESSMENT: Pre-Application and Public Participation Plan Meeting	
TITLE	Pre-Application and Public Participation Plan Meeting
DATE	23 June 2020
VENUE	Microsoft Teams
TIME OF MEETING	14H00 – 14H50
MINUTES BY	Robyn Thomson
CIRCULATION DATE	29 June 2020

ATTENDEES:	
Robyn Thomson – Environmental Assessment Practitioner	CES
Thozamile Babane – Acting Regional Manager	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) – Joe Gqabi Region
Athenkosi Ntshinka – Environmental Officer	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) – Joe Gqabi Region

AGENDA

1. Welcome and General Introductions; and
2. Presentation and Discussion;
   - Basic Assessment Process;
   - Public Participation Plan; and
   - Open Discussion.

Meeting Objectives

- Introduce the proposed project to DEDEAT;
- Discuss the Basic Assessment Process; and
- Approval of the Public Participation Plan.

MINUTES

Item 1: General Introductions

General introductions were made by all present.

Item 2: Presentation and Discussion

Presentation of the project and requirement for a Basic Assessment Application:

Robyn Thomson presented details regarding the proposed development and the requirement of an application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the Competent Authority (CA).

Thozamile Babane (DEDEAT) – A buffer zone should be placed around the development when calculating the footprint. Listing Notices should be looked at more carefully to ensure that the size of the development is adequately covered. This is in order to prevent applications for amendment later on if the development footprint increases. Activity 28 of Listing Notice 1 is of importance.

Athenkosi Ntshinka (DEDEAT) – Asked if the specialist studies have been proposed as per the results of the Department of Environment Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) online screening tool assessment. He expressed concern that the screening assessment needs verification as the tool can identify specialist studies that are not necessarily warranted. The EAP should submit the screening tool result and specialist study verification to the DEDEAT for comment.

Presentation of the Public Participation Plan:
Robyn Thomson presented Public Participation Process (PPP) plan (PPP). The PPP plan is appended to these minutes.

Thozamile Babane (DEDEAT) – The minutes of this meeting constitute the approval of the PPP plan, which does not include a public meeting. It is acknowledged that it is not safe to hold public meetings. This needs to be specified in all correspondence with I&AP's. These minutes, together with the PPP plan, are to be appended to all correspondence with I&AP's as proof of approval of the PPP plan.

Thozamile Babane (DEDEAT) – The Joe Gqabi District Municipality Health, Water and Sanitation Departments must be provided with opportunity to comment on the proposed development. The Draft BAR must also be submitted to DEDEAT for comment.

Robyn Thomson (CES) – Comments noted.

General:

Thozamile Babane (DEDEAT) – What kind of water and sanitation services will be provided and is there sufficient capacity? It is important for the application to include all activities.

Robyn Thomson (CES) – Sanitation services will be addressed in the assessment.

Athenkosi Ntshinka (DEDEAT) – Are there any stream or river crossings along the access road?

Robyn Thomson (CES) – Access to the site is via an existing formal road. This project does not involve the upgrading or construction of new roads. There are no water courses in close proximity to the site.

Thozamile Babane (DEDEAT) – Where will backfill material be sourced if it is required? In the event that a borrow pit is required a separate application needs to be submitted to the Department of Minerals Resources (DMR).

Robyn Thomson (CES) – Backfill and surface material requirements will be addressed in the assessment. If this is required, it is likely that it will be obtained from an existing licensed source.

Thozamile Babane (DEDEAT) – It is important to specify the timelines regarding the roll out of the project. DEDEAT need to take the time frames into consideration when drawing up documentation.

Robyn Thomson (CES) – The funding for the project is available to the Elundini Local Municipality in the new financial year (July 2020/2021).

SUMMARY

Main points:

1. An application for authorisation is required following a Basic Assessment Process;
2. With reference to the EIA Regulations Listed Activities, the application should take into account the potential increase in the project footprint as well as water and sanitation requirements;
3. The specialist studies required as per the DEFF screening tool should be verified;
4. The Public Participation Plan proposed by the EAP is accepted by DEDEAT; and
5. These meeting minutes must be appended to all PPP correspondence.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

- EAP to submit DEFF screening report and verify the requirement for the specialist studies for approval by DEDEAT.

Tel: 043 605 7099• Fax: 043 605 7300 | Email: • Web: www.dedeat.gov.za

Robyn Thomson

From: Thozamile T.P. Babane <Thozamile.Babane@dedea.gov.za>
Sent: Friday, 26 June 2020 13:26
To: Robyn Thomson
Cc: Athenkosi A.P. Ntshinka
Subject: RE: MEETING MINUTES AND FINAL PPP PLAN FOR THE BASIC ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SPORTS FACILITY AT REFELE VILLAGE

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Ms Thomson

I am happy with minutes content please just correct the tittle for Mr. Babane to be "Acting Regional Manager"

Regards
T. Babane

From: Robyn Thomson <r.thomson@cesnet.co.za>
Sent: Tuesday, 23 June 2020 16:12
To: Thozamile T.P. Babane <Thozamile.Babane@dedea.gov.za>
Cc: Athenkosi A.P. Ntshinka <Athenkosi.Ntshinka@dedea.gov.za>
Subject: MEETING MINUTES AND FINAL PPP PLAN FOR THE BASIC ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SPORTS FACILITY AT REFELE VILLAGE

Dear Thozamile and Athenkosi

Please find attached the minutes of the Pre-Application meeting and discussion of the PPP plan for the Refele Village Sports Field Basic Assessment. I've attached the Final PPP plan for your records.

Kind Regards,
Robyn

CES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

Robyn Thomson (BSc Honours, EAPSA)
Senior Environmental Consultant
CES - Environmental and social advisory services
6 Stewart Drive, Baysville, 5241
East London | Eastern Cape | South Africa
Tel: 087 830 9806| fax: 086 410 7822 |
r.thomson@cesnet.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za

Operations during lockdown: CES is able to work remotely and we have implemented numerous procedures that enable us to continue providing our advisory services to you.

From: Robyn Thomson
Sent: Friday, 19 June 2020 10:24
To: Thozamile T.P. Babane <Thozamile.Babane@dedea.gov.za>
Cc: Athenkosi A.P. Ntshinka <Athenkosi.Ntshinka@dedea.gov.za>
Subject: RE: REQUEST FOR PRE-APPLICATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN DISCUSSION MEETING FOR THE BASIC ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SPORTS FACILITY AT REFELE VILLAGE, MOUNT FLETCHER

Thank you Mr Babane

Appendix E3: Initial notifications

Notification to Stakeholders:

Robyn Thomson

From:	Robyn Thomson
Sent:	Friday, 03 July 2020 17:01
To:	smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; DorothyJ@daff.gov.za; MalgasMa@daff.gov.za; GwendolineS@daff.gov.za; NomsaK@daff.gov.za; WanaXS@eskom.co.za; KJama@sanbi.org.za; mazhetesec@caa.co.za; info@dod.mil.za; hmayaphi@environment.gov.za; Fouriel4@dwa.gov.za; mlzote@ecphra.org.za; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za; shane.gertze@ecpta.co.za; Andiswa.qinisile@dedea.gov.za; Siyabonga.gqalangile@dedea.ecape.gov.za; olona.njotini@gmail.com; sashin.nair@dpw.ecape.gov.za; bahlekile.keikelame@drdlr.gov.za; mziwoxolo.majikijela@drdlr.gov.za; khayag@elundini.gov.za; sisekhos@elundini.gov.za; mm@jgdm.gov.za; karel@jgdm.gov.za; kerry.mclean@wessa.co.za
Subject:	NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.
Attachments:	Nako - Sports Field - Community LoN - 20200703_Xhosa.pdf; Nako - Sports Field - Final PPP Plan - 20200623.pdf; Nako - Sports Field - LoN - 20200703.pdf; RE: MEETING MINUTES AND FINAL PPP PLAN FOR THE BASIC ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SPORTS FACILITY AT REFELE VILLAGE; Nako - Sports Field - BID - 20200703.pdf

Dear Stakeholder

NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 41(2) published in Government Notice No. R 326 under Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998; NEMA) of the intention to submit an application for environmental authorisation to the Department of Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

Proponent: Nako Iliso, on behalf of the Elundini Local Municipality, proposes to construct a sports field and track at Refele Village, Mount Fletcher. Nako Iliso have appointed Coastal and Environmental Services (t/a CES) as the project Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

Activity: The Elundini Municipality proposes to develop a sports facility, including a field, track and courts. Development of the sports field and track will result in the clearing of indigenous vegetation.

Location: The proposed sports field and track is situated at the village of Refele, approximately 20km north-west of Mount Fletcher in the Elundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municpality in the Eastern Cape Province. Access to the site is via the existing gravel road from Mount Fletcher to Refele.

NEMA Listed Activities: A Basic Assessment (BAR) is triggered by the following listed activities:
Listing Notice 1:
27 The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.
Listing Notice 3:
12 The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation
(a) Eastern Cape
(ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans.

Public Participation: A critical element of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the Public Participation Process (PPP). The objective is to contact, notify and inform stakeholders and members of the community, who may

be interested and/or affected by the proposed sports field, so that any such party may fully participate in, interact with and inform the EIA process. Please be advised that due to the COVID-19 pandemic there will be no public meeting. The approved PPP plan, together with proof of approval from DEDEAT, is appended to this letter. The PPI plan provides details of the engagement process that will be followed.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would provide us with the contact details of any other person(s) you are aware of, that would be interested in or affected by this development.

For more information, registration as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), or submission of written comments, please contact us within 30 days of this notice using the phone, fax, post or email details provided below.

CES Coastal & Environmental Services
Attention: Robyn Thomson
6 Stewart Drive,
Baysville, East London, 5214
P.O Box 8145,
Nahoon, East London, 5241
Tel: (087) 726 7809
Fax: (086) 410 7822
Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards,
Robyn Thomson

Robyn Thomson (BSc Honours, EAPSA)
Senior Environmental Consultant
CES - Environmental and social advisory services
6 Stewart Drive, Baysville, 5241
East London | Eastern Cape | South Africa
Tel: 087 830 9806 | fax: 086 410 7822 |
r.thomson@cesnet.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za

Operations during lockdown: CES is able to work remotely and we have implemented numerous procedures that enable us to continue providing our advisory services to you.

