



Western Cape
Government

Department of Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning
George Office

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT for VROLIJKHEID FARM FEEDLOT, FARM ACCESS UPGRADE & EFFLUENT EVAPORATION DAM

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998) AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS.

TEMPLATE DATE: VERSION APRIL 2024

SUBMISSION DATE: 30 APRIL 2026



BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998) AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS.

APRIL 2024

(For official use only)	
Pre-application Reference Number (if applicable):	16.3.3.6.7.1.C2.8.0083.25
EIA Application Reference Number:	16.3.3.1.C2.8.0019.26 (NEMA - BAR) 19/2/5/1/C2/3/WL0025/26 (NEMWA -WML)
NEAS Reference Number:	
Exemption Reference Number (if applicable):	
Date BAR received by Department:	
Date BAR received by Directorate:	
Date BAR received by Case Officer:	

GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(This must Include an overview of the project including the Farm name/Portion/Erf number)

The Applicant owns Portion 1 of the Farm Vrolykheid No. 177 (1 908ha in size). This farm property is located in the Prince Albert Municipal District with access directly off the R407 that connects to the N12. The property is zoned Agriculture Zone I and the Applicant intend to diversify existing agricultural activities by adding a sheep rearing feedlot.

The activity entails the development of:

- a **sheep rearing feedlot** with associated amenities including a feed mix storeroom, vehicles room, wool base storeroom, sheep kraals, internal drainage system **(+/- 5.5ha)**;
- upgrade of the farm's existing **access road** to the farm to ensure uninterrupted access for transporting of sheep and feed, as well as;
- re-purposing **an existing irrigation dam to an evaporation dam** to accommodate effluent runoff from the feedlot.

The feedlot capacity is provisionally designed to hold **6 000 units of sheep** (small stock units, SMU). The feedlot will include on-site manure storage areas, provision for storm water berms, on-site shallow retention ponds for effluent runoff (all directed to the main effluent dam) and clean water runoff areas to divert stormwater runoff.

The existing irrigation dam (to be re-purposed as the main effluent dam) will receive runoff effluent from the feedlot when it rains, or when the facility is sterilised as part of the bio-security measures.

The **existing (main) access to the farm**, crosses the Jan Rolms River that drains to the Groot River running through Meiringspoort. Irrespective of the feedlot component, when the Jan Rolms River floods, it damages the existing farm access crossing, which consists of an existing raised gabion structure, temporarily cutting off access to the farm until such time as the riverbed has dried out sufficiently for vehicles to traverse and/or the gabions structure is repaired.

With the feedlot proposal under consideration, feed must be trucked in regularly and under the status quo, should the existing crossing be washed away/flooded, there is a high risk that feed trucks will not be able to supply feed to the sheep for an extended period of time. This poses an operational risk to the facility both its feasibility and animal health/care.

As part of this application therefore the existing river crossing must be **upgraded on the same alignment** as the existing gabion crossing, to improve assurance of uninterrupted access. An area of **approximately 900m²** is considered for this upgrade/improvement.

The intention is to remove the existing gabion structure crossing and replace it with an improved pipe system, on the same footprint, with the same capacity and along the same alignment, that will be better stabilised and fitted with a concrete hardtop for the trucks collecting/transporting sheep and/or feed.

It is possible that the improved structure may exceed the existing footprint by 100m² or more to allow for added erosion control measures. Not only will the improved pipe system (instead of flow through the current gabions), improve flow conditions by removing the current (gabion structure) obstruction in the riverbed, but it will also provide additional height/elevation that will reduce the risk of the crossing being inundated for long, making it a more efficient and sustainable crossing, with less risk of damage/repeat maintenance as well as remove the operational risk of not having feed trucks accessing the farm.

To prevent unwanted erosion at the crossing (which is currently occurring as a result of the height difference between the existing gabion structure and the downstream riverbed, the upgraded crossing will make provision for additional stabilising structures both up- and downstream of the drive surface of the crossing, to reduce the velocity with which water (when it does overrun the crossing) moves downstream.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO BE READ PRIOR TO COMPLETING THIS BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. **The purpose** of this template is to provide a format for the Basic Assessment report as set out in Appendix 1 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, 2014 (as amended) in order to ultimately obtain Environmental Authorisation.
2. The Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations is defined in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") hereinafter referred to as the "NEMA EIA Regulations".
3. *Submission of documentation, reports and other correspondence:*

The Department has adopted a digital format for corresponding with proponents/applicants or the general public. If there is a conflict between this approach and any provision in the legislation,

then the provisions in the legislation prevail. If there is any uncertainty about the requirements or arrangements, the relevant Competent Authority must be consulted.

The Directorate: Development Management has created generic e-mail addresses for the respective Regions, to centralise their administration. Please make use of the relevant general administration e-mail address below when submitting documents:

DEADPEIAAdmin@westerncape.gov.za

Directorate: Development Management (Region 1):
City of Cape Town; West Coast District Municipal area;
Cape Winelands District Municipal area and Overberg District Municipal area.

DEADPEIAAdmin.George@westerncape.gov.za

Directorate: Development Management (Region 3):
Garden Route District Municipal area and Central Karoo District Municipal area

General queries must be submitted via the general administration e-mail for EIA related queries. Where a case-officer of DEA&DP has been assigned, correspondence may be directed to such official and copied to the relevant general administration e-mail for record purposes.

All correspondence, comments, requests and decisions in terms of applications, will be issued to either the applicant/requester in a digital format via email, with digital signatures, and copied to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") (where applicable).

4. The required information must be typed within the spaces provided in this Basic Assessment Report ("BAR"). The sizes of the spaces provided are not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided.
5. All applicable sections of this BAR must be completed.
6. Unless protected by law, all information contained in, and attached to this BAR, will become public information on receipt by the Competent Authority. If information is not submitted with this BAR due to such information being protected by law, the applicant and/or Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") must declare such non-disclosure and provide the reasons for believing that the information is protected.
7. This BAR is current as of **April 2024**. It is the responsibility of the Applicant/ EAP to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the BAR have been released by the Department. Visit this Department's website at <http://www.westerncape.gov.za> to check for the latest version of this BAR.
8. This BAR is the standard format, which must be used in all instances when preparing a BAR for Basic Assessment applications for an environmental authorisation in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations when the Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("DEA&DP") is the Competent Authority.
9. Unless otherwise indicated by the Department, one hard copy and one electronic copy of this BAR must be submitted to the Department at the postal address given below or by delivery thereof to the Registry Office of the Department. Reasonable access to copies of this Report must be provided to the relevant Organs of State for consultation purposes, which may, if so indicated by the Department, include providing a printed copy to a specific Organ of State.
10. This BAR must be duly dated and originally signed by the Applicant, EAP (if applicable) and Specialist(s) and must be submitted to the Department at the details provided below.
11. The Department's latest Circulars pertaining to the "One Environmental Management System" and the EIA Regulations, any subsequent Circulars, and guidelines must be taken into account when completing this BAR.

12. Should a water use licence application be required in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA"), the "One Environmental System" is applicable, specifically in terms of the synchronisation of the consideration of the application in terms of the NEMA and the NWA. Refer to this Department's Circular EADP 0028/2014: One Environmental Management System.
13. Where Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) ("NHRA") is triggered, a copy of Heritage Western Cape's final comment must be attached to the BAR.
14. The Screening Tool developed by the National Department of Environmental Affairs must be used to generate a screening report. Please use the Screening Tool link <https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool> to generate the Screening Tool Report. The screening tool report must be attached to this BAR.
15. Where this Department is also identified as the Licencing Authority to decide on applications under the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 29 of 2004) ("NEM:AQA"), the submission of the Report must also be made as follows, for- Waste Management Licence Applications, this report must also (i.e., another hard copy and electronic copy) be submitted for the attention of the Department's Waste Management Directorate (Tel: 021-483-2728/2705 and Fax: 021-483-4425) at the same postal address as the Cape Town Office.

Atmospheric Emissions Licence Applications, this report must also be (i.e., another hard copy and electronic copy) submitted for the attention of the Licensing Authority or this Department's Air Quality Management Directorate (Tel: 021 483 2888 and Fax: 021 483 4368) at the same postal address as the Cape Town Office.

DEPARTMENTAL DETAILS	
CAPE TOWN OFFICE: DIRECTORATE: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (REGION 1) (City of Cape Town, West Coast District, Cape Winelands District & Overberg District)	GEORGE REGIONAL OFFICE: DIRECTORATE: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (REGION 3) (Central Karoo District & Garden Route District)
<p>The completed Form must be sent via electronic mail to: DEADPEIAAdmin@westerncape.gov.za</p> <p>Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) at: E-mail: DEADPEIAAdmin@westerncape.gov.za Tel: (021) 483-5829</p> <p>Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) Private Bag X 9086 Cape Town, 8000</p>	<p>The completed Form must be sent via electronic mail to: DEADPEIAAdmin.George@westerncape.gov.za</p> <p>Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) at: E-mail: DEADPEIAAdmin.George@westerncape.gov.za Tel: (044) 814-2006</p> <p>Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) Private Bag X 6509 George, 6530</p>

MAPS

Provide a location map (see below) as Appendix A1 to this BAR that shows the location of the proposed development and associated structures and infrastructure on the property.	
Locality Map:	<p>The scale of the locality map must be at least 1:50 000. For linear activities or development proposals of more than 25 kilometres, a smaller scale e.g., 1:250 000 can be used. The scale must be indicated on the map. The map must indicate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accurate indication of the project site position as well as the positions of the alternative sites, if any; • road names or numbers of all the major roads as well as the roads that provide access to the site(s) • a north arrow; • a legend; and • a linear scale.

	<p>For ocean based or aquatic activity, the coordinates must be provided within which the activity is to be undertaken and a map at an appropriate scale clearly indicating the area within which the activity is to be undertaken.</p> <p>Where comment from the Western Cape Government: Transport and Public Works is required, a map illustrating the properties (owned by the Western Cape Government: Transport and Public Works) that will be affected by the proposed development must be included in the Report.</p>
<p>Provide a detailed site development plan / site map (see below) as Appendix B1 to this BAR; and if applicable, all alternative properties and locations.</p>	
Site Plan:	<p>Detailed site development plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. The site plans must contain or conform to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The detailed site plan must preferably be at a scale of 1:500 or at an appropriate scale. The scale must be clearly indicated on the plan, preferably together with a linear scale. • The property boundaries and numbers of all the properties within 50m of the site must be indicated on the site plan. • On land where the property has not been defined, the co-ordinates of the area in which the proposed activity or development is proposed must be provided. • The current land use (not zoning) as well as the land use zoning of each of the adjoining properties must be clearly indicated on the site plan. • The position of each component of the proposed activity or development as well as any other structures on the site must be indicated on the site plan. • Services, including electricity supply cables (indicate aboveground or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, sewage pipelines, storm water infrastructure and access roads that will form part of the proposed development must be clearly indicated on the site plan. • Servitudes and an indication of the purpose of each servitude must be indicated on the site plan. • Sensitive environmental elements within 100m of the site must be included on the site plan, including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Watercourses / Rivers / Wetlands o Flood lines (i.e., 1:100 year, 1:50 year and 1:10 year where applicable); o Coastal Risk Zones as delineated for the Western Cape by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("DEA&DP"): o Ridges; o Cultural and historical features/landscapes; o Areas with indigenous vegetation (even if degraded or infested with alien species). • Whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, a contour map of the site must be submitted. • North arrow <p>A map/site plan must also be provided at an appropriate scale, which superimposes the proposed development and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred and alternative sites indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffer areas.</p>
Site photographs	<p>Colour photographs of the site that shows the overall condition of the site and its surroundings (taken on the site and taken from outside the site) with a description of each photograph. The vantage points from which the photographs were taken must be indicated on the site plan, or locality plan as applicable. If available, please also provide a recent aerial photograph. Photographs must be attached to this BAR as Appendix C. The aerial photograph(s) should be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site. Date of photographs must be included. Please note that the above requirements must be duplicated for all alternative sites.</p>
Biodiversity Overlay Map:	<p>A map of the relevant biodiversity information and conditions must be provided as an overlay map on the property/site plan. The Map must be attached to this BAR as Appendix D.</p>
Linear activities or development and multiple properties	<p>GPS co-ordinates must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeeshoek 94 WGS84 co-ordinate system.</p> <p>Where numerous properties/sites are involved (linear activities) you must attach a list of the Farm Name(s)/Portion(s)/Erf number(s) to this BAR as an Appendix.</p> <p>For linear activities that are longer than 500m, please provide a map with the co-ordinates taken every 100m along the route to this BAR as Appendix A3.</p>

ACRONYMS

DAFF:	Department of Forestry and Fisheries
DEA:	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEA& DP:	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DHS:	Department of Human Settlement
DoA:	Department of Agriculture
DoH:	Department of Health
DWS:	Department of Water and Sanitation

EMPr:	Environmental Management Programme
HWC:	Heritage Western Cape
NFEPA:	National Freshwater Ecosystem Protection Assessment
NSBA:	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
TOR:	Terms of Reference
WCBSP:	Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan
WCG:	Western Cape Government

ATTACHMENTS

Note: The Appendices must be attached to the BAR as per the list below. Please use a ✓ (tick) or a x (cross) to indicate whether the Appendix is attached to the BAR.

The following checklist of attachments must be completed.

