



Eco Route

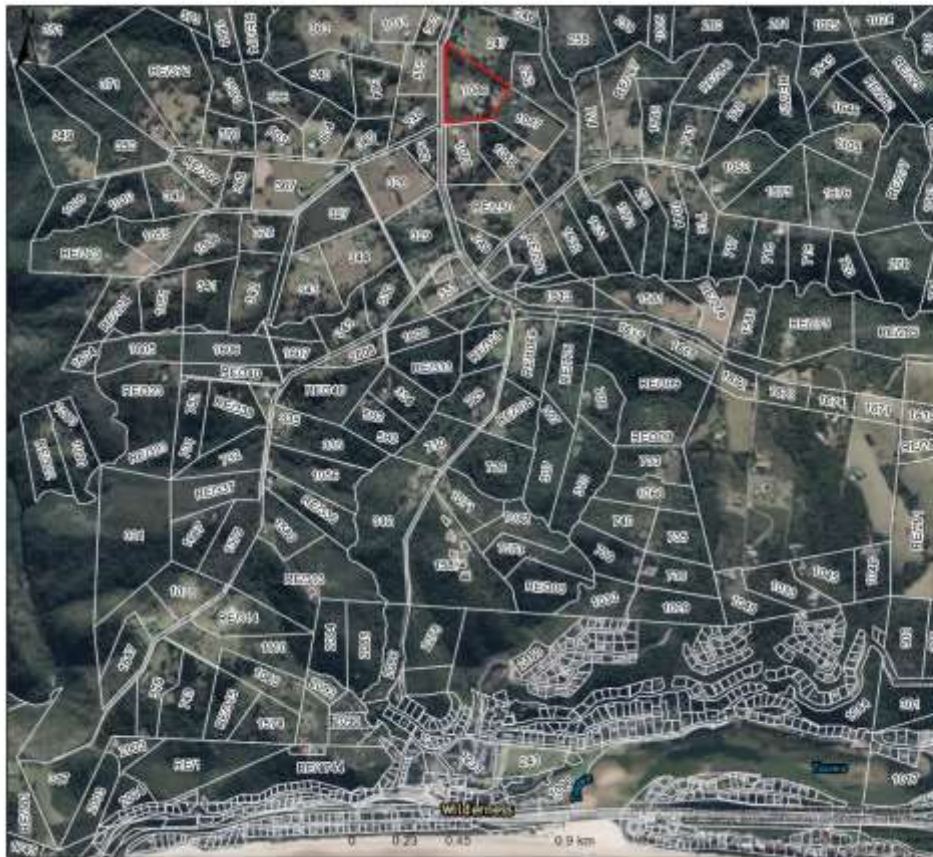
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY
REGISTRATION NO. 1998/031976/23

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Erf 1086 Hoekwil, George



Locality

Legend

Erf

Scale: 1:18 056

Date created: March 16, 2020

Compiled with CapeFarmMapper



Identification of Environmental Authorisation and Licensing Requirements

March 2020

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1. Introduction

Eco Route Environmental Consultancy has been asked to conduct an Environmental Desktop Study for Erf 1086, Hoekwil, George.

The owner of Erf 1086, in Hoekwil, is planning on improving his boundary fence. The property is already fenced off, however due to security concerns of the four star guest lodge located on site he intends to improve the boundary fence.

The purpose of the environmental statement is to identify any significant issues, potential fatal flaws, and provide guidance on legislative requirements. The process which must be followed would be in compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2017), in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended), or any new amendments as gazetted at the time of completion of the due diligence and any other applicable legal requirements as well as in accordance with the Integrated Environmental Management Guidelines published by the Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT) in 1992.

2. Legislation, Policies and/or Guidelines

Of importance are all national, provincial and municipal by-laws and regulations. Statutes are amended periodically and it is the Developing Parties responsibility to identify all legislation relevant to the proposed activity.