Robyn Thomson

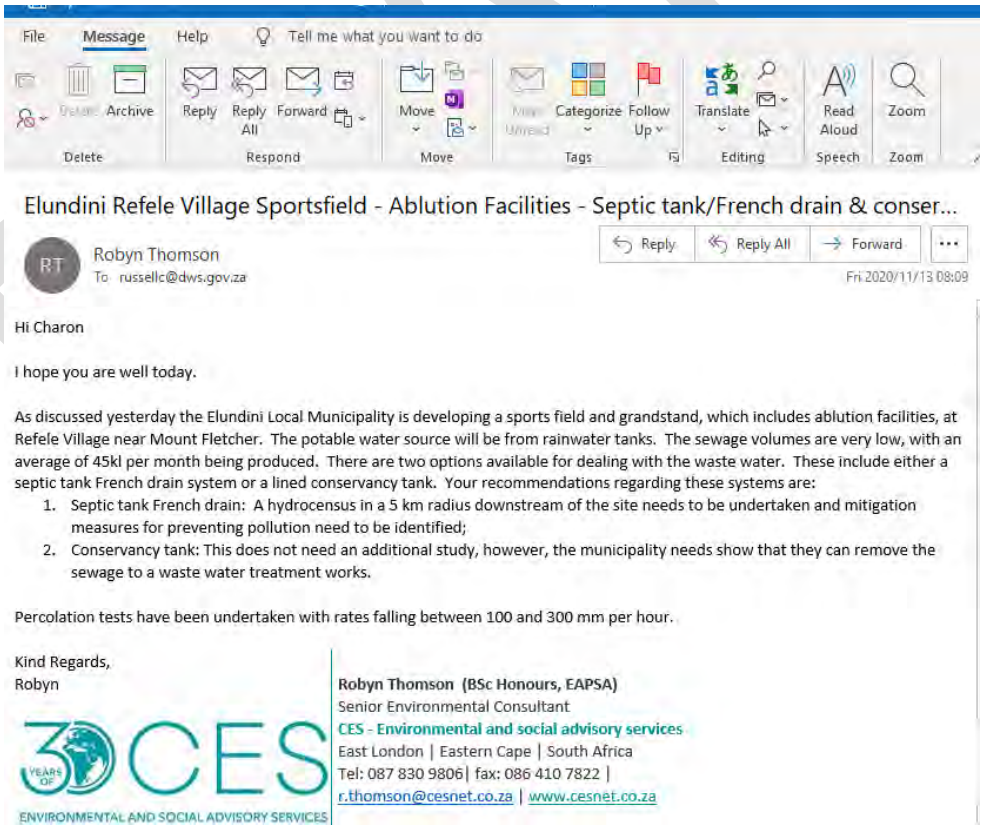
From: Microsoft Outlook
To: Thozamile.Babane@dedea.gov.za; Athenkosi.Ntshinka@dedea.gov.za
Sent: Thursday, 09 July 2020 13:21
Subject: Relayed: FW: NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.

Delivery to these recipients or groups is complete, but no delivery notification was sent by the destination server:

Thozamile.Babane@dedea.gov.za (Thozamile.Babane@dedea.gov.za)

Athenkosi.Ntshinka@dedea.gov.za (Athenkosi.Ntshinka@dedea.gov.za)

Subject: FW: NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.



Relayed: Elundini Refele Village Sportsfield - Ablution Facilities - Septic tank/French drain & conservancy tank options
Microsoft Outlook
Sent Fri 2020/11/13 08:09
To Robyn Thomson

Delivery to these recipients or groups is complete, but no delivery notification was sent by the destination server:

russellc@dws.gov.za (russellc@dws.gov.za)

Subject: Elundini Refele Village Sportsfield - Ablution Facilities - Septic tank/French drain & conservancy tank options

DRAFT

Robyn Thomson

From: Microsoft Outlook
To: smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; DorothyJ@daff.gov.za; MalgasMa@daff.gov.za; GwendolineS@daff.gov.za; NomsaK@daff.gov.za; WanaXS@eskom.co.za; K.Jama@sanbi.org.za; mazhetesec@caa.co.za; info@dod.mil.za; hmayaphi@environment.gov.za; Fouriel4@dwa.gov.za; mlzote@ecphra.org.za; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za; shane.gertze@ecpta.co.za; Andiswa.qinisile@dedea.gov.za; Siyabonga.gqalangile@dedea.ecape.gov.za; olona.njotini@gmail.com; sashin.nair@dpw.ecape.gov.za; bahlekile.keikelame@drdlr.gov.za; mziwoxolo.majikijela@drdlr.gov.za; khayag@elundini.gov.za; sisekhos@elundini.gov.za; mm@jgdm.gov.za; karel@jgdm.gov.za; kerry.mclean@wessa.co.za
Sent: Friday, 03 July 2020 17:02
Subject: Relayed: NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.

Delivery to these recipients or groups is complete, but no delivery notification was sent by the destination server:

smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za (smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za)

DorothyJ@daff.gov.za (DorothyJ@daff.gov.za)

MalgasMa@daff.gov.za (MalgasMa@daff.gov.za)

GwendolineS@daff.gov.za (GwendolineS@daff.gov.za)

NomsaK@daff.gov.za (NomsaK@daff.gov.za)

WanaXS@eskom.co.za (WanaXS@eskom.co.za)

K.Jama@sanbi.org.za (K.Jama@sanbi.org.za)

mazhetesec@caa.co.za (mazhetesec@caa.co.za)

info@dod.mil.za (info@dod.mil.za)

hmayaphi@environment.gov.za (hmayaphi@environment.gov.za)

Fouriel4@dwa.gov.za (Fouriel4@dwa.gov.za)

mlzote@ecphra.org.za (mlzote@ecphra.org.za)

smokhanya@ecphra.org.za (smokhanya@ecphra.org.za)

shane.gertze@ecpta.co.za (shane.gertze@ecpta.co.za)

Andiswa.qinisile@dedea.gov.za (Andiswa.qinisile@dedea.gov.za)

Siyabonga.gqalangile@dedea.ecape.gov.za (Siyabonga.gqalangile@dedea.ecape.gov.za)

olona.njotini@gmail.com (olona.njotini@gmail.com)

sashin.nair@dpw.ecape.gov.za (sashin.nair@dpw.ecape.gov.za)

bahlekile.keikelame@drdlr.gov.za (bahlekile.keikelame@drdlr.gov.za)

mziwoxolo.majikijela@drdlr.gov.za (mziwoxolo.majikijela@drdlr.gov.za)

khayag@elundini.gov.za (khayag@elundini.gov.za)

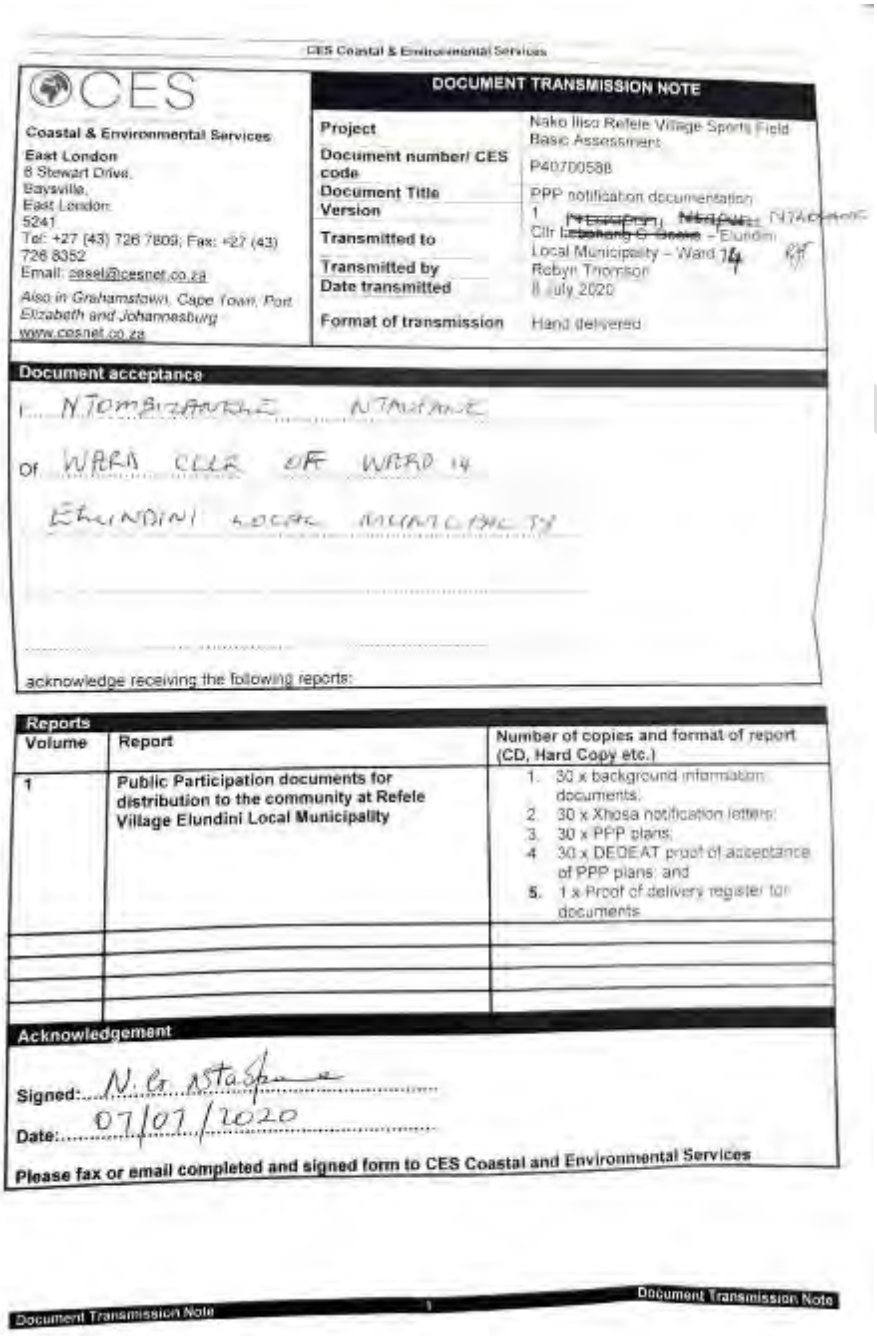
sisekhos@elundini.gov.za (sisekhos@elundini.gov.za)

mm@jqdm.gov.za (mm@jqdm.gov.za)

karel@jqdm.gov.za (karel@jqdm.gov.za)

kerry.mclean@wessa.co.za (kerry.mclean@wessa.co.za)

Subject: NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.



CES Coastal & Environmental Services

CES

Coastal & Environmental Services

East London
8 Stewart Drive,
Baysville,
East London
5241
Tel: +27 (43) 726 7809; Fax: +27 (43) 726 8352
Email: ceseli@cesnet.co.za

Also in Grahamstown, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg
www.cesnet.co.za

DOCUMENT TRANSMISSION NOTE

Project	Nako Iliso Refele Village Sports Field Basic Assessment
Document number/ CES code	P40700588
Document Title	PPP notification documentation
Version	1
Transmitted to	Cllr [illegible] – Elundini Local Municipality – Ward 14
Transmitted by	Robyn Thomson
Date transmitted	8 July 2020
Format of transmission	Hand delivered

Document acceptance

I N.TOMBIZANDILE NTAUKANE

Of WARD CLLR OF WARD 14

ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

acknowledge receiving the following reports:

Reports

Volume	Report	Number of copies and format of report (CD, Hard Copy etc.)
1	**Public Participation documents for distribution to the community at Refele Village Elundini Local Municipality**	1. 30 x background information documents; 2. 30 x Xhosa notification letters; 3. 30 x PPP plans; 4. 30 x DEDEAT proof of acceptance of PPP plans; and 5. 1 x Proof of delivery register for documents