APPENDIX			✓ (Tick) or x (cross)
Appendix A:	Maps		
	Appendix A1:	Locality Map	✓
	Appendix A2:	Coastal Risk Zones as delineated in terms of ICMA for the Western Cape by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	
	Appendix A3:	Map with the GPS co-ordinates for linear activities	✓
Appendix B:	Appendix B1:	Site development plan(s)	✓
	Appendix B2	A map of appropriate scale, which superimposes the proposed development and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffer areas;	See main report
Appendix C:	Photographs		See main report
Appendix D:	Biodiversity overlay map		See main report & specialist reports
Appendix E:	Permit(s) / license(s) / exemption notice, agreements, comments from State Department/Organs of state and service letters from the municipality.		
	Appendix E1:	Final comment/ROD from HWC	
	Appendix E2:	Copy of comment from Cape Nature	
	Appendix E3:	Final Comment from the DWS	
	Appendix E4:	Comment from the DEA: Oceans and Coast	
	Appendix E5:	Comment from the DAFF	
	Appendix E6:	Comment from WCG: Transport and Public Works	
	Appendix E7:	Comment from WCG: DoA	
	Appendix E8:	Comment from WCG: DHS	
	Appendix E9:	Comment from WCG: DoH	

	Appendix E10:	Comment from DEA&DP: Pollution Management	
	Appendix E11:	Comment from DEA&DP: Waste Management	
	Appendix E12:	Comment from DEA&DP: Biodiversity	
	Appendix E13:	Comment from DEA&DP: Air Quality	
	Appendix E14:	Comment from DEA&DP: Coastal Management	
	Appendix E15:	Comment from the local authority	
	Appendix E16:	Confirmation of all services (water, electricity, sewage, solid waste management)	
	Appendix E17:	Comment from the District Municipality	
	Appendix E18:	Copy of an exemption notice	
	Appendix E19	Pre-approval for the reclamation of land	
	Appendix E20:	Proof of agreement/TOR of the specialist studies conducted.	
	Appendix E21:	Proof of land use rights	
	Appendix E22:	Proof of public participation agreement for linear activities	
Appendix F:	Public participation information: including a copy of the register of I&APs, the comments and responses Report, proof of notices, advertisements and any other public participation information as is required.		To be included after public preview and commenting period
Appendix G:	Specialist Report(s)		✓
Appendix H:	EMPr		✓
Appendix I:	Screening tool report		✓
Appendix J:	The impact and risk assessment for each alternative		See main report
Appendix K:	Need and desirability for the proposed activity or development in terms of this Department's guideline on Need and Desirability (March 2013)/DEA Integrated Environmental Management Guideline		See main report
Appendix.....	Any other attachments must be included as subsequent appendices		

SECTION A: ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Highlight the Departmental Region in which the intended application will fall	CAPE TOWN OFFICE: REGION 1		GEORGE OFFICE: BEGION 3
	(City of Cape Town, West Coast District)	(Cape Winelands District & Overberg District)	(Central Karoo District & Garden Route District)
Name of Applicant/Proponent:	Anchor 6 (Pty) Ltd		
Name of contact person for Applicant/Proponent (if other):	Dr JDH le Riche		
Company/ Trading name/State Department/Organ of State:	Anchor 6 (Pty) Ltd		
Company Registration Number:	2023/736341/07		
Postal address:	PO Box 47		
	Klaarstroom	Postal code: 6932	
Telephone:	()	Cell: 082 494 6205	
E-mail:	Kabols@anchor6.co.za	Fax: ()	
Company of EAP:	Cape Environmental Assessment Practitioners (Pty) Ltd		
EAP name:	Louise-Mari van Zyl		
Postal address:	PO Box 2070		
	George	Postal code: 6530	
Telephone:	044-8740365	Cell: 071 603 4132	
E-mail:	louise@cape-eaprac.co.za	Fax: ()	
Qualifications:	MA Geography & Environmental Studies (Stellenbosch University)		
EAP registration no:	2019/1444		
Name of landowner:	Same as Applicant		
Name of contact person for landowner (if other):			
Postal address:			
		Postal code:	
Telephone:	()	Cell:	
E-mail:		Fax: ()	
Name of Person in control of the land:	Same as Applicant		
Name of contact person for person in control of the land:			
Postal address:			
		Postal code:	
Telephone:	()	Cell:	
E-mail:		Fax: ()	
Municipality in whose area of jurisdiction the proposed activity will fall:	Prins Albert Local Municipality		
Contact person:	Mr Aldrick Hendricks		
Postal address:	33 Church Street		
	Prins Albert	Postal code: 6930	
Telephone:	023-541 1320	Cell:	
E-mail:	aldrick@pamun.gov.za	Fax: ()	

SECTION B: CONFIRMATION OF SPECIFIC PROJECT DETAILS AS INLCUDED IN THE APPLICATION FORM

1.	Is the proposed development (please tick):	New	✓	Expansion	✓
2.	Is the proposed site(s) a brownfield of greenfield site? Please explain.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sheep rearing feedlot Upgrade/expansion of existing main access crossing the Jan Rolms River Re-purposing of existing dam (irrigation to effluent) 				
3.	For Linear activities or developments				
3.1.	Provide the Farm(s)/Farm Portion(s)/Erf number(s) for all routes:				
3.2.	Development footprint of the proposed development for all alternatives.	— m ²			

3.3.	Provide a description of the proposed development (e.g. for roads the length, width and width of the road reserve in the case of pipelines indicate the length and diameter) for all alternatives.																					
3.4.	Indicate how access to the proposed routes will be obtained for all alternatives.																					
3.5.	SG Digit codes of the Farms/Farm Portions/Erf numbers for all alternatives																					
3.6.	Starting point co-ordinates for all alternatives																					
	Latitude (S)	°		'		°		'		°		'		°		'						
	Longitude (E)	°		'		°		'		°		'		°		'						
	Middle point co-ordinates for all alternatives																					
	Latitude (S)	°		'		°		'		°		'		°		'						
	Longitude (E)	°		'		°		'		°		'		°		'						
	End point co-ordinates for all alternatives																					
	Latitude (S)	°		'		°		'		°		'		°		'						
	Longitude (E)	°		'		°		'		°		'		°		'						
Note: For linear activities or developments longer than 500m, a map indicating the co-ordinates for every 100m along the route must be attached to this BAR as Appendix A3.																						
4.	Other developments																					
4.1.	Property size(s) of all proposed site(s):												1 908ha									
4.2.	Developed footprint of the existing facility and associated infrastructure (if applicable):												990m ² existing main access river crossing (60m length) 5 000m ² existing irrigation dam									
4.3.	Development footprint of the proposed development and associated infrastructure size(s) for all alternatives:												2.3ha (23 000m ²) for feedlot 135m ² new vehicle store 375m ² new feed mix store 112m ² new wool bale store 50m ² new sheer area 3.15ha (31 500m ²) of associated infrastructure including stormwater berms, internal walkways and tracks and sheep race (walkways) Upgrade of existing access TOTAL 5,55ha Notably the majority of this footprint area is transformed.									
4.4.	Provide a detailed description of the proposed development and its associated infrastructure (This must include details of e.g. buildings, structures, infrastructure, storage facilities, sewage/effluent treatment and holding facilities).																					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.3ha for feedlot camps • 135m² new vehicle store • 375m² new feed mix store • 112m² new wool bale store • 50m² new sheer area • 3.15ha of associated infrastructure including stormwater berms, internal walkways and tracks and sheep race (walkways) • 5 000m² existing irrigation dam to be re-purposed as central effluent dam • 990m² upgraded main access watercourse crossing (60m length x 16.5m width) 																					
4.5.	Indicate how access to the proposed site(s) will be obtained for all alternatives.																					
	The farm is accessed of the R407 (dirt road) that connects to the N12 (far road past Klaarstroom that runs through Meiringspoort).																					
	The existing farm access crosses the Jan Rolms River and consists of a gabion reinforced structure.																					
4.6.	SG Digit code(s) of the proposed site(s) for all alternatives:	C	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7	0	0	0	0	1
4.7.	Coordinates of the proposed site(s) for all alternatives:																					

Latitude (S)	33°	35'	62.99"
Longitude (E)	22°	62'	24.66"

SECTION C: LEGISLATION/POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES/PROTOCOLS

1. Exemption applied for in terms of the NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations

Has exemption been applied for in terms of the NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations. If yes, include a copy of the exemption notice in Appendix E18.	YES	NO
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2. Is the following legislation applicable to the proposed activity or development.

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) ("ICMA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from the relevant competent authority as Appendix E4 and the pre-approval for the reclamation of land as Appendix E19.	YES	NO
The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) ("NHRA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from Heritage Western Cape as Appendix E1.	YES	NO
The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from the DWS as Appendix E3.	YES	NO
The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) ("NEM:AQA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from the relevant authorities as Appendix E13.	YES	NO
The National Environmental Management Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) ("NEM:WA")	YES	NO
The National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004 ("NEMBA").	YES	NO
The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) ("NEMPAA").	YES	NO
The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983). If yes, attach comment from the relevant competent authority as Appendix E5.	YES	NO

3. Other legislation

List any other legislation that is applicable to the proposed activity or development.
Not to the knowledge of the EAP

4. Policies

Explain which policies were considered and how the proposed activity or development complies and responds to these policies.
<p>Lewis L., Agricultural policy reform in South Africa. Addressing animal welfare within a just, agroecological food systems transition, Cape Town, April 2025</p> <p>Control Measures relating to controlled diseases of cloven-hoofed animals, Government Gazette No. 52868, 13 June 2025 – specifically the section on Directive on Biosecurity Requirement for Gatherings of Animals that stipulates, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separation between arrival area and biosecure area (clean) area to ensure no cross movement of people, vehicles, equipment or any other potential fomite between such areas; - Animals must be inspected upon arrival for signs of disease in the arrival area; - Record must be kept of any sick animals and their conditions/symptoms i.e. proper documentation to ensure traceability; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Details of animal conveyance to ensure compliance with the Stock Theft Act of 1959 (registration number, model & make of vehicles transporting vehicles, name and driver of company) o Site of origin (farm, district, province, buyer and seller details) <p>General best practice policy to protect livestock through biosecurity by the Red Meat Industry Service (July 2024):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disease familiarity (farmer must have basic knowledge about common diseases that are prevalent in their area and/or area where sheep will be imported from). To this end the Applicant is an experienced feedlot owner/operator and a qualified veterinarian with superior knowledge of animal diseases; - Contact with wildlife (livestock must have minimum access to domesticated animals such as cats, dogs and wildlife all of which can spread disease). - Isolating of new animals upon arrival (refer to the Control Measures relating to Controlled Diseases of Cloven-Hoofed Animals, Government Gazette no. 52868 dated 13 June 2025); - Controlling traffic (visitors, workers having contact with contained animals or contact with other livestock operations, must be monitored and limited, implement the use of footbaths and wheel baths/disinfectant treatment drive-throughs to improve effectiveness); - Adhere to vaccination requirements and recommendations made by District / State Veterinarian as added insurance against disease outbreaks;

- Mortality (animals that may be severely injured on arrival and that need to be euthanised and/or sudden death of an animal in the feedlot must be recorded and the dead animals disposed off at a registered dump site or registered crematorium – animals carcasses may be stored on-site in appropriate freezers for collection/transportation to such facilities);
- Ensure that the feedlot is properly fenced with instruction as to where specific biosecurity measures apply including cleaning sites, sanitation stations and/or separation areas been 'arrival' and 'clean' areas.

5. Guidelines

List the guidelines which have been considered relevant to the proposed activity or development and explain how they have influenced the development proposal.

- Guideline for determining the scope of specialist involvement in EIA processes, June 2005;
Specialists are suitably qualified and registered. They are experienced with the requirements of the EIA Regulations and have conducted numerous specialist studies for various environmental impact assessment application processes. The appointed specialists act independently.
- Guideline for the review of specialist input in the EIA process, June 2005;
The EAP has experience in reviewing specialist studies and identifying important information relevant to the application / activities under consideration. External review is not deemed necessary.
- Guideline for involving biodiversity specialists in the EIA process, June 2005;
Biodiversity specialists are suitably qualified and registered. They are experienced with the requirements of the EIA Regulations and have conducted numerous specialist studies for various environmental impact assessment application processes. The biodiversity specialist has considered the botanical / faunal and aquatic disciplines. The appointed specialists act independently.
- Guideline for environmental management plans, June 2005;
The draft EMP considers the various specialist study outcomes and recommendations that are relevant to the life cycle of the proposed activity.
- Guideline for involving visual and aesthetic specialists in the EIA process, June 2005;
The proposed activity is considered consistent with the land use planning and rural-agricultural landscape in which it is proposed. No visual study is required.
- Guideline for involving heritage specialists in the EIA process, June 2005;
Heritage Practitioner confirmed that the activity does not trigger Section 38 of NEMA and therefore no further impact assessment is required. HWC will be consulted.
- Guideline for involving social assessment specialists in the EIA process, February 2007;
The scale, type and extent of the proposed activity do not require social specialist input. No further study is required.
- Guideline for involving economists in the EIA process, June 2005;
The scale, type and extent of the proposed activity do not require economic specialist input. No further study is required.
- Western Cape Land Use Planning Guidelines – Rural Areas, March 2019;
Agricultural type land use within a rural-agricultural environment is compatible with the land use planning guidelines.
- DEA (2017), Guideline on Need and Desirability, Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Pretoria, South Africa (ISBN: 978-0-9802694-4-4);
Motivation for diversification of existing agricultural activities has been considered together with the spatial context (building lines / buffer from watercourses), as well as utilisation of existing structures/infrastructure (i.e. roads / irrigation dam / sheds etc), along with availability of water supply (registered and verified) considered as part of need & desirability for the proposed activities.

6. Protocols

Explain how the proposed activity or development complies with the requirements of the protocols referred to in the NOI and/or application form

- Agriculture
Compliance Statement has been completed. Department Agriculture to be consulted.
- Animal Species
Compliance Statement has been completed. CapeNature to be consulted.
- Aquatic Biodiversity
Aquatic Impact Assessment has been completed. BOCMA to be consulted.
- Plant & Terrestrial Biodiversity
Integrated botanical/biodiversity impact assessment has been completed. CapeNature to be consulted.

