



Draft Basic Assessment Report

REHABILITATION OF THE STEENBRAS WATER TREATMENT PLANT ACCESS ROAD, WESTERN CAPE.

City of Cape Town

Submission date: 2026/06/30

Document number: R001008882-00-ZUT-REP-NM-00001-REHABILITATION
OF STEENBRAS WATER TREATMENT PLANT DBAR-0

Revision: 0



DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

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Document Control						
Project name		Rehabilitation of the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant Access Road, Western Cape.				
Document number		R001008882-00-ZUT-REP-NM-00001-REHABILITATION OF STEENBRAS WATER TREATMENT PLANT DBAR-0	Project number		R001008882-00	
Client		City of Cape Town				
Client contact		Nikelwa Silimela nikelwa.silimela@capetown.gov.za	Client reference		N/A	
Rev	Date	Revision details/status	Author	Reviewer	Verifier (if required)	Approver
0	2026/06/29	Draft Basic Assessment Report	S Sibiya	J Mahaba		J Mahaba
Current revision		0				

Approval			
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Title	Environmental Consultant	Title	Manager: Environmental Management

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**Western Cape
Government**

Department of Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

JUNE 2026



BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

JUNE 2026

(For official use only)	
Pre-application Reference Number (if applicable):	
EIA Application Reference Number:	
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)

Project Title: Steenbras Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Access Road Repair

The City of Cape Town (CoCT) proposes the rehabilitation and repair of a flood-damaged section of the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Access Road, referred to as "Slope 1", located on Farm Faure 933. The instability of this slope occurred as a result of flood damage. To address the slope damage and restore safe and reliable access to the WTP; two slope stabilisation options have been considered for the repair and rehabilitation of Slope 1: (i) An Anchored gabion wall and (ii) Terramesh retaining wall. The purpose of assessing these options is to identify the preferred option, based on comparative environmental performance and technical feasibility for the site conditions and the nature of the required repairs of Slope 1.

Zutari (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by CoCT to compile a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for the purpose of Environmental Authorisation for the above-mentioned project and conducting of all specialist studies, as required in terms of the National Environmental Screening Tool, to substantiate the BAR.

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)
The completed Form must be sent via electronic mail to: DEADPEIAAdmin@westerncape.gov.za Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) at: E-mail: DEADPEIAAdmin@westerncape.gov.za Tel: (021) 483-5829 Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) Private Bag X 9086 Cape Town, 8000	The completed Form must be sent via electronic mail to: DEADPEIAAdmin.George@westerncape.gov.za Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) at: E-mail: DEADPEIAAdmin.George@westerncape.gov.za Tel: (044) 814-2006 Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) Private Bag X 6509 George, 6530

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:	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: • 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. 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. 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.
Provide a detailed site development plan / site map (see below) as Appendix B1 to this BAR; and if applicable, all alternative properties and locations.	
Site Plan:	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: • 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): ◦ Watercourses / Rivers / Wetlands ◦ Flood lines (i.e., 1:100 year, 1:50 year and 1:10 year where applicable); ◦ Coastal Risk Zones as delineated for the Western Cape by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("DEA&DP"): ◦ Ridges; ◦ Cultural and historical features/landscapes; ◦ 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 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.
Site photographs	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.
Biodiversity Overlay Map:	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.
Linear activities or development and multiple properties	GPS co-ordinates must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeeshoek 94 WGS84 co-ordinate system. 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. 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.

ACRONYMS

CRR:	Comments and Responses Report
CoCT:	City of Cape Town
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
EMF:	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr:	Environmental Management Programme
HWC:	Heritage Western Cape
IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
NFEPA:	National Freshwater Ecosystem Protection Assessment
NSBA:	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
PPP:	Public Participation Process
SDF:	Spatial Development Framework
TOR:	Terms of Reference
WCBSP:	Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan
WCG:	Western Cape Government
WTP:	Water Treatment Plant

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	N/A
	Appendix A3:	Map with the GPS co-ordinates for linear activities	N/A- This is not a linear development
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;	x
Appendix C:	Photographs		✓
Appendix D:	Biodiversity overlay map		✓
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	Pending PPP
	Appendix E3:	Final Comment from the DWS	Pending PPP
	Appendix E4:	Comment from the DEA: Oceans and Coast	N/A
	Appendix E5:	Comment from the DAFF	N/A
	Appendix E6:	Comment from WCG: Transport and Public Works	N/A
	Appendix E7:	Comment from WCG: DoA	N/A
	Appendix E8:	Comment from WCG: DHS	N/A

	Appendix E9:	Comment from WCG: DoH	N/A
	Appendix E10:	Comment from DEA&DP: Pollution Management	N/A
	Appendix E11:	Comment from DEA&DP: Waste Management	N/A
	Appendix E12:	Comment from DEA&DP: Biodiversity	N/A
	Appendix E13:	Comment from DEA&DP: Air Quality	N/A
	Appendix E14:	Comment from DEA&DP: Coastal Management	N/A
	Appendix E15:	Comment from the local authority	N/A
	Appendix E16:	Confirmation of all services (water, electricity, sewage, solid waste management)	N/A
	Appendix E17:	Comment from the District Municipality	Pending PPP
	Appendix E18:	Copy of an exemption notice	N/A
	Appendix E19	Pre-approval for the reclamation of land	N/A
	Appendix E20:	Proof of agreement/TOR of the specialist studies conducted.	Included in specialist reports
	Appendix E21:	Proof of land use rights	✓
	Appendix E22:	Proof of public participation agreement for linear activities	N/A-project is not linear
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.		Pending PPP
Appendix G:	Specialist Report(s)		✓
Appendix H:	EMPr		
Appendix I:	Screening tool report		✓
Appendix J:	The impact and risk assessment for each alternative		✓
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		✓