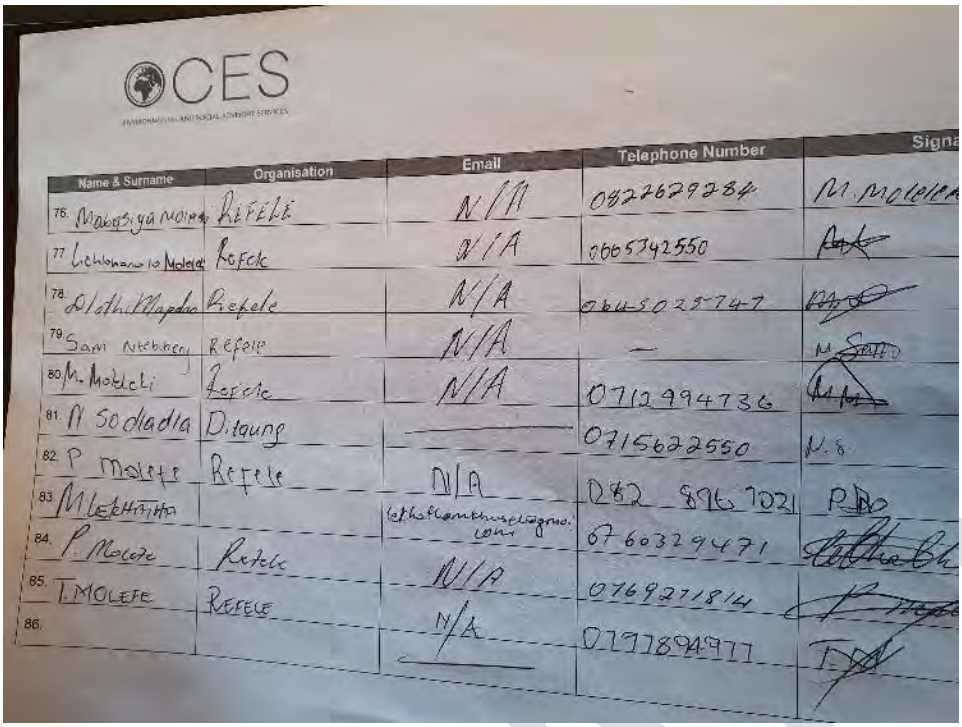
Acknowledgement

Signed: N. Ntaukane

Date: 07/07/2020

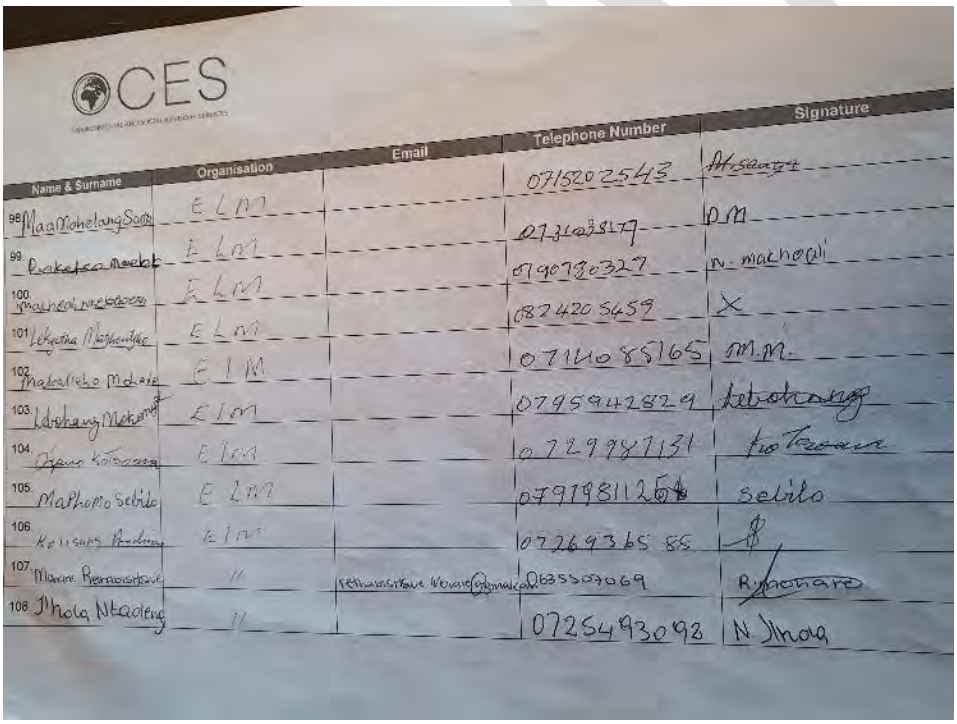
Please fax or email completed and signed form to CES Coastal and Environmental Services

Document Transmission Note 1 Document Transmission Note



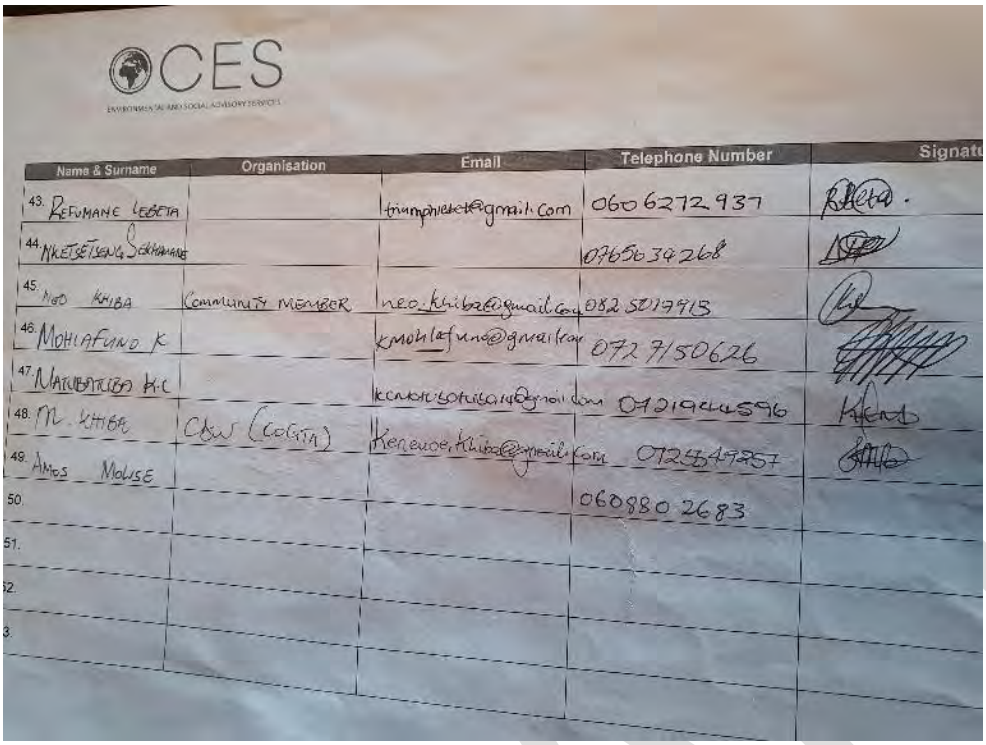
CES

	Name & Surname	Organisation	Email	Telephone Number	Signa
76.	Makosiyana Molefe	REFELE	N/A	0822629284	M. Molefe
77	Lichoana le Molefe	Refele	N/A	0665742550	
78.	Dlathi Mapeka	Refele	N/A	060-502-9747	
79	Sam Ntebinyane	Refele	N/A	—	M Sam
80.	M. Mokoti	Refele	N/A	0712994736	
81.	N Sodladla	Ditoung		0715622550	N.S
82.	P Molefe	Refele	N/A	082 896 7021	P.M
83.	M Lekhotla		Lekhotlamothusi@gmail.com	0760329471	
84.	P. Molefe	Refele	N/A	0769271814	
85.	T. MOLEFE	REFELE	N/A	0797894977	T.M
86.					



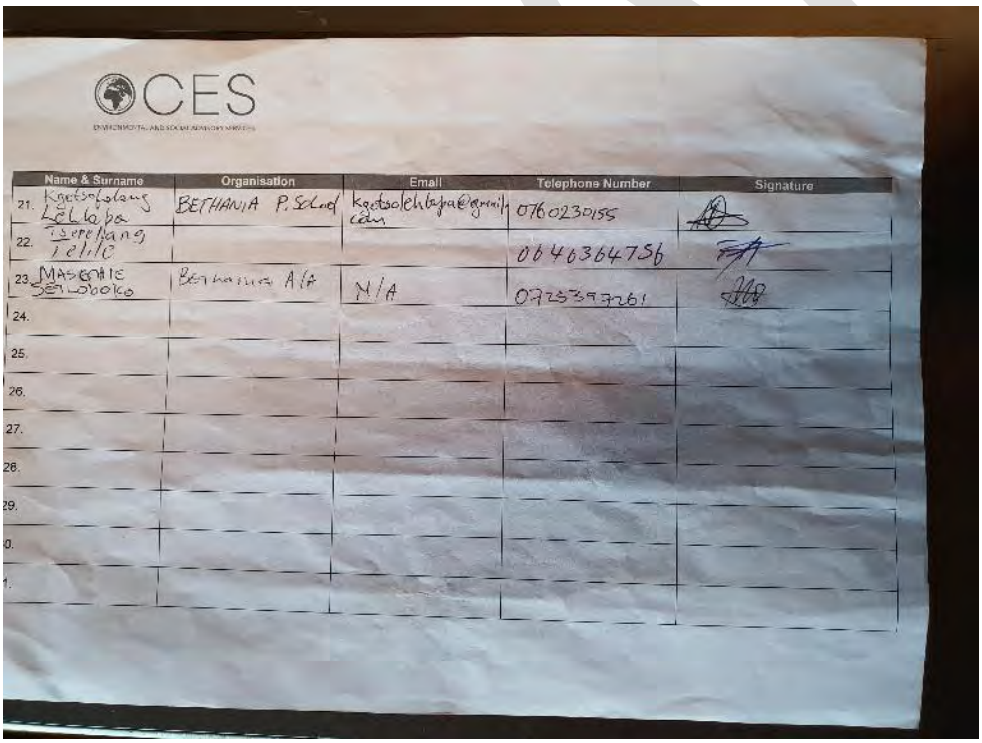
CES

	Name & Surname	Organisation	Email	Telephone Number	Signature
98	MaaMohelangSello	ELM		0715202543	
99	Rakefeo Mokoti	ELM		0731038127	DM
100	Mahlori Mpesheni	ELM		0790780327	N. Mpheni
101	Lekgotla Mathenjwa	ELM		0824205459	X
102	Mabalelo Mokoti	ELM		0711085165	M.M.
103	Idrehang Mokoti	ELM		0795942829	Idrehang
104	Dana Kotsoane	ELM		0729987131	Kotsoane
105	Mathomo Sebilo	ELM		0791981264	Sebilo
106	Kelisang Andrew	ELM		0726936555	
107	Mamie Rammoshoane	"	Rammoshoane Mamie@gmail.com	0633307069	Rammoshoane
108	Mhola Ntaoleng	"		0725493098	N Mhola



CES

Name & Surname	Organisation	Email	Telephone Number	Signature
43. REFUMANE LEBETA		triumphlebeta@gmail.com	0606272937	
44. NKETSETSENG SEKHAMANE			0765034268	
45. NEO KHIBA	COMMUNITY MEMBER	neo.khiba@gmail.com	0825017915	
46. MOHLAFUNO K		kmohlafuno@gmail.com	0727150626	
47. NATUBATUBA K.C		kcnatubatuba14@gmail.com	0721944596	
48. M. KHIBA	CBW (COGTA)	Kenewoe.khiba@gmail.com	0725549257	
49. AMOS MOLISE			0608802683	
50.				
51.				
52.				
53.				