SECTION D: APPLICABLE LISTED ACTIVITIES

List the applicable activities in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 1	Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.
4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of animals in	

	densities that exceed- (i) 20 square metres per large stock unit and more than 500 units per facility (ii) 8 square metres per small stock unit and (a) More than 1000 units per facility excluding pigs where (b) applies (b) More than 250 pigs per facility excluding piglets that are not yet weaned (iii) 30 square meters per crocodile and more than 20 crocodiles per facility (iv) 3 square metre per rabbit and more than 500 rabbits per facility, or (v) 250 square metres per ostrich or emu and more than 50 ostriches or emus per facility.	The Applicant intends to have 6000 units of sheep on the feedlot at any given time (1.5m ² per small stock unit)
19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse, but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving- (a) Will occur behind a development setback (b) Is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan (c) Falls within ambit of activity 21 in this notice, in which case that activity applies (d) Occurs within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour, or (e) Where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies.	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse, but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving- (a) Will occur behind a development setback (b) Is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan (c) Falls within ambit of activity 21 in this notice, in which case that activity applies (d) Occurs within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour, or (e) Where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies.
27	The clearance of an area of 1ha or more, but less than 20ha of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance is required for linear activities or maintenance purposes.	Potential clearing of indigenous vegetation (ecological threat status: Least Concerned) for establishment of feedlot.
48	The expansion of (i) Dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 100 square metres or ii) Infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more. Where such development (a) occurs within a watercourse.	Upgrade of existing access river crossing structure of which the expansion in footprint for erosion interventions may exceed 100sq/m.
Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Listing Notice 3	Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.
24	The expansion of (i) Dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres or ii) Infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more. Where such development (a) occurs within a watercourse (i) in the Western Cape outside an urban area (ff) in CBA areas adopted by the competent authority.	Upgrade of existing access river crossing structure of which the expansion in footprint for erosion interventions may exceed 10sq/m.
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The listed activities specified above must reconcile with activities applied for in the application form. The onus is on the Applicant to ensure that all applicable listed activities are included in the application. If a specific listed activity is not included in an Environmental Authorisation, a new application for Environmental Authorisation will have to be submitted. Where additional listed activities have been identified, that have not been included in the application form, and amended application form must be submitted to the competent authority. 		

List the applicable waste management listed activities in terms of the NEM:WA

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Basic Assessment Activity(ies) as set out in Category A	Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.
1	Storage of general waste in lagoons.	Repurpose existing off-stream irrigation dam as central effluent dam to receive runoff effluent from the feedlot during periods of rainfall. Construction of smaller effluent ponds within the feedlot area.
12	The construction of a facility for a waste management activity listed in Category A of this Schedule	Repurpose existing off-stream irrigation dam as central effluent dam to receive effluent runoff from the feedlot during periods of rainfall. Construction of smaller effluent ponds within the feedlot area.

List the applicable listed activities in terms of the NEM:AQA

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant Listed Activity(ies)	Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.

SECTION E: PLANNING CONTEXT AND NEED AND DESIRABILITY

1.	Provide a description of the preferred alternative.
	<p>2.3ha for feedlot camps 135m² new vehicle store 375m² new feed mix store 112m² new wool bale store 50m² new sheer area 3.15ha of associated infrastructure including stormwater berms, internal walkways and tracks, internal effluent ponds and sheep race (walkways) 5 000m² existing irrigation dam to be re-purposed as central effluent dam 990m² upgraded main access watercourse crossing (60m length x 16.5m width)</p>
2.	Explain how the proposed development is in line with the existing land use rights of the property as you have indicated in the NOI and application form? Include the proof of the existing land use rights granted in Appendix E21.
	<p>Farm property is zoned Agriculture 1 which is deemed suitable for agricultural activities otherwise not deemed suitable in areas such as protected areas, urban areas or industrial areas.</p> <p>It is the EAPs understanding that a feedlot is classified under 'intensive animal farming' and may therefore require rezoning to Agriculture II (as a consent use) in terms of the Prins Albert Zoning Scheme Regulations (2023). Prins Albert Municipality has been contacted for comment in terms of their Zoning Scheme Regulations to verify possible land use planning application requirements.</p>
3.	Explain how potential conflict with respect to existing approvals for the proposed site (as indicated in the NOI/and or application form) and the proposed development have been resolved.
	In the event that rezoning is required, the Applicant will follow a separate land use planning application process through the local Prins Albert Municipality.
4.	Explain how the proposed development will be in line with the following?
4.1	The Provincial Spatial Development Framework.
	The PSDF supports agriculture as an important economic driving factor. It is important in terms of food production and food security, employment creation (especially in rural areas) and income generation. The PSDF supports appropriate land use that is suitable and compatible with the receiving environment.
4.2	The Integrated Development Plan of the local municipality.
	The Prins Albert IDP supports agriculture as an important economic driving factor. It is important in terms of food production and food security, employment creation (especially in rural areas) and income generation. The PSDF supports appropriate land use that is suitable and compatible with the receiving environment.
4.3.	The Spatial Development Framework of the local municipality.
	According to the Prins Albert SDF (2021) agriculture contributes nearly half (46.4%) of overall employment in the Prins Albert Municipality and therefore it has been identified as a priority for the Municipality and the District.
	The Prins Albert SDF promotes resilient, sustainable agriculture that does not contribute to significant or complete loss of natural habitat and/or ecological functioning. The SDP promotes sustainable agricultural development that facilitates food security. Notably the SDP stipulates that agriculture must not impact on river riparian zones and must be outside of 32m.
	The sheep feedlot was specifically designs to account for the 32m buffer area from the closest watercourse. The alternative of irrigating with runoff effluent from the feedlot on existing agricultural fields, has been considered, however due to the potential risk to the receiving aquatic environment (Jan Rolms River), this alternative has reconsidered and the dedicated effluent dam will now receive all effluent runoff from the facility. This preferred alternative is better aligned with the Prins Albert SDF principles for agricultural activities.
4.4.	The Environmental Management Framework applicable to the area.
	None for the area
5.	Explain how comments from the relevant authorities and/or specialist(s) with respect to biodiversity have influenced the proposed development.
	Comments received in response to the draft BAR/WML will be considered and reflected as part of the ongoing environmental application process.
6.	Explain how the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (including the guidelines in the handbook) has influenced the proposed development.
	The majority of Portion 1/177 is mapped as an Earmarked CBA2 area (Fig. 7). The proposed feedlot area falls within a section of Portion 1/177 that is considered an "Other Natural Area" which is not formally required to meet biodiversity conservation targets.
	The biodiversity specialist has confirmed that the overall impact on the vegetation (Least Threatened) and ecological functioning, with no remnants of Critically Endangered or Vulnerable ecosystems observed, is expected to be negligible,

particularly if the development is well-managed, includes edge buffers, prevents grazing spillover, and invasive species are controlled.

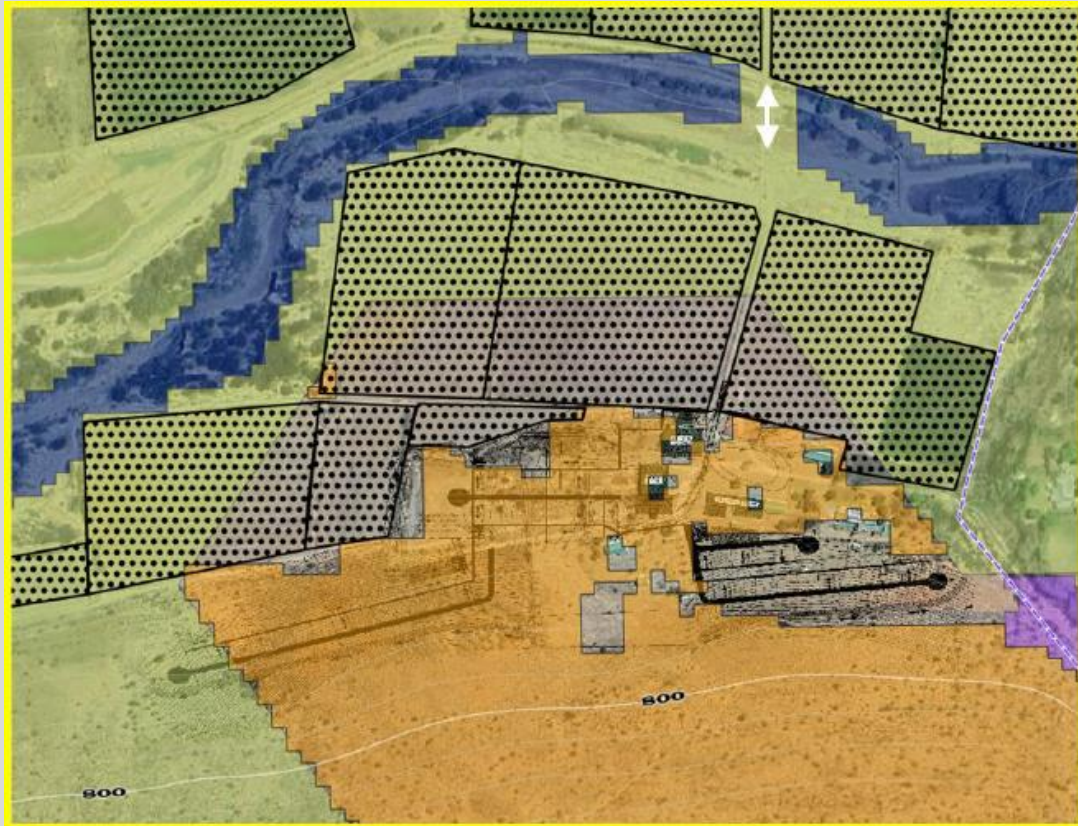


Figure 1: Orange indicate the 'other natural areas' as per the WCBSF, with the Blue the Aquatic CBA.

The two main drainage lines (including the Jan Rolms River) that bisect Portion 1/177 are both considered CBA1 areas. Notably the existing main access to the Farm is excluded from the mapped CBA due to the presence of the bridge and it being a transformed area in the river.

7.	Explain how the proposed development is in line with the intention/purpose of the relevant zones as defined in the ICMA.
Not applicable	
8.	Explain whether the screening report has changed from the one submitted together with the application form. The screening report must be attached as Appendix I.
No change	
9.	Explain how the proposed development will optimise vacant land available within an urban area.
Not applicable	
10.	Explain how the proposed development will optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure.
Repurpose existing irrigation dam as an effluent dam. Utilise existing farming structures (buildings / stores / access road) Optimise land use on previously transformed farm land.	
11.	Explain whether the necessary services are available and whether the local authority has confirmed sufficient, spare, unallocated service capacity. (Confirmation of all services must be included in Appendix E16).
Existing water rights to be used. Existing irrigation dam (rights) surrendered in favour the dam becoming an effluent dam.	
12.	In addition to the above, explain the need and desirability of the proposed activity or development in terms of this Department's guideline on Need and Desirability (March 2013) or the DEA's Integrated Environmental Management Guideline on Need and Desirability. This may be attached to this BAR as Appendix K.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedlot location optimises the location where previous farming activities have been undertaken, thereby minimising disturbance and transformation of natural areas; • Supports local economic development through sustainable employment and income generation in a rural area; • Contributing to food security; • Addressing waste management in an integrated manner by re-using manure (as soil enhancer for existing agricultural fields) and capturing runoff effluent to prevent possible pollution. • Agricultural land use/zoning supports the proposed land use with procedural requirements for possible rezoning/consent use via the Municipal land use planning application processes • Adherence to building lines (30m for Agriculture 1) 	

- Avoidance of riparian areas (setback of 46m applies to the closest tributary of Jan Rolms River East of the facility)

SECTION F: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Public Participation Process ("PPP") must fulfil the requirements as outlined in the NEMA EIA Regulations and must be attached as Appendix F. Please note that If the NEM: WA and/or the NEM: AQA is applicable to the proposed development, an advertisement must be placed in at least two newspapers.

1. Exclusively for linear activities: Indicate what PPP was agreed to by the competent authority. Include proof of this agreement in Appendix E22.

2. Confirm that the PPP as indicated in the application form has been complied with. All the PPP must be included in Appendix F.

Public participation process will be summarised with evidence of adverts / site notices/ written notifications to be included with Final BAR/WML.

3. Confirm which of the State Departments and Organs of State indicated in the Notice of Intent/application form were consulted with.

Public participation process will be summarised with evidence of adverts / site notices/ written notifications to be included with Final BAR/WML.

4. If any of the State Departments and Organs of State were not consulted, indicate which and why.

Public participation process will be summarised with evidence of adverts / site notices/ written notifications to be included with Final BAR/WML.

5. if any of the State Departments and Organs of State did not respond, indicate which.

Public participation process will be summarised with evidence of adverts / site notices/ written notifications to be included with Final BAR/WML.

6. Provide a summary of the issues raised by I&APs and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated into the development proposal.

Public participation process will be summarised with evidence of adverts / site notices/ written notifications to be included with Final BAR/WML.

Note:

A register of all the I&AP's notified, including the Organs of State, and all the registered I&APs must be included in Appendix F. The register must be maintained and made available to any person requesting access to the register in writing.

The EAP must notify I&AP's that all information submitted by I&AP's becomes public information.

Your attention is drawn to Regulation 40 (3) of the NEMA EIA Regulations which states that "*Potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, may be provided with an opportunity to comment on reports and plans contemplated in subregulation (1) prior to submission of an application but **must** be provided with an opportunity to comment on such reports once an application has been submitted to the competent authority.*"

All the comments received from I&APs on the pre -application BAR (if applicable and the draft BAR must be recorded, responded to and included in the Comments and Responses Report and must be included in Appendix F.

All information obtained during the PPP (the minutes of any meetings held by the EAP with I&APs and other role players wherein the views of the participants are recorded) and must be included in Appendix F.

Please note that proof of the PPP conducted must be included in Appendix F. In terms of the required "proof" the following is required:

- a site map showing where the site notice was displayed, dated photographs showing the notice displayed on site and a copy of the text displayed on the notice;
- in terms of the written notices given, a copy of the written notice sent, as well as:
 - if registered mail was sent, a list of the registered mail sent (showing the registered mail number, the name of the person the mail was sent to, the address of the person and the date the registered mail was sent);
 - if normal mail was sent, a list of the mail sent (showing the name of the person the mail was sent to, the address of the person, the date the mail was sent, and the signature of the post office worker or the post office stamp indicating that the letter was sent);

- if a facsimile was sent, a copy of the facsimile Report;
- if an electronic mail was sent, a copy of the electronic mail sent; and
- if a "mail drop" was done, a signed register of "mail drops" received (showing the name of the person the notice was handed to, the address of the person, the date, and the signature of the person); and
- a copy of the newspaper advertisement ("newspaper clipping") that was placed, indicating the name of the newspaper and date of publication (of such quality that the wording in the advertisement is legible).