LEGISLATION	ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY	TYPE Permit/ license/ authorization/comment
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 107 OF 1998)	Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Comment required when submitting an Oscae permit. Should more than 300m ² of indigenous vegetation be removed in accordance with Listing Notice 1 activity 12 the owner will need to submit an maintenance management plan.
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT (ACT NO 10 OF 2004)	CapeNature, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, SANParks	COMMENT Should any protected tree species i.e Milkwood and Yellowwood need to be trimmed or removed a Authorisation from this Department will be required.
NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT 36 OF 1998)	Department of Water Affairs	RELEVANT CONSIDERATION
WESTERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT (ACT 3 OF 2000)	CapeNature	RELEVANT CONSIDERATION
CONSERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ACT (ACT 43 OF 1983)	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	COMMENT
NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)	Heritage Western Cape	AUTHORISATION
ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ACT NO. 73 OF 1989)	George Municipality	AUTHORISATION Oscae permit

3. Site Location

Erf 1086 is located in Hoekwil is located in Whites road and south of the 7 passes road. George Municipality is the authorising authority for the application of an Oscae permit.

Lat: -33.972380 | **Lon:** 22.576654

Surveyor-GeneralResource Layers

SG Erf Info

[Select](#) | [Focus](#) | [Add Graphic Feature](#)

Erf Nr: 1086

Area (SQM): 39872.8

SG Code: C02700050000108600000

SG Region: GEORGE

Legal Status: Registered

Working Status: Current

3.1 Vegetation and Ecosystem Threat Status

The site is categorised within the Garden Route Shale Fynbos vegetation type with a Endangered ecosystem threat status.

Ecosystem threat status addresses the degree to which ecosystems are still intact or alternatively losing vital aspects of their structure, function and composition, on which their ability to provide ecosystem services ultimately depends (SANBI, 2011).

Ecosystem types are categorized as critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU) or Least Threatened (LT), based on the proportion of each ecosystem type that remains in good ecological condition relative to a series of thresholds.



Garden Route Shale Fynbos



Endangered Ecosystem Status

3.2 Conservation

The assessment area falls within an Ecological Support Area (ESA).

Definition of an ESA as per Cape Farm Mapper ver 2.3.2.3:

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Surveyor-GeneralResource Layers

Ecological Support Areas

Feature: Critically Endangered or Endangered veg, Water Source

Category 1: ESA: Terrestrial

Definition: Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.

Objective: Maintain in a functional, near-natural state. Some habitat loss is acceptable, provided the underlying biodiversity objectives and ecological functioning are not compromised.



4. Possible NEMA 2017 Listed Activities that would be triggered by the proposed construction of a perimeter wall

The following Listed Activities as per NEMA EIA Regulations, 2017 may have relevance:

Listing Notice	Activity no.	Description as per the EIA regulations, 2017
GNR 324 Listing Notice 3	12	<p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p> <p>i. Western Cape</p> <p>i. Within critically endangered or endangered ecosystems listed in terms of Section 52 of the NEMBA or prior publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment of 2004.</p>

Definition of “indigenous Vegetation” as per NEMA: refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in the area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the top soil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years.

Should more than 300m² of vegetation be removed the owner will need to follow a Maintenance management plan procedure before any vegetation is removed.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS:

Appendix 4 of Regulation 982 of the 2014 EIA Regulations contains the required contents of an Environmental Management Programme (EMP). The table below serves as a summary of how these requirements will be incorporated into this MMP:

(1) An EMP must comply with section 24N of the Act and include:-

(a) Details of –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The EAP who prepared the EMP; and (ii) The expertise of the EAP to prepare an EMP, including a curriculum Vitae;
(b) A detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMP as identified by the project description;
(c) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;

<p>(d) A description of the impact management outcomes, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) planning and design; (ii) pre-construction activities; (iii) construction activities; (iv) rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and (v) where relevant, operation activities;
<p>(f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management outcomes contemplated in paragraph (d) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation; (ii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practises; (iii) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and (iv) comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provision for rehabilitation, where applicable;
<p>(g) the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);</p>
<p>(h) the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);</p>
<p>(i) an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;</p>
<p>(j) the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;</p>
<p>(k) the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);</p>
<p>(l) a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by Regulations;</p>
<p>(m) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and (ii) risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and
<p>(n) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.</p>

5. Identification of specialists that may be required to be appointed to mitigate negative impacts

- Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
- Biodiversity Specialist
- Surveyer

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The desktop evaluation of the site together with the proposed activity has revealed that the proposed activity might require Environmental Authorisation from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. This all depends on the vegetation on site and how much will be removed. I suggest a site visit in order to determine the extent of the vegetation to be removed and identification of the vegetation on site.

An Oscae permit must be applied for.

An Environmental Assessment Practitioner and other identified specialists will have to be appointed in order to meet all legislative requirements.