CES

Name & Surname	Organisation	Email	Telephone Number	Signature
21. Kgetsolelang Lehlaba	BETHANIA P. School	kgetsolehlaba@gmail.com	0760230155	
22. Tsepelang Telile			0646364756	
23. MASENHE SEYLOBOKO	Bethania A/A	N/A	0725397261	
24.				
25.				
26.				
27.				
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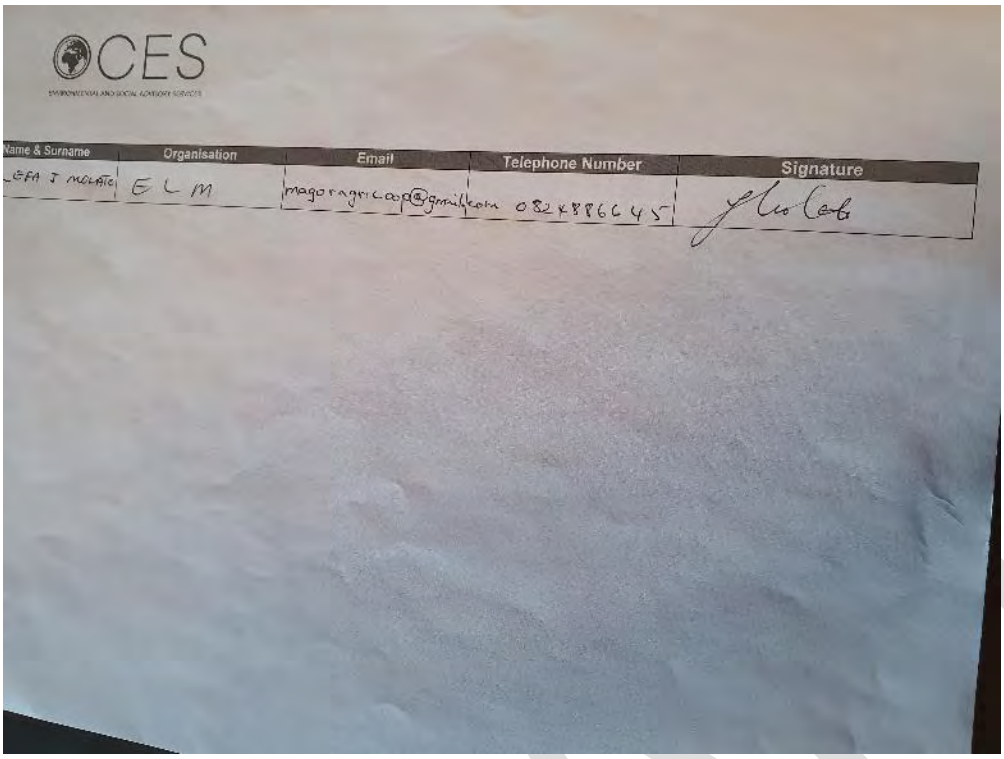
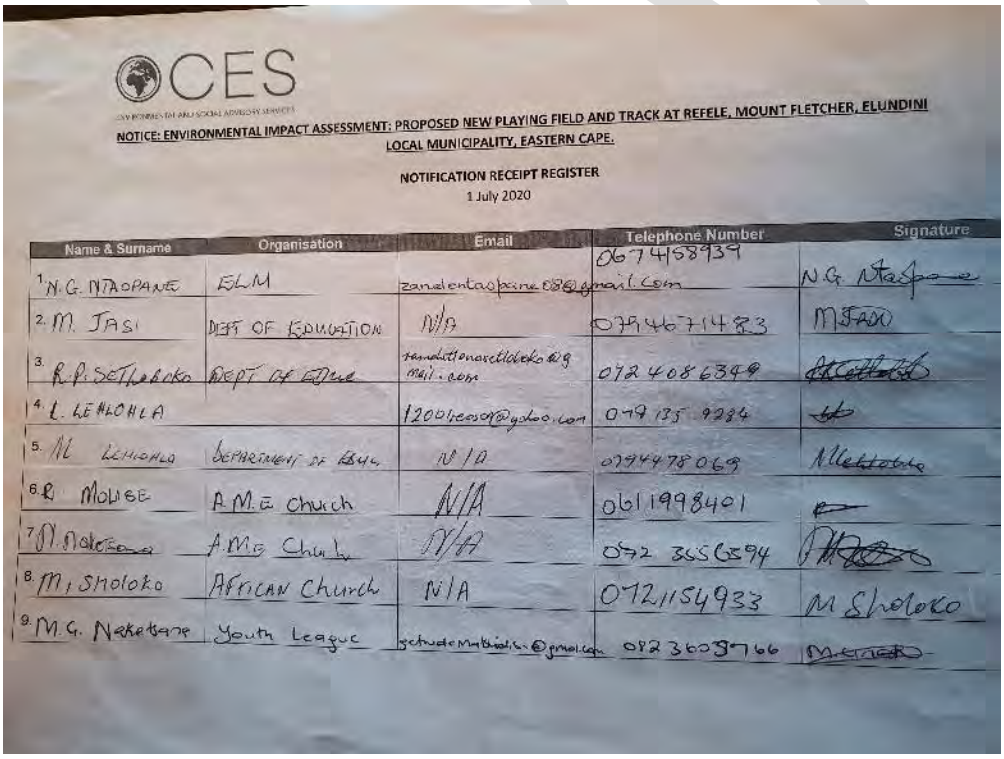


CES

Name & Surname	Organisation	Email	Telephone Number	Signature
LEFA J MOLATO	ELM	magoragricoop@gmail.com	0824886645	[signature]



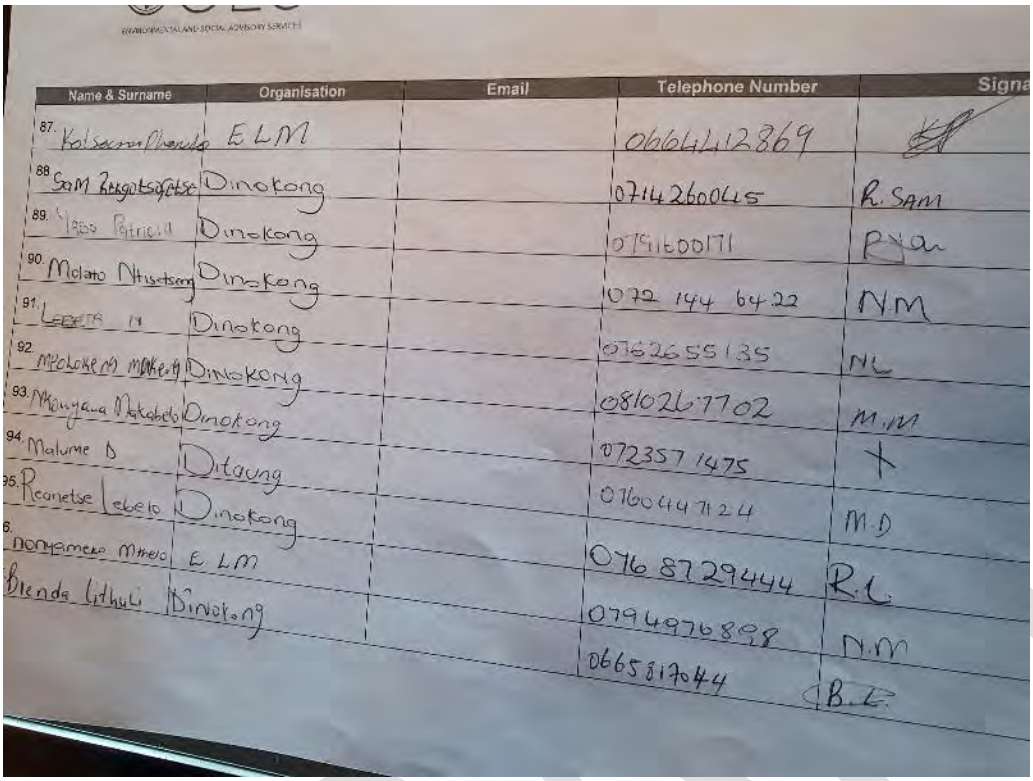
CES

NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE.

NOTIFICATION RECEIPT REGISTER

1 July 2020

Name & Surname	Organisation	Email	Telephone Number	Signature
1. N.G. NTAOPANE	ELM	zanelentaopane08@gmail.com	0674158939	N.G. Ntaopane
2. M. JASI	DEPT OF EDUCATION	N/A	0794671483	M JASI
3. R.P. SETLOBOKO	DEPT OF EDUC	ramdattonosetloboko@gmail.com	0724086349	[signature]
4. L. LEHLOHLA		12001eeson@yahoo.com	079 135 9284	[signature]
5. M LEHLOHLA	DEPARTMENT OF EDUC	N/A	0794478069	M Lehlohla
6. R MOLISE	A.M.E Church	N/A	0611998401	[signature]
7. M. Nakesana	A.M.E Church	N/A	072 3556394	[signature]
8. M. Sholoko	AFRICAN Church	N/A	0721154933	M Sholoko
9. M.G. Nakesana	Youth League	gcheudemakhalisa@gmail.com	0823609766	[signature]



Name & Surname	Organisation	Email	Telephone Number	Signa
87. Kotsaoma Phenda	ELM		0664412869	[illegible]
88. Sam Rekgotsofetse	Dinokong		0714260045	R. SAM
89. Yaso Patricia	Dinokong		0791600171	[illegible]
90. Molato Ntisetseng	Dinokong		072 144 6422	N.M
91. Lebeta N	Dinokong		0762655135	NL
92. Mpolokeng Makeng	Dinokong		0810267702	M.M
93. Nkonyana Makabelo	Dinokong		072357 1475	X
94. Malume D	Ditaung		0760447124	M.D
95. Reanetse Lebelo	Dinokong		076 8729444	R.L
6. Nonyameko Mthelo	ELM		0794976898	N.M
Brenda Lithuli	Dinokong		0665817044	B.L

DRAFT

Letter of notification:

DRAFT

CES

3 July 2020

Dear Stakeholder

NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.

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Activity: The Elundini Municipality proposes to develop a sports facility, including a field, track and courts. Development of the sports field and track will result in the clearing of indigenous vegetation.

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12 The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation
(a) Eastern Cape
(ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans.

Public Participation: A critical element of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the Public Participation Process (PPP). The objective is to contact, notify and inform stakeholders and members of the community, who may be interested and/or affected by the proposed sports field, so that any such party may fully participate in, interact with and inform the EIA process. Please be advised that due to the COVID-19 pandemic there will be no public meeting. The approved PPP plan, together with proof of approval from DEDEAT, is appended to this letter. The PPP plan provides details of the engagement process that will be followed.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would provide us with the contact details of any other person(s) you are aware of, that would be interested in or affected by this development.

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
T +27 43 726 7809 | F +27 43 726 8352
Tecoma Street, Berea, East London, 5214 | PO Box 2145, East London
Reg no. 2003/018072/07
www.cesnet.co.za

CES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

For more information, registration as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), or submission of written comments, please contact us within 30 days of this notice using the phone, fax, post or email details provided below.