SECTION G: DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

All specialist studies must be attached as Appendix G.

1. Groundwater

1.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	YES	NO
1.2.	Provide the name and or company who conducted the specialist study.		
1.3.	Indicate above which aquifer your proposed development will be located and explain how this has influenced your proposed development.		
1.4.	Indicate the depth of groundwater and explain how the depth of groundwater and type of aquifer (if present) has influenced your proposed development.		

2. Coastal Environment

3.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	YES	NO
3.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.		
3.3.	Explain how the relevant considerations of Section 63 of the ICMA were taken into account and explain how this influenced your proposed development.		
3.4.	Explain how estuary management plans (if applicable) has influenced the proposed development.		
3.5.	Explain how the modelled coastal risk zones, the coastal protection zone, littoral active zone and estuarine functional zones, have influenced the proposed development.		

3. Biodiversity & Botany

4.1.	Were specialist studies conducted?	YES	NO
4.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist studies.		
Confluent Consulting Bianke Fouche			
4.3.	Explain which systematic conservation planning and other biodiversity informants such as vegetation maps, NFEPA, NSBA etc. have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.		
Mapped areas of environmental sensitivities were considered in the assessment and the preferred alternative overlaid in order to identify potential areas of conflict. Area where the activity is proposed was ground-truthed to verify the site conditions and sensitivities.			
4.4.	Explain how the objectives and management guidelines of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.		

Mapped areas of environmental sensitivities were considered in the assessment and the preferred alternative overlaid in order to identify potential areas of conflict. Area where the activity is proposed was ground-truthed to verify the site conditions and sensitivities.

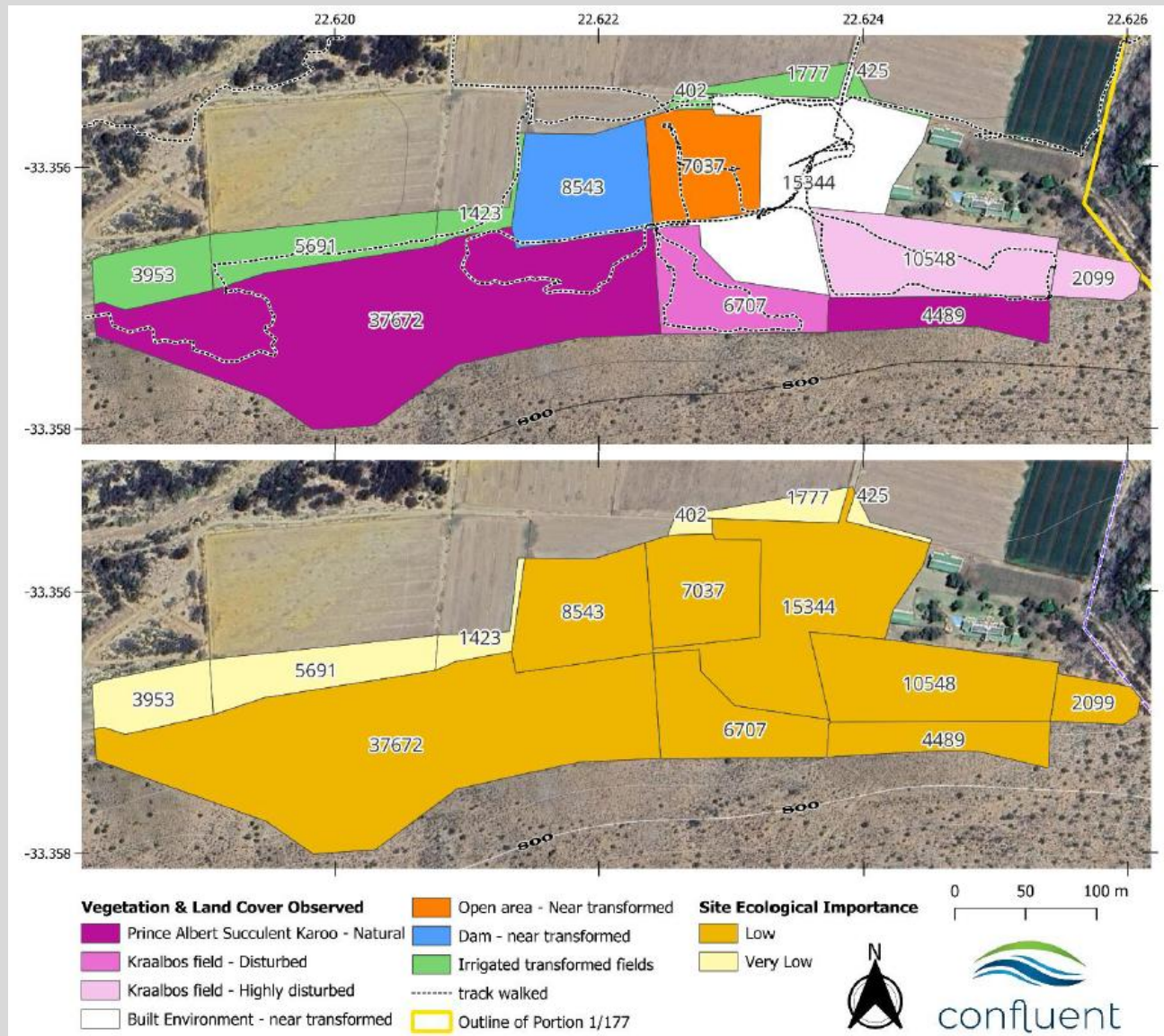


Figure 2: Botanical biodiversity sensitivity maps indicating biophysical sensitivities which confirms that the development proposal is focussed on areas with Low and Very Low site ecological importance.



Figure 3: Western area of the proposed feedlot.



Figure 4: Eastern portion of the proposed feedlot.

4.5.	Explain what impact the proposed development will have on the site specific features and/or function of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan category and how has this influenced the proposed development.
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The current area of (total status quo) transformed fields on Portion 1/177 accounts for +/- 45ha, and the feedlot will add another 4ha to this transformed area. The total remaining natural area of Portion 1/177 is +/- 1863ha of which 1390ha is mapped Prince Albert Succulent Karoo.	
The proposed feedlot will result in a negligible loss of the natural vegetation, whereas the upgrade to the river crossing will result in no additional loss of natural terrestrial vegetation.	
4.6.	If your proposed development is located in a protected area, explain how the proposed development is in line with the protected area management plan.
4.7.	Explain how the presence of fauna on and adjacent to the proposed development has influenced your proposed development.
No recommendations for changes to the proposal identified as a result of fauna.	

4. FAUNA

4.1.	Were specialist studies conducted?
4.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist studies.
Confluent Consulting Kim Daniels	
4.3.	Explain which systematic conservation planning and other biodiversity informants such as vegetation maps, NFEPA, NSBA etc. have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.

After the site visit and fauna surveys conducted by the specialist, it is determined that the site sensitivity for the terrestrial animal theme of Portion 1 of Vrolykheid Farm 177 is LOW. This does not accord with the HIGH sensitivity highlighted by the DFFE Screening tool for most of the property.

4.4.	Explain how the objectives and management guidelines of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.
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Mapped areas of environmental sensitivities were considered in the assessment and the preferred alternative overlaid in order to identify potential areas of conflict. Area where the activity is proposed was ground-truthed to verify the site conditions and sensitivities.

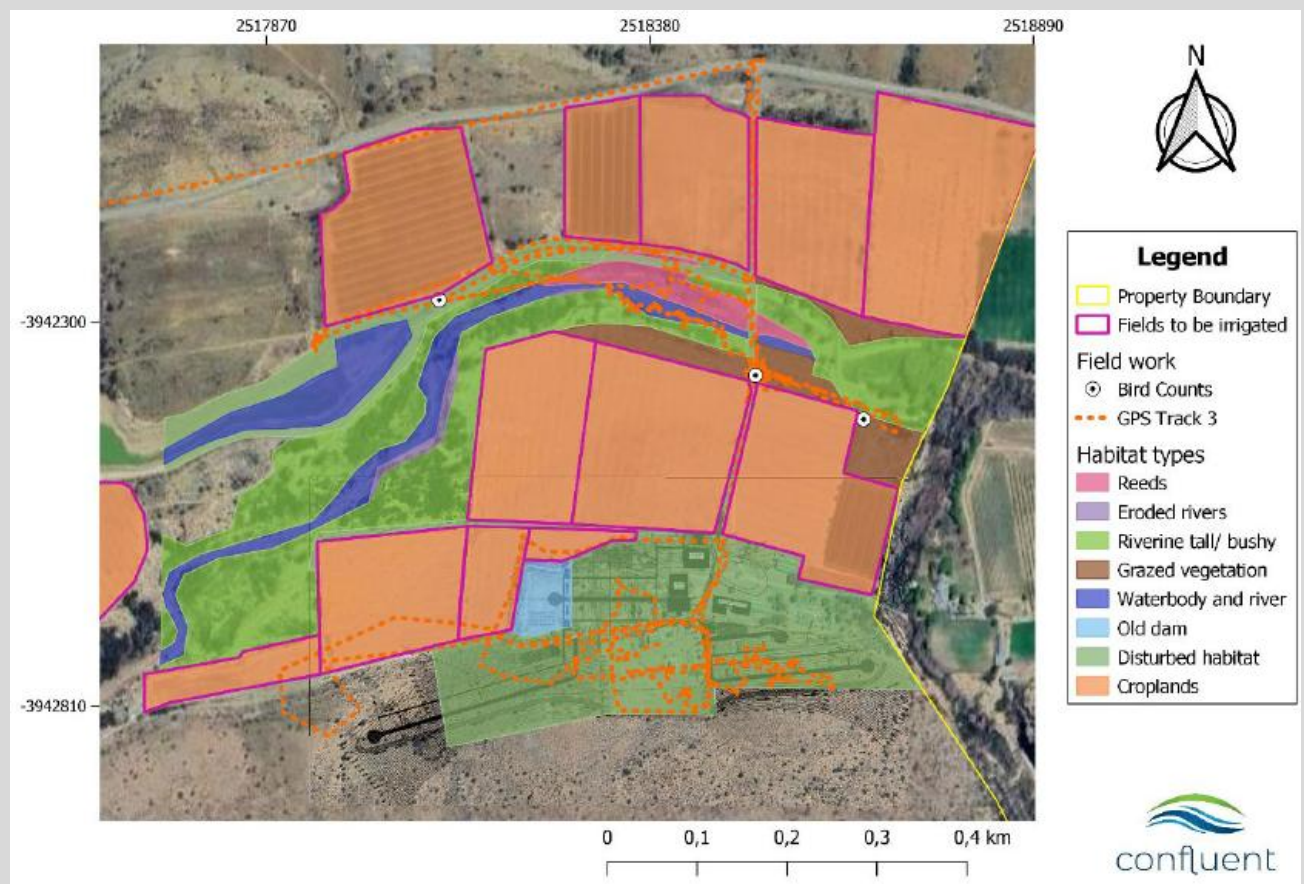


Figure 5: Fauna habitat found on the property in vicinity to the proposed activities.

4.5.	Explain what impact the proposed development will have on the site specific features and/or function of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan category and how has this influenced the proposed development.
The faunal specialist confirmed that the proposed activities will not modify the habitat beyond its present condition in such a way that novel resources or habitats are made available to SCC, nor does it remove vast amounts of existing habitat.	
4.6.	If your proposed development is located in a protected area, explain how the proposed development is in line with the protected area management plan.

4.7.	Explain how the presence of fauna on and adjacent to the proposed development has influenced your proposed development.
No recommendations for changes to the proposal identified as a result of fauna.	

5. AQUATIC

4.1.	Were specialist studies conducted?
4.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist studies.
Confluent Consulting Dr Jackie Dabrowski	
4.3.	Explain which systematic conservation planning and other biodiversity informants such as vegetation maps, NFEPA, NSBA etc. have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.
Mapped areas of environmental sensitivities were considered in the assessment and the preferred alternative overlaid in order to identify potential areas of conflict. Area where the activity is proposed was ground-truthed to verify the site conditions and sensitivities.	
4.4.	Explain how the objectives and management guidelines of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.

Mapped areas of environmental sensitivities were considered in the assessment and the preferred alternative overlaid in order to identify potential areas of conflict. Area where the activity is proposed was ground-truthed to verify the site conditions and sensitivities.



Figure 6: Botanical biodiversity sensitivity maps indicating biophysical sensitivities which confirms that the development proposal is focussed on areas with Low and Very Low site ecological importance.

4.5.	Explain what impact the proposed development will have on the site specific features and/or function of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan category and how has this influenced the proposed development.
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ALTERNATIVE DESIGN WITH PIPE CULVERTS:

This engineering design for the upgraded road crossing will involve the removal of some sediment upstream and construction of a 3m wide cutoff wall. Downstream will require some infilling to reach the same height which will be stabilised with a 5m wide cutoff wall. At the base of the downstream wall is a 2m reno mattress will be installed to protect the stream bed when the river flows. Flows are proposed to be channelled through 6 piped culverts of 600mm diameter.

PREFERRED DESIGN WITH BOX CULVERTS:

Following the site assessment and further engagement with the engineer by the aquatic specialist, an improved design for the upgraded river crossing was developed which is very similar to the original, except it replaces the piped culverts with 6 portal culverts (similar to box culverts) measuring 1 200mm x 600 mm each. This effectively increases the area of flow through the under the road to around 7.2 m instead of the original plan which was approximately 3.6 m wide. This design is an improvement in terms of reducing the likelihood of ongoing blockage with debris and sediment requiring maintenance, and for improved connectivity of flows through the road crossing.



Figure 7: Extent of the existing access across the Jan Rolms River as the primary access to the farm that stretches across +/-60m of the watercourse.



Figure 8: Section of the existing crossing over the Jan Rolms River with gabions obstructing flow.



Figure 9: Existing structure over the Jan Rolms River to be upgraded.



Figure 10: Existing gabion structure that forms the access over the Jan Rolms River which forms an obstruction in the riverbed to be replaced with box culverts that will improve hydrology.





Figure 11: Existing irrigation storage dam to be re-purposed as the primary effluent evaporation dam.