CES Coastal & Environmental Services
Attention: Robyn Thomson
6 Stewart Drive,
Baysville, East London, 5214
P.O Box 8145,
Nahoon, East London, 5241
Tel: **(087) 726 7809**
Fax: **(086) 410 7822**
Email: **r.thomson@cesnet.co.za**

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards,
Robyn Thomson

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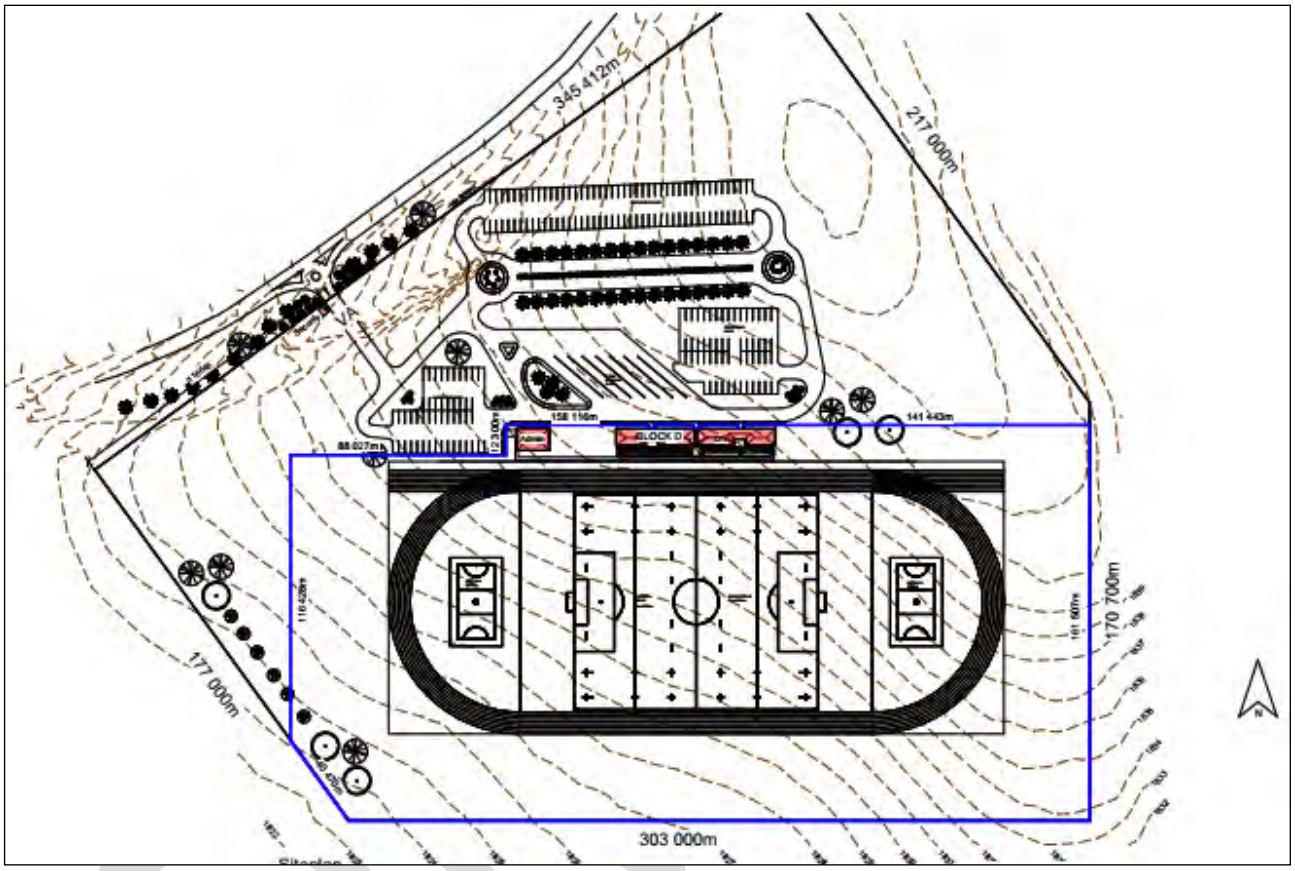
Background Information Document (BID):

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID) & INVITATION TO COMMENT



Return address for comments:

CES

Attention: Robyn Thomson
6 Stewart Drive,
Baysville, East London, 5214
P.O Box 8145,
Nahoon, East London, 5241
Tel: (087) 726 7809
Fax: (086) 410 7822
Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

CES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

AIM OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to ensure that **people that are interested in** or **affected by the proposed project** are **provided with information about the proposal, the process being followed** and **provided with an opportunity to be involved** in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for proposed expansion of the Hamburg quarry.

Registering as an **Interested and/or Affected Party** (I&AP) allows individuals or groups the opportunity to **contribute ideas, issues, and concerns relating to the project**. I&APs also have an opportunity to **review all of the reports and submit their comments** on those reports. All of the comments that are received will be included in the reports that are submitted to the Competent Authority (CA).

THE PROPONENT

Nako Iliso, on behalf of the Elundini Local Municipality, proposes to construct a sports field and track at Refele Village, Mount Fletcher. Nako Iliso have appointed Coastal and Environmental Services (t/a CES) as the project Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

LOCATION

The proposed sports field and track is situated at the village of Refele, approximately 20km north-west of Mount Fletcher in the Elundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municpality in the Eastern Cape Province. Access to the site is via, the existing gravel road from Mount Fletcher to Refele.

The proposed sports field site is located on the farm 621 in the Mount Fletcher Region, Eastern Cape Province.

Property details:

Surveyor General Code	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
C09900000000026100000	621	RE/62	30°38.5’	28°22.0’	Communal Farm

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Elundini Municipality proposes to develop a sports facility which includes the following:

10. *A soccer/rugby pitch*
11. *A netball and volleyball court*
12. *A running track around the pitch – alternatives for tartan finish or grass*
13. *A grandstand to house 350 to 500 spectators*
14. *Toilet facilities for both girls and boys*
15. *Change-room facilities*
16. *An administration building with 2 offices and a boardroom*
17. *Parking on site and fencing around the perimeter*
18. *Access road and gate*

Development of the sports field and track will result in the clearing of indigenous vegetation.

Refer to Figure 1: Locality Map

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

CES was established in 1990 as a specialist environmental consulting company and has considerable experience in terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecology, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process, State of Environment Reporting (SOER), Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP), Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF), public participation, as well as the management and co-ordination of all aspects of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes. EOH CES has been active in all of the above fields, and in so doing have made a positive contribution towards environmental management and sustainable development in the Eastern Cape, South Africa and many other African countries. We believe that a

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balance between development and environmental protection can be achieved by skilful, considerate and careful planning.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

According to the EIA regulations 2014 (as amended 2017) promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No.107 of 1998) the potential impacts on the environment will have to be assessed in terms of the listed activities. The proposed sports field and track at Refele Village triggers listed activities in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended 2017) as per Government Gazette R326 and require the completion of a **Basic Environmental Assessment Report** which will be undertaken in accordance with Regulation 22 to 26 of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended) promulgated in terms of the Section 24 (5) of NEMA. The competent authority for this application will be the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

Table 0-1: The potential triggered listed activities in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations (2014, as amended).

LISTED ACTIVITIES	
LISTING NOTICE 1: ACTIVITIES REQUIRING A BASIC ASSESSMENT	
27	The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.
LISTING NOTICE 3: ACTIVITIES REQUIRING A BASIC ASSESSMENT	
12(a) (ii) (iii)	The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation (a) Eastern Cape (ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; or

The EIA process required for the proposed sports field and track at Refele Village, is a Basic Assessment Report.

APPROACH TO THE EIA PROCESSES

This process serves primarily to inform the public and relevant authorities about the proposed project and to determine any impacts.

Process for the Basic Assessments

Review of previous studies
↓
Advertisement & Registration of I&APs
↓
Distribution of BID Document to I&APs for comment ← We are here!
↓
Review of Draft Basic Assessment Report by I&APs
↓
Compilation of I&AP comments
↓
Submission of Basic Assessment Report to DEDEAT
↓
Decision on BAR by DEDEAT

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

CES will assess the impacts of the proposed activity on the environment. Impacts will be assessed for various alternatives; including the preferred alternative and the "No-Go" alternative. Impacts will be assessed for the planning and design phase, construction phase, operational phase and decommissioning phase of the proposed development.

HOW CAN YOU BE INVOLVED?

A Public Participation Process (PPP) is being conducted as part of the EIA process for the proposed sports field and track. The aim of the PPP is to allow everyone who is interested in, or likely to be affected by the proposed development to provide input into the process.

The Public Participation Process includes:

- Advertisement in the Daily Dispatch;
- On-site signage;
- Circulation of the BID *(this document)* to all identified I&APs and stakeholders;
- Commenting period;
- Review of the reports by all registered I&APs and stakeholders; and
- A public meeting.

If you consider yourself an interested and/or affected person/party, it is important that you become and remain involved in the PPP. In order to do so, please follow the steps below in order to ensure that you are continually informed of the project developments and will ensure your opportunity to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the project.

STEP 1: Please register by responding to our notification and invitation, with your name and contact details (details provided on cover page and below). As a registered I&AP, you will be informed of all meetings, report reviews and project developments throughout the EIA process.

STEP 2: Register by returning the slip at the back of this document to CES.

STEP 3: Attend any meetings that may be held during the EIA process. As a registered I&AP, you will receive an invitation to attend such meetings.

CES is required to engage with all private and public parties that may be interested and/or affected by the proposed interchange construction, in order to distribute information for review and comment in a transparent manner.

In the same light, it is important for I&APs to note the following:

1. In order for CES to continue engaging with you, please **ENSURE** that you register on our database by contacting the person below.
2. As the EIA process is regulated by specific review and comment timeframes, it is your responsibility to submit your comments within these timeframes.

Please send your enquiries and/or comments to:

Ms. Robyn Thomson
6 Stewart Drive, Baysville, East London, 5214
P.O Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5241
Tel: (087) 726 7809
Fax: (086) 410 7822
Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

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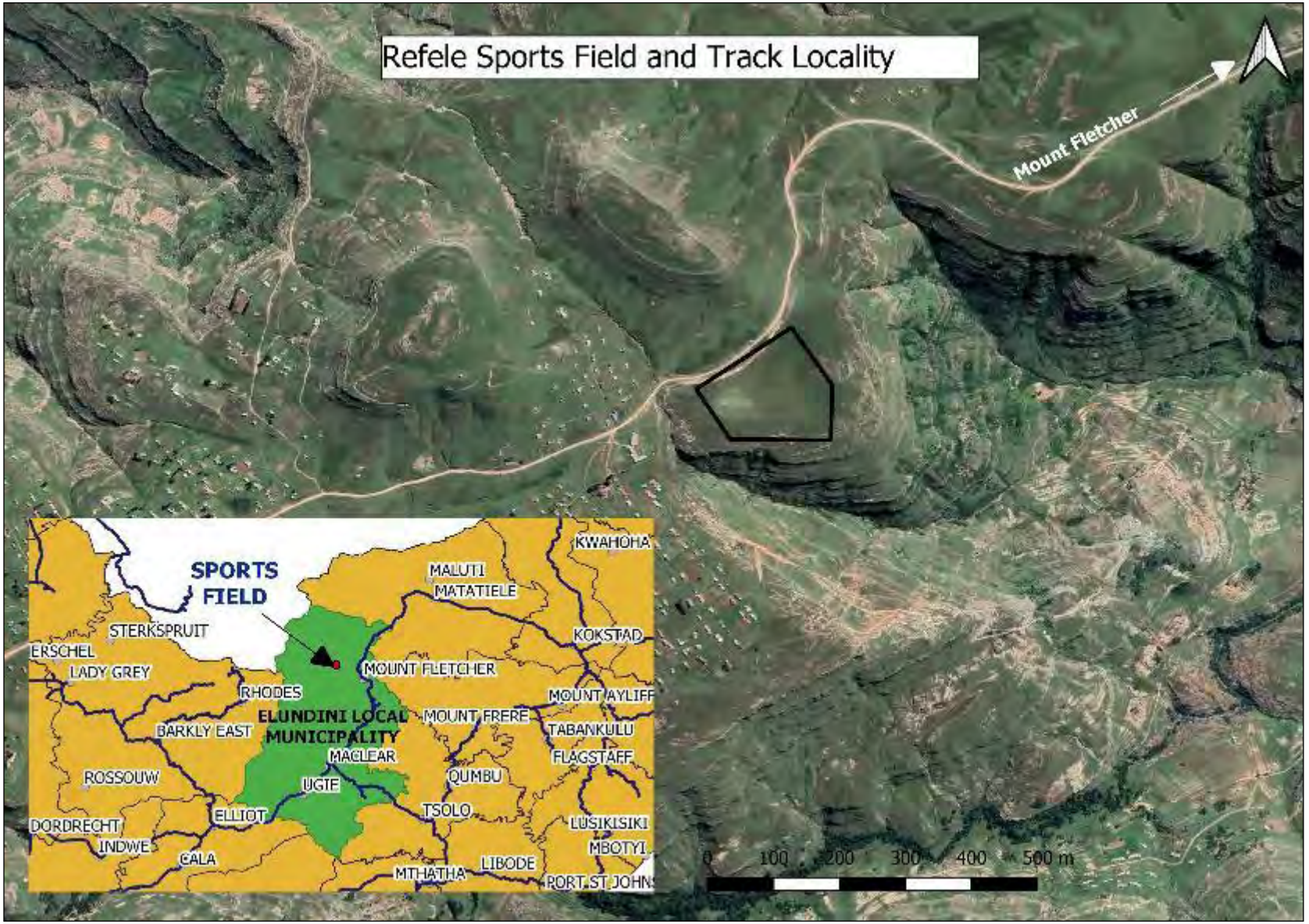