4.6.	If your proposed development is located in a protected area, explain how the proposed development is in line with the protected area management plan.
4.7.	Explain how the presence of fauna on and adjacent to the proposed development has influenced your proposed development.
No recommendations for changes to the proposal identified as a result of fauna.	

6. AGRICULTURAL

4.1.	Were specialist studies conducted?
4.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist studies.
SoilZA Dr Johann Lanz	
4.3.	Explain which systems have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.
Climate – area is arid and warm which is suitable for feedlot rearing i.e. cold and wet conditions are not ideal. Slope – area identified has a slope to ensure fast runoff so that the surface areas of the feedlot drain quickly and well to help ensure animal health and safety, as well as proper organic waste management. Water availability – sufficient registered water is available for use on this farm and water provided for the facility can be accommodated within the allocation/registrations.	
4.4.	Explain how the agricultural potential is considered as part of the study.

The specialist confirms that moisture availability in the vicinity, is very limiting to any kind of agricultural production, including grazing and is insufficient for reliable rain-fed crop production. The climate constraints mean that the site has very low agricultural potential. The land has a long-term grazing capacity of 60 hectares per large stock unit (DAFF, 2018). Because climate is the limiting factor that controls production potential, it is the only aspect of the agro-ecosystem description that is required for assessing the agricultural impact of this development. All other agricultural potential parameters become irrelevant under the dominant limitation of aridity.

An agricultural impact is a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. This is primarily caused by the exclusion of agriculture from the footprint of the development. In this case, the entire development footprint is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations that make it unsuitable as viable cropland (see Section 7). The proposed development on this land will therefore result in no loss of future agricultural production potential. The overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is therefore assessed as being of low significance and as acceptable. Instead, the proposed feedlot development will enhance the agricultural productivity potential on the farm.

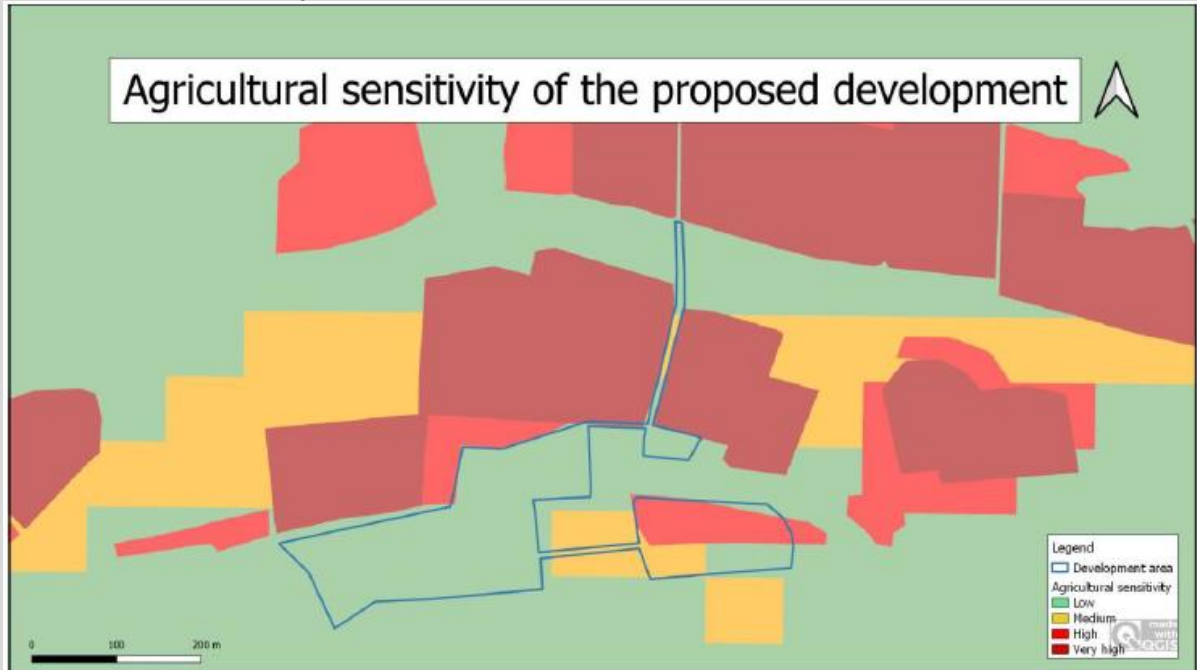


Figure 12: Mapped agricultural potential with site layout overlay (Screening Tool).

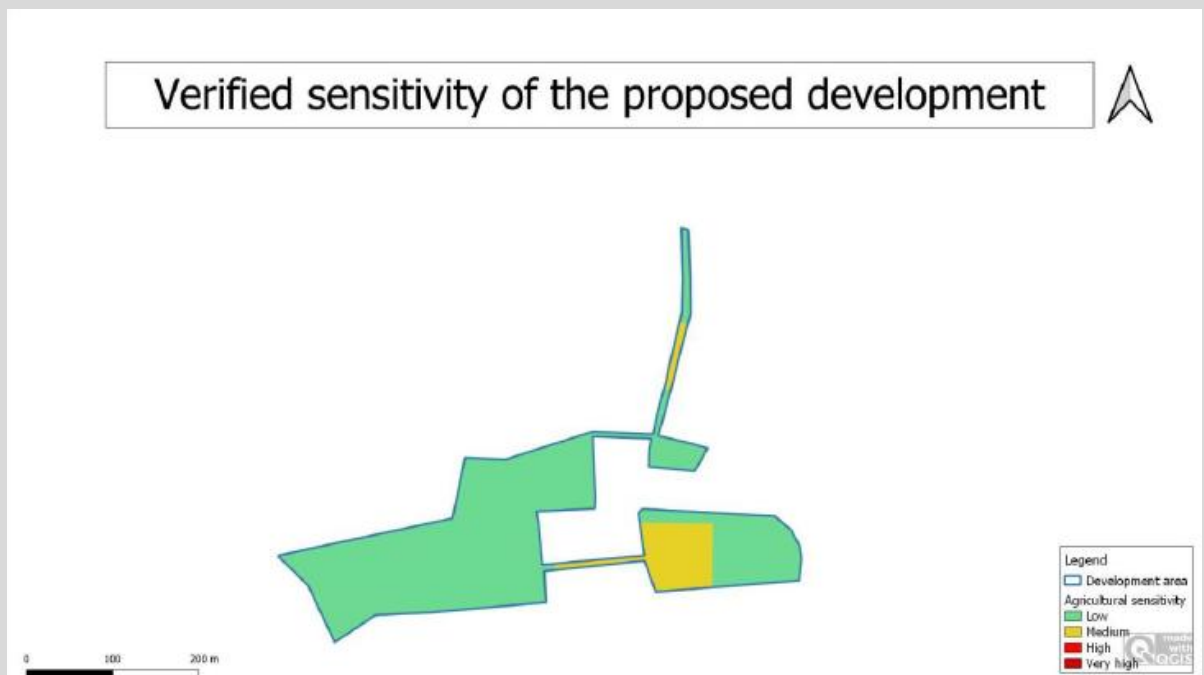


Figure 13: Verified agricultural potential of the development footprint indicative of existing agricultural (transformed) area within the footprint.

4.5.	Explain what impact the proposed development will have on the site specific features and/or function of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan category and how has this influenced the proposed development.
<p>Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to include a comparative assessment of alternatives, including the no-go alternative. Because there is no viable cropland within the assessed site, the exact positions of all proposed infrastructure within it will make absolutely no difference to agricultural impacts. Any alternative layouts within the same assessed site will have equal agricultural impact and are assessed as equally acceptable.</p> <p>The no-go alternative considers impacts that will occur to the agricultural environment in the absence of the proposed development. The one identified potential impact is that due to irregular rainfall, which is likely to be exacerbated by climate change, agriculture in the area will come under increased pressure in terms of economic viability.</p> <p>The development compliments agriculture by providing an additional income source, without excluding agriculture from the land, or decreasing production but instead, increasing production. Therefore, the negative agricultural impact of the no-go alternative is more significant than that of the development, and so, purely from an agricultural impact perspective, the proposed development is the preferred alternative between the development and the no-go.</p>	
4.6.	If your proposed development is located in a protected area, explain how the proposed development is in line with the protected area management plan.
4.7.	Mitigation measures recommended within this discipline:
<p>Generic mitigation measures that are effective in preventing soil degradation are all inherent in the engineering of such a project and/or are standard, best-practice for construction sites. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A system of storm water management, which will prevent erosion on and downstream of the site, will be an inherent part of the engineering design on site. Any occurrences of erosion must be attended to immediately and the integrity of the erosion control system at that point must be amended to prevent further erosion from occurring there. - Most of the solid faeces should be removed from the feedlot so that the runoff should contain minimal solid waste. 	

7. Geographical Aspects

Explain whether any geographical aspects will be affected and how has this influenced the proposed activity or development.	
<p>Good practice for the design of a feedlot is to have an area that is slightly sloped to ensure that runoff and effluent will not pool in the area where animals are being kept because wet conditions are not suitable and may result in animals getting sick.</p> <p>The site has been identified with such a design requirement in mind, whilst focussed in an area that is already partially transformed and within least threatened ecosystem / low sensitivity.</p>	

8. Heritage Resources


6.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	YES	NO
6.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.		
6.3.	Explain how areas that contain sensitive heritage resources have influenced the proposed development.		

9. Historical and Cultural Aspects

Explain whether there are any culturally or historically significant elements as defined in Section 2 of the NHRA that will be affected and how has this influenced the proposed development.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alter: Any action affecting the structure, appearance, or physical properties of a place or object (agricultural activity within a rural agricultural area will not affect cultural landscape). • Archaeological: Material remains (artifacts, structures) older than 100 years, rock art older than 100 years (area identified for the activity falls within partial transformed areas and no structures or rock art older than 100 years observed in proximity to the area); • Heritage Resources Authority: Refers to SAHRA (national) or provincial authorities (HWC will be consulted, however it is submitted that Section 38 of the NHRA does not apply). • National Estate: Defines the various categories of heritage that are protected (e.g., places, objects, sites, oral history) (to the knowledge of the EAP the farm/houses/structures in proximity to the area for the feedlot does not appear on the national Estate Register). 	

10. Socio/Economic Aspects

8.1.	Describe the existing social and economic characteristics of the community in the vicinity of the proposed site.
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	Klaarstroom as the closest town is the smallest of the three main towns in the Prins Albert Municipal District with a permanent population of approximately 600 residents (2011 census). Local residents are primarily employed in the agricultural sector and/or tourism. According to the latest census data the majority of residents in the immediate area is coloured and white.
8.2.	Explain the socio-economic value/contribution of the proposed development.
Permanent farm workers will have increases surety of employment when farming activities diversify through the addition of a feedlot. Semi-permanent and/or seasonal workers will be required when sheep are sheared.	
8.3.	Explain what social initiatives will be implemented by applicant to address the needs of the community and to uplift the area.
Compliance with Labour Laws in South Africa is mandatory and local employment is recommended.	
8.4.	Explain whether the proposed development will impact on people's health and well-being (e.g. in terms of noise, odours, visual character and sense of place etc) and how has this influenced the proposed development.
The feedlot is proposed around the existing homestead on the farm. The closest neighbouring farm and homestead is located approximately 100m East of the proposed sheep feedlot, separated by a tributary that is densely vegetated with a variety of indigenous and alien invasive trees.	
	
<p><i>Figure 14: Eastern feedlot block closest to houses and neighbouring homestead separated by riparian vegetation.</i></p> <p>While wind direction in the general Klaarstroom region varies by season and day, it is often influenced by the broader Western Cape climate, where prevailing winds frequently come from the northwest in winter and the south-southeast in summer. The presence of thick riparian vegetation along the tributary separating the proposed facility from the closest neighbouring homestead is noted as vegetation is often presented as a mitigation for potential odours by dispersing odours carried by wind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and handling of manure from the facility must be done in a manner that does not cause nuisance odours to people living on the farm and/or in proximity to the facility. • Keeping the facility clean, dry and well-drained is important to minimising odours that can be caused by anaerobic decomposition of manure and spoiled feed which is exacerbated by excess moisture. <p>To this effect, the design criteria of developing against a slope to shed water rapidly has been incorporated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed bunks will be cleaned regularly. - Manure, spoiled feed and/or bedding material will be frequently collected. 	

SECTION H: ALTERNATIVES, METHODOLOGY AND ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

1. Details of the alternatives identified and considered

1.1.	Property and site alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.
Provide a description of the preferred property and site alternative.	
<u>Property alternatives:</u>	
None. The farm is owned by the Applicant.	
<u>Site alternatives:</u>	

None. The preferred site is sloped which is a design requirement to ensure that the feedlot area can be kept relatively dry (for animal health as well as odour control), it fall onto an area that is already partially transformed, is located in close proximity to existing fields (for application of manure as soil enhancer) and in close proximity to the existing dam that will be repurposes as the main effluent evaporation dam (drainage towards the dam taken into account ito location).	
Provide a description of any other property and site alternatives investigated.	
None	
Provide a motivation for the preferred property and site alternative including the outcome of the site selection matrix.	
None	
Provide a full description of the process followed to reach the preferred alternative within the site.	
Not applicable	
Provide a detailed motivation if no property and site alternatives were considered.	
<u>Property alternatives:</u>	
None. The farm is owned by the Applicant.	
<u>Site alternatives:</u>	
None.	
The preferred site is sloped which is a design requirement to ensure that the feedlot area can be kept relatively dry (for animal health as well as odour control), it fall onto an area that is already partially transformed, is located in close proximity to existing fields (for application of manure as soil enhancer) and in close proximity to the existing dam that will be repurposes as the main effluent evaporation dam (drainage towards the dam taken into account ito location). The site is in close proximity to the farm homestead for easy access / regular cleaning / monitoring of the animals. The site relies on existing access and can utilise existing facilities (stores/sheds) for multipurpose usage.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the property and site alternatives will have on the environment.	
<u>Positive:</u>	
Site is sufficient sloped to ensure proper drainage. Site is location on partially transformed areas which minimises environmental impacts and reduces loss of natural habitat. Existing facilities/structures/infrastructure can be used in support of the activities. Existing access can be used (upgrade required) instead of new accesses needed. Existing irrigation dam can be repurposed as effluent evaporation dam ensuring that unnecessary disturbance is avoided. Waste management handling (with on-site effluent dam) avoids potential pollution of ground/surface water. Upgrade of the existing access will indirectly improve access conditions for the farm and general operations. Upgraded design for the existing access will improve hydrology of the Jan Rolms river system by removing the current gabion obstruction and incorporating culverts that will allow water runoff along the stream during period of flow.	
<u>Negative:</u>	
Upgrade of the existing access will result in temporary impacts on the aquatic habitat in the form of materials being removed/moved within the streambed. Loss of natural vegetation/habitat albeit limited to develop the feedlot. Loss of 'irrigation storage dam' in favour of the dam being repurposed as the central effluent evaporation dam. Potential odour associated with operations in the event that on-site waste management is not maintained. Water usage for sheep falls within the registered water volumes for the property.	
It must be noted that the South African Feedlot Association (SAFA) assists feedlot owners/operators with design, as well as operational guidelines to address, amongst others, potential negative impacts which the Applicant must adhere to.	
It must be noted further that the Applicant is an experienced feedlot owner/operator, as well as a qualified Veterinary Doctor which ultimately helps to inform professional standards ito operating procedures.	
1.2.	Activity alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.
Provide a description of the preferred activity alternative.	
Preferred alternative for waste management/handling is to collect runoff waste from the facility in smaller evaporation ponds within the footprint of the facility and direct effluent to the designated (to be repurposed) evaporation dam adjacent to the feedlot.	
The alternative considered prior to this preferred alternative was for effluent runoff to (still) be directed to the irrigation dam where it would be diluted with fresh water before irrigated onto existing agricultural fields. Due to the potential risk of ground (via the dam) pollution as well as potential for pollution of the aquatic environment (Jan Rolms River system), this alternative is not deemed feasible.	
Provide a description of any other activity alternatives investigated.	
Provide a motivation for the preferred activity alternative.	
Repurposing the existing irrigation dam not only makes use of an existing facility to benefit the proposed facility, it also limits the area of transformation in using an existing dam for this purpose.	

Provide a detailed motivation if no activity alternatives exist.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the activity alternatives will have on the environment.	
<u>Positive of irrigation of effluent alternative:</u> Nutrient rich water to be used for irrigation purposes (effluent diluted with freshwater). Existing irrigation dam will still be used for storage of freshwater for irrigation purposes. <u>Negative of irrigation of effluent alternative:</u> Potential pollution of ground and groundwater when runoff effluent is put into the (unlined) irrigation dam. Potential pollution of aquatic habitat (Jan Rolms River) if irrigation with diluted nutrient rich water reaches the river over time. <u>Positive of preferred evaporation dam alternative:</u> Repurposing an existing facility which reduces the overall footprint of the proposed activity. The dam's existing capacity is sufficient to accommodate the highest possible effluent runoff volumes whilst acting as an effective evaporation dam i.e. effluent inflow will be shallow which improves evaporation rate in an otherwise dry and very hot climate. Effluent is contained in one central location. <u>Negative of preferred evaporation alternative:</u> Loss of irrigation dam storage.	
1.3.	Design or layout alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts
Provide a description of the preferred design or layout alternative.	
<u>Access design (pipe culverts):</u> The Engineer considered the upgraded access with a number of pipes to be installed to improve hydrology. Considering the high velocity of water runoff and the general rocky substrate of the riverbed, pipe culverts are likely to get blocked. <u>Access design (box culverts):</u> The alternative of installing box culverts is deemed a better option to prevent/avoid blockages as rocks / debris that may be transported during high flow periods, are less likely to be blocked by the wider/larger box culverts.	
Provide a description of any other design or layout alternatives investigated.	
Provide a motivation for the preferred design or layout alternative.	
The alternative of installing box culverts is deemed a better option to prevent/avoid blockages as rocks / debris that may be transported during high flow periods, are less likely to be blocked by the wider/larger box culverts.	
Provide a detailed motivation if no design or layout alternatives exist.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the design alternatives will have on the environment.	
<u>Access design (pipe culverts):</u> The Engineer considered the upgraded access with a number of pipes to be installed to improve hydrology. Considering the high velocity of water runoff and the general rocky substrate of the riverbed, pipe culverts are likely to get blocked. <u>Access design (box culverts):</u> The alternative of installing box culverts is deemed a better option to prevent/avoid blockages as rocks / debris that may be transported during high flow periods, are less likely to be blocked by the wider/larger box culverts.	
1.4.	Technology alternatives (e.g., to reduce resource demand and increase resource use efficiency) to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.
Provide a description of the preferred technology alternative:	
Provide a description of any other technology alternatives investigated.	
Provide a motivation for the preferred technology alternative.	
Provide a detailed motivation if no alternatives exist.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the technology alternatives will have on the environment.	

1.5.	Operational alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.
Provide a description of the preferred operational alternative.	
Provide a description of any other operational alternatives investigated.	
Provide a motivation for the preferred operational alternative.	
Provide a detailed motivation if no alternatives exist.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the operational alternatives will have on the environment.	
1.6.	The option of not implementing the activity (the 'No-Go' Option).
Provide an explanation as to why the 'No-Go' Option is not preferred.	
Farming would continue as ongoing agricultural practices that involve grazing / irrigation of fields and crops. Existing access would continue to be at risk during floods and access would continue to be compromised during flood or high-flow events. Existing irrigation dam will continue to function as a storage facility for freshwater.	
1.7.	Provide and explanation as to whether any other alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts, or detailed motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist.
Input from stakeholders will be considered in terms of potential alternatives.	
1.8.	Provide a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including the preferred location of the activity.
<p>The layout and design phase of the proposed feedlot has benefited from the historical land-use context of the site. The existing agricultural fields on the farm have been in place for several decades, and the proposed feedlot is strategically located directly adjacent to these fields along the south-eastern boundary. This placement ensures that new development is concentrated within an already disturbed portion of the farm, thereby minimising additional habitat fragmentation and avoiding disruption of ecological corridors. Furthermore, much of the proposed footprint overlaps with previously cultivated areas, reducing the likelihood of impacting sensitive or undisturbed natural vegetation with the exception of the far western area adjacent to the proposed feedlot.</p> <p>The botanical sensitivity of the natural Prince Albert Succulent Karoo remains High due to the confirmed presence of a SCC (single plant), namely <i>Asparagus lignosus</i>, a near threatened species, observed within the western portion of the proposed footprint) and because the vegetation provides suitable habitat conditions for a number of other SCCs, with a likelihood of this SCC found further west of the feedlot that contains more natural habitat. Future development and/or expansion of the feedlot must be informed by additional specialist studies to ensure that the SCCs are avoided. The botanical specialist confirms that vegetation in the proposed development footprint has mostly been previously disturbed and therefore retains low structural integrity, further reducing the likelihood of successful rescue or restoration of viable SCC populations (reason for not recommending search & rescue as a mitigation measure).</p> <p>This confirms that ecological sensitivity across the site is not uniform, however considering that a precautionary approach has been adopted by the botanical/biodiversity specialist (to account for potential undetected SCCs within the development footprint), the current layout is considered appropriate from an ecological perspective, and no further mitigation measures related to site design are recommended.</p> <p>Benefits associated with the preferred alternative that informs the support for this alternative include:</p> <p>Utilising existing infrastructure i.e. irrigation dam as effluent evaporation dam. Increasing employment surety through diversification of farming activities. The location is focussed in an area that is mostly (already) transformed and/or shows clear signs of historical transformation. The site is located next to the primary residence / farm accommodation which in itself is a good measure to ensure best practice waste / odour management because the first receptors will always be the farm owner (Applicant), manager and/or employees.</p> <p>Upgrading of the main access over the Jan Rolms River will improve access safety and will reduce the (current) risk of being stuck on the farm during periods of high flow/floods without compromising environmental features, whilst simultaneously improving hydrology of the river system.</p>	

2. "No-Go" areas

Explain what "no-go" area(s) have been identified during identification of the alternatives and provide the co-ordinates of the "no-go" area(s).
46m aquatic impact buffer zone along the watercourse East of the feedlot must not contain any wastewater i.e. on-site evaporation ponds or sheep kraals, both must be excluded from this 46m aquatic buffer zone.
The original feedlot concept remained outside of 32m from the Eastern watercourse, however this aquatic buffer recommendation by the specialist informed the provisional design (preferred alternative) and must be implemented as a No-Go area for effluent evaporation pond and/or sheep kraals that may contain organic matter.



Figure 15: Original consideration for the sheep feedlot (prior to aquatic assessment).

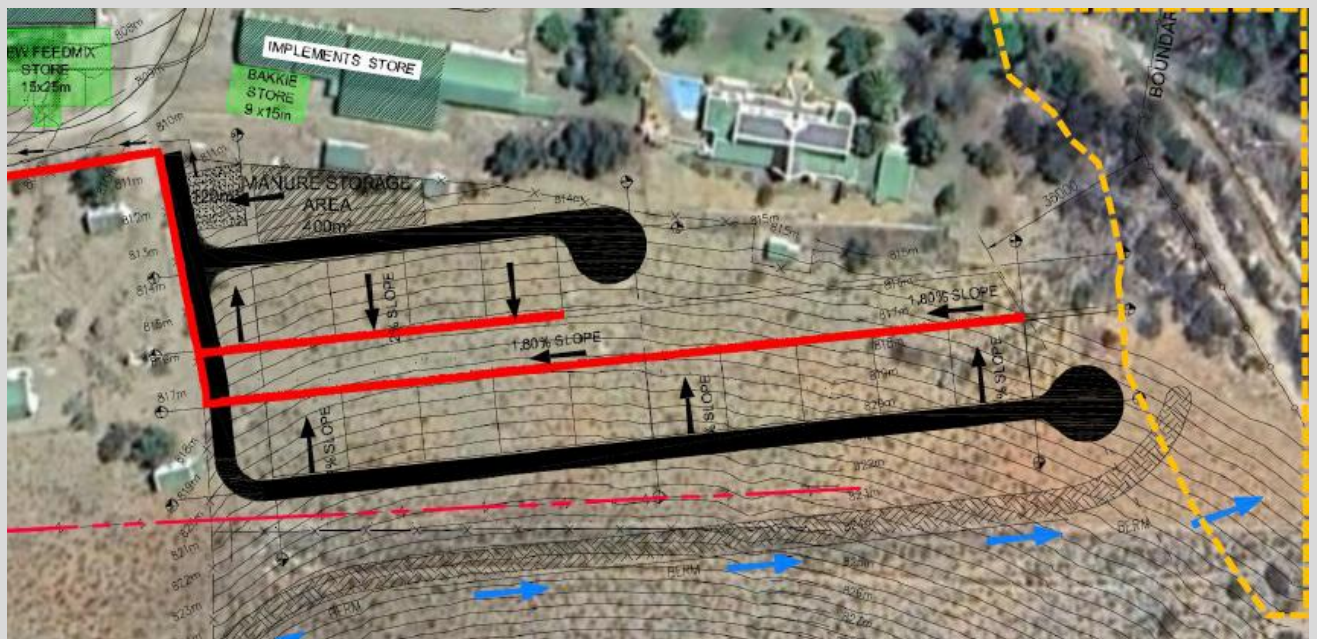


Figure 16: Provisional (preferred) layout for the facility adjusted to not have sheep kraal within the 46m aquatic buffer (the berm that will direct surface runoff away from the feedlot can encroach into this buffer).

3. Methodology to determine the significance ratings of the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives.

Describe the methodology to be used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration of the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the proposed activity or development and alternatives, the degree to which the impact or risk can be reversed and the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.

The following qualitative attributes were considered in qualifying the potential environmental risks/impacts likely to be associated with the proposed activities:

Extent (Spatial Scale): Defines if the impact is limited to the site (local) or affects a wider area (regional/global).

Duration (Time Scale): Evaluates how long the impact will last, from very short-term to permanent.

Magnitude (Severity): Measures the degree to which the ecosystem pattern, process, and functioning are affected.

Probability/Likelihood: Estimates the chance of the impact occurring (e.g., improbable, probable, highly probable).

Reversibility/Irreplaceability: Determines if the impact can be reversed and whether resources will be lost.

Significance Rating Categories that were considered include:

Very High: Impacts are irreversible, requiring project refusal.

High: Significantly affects decision-making, even with mitigation.

Medium-High/Medium: Impacts that could influence decisions and require strong mitigation.

Low/Very Low: Minor impacts that do not meaningfully influence decisions.

Methodological Steps that were considered during the process of evaluating risk/impacts:

Screening & Baseline: Defining design parameters and considering current site conditions.

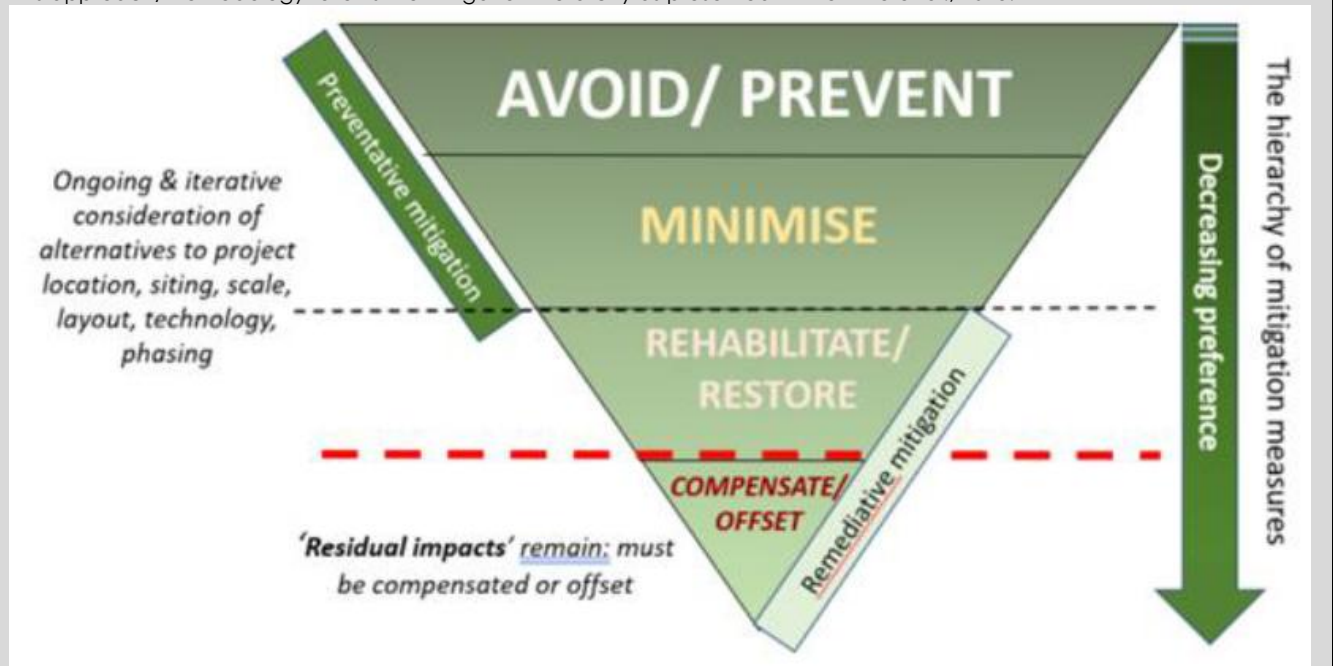
Prediction: Identifying the direct, indirect, and cumulative nature of impacts.