Figure 1: Locality Map

I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed sports field and track located at Refele Village near Mount Fletcher, Eastern Cape Province.

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal Address:

Email:

Phone #:

Fax #:

My initial comments, issues or concerns are:

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson**: P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214
Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

Advert for the Daily Dispatch:

CES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE VILLAGE, MOUNT FLETCHER, ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 41(2) published in Government Notice No. R 326 under Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998; NEMA) of the intention to submit an application for environmental authorisation to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) Joe Gqabi Region.

Proponent, Activities and Location:

Nako Iliso, on behalf of the Elundini Local Municipality, proposes to construct a sports field and track at Refele Village, approximately 20km north-west of Mount Fletcher in the Elundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province

NEMA Listed Activities:

A Basic Assessment Report (BAR) is triggered by the following listed activities:

Listing Notice 1 & 3

1. - 27 The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.
3. - 12 The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation, (a)Eastern Cape, (ii)Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans.

Competent Authority:

The competent authority for this application is the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) Joe Gqabi District.

CES has been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the BAR for the proposed sports field and track.

For more information, registration as an I&AP or submission of written comments contact by post, phone, fax or e-mail:

Contact details: Ms Robyn Thomson; PO Box 8145, East London, 5210; Tel: (087) 726 7809; Fax: 086 410 7822; E-mail: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

Proof of advert placement

(placed on 3 July 2020)

BKR

MALUSI & CO. ATTORNEYS

BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

TENDER

CES

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING HAMBURG QUARRY ON THE R72 BETWEEN PORT ALFRED AND EAST LONDON, IN THE NGQUSHWA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

CES

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT NDYEBE VILLAGE, MOUNT FLETCHER, ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

WARNING

DailyDispatch

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

DailyDispatch

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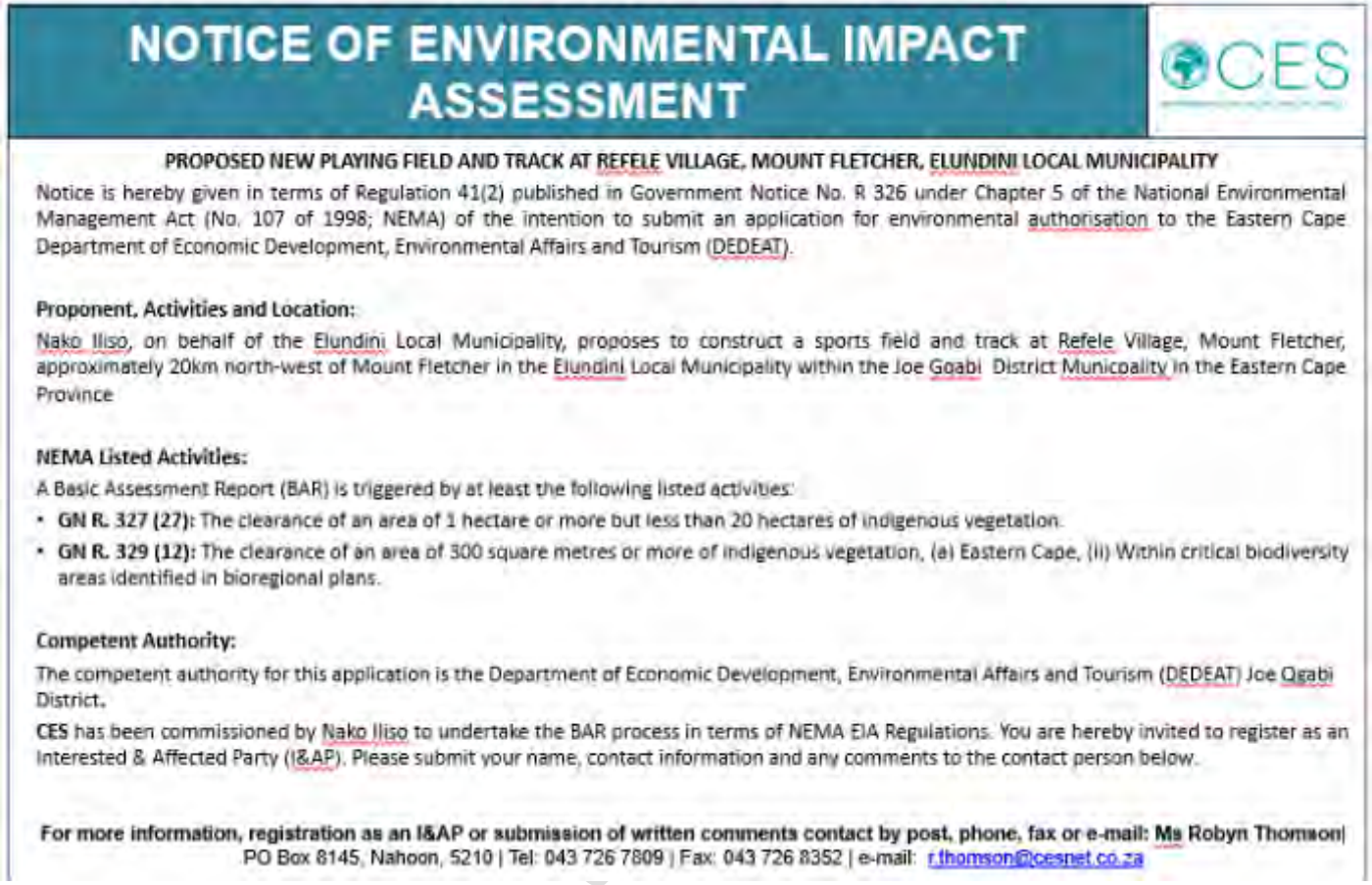
TO ADVERTISE **CALL 043 743 4343**

DailyDispatch

Site Notice Boards:

Copy of notice board placed on site



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CES

PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE VILLAGE, MOUNT FLETCHER, ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 41(2) published in Government Notice No. R 326 under Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998; NEMA) of the intention to submit an application for environmental authorisation to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

Proponent, Activities and Location:

Nako Iliso, on behalf of the Elundini Local Municipality, proposes to construct a sports field and track at Refele Village, Mount Fletcher, approximately 20km north-west of Mount Fletcher in the Elundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municoality in the Eastern Cape Province

NEMA Listed Activities:

A Basic Assessment Report (BAR) is triggered by at least the following listed activities:

- **GN R. 327 (27):** The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.
- **GN R. 329 (12):** The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation, (a) Eastern Cape, (ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans.

Competent Authority:

The competent authority for this application is the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) Joe Qgabi District.

CES has been commissioned by Nako Iliso to undertake the BAR process in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations. You are hereby invited to register as an Interested & Affected Party (I&AP). Please submit your name, contact information and any comments to the contact person below.

For more information, registration as an I&AP or submission of written comments contact by post, phone, fax or e-mail: Ms Robyn Thomson
PO Box 8145, Nahoon, 5210 | Tel: 043 726 7809 | Fax: 043 726 8352 | e-mail: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

ISAZISO SOHLOLO LOKUCHAPHAZELEKA KOKUSINGQONGILEYO

Esi Saziso sikhutshwa malunga noMthetho wama-41(2) opaqashwe kwiSaziso GN.R326 sikaRhulumente phantsi koMthetho Wokulawula Indalo (Umthetho 107 ka 1998, njengoko uhlaziyiwe ngo 2017) ngenjongo yokufaka isicelo Sokuhlola Ukuchaphazeleka Kokusingqongileyo kwiSebe loPhuhliso lweZoqoqosho, Okusingqongileyo kwakunye noKhenketho.

Uphuhliso olucetywayo, Abenzi bophuhliso nendawo yophuhliso: Abakwa Nako Iliso abaqashwe ngu uMasipala wase Elundini, baceba to ukwakha ibala lebhola kwakunye nendawo yokubaleka, kwilali yase Rafele, eMount Fletcher kuMaspala Ombhaxa wase Joe Gqabi eMpuma Koloni.

Okudweliswe ngumthetho:
Olu phuhliso lufuna uphando lokuchaphazeleka kokusingqongileyo oluphangeleleyo nolungekho nzulu ngokoluhlu lwezinto ezidweliswe phantsi kwale mithetho:

- **GN R. 327 (27):** Ukususwa kotyani kwindawo engaphezulu kwe ankile enye (1) kodwa ngaphantsi kwe ankile ezingama20.
- **GN R. 329 (12):** Ukususwa kotyani kwindwo angange mitha ezingama 300 eskwere nangaphezulu kwindawo ezichongwe njengezibalulekileyo ngokwe ndalo, eMpuma Koloni

Abagunyazisi: Isebe loPhuhliso lweZoqoqosho, Okusingqongileyo kwakunye noKhenketho, eJoe Gqabi.

Abakwa- **CES** baqashwe ngabakwa Nako Iliso, ukuba benze uhlolo lokuchaphazeleka kokusingqongileyo. Uyamenywa ukuba ubhalise njengomntu onomdla nochaphazelekayo. Nceda faka igama lakho inkcukacha esinokuqhagamishelana ngazo nawe okanye izimvo zakho kulo mntu ubhalwe ngezantsi.

Ngolwazi oluthe vetshe, okanye ukufaka izimvo zakho, nceda qhagamishelana nalo ubhalwe apha: Ms Robyn Thomson| PO Box 8145, Nahoon, 5210 | Ifowuni: 043 726 7809 | Ifeksi: 043 726 8352 | imevili: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

Proof of signage placement – Included under Site Photographs

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E4: COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT:

Initial Notification: Notification of Basic Assessment Process and availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report			
3 July 2020 (email)	Robyn Thomson - CES	Notification via email to identified stakeholders (including authorities) and stakeholders and IAPs including the notification letter, Background Information Document and approved PPP plan.	
7 July 2020 (hand delivery)		Hand delivery to the Ward 14 councilor of the notification letter (English and Xhosa), Background Information Document and approved PPP plan.	
I&AP comments received in response to the initial notification			
Date	**I&AP**	**I&AP Comment**	**CES Response**
20 July 2020	Mziwethemba Raynald Cinca – DEFF (Forestry)	If the indigenous vegetation occurring there relates to National Forests Act our office will have to be approached for authorisation.	There is no vegetation relating to the NFA on the development site. Please see the Ecological Specialist Report Attached under Appendix D of this report for the detailed vegetation assessment.
26 July 2020	Ntombizanele Ntaopane – Ward 14 Councillor	I'm really pleased by this initiative of the sports field in my ward because we will keep our time with the youth there. I really appreciate it.	Comment noted. The support of the community has been captured in the report. The socio-economic impact of the proposed sports field has been rated as positive.
	Kamohelo Mohlafuno – Ward 14 Local Community	I support that the proposed sports field to be built in the proposed village.	
	Keitumetse Matubatuba – Ward 14 Local Community	I am pleased about the sports field. It is placed at the right place because it is the centre of the ward. This ground will keep our children away from drugs.	
	Kenemoe Khiba – Community Development Worker, Ward 14	I really appreciate the construction of the sports field that will develop our children and the space is open enough to be developed.	
	Neo Khiba – Ward 14 Local Community	I appreciate the sports field in our place because it is going to help reveal our children's talents.	
Notification of Availability of Draft Basic Assessment Report for Public Review			
17 November 2020	Robyn Thomson - CES	Notification of stakeholders and I&APs of the availability of the Draft BAR on the CES website www.cesnet.co.za.	
17 November 2020		Notification (English and Xhosa) of the community of the availability of the Draft BAR with the ward councillor.	
I&AP comments received in during the 30-day Public Review Period			
		Pending completion of public review period	

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Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT): Initial pre-application meeting
Refer to Appendix E1 above for DEDEAT pre-application meeting minutes, which include CES responses

Department of Water and Sanitation: Telephone conversation
Refer to Appendix E1 above for the email confirming a telephonic discussion with DWS regarding the requirements for the Septic tank/ French drain system and conservancy tank.

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Original I&AP Comments and Registrations Received

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CES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

I HEREBY WISH TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY (I&AP) FOR THE PROPOSED NEW PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK AT REFELE, MOUNT FLETCHER, IN THE ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE.

Name & Surname: MZIWETHEMBA RAYNALD DINGA

Organisation: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY & FOLESTRY

Postal Address: P/B X5296

MTHATHA 5099

Email: MZIWETHEMBAD@DAFF.GOV.ZA

Phone #: 047 505 6421

Fax #: 0866161436

My initial comments, issues or concerns are:
IF THE INDIGENOUS VEGETATION OCCURRING THERE RELATES TO NATIONAL FORESTS ACT OUR OFFICE WILL HAVE TO BE APPROACHED FOR AUTHORIZATION

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

CES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson**: P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214

Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

2020/07/20

COMMENTS REGARDING SPORT FIELD OF REFELE WARD 14 ELM

ZN Zanele Ntaopane <zanelentaopane08@gmail.com>

To Robyn Thomson

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...

Sun 2020/07/26 16:46

20200726_162344.jpg 4 MB	20200726_162418.jpg 3 MB	20200726_162404.jpg 3 MB
20200726_162330.jpg 4 MB	20200726_162454.jpg 4 MB	20200726_162429.jpg 3 MB
20200726_162516.jpg		

Hi Madam

Receive the comments from the stakeholders of ward 14 regarding sport field of Refele.

Name & Surname: KAMOHELO MOHLAFUNO

Organisation:

Postal Address: P.O. BOX 45
MOUNT FLETCHER
4770

Email: kmohlafuno@gmail.com

Phone #: 0727150626

Fax #: NONE

My initial comments, issues or concerns are: I SUPPORT that the proposed sport field to be build in the ~~the~~ proposed Village

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson**: P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214

Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed sports field and track located at Zwelitsha Village near Mount Fletcher, Eastern Cape Province.

Name & Surname: KEITUMETSE MATUBATUBA

Organisation: ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Postal Address: P.O BOX 417
MOUNT FLETCHER 4770

Email: kcmatubatuba914@gmail.com

Phone #: 0721944596

Fax #: N/A

My initial comments, issues or concerns are:
I AM PLEASED ABOUT THE SPORT FIELD, AND IT IS PLACED AT A RIGHT PLACE, BECAUSE IT IS THE CENTRE OF THE WARD. THIS GROUND WILL KEEP OUR CHILDREN AWAY FROM DRUGS.

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson**: P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214

Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed sports field and track located at Zwelitsha Village near Mount Fletcher, Eastern Cape Province.

Name & Surname: KENEUOE KHIBA

Organisation: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKER

Postal Address: P.O. BOX 498
MT FLETCHER 4770

Email: Keneuoe.khiba@gmail.com

Phone #: 0725549257

Fax #: NONE

My initial comments, issues or concerns are: I REALLY APPRECIATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPORT FIELD THAT WILL DEVELOPED OUR CHILDREN AND THE SPACE IS OPENED ENOUGH TO BE DEVELOPED.

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson**: P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214
Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed sports field and track located at Zwelitsha Village near Mount Fletcher, Eastern Cape Province.

Name & Surname: Neo Khiba

Organisation: Community Member

Postal Address: P.O. Box 256, Mount Fletcher 4770

Email: neo.khiba@gmail.com

Phone #: 082 501 7913

Fax #:

My initial comments, issues or concerns are: I appreciate sports field in our place because is going to help or to reveal our children talents.

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson:** P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214

Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed sports field and track located at Zwelitsha Village near Mount Fletcher, Eastern Cape Province.

Name & Surname: AMOS MOLISE

Organisation: ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Postal Address: P.O. BOX 256

MT FLETCHER 4770

Email:

Phone #: 060 880 2683

Fax #:

My initial comments, issues or concerns are:

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

lame & Surname:

rganisation:

stal address:

I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed sports field and track located at Zwelitsha Village near Mount Fletcher, Eastern Cape Province.

Name & Surname: NTOMBIZANELE NTAOPANE

Organisation: ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Postal Address: P. O BOX 257
MOUNT FLETCHER 4770

Email: zanelentaopane08@gmail.com

Phone #: 067 445 8939

Fax #: N/A

My initial comments, issues or concerns are: I'm realy pleased by this initiative sport field in my ward because we will keep our time with the youth there. I really appretiate

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

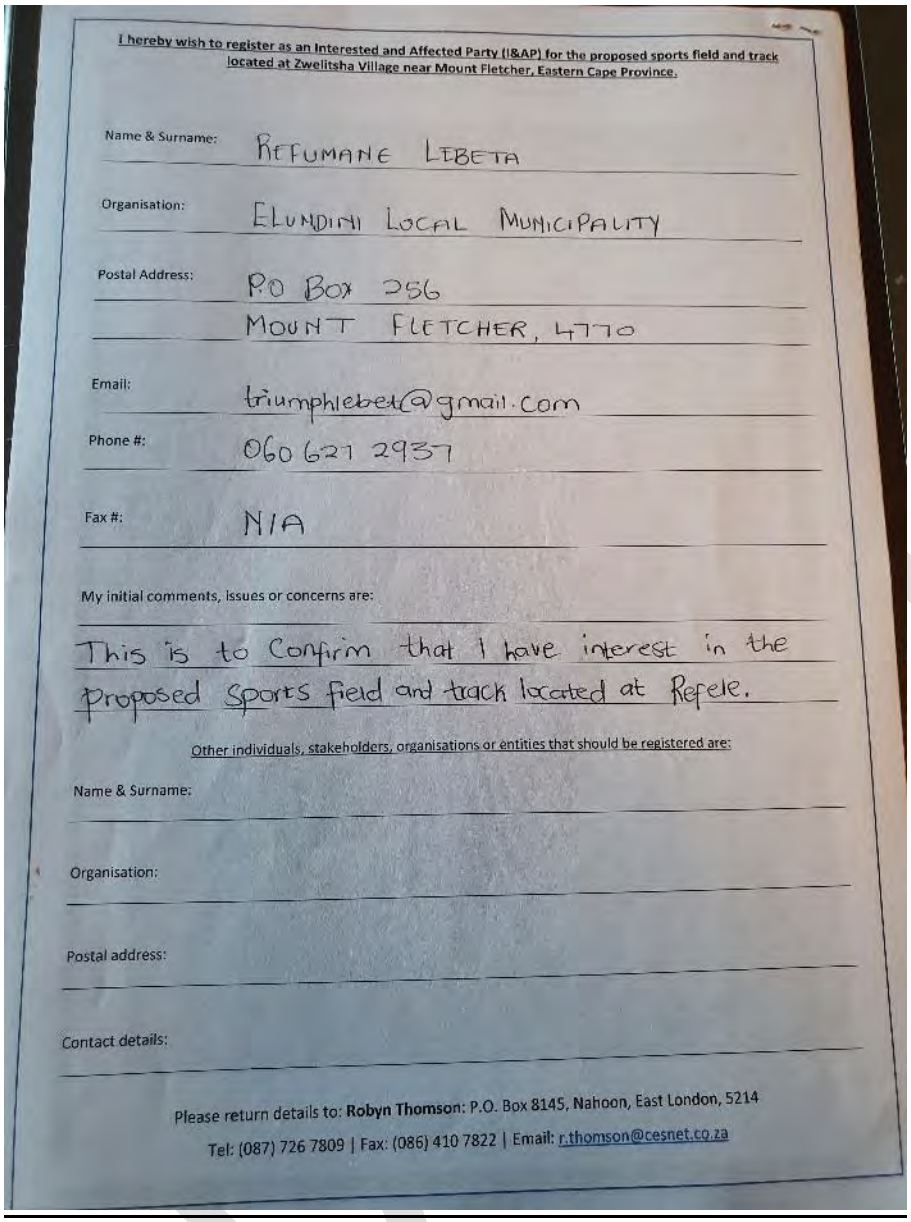
Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson:** P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214
Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za



I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed sports field and track located at Zwelitsha Village near Mount Fletcher, Eastern Cape Province.

Name & Surname: REFUMANE LIBETA

Organisation: ELUNDINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Postal Address: P.O BOX 256
MOUNT FLETCHER, 4770

Email: triumphlebet@gmail.com

Phone #: 060 621 2937

Fax #: N/A

My initial comments, issues or concerns are:

This is to Confirm that I have interest in the proposed Sports field and track located at Refele.