Assessment: Using specialist input and knowledge to determine significance.

Mitigation: Identifying, ranking, and implementing measures (essential or best practice) to avoid/minimize negative impacts.

Review: Consulting with key Authorities as well as other specialists to ensure coordinated findings/recommendations.

This approach/methodology follows the mitigation hierarchy as presented in Brownlie et al., 2023:



4. Assessment of each impact and risk identified for each alternative

Note: The following table serves as a guide for summarising each alternative. The table should be repeated for each alternative to ensure a comparative assessment. The EAP may decide to include this section as Appendix J to this BAR.

BIODIVERSITY / BOTANICAL IMPACT – COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

This impact refers to the permanent loss of natural / semi-natural vegetation that could support SCC, due to the feedlot development proposed. Prior to construction, standard mitigation measures were evaluated by the specialists, including the potential for a plant search and rescue operation. However, this approach is not recommended for the proposed feedlot site. Although a single *Asparagus lignosus* individual (Near Threatened) was recorded, this species is known for being cryptic and difficult to detect, particularly outside of flowering season, making targeted search efforts unreliable and of limited conservation value. Furthermore, the site does not represent irreplaceable habitat for SCC nor does it form part of a critical ecological corridor. The Prince Albert Succulent Karoo vegetation (SKv) vegetation in the proposed development footprint has been previously disturbed and retains low structural integrity, further reducing the likelihood of successful rescue or restoration of viable SCC populations.

Alternatives	Feedlot		No-go Option	
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Confidence	High	High	High	High
Reversibility	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Resource irreplaceability	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
8.2.1 Construction: The Loss of SCC in SKv 13 due to the Transformation of Land for Use as a Sheep Feedlot.				
Duration	Permanent	Permanent	Immediate	Immediate
Extent	Very limited	Very limited	Very limited	Very limited
Intensity	Low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Probability	Certain	Certain	Unlikely	Highly unlikely
SCORE	Moderate Negative: -77	Minor Negative: -42	Negligible Negative: -9	-3
8.3.1 Operational: the Negative Impact of Activity Beyond the Feedlot Footprint That Then Affect Natural Surrounding Vegetation and SCC.				
Duration	Short term	Immediate	Short term	Immediate
Extent	Limited	Very limited	Very limited	Very limited
Intensity	Low	Very low	Low	Negligible
Probability	Almost certain	Likely	Almost certain	Unlikely
SCORE	-48	-20	-42	-9
RESIDUAL IMPACT		Minor Negative		Negligible negative

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ITO BIODIVERSITY/BOTANICAL IMPACTS/RISKS:

Outcomes and Actions	Responsibility	Monitoring and Reporting Actions
Contain sheep within designated areas	Farm Owner	1. Ensure sheep are monitored and overgrazing by free roaming sheep is prevented, especially within the riparian zone and in unfenced SKv 13.
Monitor feedlot and field edges for invasive species and remove regularly.	Farm Owner (guidance from ECO at the beginning, & auditing, e.g., annually)	1. Monitoring. Include findings of invasive plants in compliance reports 2. Remove new invasions & report of the species and methods used.
Some examples of plant species that might be considered to revegetate the soil berms along the south of the feedlot plans or localised areas of bare soil where revegetation is required:		
Species	Growth Form	Benefit
<i>Aizoon africanum</i> (Kraalbos)	Pioneer shrub	Soil stabiliser, tolerates disturbance
<i>Lycium cinereum</i> (Confetti bush)	Shrub	Withstands grazing and trampling
<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i> (Wild rosemary)	Aromatic shrub	Drought and nutrient-tolerant
<i>Tripteris sinuata</i>	Herbaceous	Early cover and erosion control
<i>Heliophila spp.</i>	Annual herb	Seasonal cover, promotes insect activity
<i>Ficinia indica</i>	Tufted sedge	For wetter spots or along runoff channels

IMPACT ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH BIODIVERSITY / BOTANICAL RISKS:

Outcomes and Actions	Responsibility	Monitoring and Reporting Actions
Minimise the construction footprint to the smallest area possible	Project manager, guided by the ECO	1. Make use of visible signage and danger tape. Signage indicating the extent of the work area in unfenced natural veld is especially important, such as the westernmost section of SKv 13 surveyed and included in the feedlot plan. Signage is also essential to indicate all roads and turning circles. 2. ECO to inspect signage and placement.
Incorporate a well-planned, phased construction approach to minimize the construction period.	Project manager guided by the ECO	Ensure that the construction follows a clear plan. Hold weekly briefing meetings with staff.
Minimize soil disturbance and soil compaction beyond existing roads and areas of disturbance.	Project manager	Turning and parking for construction and delivery vehicles must be in areas that are already cleared. Avoid activity in natural vegetation outside of the footprint layout.
Implement an invasive plant management plan for the duration of the construction period.	Farm owner (implementation) and ECO (monitoring)	Inspect the construction site monthly for invasive species (e.g., the tree of heaven – <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> ; jimsonweed – <i>Datura stramonium</i> etc.)
Ensure proper waste management to prevent pollution of sensitive areas	Project manager, Owner	Have bins and skips on the construction site and ensure that staff remove rubbish weekly. Have weekly inspections to ensure no waste in the surrounding landscape.

AQUATIC IMPACT – COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

The specialist gave consideration to the impacts associated with:

- Impacts associated with irrigation of existing agricultural fields with diluted effluent (alternative where the irrigation dam is not re-purposed as a dedicated effluent evaporation dam);
- Impacts associated with not adhering to the recommended 46m aquatic buffer area on the tributary of the Jan Rolms River (eastern block of the feedlot);
- Impact of upgrading the existing main access from a gabion bridge structure to a bridge with box culverts to improve hydrology and reduce risk of flooding and long-term damage/blockage and maintenance.

Impact	Intensity	Duration	Extent	Probability	Significance	Significance Rating	Reversibility	Irreplaceability	Confidence
Layout and Design Phase Impact Assessment for Proposed Feedlot Development									
Impact 1: Irrigation of existing fields with wastewater									
Without Mitigation	Moderate	Ongoing	Local	Almost certain	-78	Moderate	Low	Medium	High
With Mitigation	Low	Ongoing	Limited	Probably	-44	Minor	Medium	Medium	High
Impact 2: Establishment of the Eastern sheep kraal									
Without Mitigation	Moderate	Ongoing	Limited	Likely	-60	Minor	Medium	Medium	Medium
With Mitigation	Low	Ongoing	Very limited	Probably	-40	Minor	Medium	Medium	Medium
Impact 3: Design of the road crossing upgrade to ensure free flow of water and sediment									
Without Mitigation	Moderate	Ongoing	Limited	Probably	-48	Minor	Medium	Low	High
With Mitigation	Low	Short term	Very limited	Unlikely	-21	Negligible	High	Low	High

AQUATIC IMPACT – CONSTRUCTION RELATED IMPACTS:

Impact	Intensity	Duration	Extent	Probability	Significance	Significance Rating	Reversibility	Irreplaceability	Confidence
Construction Phase Impact Assessment for Proposed Feedlot Development									
Impact 1: Installation and Maintenance of Pipelines for Irrigation of Fields									
Without Mitigation	Moderate	Short term	Limited	Probably	-36	Minor	High	Low	High
With Mitigation	Very low	Brief	Very limited	Unlikely	-15	Negligible	High	Low	High
Impact 2: Pollution of Water Resources from Wastewater Storage Dam									
Without Mitigation	Low	Short term	Limited	Probably	-32	Minor	Medium	Medium	High
With Mitigation	Very low	Brief	Limited	Unlikely	-18	Negligible	High	Low	High
Impact 3: Possible Refencing of Fields Along the 46m Buffer									
Without Mitigation	Low	Medium term	Very limited	Unlikely	-24	Negligible	High	Low	High
With Mitigation	Very low	Brief	Very limited	Rare	-10	Negligible	High	Low	High
Impact 4: Establishment of the Sheep Kraal									
Without Mitigation	Moderate	Medium term	Limited	Probably	-40	Minor	High	Low	High
With Mitigation	Very low	Short term	Very limited	Unlikely	-18	Negligible	High	Low	High
Impact 5: Construction of the Upgraded River Crossing									
Without Mitigation	High	Medium term	Limited	Likely	-55	Minor	Medium	Medium	High
With Mitigation	Moderate	Short term	Very limited	Probably	-32	Negligible	High	Low	High

AQUATIC IMPACT – MITIGATION MEASURES:

- Survey and mark out the boundary of the 46 m buffer adjacent to the eastern sheep kraal using danger tape or similar.
- No workers, machinery or materials may be placed, stored, or operated in the buffer as the aim is to maintain a healthy undisturbed vegetation cover. Use signage to indicate this as a 'No-Go' area during establishment of the sheep kraal.
- The soil berm used to divert clean water away from the sheep kraal should conclude at a point where diverted water will not easily form an erosion cut.
- Work to establish the soil berm should be undertaken during dry weather and should aim to retain as much of the natural vegetation cover as possible to avoid erosion in future.
- The evaporation dam must be suitably lined to prevent seepage to groundwater. The liner can consist of welded plastic or clay, with the decision partially informed by the ease with which periodic maintenance to clean solids out of the dam can take place.
- Water levels in the evaporation dam must be monitored to ensure it doesn't get too full and potentially overflow.
- Together with the ECO delineate and mark out (using danger tape) the minimum disturbance footprint which allows access to the crossing area and prevents excessive disturbance of both instream and riparian vegetation. An area of 5m either side of the construction footprint is considered the maximum required area of disturbance during construction of the upgraded bridge crossing.

- Sand that has accumulated upstream of the road crossing must be used to partially / fully meet the requirements of the fill necessary to rebuild the road crossing. As the sand is recently deposited without much vegetation, this impact is acceptable.
- The area that sand may be collected from upstream is limited to the annotated image below. This is 30 m in length upstream of the bridge and 5 m in width across the sandy section (not into reeds), and 0.5 m deep on average. The depth should be graded so a gentle, even slope is formed along the riverbed profile to the road crossing.
- For effective waste management, hire a skip for disposal of waste during the construction phase and provide portable toilet(s) for construction workers.
- Materials cannot be stockpiled, and concrete cannot be mixed in the watercourse or riparian zone.
- Stockpiles of material used to reconstruct the bridge, must be located >100 m from the river.
- Concrete mixing for small applications must be done on a board and the waste material discarded in a skip for removal from the site.
- All dirty water from materials mixing and cleaning cannot be discarded anywhere in the natural environment. A skip must be kept on site and small volumes of dirty water can be thrown into this.
- Create dry working conditions. If the stream is flowing, consider diverting as much flow as possible to the existing Stilbaai Dam via the existing weir and furrow diversion structure. Alternatively create a small instream coffer dam using sandbags upstream of the working area in the sandy riverbed and pump the water around the road crossing site from the hole. Dry conditions at the crossing point should be maintained for as short a time as possible.
- Remove the existing crossing materials from the riverbed, using a suitable machine (e.g. TLB) working from the road structure backwards. As far as possible, the machine must not drive in the riverbed or on the banks and should stick to the road footprint as far as possible (refer to below image (BLUE) to guide vehicle movement).
- Remove all materials from the old crossing from the river.
- No material to be spread or discarded in the river or riparian zone. The reuse of materials is recommended and acceptable. For instance, rocks in the existing gabions can be reused in any gabion / reno mattress structures associated with the new crossing.
- At the conclusion of construction of the main access river crossing, ensure that all waste materials are removed from the river and riparian zone.
- Remove any instream flow barriers that were used to create dry working conditions for construction of the main access watercourse crossing.
- Ensure that free-roaming sheep cannot enter the 46m buffer area on the tributary of the Jan Rolms River. This may require some basic fencing to exclude sheep from the buffer areas but should not result in a fence that in any way inhibits the movement of wildlife through the buffer.
- Undertake invasive alien plant clearing and follow-ups within the 46m buffer area on the tributary of the Jan Rolms River. Alien plants should be cleared at least twice per year along the full length of the tributary as well as the Jan Rolms River in the farmed area.
- Poplars represent a special case for alien clearing, as the trees at this location are large, growing in a dense stand, and exhibit aggressive coppicing and regeneration from root suckers when cut. Large trees in the riparian zone should be ring barked or can be felled for commercial timber use, however indigenous trees must be replanted to maintain a visual screen.
- Bare areas where sheep have been feeding and grazing near the river crossing must be allowed to revegetate passively over time. No active planting in the area is considered necessary, as once the grazing pressure is removed, vegetation can regenerate from the existing seedbank.



Figure 17: Extent of vehicle movement (BLUE) and upstream excavation (YELLOW) during reconstruction.