Other individuals, stakeholders, organisations or entities that should be registered are:

Name & Surname:

Organisation:

Postal address:

Contact details:

Please return details to: **Robyn Thomson**: P.O. Box 8145, Nahoon, East London, 5214
Tel: (087) 726 7809 | Fax: (086) 410 7822 | Email: r.thomson@cesnet.co.za

E4: STAKEHOLDER DATABASE:

I&AP LIST: PROPOSED REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FACILITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE			
Organisation/association	**Name/contact person**	**Email**	**Tel**
STAKEHOLDERS			
NATIONAL STATE ORGANISATIONS			
DEFF: Biodiversity and Conservation	Shonisani Munzhedzi	smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za	(012) 399 9171
DAFF/ DALRRD	Dorothy Jagers	DorothyJ@daff.gov.za	
DAFF/ DALRRD	Mxolisi Dan Malgas	MalgasMa@daff.gov.za	
DAFF/ DALRRD	Gwendoline Sgwabe	GwendolineS@daff.gov.za	
DAFF/ DALRRD	Ms Nomsa Moya	NomsaK@daff.gov.za	043 704 6820
ESKOM	Xolani Wana	WanaXS@eskom.co.za	(043) 7032533
SANBI	Kanyisa Jama	K.Jama@sanbi.org.za	(078) 063 1985
Civial Aviation Authority (Aviation Environmental Compliance: Aviation Infrastructure)	Ms Chinga Mazhetese	mazhetesec@caa.co.za	
Department of Defence Information Officer)	Dr Sam Gulube	info@dod.mil.za	
DEFF	Honjiwe Mayaphi	hmayaphi@environment.gov.za	(043) 722 3282
DEFF	Mziwethemba Raynald Cinca	mziwethembad@daff.gov.za	047 505 6421
DWS	Sonke Ngxeba	ngxebas@dws.gov.za	
DWS	Lizna Fourie (Licensing)	Fouriel4@dws.gov.za	(043) 701 0248
PROVINCIAL STATE ORGANISATIONS			
ECPHRA (EC Heritage)	Mzikayise L Zote	mlzote@ecphra.org.za	(043) 642 2811
ECPHRA (EC Heritage)	Mr Sello Mokhanya	smokhanya@ecphra.org.za	(043) 642 2811
ECPTA	Ms Shane Gertze	shane.gertze@ecpta.co.za	

I&AP LIST: PROPOSED REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FACILITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE			
Organisation/association	**Name/contact person**	**Email**	**Tel**
ECPTA	Mr Kagiso Mangwale	kagiso.mangwale@ecpta.co.za	
DEDEAT	Ms Andiswa Qinisile	Andiswa.qinisile@dedea.gov.za	
DEDEAT	Mr Thozamile T.P. Babane	Thozamile.Babane@dedea.gov.za	
DEDEAT	Athenkosi A.P. Ntshinka	Athenkosi.Ntshinka@dedea.gov.za	
DEDEAT	Siyabonga Gqalangile	Siyabonga.gqalangile@dedea.gov.za	
Department of Human Settlement (Regional Director)	Olona Njoteni	olona.njotini@gmail.com	(047) 531 3511
Department of Roads and Public Works	Sashin Nair	sashin.nair@dpw.ecape.gov.za	
Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Mr Bahlekile Keikelame Manager: Eastern Cape	bahlekile.keikelame@drdlr.gov.za	(043)700 7000
Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Mr Mziwoxolo Majikijela	mziwoxolo.majikijela@drdlr.gov.za	045 807 2501
MUNICIPALITIES			
Elundini LM Engineering Services	Ms Sisekho Sako	sisekhos@elundini.gov.za	
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Municipal Manager	Mr Zolile Williams	mm@jgdm.gov.za	
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Engineering Services	Ms Karel Mc Cathy	karelm@jgdm.gov.za	
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Health Services			
Joe Gqabi District Municipality Water and Sanitation Services	Mr Dumisani Lusawana	dumisanil@jgdm.gov.za	045-979 3119
COMMUNITY/ LANDOWNERS			
Elundini Ward Councillor (Ward 14)	Cllr Ntaupani	zanelentaopane08@gmail.com	
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS			
WESSA	Kerry McLean	kerry.mclean@wessa.co.za	
CONSULTANTS			
Nako Iliso	Erich Haydam	erich.haydam@nakogroup.com	

I&AP LIST: PROPOSED REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FACILITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE			
Organisation/association	**Name/contact person**	**Email**	**Tel**
Nako Iliso	Tony White		
REGISTERED INTERESTED AND/OR AFFECTED PARTIES			
Department of Education	M Jasi		0794677148
Department of Education	RP Sethoko	ramahetlanasetloboko@gmail.com	0724086349
	L Leholohla	12001reason@yahoo.com	0791359284
Department of Education	M Leholohla		0794478069
AME Church	R Molise		0611998401
AME Church	N Naketsana		0723556394
African Church	M Sholoko		0721154933
Youth League	MG Naketsana	getrudematshidisi@gmail.com	0823605766
Refele	Mabasiya Molela		0822629284
Refele	Lehlohonolo Molela		0665342550
Refele	Dlothi Mapdao		0645025747
Refele	Sam Ntebheng		
Refele	M Moleleki		0712994736
Ditaung	N Sodladla		0715622550
Refele	P Molefe		0828967021
	M Lekhatha	lekhotlamkhusel@gmail.com	0760329471
Refele	P Molefe		0769271814
Refele	T Molefe		0797894977
ELM	Maamohetang Sanya		0715202543
ELM	Paketso Moelak		0731038177
ELM	Makhodi Nketsaseng		0790786329
ELM	Lekgetha Matjhentyko		0824205459

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I&AP LIST: PROPOSED REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FACILITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE			
Organisation/association	**Name/contact person**	**Email**	**Tel**
ELM	Malcalleho Mohale		0714085765
ELM	Lebohang Makanye		0795942829
ELM	Dipuo Kotsoena		0729987131
ELM	maphomo Sebile		0797981125
ELM	Kolisana Andreas		0726936588
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ELM	Tlhola Ntaoleng		0725493092
ELM	Kotsoena Phonelo		0664412869
Dinokong	Sam Rekgotsofetse		0714260045
Dinokong	Yaso patricia		0791600171
Dinokong	Molato Ntisetseng		0721446422
Dinokong	Lebeta N		0762655135
Dinokong	Mpologeng Makeng		0810267702
Dinokong	Nkonyana Makabelo		0723571475
Dinokong	Malume D		0760447124
Dinokong	Reanetse Lebelo		0798729444
ELM	Nonyameko Mthelo		0794976898
Dinokong	Brenda Lithuli		0665817044
	Refumane Lebeta	tnumphlebet@gmail.com	0606272937
	Nketsetseng Sekhamane		0765634268
Community Member	Neo Khiba	neo.khiba@gmail.com	0825017913
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I&AP LIST: PROPOSED REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FACILITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE			
Organisation/association	**Name/contact person**	**Email**	**Tel**
	Amost Molise		0608802683
Bethnia P. School	Kgotsogelang Lehlaba		0760230155
	Tsepelang Telile		0646364756
Bethania A/A	Masentle Setloboko		0725397261
ELM	Lefa J Molato	magoragricoop@gmail.com	0824886645

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APPENDIX F: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr)

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APPENDIX G: IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

CES has developed a revised rating scale for the Scoping Phase of the EIA process in accordance with the requirement outlined in Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended). This scale takes into consideration the following variables:

- **Duration** - The temporal scale defines the significance of the impact at various time scales, as an indication of the duration of the impact.
- **Extent** - The spatial scale defines the physical extent of the impact.
- **Consequence** - The consequence scale is used in order to objectively evaluate how severe a number of negative impacts might be on the issue under consideration, or how beneficial a number of positive impacts might be on the issue under consideration.
- **Probability** - This is the likelihood of impacts taking place as a result of project actions arising from the various alternatives. There is no doubt that some impacts would occur (e.g. loss of vegetation), but other impacts are not as likely to occur (e.g. vehicle accident), and may or may not result from the proposed development and alternatives. Although some impacts may have a severe effect, the likelihood of them occurring may affect their overall significance.
- **Reversibility and Mitigation** - The degree of difficulty of reversing and/or mitigating the various impacts ranges from very difficult to easily achievable. Both the practical feasibility of the measure, the potential cost and effectiveness is taken into consideration when determining the appropriate degree of difficulty.
- **Significance** - The above criteria are used to determine the overall significance of an activity. The impact effect (which includes duration; extent; consequence and probability) and the reversibility/mitigation of the impact are then read off the significance matrix in order to determine the overall significance of the issue. The overall significance is either negative or positive and will be classified as low, moderate or high (Table 8.2).

Table 8.1: Evaluation Criteria for Rating Impacts.

Effect	**Duration**	
	Short term	Less than 5 years
	Medium term	Between 5-20 years
	Long term	More than 20 years
	Extent	
	Localised	The proposed site
	Study Area	The site and its immediate environs
	Regional	District / Municipal and Provincial level
	National	National and International level
	Consequence	
	Slight	Slight impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies)
	Moderate	Moderate impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies)
	Severe/Beneficial	Severe impacts or benefits on the affected system(s) or party(ies)
	Probability	
	Unlikely	The likelihood of these impacts occurring is slight (low probability)

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Mitigation	May Occur	The likelihood of these impacts occurring is possible (high probability)
	Definite	The likelihood is that this impact will definitely occur
	Mitigation	
	Easily Achievable	The impact can be easily, effectively and cost effectively mitigated
	Achievable	The impact can be effectively mitigated without much difficulty or cost
	Difficult	The impact could be mitigated but there will be some difficultly in ensuring effectiveness and/or implementation, and significant costs
	Very Difficult	The impact could be mitigated but it would be very difficult to ensure effectiveness, technically very challenging and financially very costly

Significance

Table 8.2: Description of Issues Level Significance Ratings.

SIGNIFICANCE RATING		DESCRIPTION
LOW NEGATIVE	**LOW POSITIVE**	The impacts on this issue are acceptable and mitigation, whilst desirable, is not essential. The impacts on the issue by themselves are insufficient, even in combination with other low impacts, to prevent the development being approved. Impacts on this particular issue will result in either positive or negative medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment.
MODERATE NEGATIVE	**MODERATE POSITIVE**	The impacts on this issue are important and require mitigation. The impacts on this issue are, by themselves, insufficient to prevent the implementation of the project, but could in conjunction with other issues with moderate impacts, prevent its implementation. Impacts on this particular issue will usually result in either a positive or negative medium to long-term effect on the social and/or natural environment.
HIGH NEGATIVE	**HIGH POSITIVE**	The impacts on this issue are serious, and if not mitigated, they may prevent the implementation of the project (if it is a negative impact). Impacts on this particular issue would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually a long-term change to the (natural and/or social) environment, and will result in severe effects or if positive, substantial beneficial effects.

The issues level environmental significance scale needs to take the context into account, and at the relevant level. For example, if the issue under consideration is 'changes to the terrestrial biological environment,' the impacts to be considered when assessing this issue might include (1) loss of a particular vegetation type, (2) disruption to, or loss of, faunal habitats, (3) fragmentation of habitats (4) loss of species of conservation concern (if known at the Scoping stage of the assessment, and so on). The evaluation of the significance of

the issue therefore relies heavily on the information that is available at the Scoping stage of an EIA, and out of necessity must be broad and value laden. For this reason, impacts need to reflect the values of the affected society.

The evaluation of the issues, as described above, is used to prioritise which issues require mitigation measures, or which issues might lead to a conclusion that the particular alternative under assessment is not appropriate. Negative issues that are ranked as being of "**HIGH**" significance will need to be investigated further to determine how the impacts can be minimised, or what alternative activities or mitigation measures can be implemented. For issues identified as having a negative impact of "**MODERATE**" significance, it would be standard practice to investigate alternate activities and/or mitigation measures. The most effective and practical mitigation measures will then be proposed. For impacts ranked as "**LOW**" significance, no investigations or alternatives will be considered. Possible management measures will be investigated to ensure that the impacts remain of low significance.

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APPENDIX H: OTHER INFORMATION

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