SECTION I: FINDINGS, IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

1.	Provide a summary of the findings and impact management measures identified by all Specialist and an indication of how these findings and recommendations have influenced the proposed development.
<p>46m aquatic buffer on the tributary of the Jan Rolms River along the Eastern boundary of the proposed sheep feedlot has resulted in a reduced risk of potential effluent/organic matter such as manure, entering the watercourse. Furthermore, this 46m aquatic buffer increases the distance between the sheep kraal and the closest neighbouring homestead in excess of 120m.</p> <p>Amending the effluent management system from accumulating runoff effluent in the (unlined) irrigation dam to dilute with freshwater before irrigating it onto the existing fields, to re-purposing the irrigation dam to a (lined) and dedicated effluent evaporation dam has removed/eliminated the risk of potential ground / groundwater as well as surface water resources.</p> <p>Adapting the design for the upgraded watercourse crossing bridge structure from having culvert pipes, to rather install box culverts to reduce the risk of blockage/maintenance/damage to the crossing structure, will improve corridor function as well as improve hydrology of the aquatic system.</p>	
2.	List the impact management measures that were identified by all Specialist that will be included in the EMPr
<p>Maintain the 46m aquatic buffer on the tributary of the Jan Rolms River by adjusting fencing to keep any domestic animals out of the buffer area to enable passive rehabilitation;</p> <p>Implement the preferred bridge design with the box culverts (rather than the status quo and/or pipe culverts);</p> <p>Implement the preferred alternative of re-purposing the existing off-stream irrigation dam to become a dedicated effluent evaporation dam.</p> <p>Conduct invasive alien clearing along the tributary of Jan Rolms River, as well as the Jan Rolms River where it runs through the property at least twice (2x) per annum.</p>	
3.	List the specialist investigations and the impact management measures that will not be implemented and provide an explanation as to why these measures will not be implemented.
4.	Explain how the proposed development will impact the surrounding communities.
<p>The use of local labour for permanent and/or semi-permanent employment will benefit families through income generated through salaries.</p> <p>Indirectly, communities benefit from additional food security with food production.</p> <p>Existing employees have increased employment surety through diversification of farming activities.</p>	
5.	Explain how the risk of climate change may influence the proposed activity or development and how has the potential impacts of climate change been considered and addressed.
<p>The area is generally arid and climate change is likely to result in prolonged droughts that will put additional pressure on water resources.</p> <p>Water supply, although confirmed to be sufficient for the purpose of drinking water for the sheep, is a scarce resource and climate change introduces the risk of reduced water availability over time. The Applicant has registered water rights, however should sufficient water not remain available into the future, the Applicant will have no choice but to reduce the number of SSU i.e. sheep in the facility.</p>	
6.	Explain whether there are any conflicting recommendations between the specialists. If so, explain how these have been addressed and resolved.
None.	
7.	Explain how the findings and recommendations of the different specialist studies have been integrated to inform the most appropriate mitigation measures that should be implemented to manage the potential impacts of the proposed activity or development.
<p>Botanical and biodiversity specialist studies are aligned to findings and recommendations, whilst the botanical/fauna and aquatic specialists concur that the river crossing (for the access) is not deemed sensitive and can therefore be considered for the improved design upgrade.</p>	
8.	Explain how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied to arrive at the best practicable environmental option.
<p>Potential impacts that have been identified at the outset of the investigation were presented and discussed by the participating specialists with the Applicant as well as the design engineers for both the bridge crossing upgrade (design) as well as the sheep feedlot design. In all instances the provisional designs were adapted to accommodate and adhere to the recommendations made by the specialists in order to avoid impacts and/or minimise and mitigate potential impacts associated with the activities.</p>	

1. Environmental Impact Statement

1.1. Provide a summary of the key findings of the EIA.

Potential impacts that have been identified at the outset of the investigation were presented and discussed by the participating specialists with the Applicant as well as the design engineers for both the bridge crossing upgrade (design) as well as the sheep feedlot design. In all instances the provisional designs were adapted to accommodate and adhere to the recommendations made by the specialists in order to avoid impacts and/or minimise and mitigate potential impacts associated with the activities.

Specialists all concur that the proposed activities applied for can be implemented with negligible to low level impacts on condition that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented.

The outcome of the public participation and stakeholder engagement will further inform the impact assessment outcome and statement.

1.2. Provide a map that that superimposes the preferred activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers. (Attach map to this BAR)

The only environmental sensitive area identified by the specialists (aquatic) refers to the 46m aquatic buffer which has been adhered to in the provisional design.



1.3. Provide a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks that the proposed activity or development and alternatives will have on the environment and community.

POSITIVE (preferred alternative)	NEGATIVE (preferred alternative)
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<p>Improved employment surety levels for existing employees. Additional semi-permanent/seasonal employment opportunities during shearing season. Improved hydrology and corridor function associated with the upgrade of the main farm access watercourse crossing. Income generation. Improved riparian buffer East of the proposed feedlot. Improved invasive alien vegetation management and control along the Jan Rolms River and tributary of the Jan Rolms River under the EMP.</p>	<p>Limited loss of natural vegetation / habitat. Waste generated as runoff effluent to be accommodated in on-site evaporation dam. Potential for nuisance odour resulting from facility in the event that waste management is not conducted. Temporary impact on aquatic environment during reconstruction of the access bridge. Biosecurity risk introduced with high intensity animal confinement.</p>
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Additional potential impacts that may be raised during the public participation/stakeholder engagement period will be considered and added to this summary table.

2. Recommendation of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (“EAP”)

2.1.	<p>Provide Impact management outcomes (based on the assessment and where applicable, specialist assessments) for the proposed activity or development for inclusion in the EMPr</p> <p>Maintain the 46m aquatic buffer on the tributary of the Jan Rolms River by adjusting fencing to keep any domestic animals out of the buffer area to enable passive rehabilitation to improve the natural riparian habitat.</p> <p>Implement the preferred bridge design with the box culverts (rather than the status quo and/or pipe culverts) to improve corridor functioning in the river as well as hydrology in the Jan Rolms River.</p> <p>Implement the preferred alternative of re-purposing the existing off-stream irrigation dam to become a dedicated effluent evaporation dam to minimise potential pollution.</p> <p>Conduct invasive alien clearing along the tributary of Jan Rolms River, as well as the Jan Rolms River where it runs through the property at least twice (2x) per annum to improve biodiversity and ecological sensitivity of these riparian corridors.</p> <p>Ensure that effective biosecurity measures are maintained throughout the lifespan cycle of the activity.</p> <p>Maintain effective organic matter / effluent management to prevent and avoid nuisance related impacts such as pests (rodents / flies) and odours.</p>
2.2.	<p>Provide a description of any aspects that were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist that must be included as conditions of the authorisation.</p> <p>Maintain the 46m aquatic buffer on the tributary of the Jan Rolms River by adjusting fencing to keep any domestic animals out of the buffer area to enable passive rehabilitation to improve the natural riparian habitat.</p> <p>Implement the preferred bridge design with the box culverts (rather than the status quo and/or pipe culverts) to improve corridor functioning in the river as well as hydrology in the Jan Rolms River.</p> <p>Implement the preferred alternative of re-purposing the existing off-stream irrigation dam to become a dedicated effluent evaporation dam to minimise potential pollution.</p> <p>Conduct invasive alien clearing along the tributary of Jan Rolms River, as well as the Jan Rolms River where it runs through the property at least twice (2x) per annum to improve biodiversity and ecological sensitivity of these riparian corridors.</p> <p>Ensure that effective biosecurity measures are maintained throughout the lifespan cycle of the activity to minimise risk to wildlife and domesticated animals.</p> <p>Maintain effective organic matter / effluent management to prevent and avoid nuisance related impacts such as pests (rodents / flies) and odours.</p> <p>ECO must be appointed by the Applicant prior to construction of the facility to ensure monitoring with the WML, EA and EMP for the duration of the construction period.</p>

Activities must be independently audited during the lifecycle of the operations to ensure compliance with waste management controls/conditions .	
2.3.	Provide a reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity or development should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be included in the authorisation.
Having considered the outcome of all of the different specialist impact assessments / SSVRs and Compliance Statement in as far as it the different disciplines have informed the provisional design for the feedlot and main access crossing, it is the EAPs opinion that potential impacts, where not avoided by design/layout adjustments, can be successfully mitigated and therefore the preferred alternative can be considered for approval subject to implementation of the conditions listed under #2.2 above.	
2.4.	Provide a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge that relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed.
	Botanical survey was conducted during a dry period in the year and therefore not all potential SCCs were flowering (mostly bulbs). However, the transformed nature of the area earmarked for the sheep feedlot, combined with the fact that a single SCC was found in the far western corner of the proposed feedlot, has been considered by the specialist who confirmed that further changes to the site development of the feedlot is not deemed necessary.
2.5.	The period for which the EA is required, the date the activity will be concluded and when the post construction monitoring requirements should be finalised.
Implementation / Construction period to commence: 5 years from date of approval Complete construction from date of commencement: 5 years	

3. Water

Since the Western Cape is a water scarce area explain what measures will be implemented to avoid the use of potable water during the development and operational phase and what measures will be implemented to reduce your water demand, save water and measures to reuse or recycle water.

Water demand per SSU (per sheep) is calculated at 3 litres per day for 6 000 SSU = 18m³ per day @ 365 days = 6 570m³ per annum, which is well within the current water use registration volume for the property (105 000m³).

No treated potable water will be used for these activities applied for.

4. Waste

Explain what measures have been taken to reduce, reuse or recycle waste.

Organic matter i.e. manure from the feedlot will be collected regularly and kept in the three (3x) designated manure storage areas within the feedlot area. Manure will be re-used by the Farmer as soil enhancer and will be applied to existing fields.

Effluent runoff from the sheep feedlot facility will be directed to smaller internal evaporation ponds and ultimately the primary central evaporation dam (existing irrigation dam to be re-purposed as evaporation dam) to avoid potential negative impacts on soil / groundwater and/or freshwater system.

5. Energy Efficiency

8.1. Explain what design measures have been taken to ensure that the development proposal will be energy efficient.

Facility does not rely on electricity.

SECTION K: DECLARATIONS

DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one Applicant.

TO BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED FOR FINAL SUBMISSION

I....., ID numberin my personal capacity or duly authorised thereto hereby declare/affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted as part of this application form is true and correct, and that:

- I am fully aware of my responsibilities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, and any relevant Specific Environmental Management Act and that failure to comply with these requirements may constitute an offence in terms of relevant environmental legislation;
- I am aware of my general duty of care in terms of Section 28 of the NEMA;
- I am aware that it is an offence in terms of Section 24F of the NEMA should I commence with a listed activity prior to obtaining an Environmental Authorisation;
- I appointed the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") (if not exempted from this requirement) which:
 - meets all the requirements in terms of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations; or
 - meets all the requirements other than the requirement to be independent in terms of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, but a review EAP has been appointed who does meet all the requirements of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
- I will provide the EAP and any specialist, where applicable, and the Competent Authority with access to all information at my disposal that is relevant to the application;
- I will be responsible for the costs incurred in complying with the NEMA EIA Regulations and other environmental legislation including but not limited to –
 - costs incurred for the appointment of the EAP or any legitimately person contracted by the EAP;
 - costs in respect of any fee prescribed by the Minister or MEC in respect of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
 - Legitimate costs in respect of specialist(s) reviews; and
 - the provision of security to ensure compliance with applicable management and mitigation measures;
- I am responsible for complying with conditions that may be attached to any decision(s) issued by the Competent Authority, hereby indemnify, the government of the Republic, the Competent Authority and all its officers, agents and employees, from any liability arising out of the content of any report, any procedure or any action for which I or the EAP is responsible in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations and any Specific Environmental Management Act.

Note: If acting in a representative capacity, a certified copy of the resolution or power of attorney must be attached.

Signature of the Applicant:

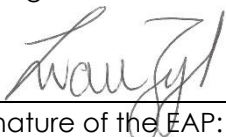
Date:

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (“EAP”)

I ...Louise-Mari van Zyl, EAP Registration number2019/1444..... as the appointed EAP hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the:

- Information provided in this BAR and any other documents/reports submitted in support of this BAR;
- The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
- The inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
- Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties, and that:
- In terms of the general requirement to be independent:
 - other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
 - am not independent, but another EAP that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 of NEMA EIA Regulations has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review EAP must be submitted);
- In terms of the remainder of the general requirements for an EAP, am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;
- I have disclosed, to the Applicant, the specialist (if any), the Competent Authority and registered interested and affected parties, all material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Competent Authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of this application;
- I have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application was distributed or was made available to registered interested and affected parties and that participation will be facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments;
- I have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties were considered, recorded, responded to and submitted to the Competent Authority in respect of this application;
- I have ensured the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports in respect of the application, where relevant;
- I have kept a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in the public participation process; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;


Signature of the EAP:

30 April 2026

Date:

Cape Environmental Assessment Practitioners (Pty) Ltd
Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE REVIEW EAP

I....., EAP Registration number as the appointed Review EAP hereby declare/affirm that:

- I have reviewed all the work produced by the EAP;
- I have reviewed the correctness of the information provided as part of this Report;
- I meet all of the general requirements of EAPs as set out in Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the specialist (if any), the review specialist (if any), the Department and I&APs, all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared as part of the application; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations.

Signature of the EAP: _____ Date: _____

Name of company (if applicable): _____

DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one specialist.

TO BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED FOR FINAL SUBMISSION

I, as the appointed Specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that:

- In terms of the general requirement to be independent:
 - other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the development proposal or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
 - am not independent, but another specialist (the “Review Specialist”) that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review specialist must be submitted);
- In terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, have throughout this EIA process met all of the requirements;
- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the Review EAP (if applicable), the Department and I&APs all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of the application; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the EIA Regulations.

Signature of the EAP:

Date:

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE REVIEW SPECIALIST

I as the appointed Review Specialist hereby declare/affirm that:

- I have reviewed all the work produced by the Specialist(s);
- I have reviewed the correctness of the specialist information provided as part of this Report;
- I meet all of the general requirements of specialists as set out in Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the review EAP (if applicable), the Specialist(s), the Department and I&APs, all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared as part of the application; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations.

Signature of the EAP: _____ Date: _____

Name of company (if applicable): _____