Appendix L:	Site Sensitivity Verification Report	✓
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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)
Duplicate this section where there is more than one Proponent Name of Applicant/Proponent: Name of contact person for Applicant/Proponent (if other): Company/ Trading name/State Department/Organ of State: Company Registration Number: Postal address: Telephone: E-mail:	City of Cape Town		
	Michael Killick		
	City of Cape Town		
	N/A		
	2nd Floor, Water and Sanitation Head Office, 8 Voortrekker Road, c/o Voortrekker and Mike Pienaar		
	Cape Town	Postal code: 7530	
	+27(0) 21 400 3620	Cell: N/A	
	Michael.Killick@capetown.gov.za	Fax:	
Company of EAP: EAP name: Postal address: Telephone: E-mail: Qualifications: EAP registration no:	Zutari (Pty) Ltd		
	Silindile Sibiyi		
	PO Box 509		
	George	Postal code: 6530	
	(044) 805 5424	Cell: 078 121 6935	
	Silindile.Sibiyi@zuatri.com	Fax: N/A	
	Bsc Hons. Environmental Science		
2021/3651			
Duplicate this section where there is more than one landowner Name of landowner: Name of contact person for landowner (if other): Postal address: Telephone: E-mail:	Department of Public Works		
	Mothomone Rapudi		
	Private Bag X9027		
	Cape Town	Postal code: 8000	
	N/A	Cell: 066 261 1047	
	Mothomone.Rapudi@dpw.gov.za	Fax: N/A	
Name of Person in control of the land: Name of contact person for person in control of the land: Postal address: Telephone: E-mail:	Department of Public Works		
	Mothomone Rapudi		
	Private Bag X9027		
	Cape Town	Postal code: 8000	
	N/A	Cell: 066 261 1047	
	Mothomone.Rapudi@dpw.gov.za	Fax: N/A	
Duplicate this section where there is more than one Municipal Jurisdiction Municipality in whose area of jurisdiction the proposed activity will fall: Contact person: Postal address: Telephone: E-mail:	City of Cape Town		
	Michael Killick		
	2nd Floor, Water and Sanitation Head Office, 8 Voortrekker Road, c/o Voortrekker and Mike Pienaar		
	Cape Town	Postal code: 7530	
	+27(0) 21 400 3620	Cell: N/A	
	Michael.Killick@capetown.gov.za	Fax: N/A	

SECTION B: CONFIRMATION OF SPECIFIC PROJECT DETAILS AS INCLUDED IN the APPLICATION FORM

1.	Is the proposed development (please tick):	New	✓	Expansion	
2.	Is the proposed site(s) a brownfield or greenfield site? Please explain.				
The site is both a brownfield and greenfield.					
Brownfield: the project entails the rehabilitation of a slope on the existing access road to the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The site has experienced disturbance and is not entirely representative of a natural environmental state. Greenfield: Sections of where the repair and installation of the erosion protection structures is undisturbed indigenous vegetation.					
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):				RE/933 ± 164.85 ha (1,648, 500 m ² m ²
4.2.	Developed footprint of the existing facility and associated infrastructure (if applicable):				±312 m ²
4.3.	Development footprint of the proposed development and associated infrastructure size(s) for all alternatives:				±6530 m ²
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).				
The City of Cape Town (CoCT) proposes the rehabilitation and repair of a flood-damaged section of the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Access Road, referred to as "Slope 1", located on Farm Faure 933.					
The instability of this slope occurred as a result of flood damage. To address the slope damage and restore safe and reliable access to the WTP and the public access to the Steenbras Lookout Point.					

To address the damage two slope stabilisation options have been considered for the repair and rehabilitation of Slope 1: (i) An Anchored gabion wall and (ii) Terramesh retaining wall. The purpose of assessing these options is to identify the preferred option, based on comparative environmental performance and technical feasibility for the site conditions and the nature of the required repairs of Slope 1. The erosion protection structure will be approximately 6500m².

Preferred Alternative: Anchored Gabion Wall

This option involves a gabion wall founded 5 m from the road edge. To stabilize the wall on the steep slope, 25 mm to 32 mm steel anchors are to be installed, extending 6 m to 9 m into the underlying rock. Minimal disturbance to the existing road is expected and limited backfill will be required behind the wall. The gabion baskets can either be left exposed with a hand-placed stone finish or be grouted to achieve a solid concrete-like appearance. The wall is expected to be approximately 5 m high based on the ground profile at the time of the investigation. This option is considered because of its natural integration with the surrounding environment and that allow for permeability and vegetation growth over time.

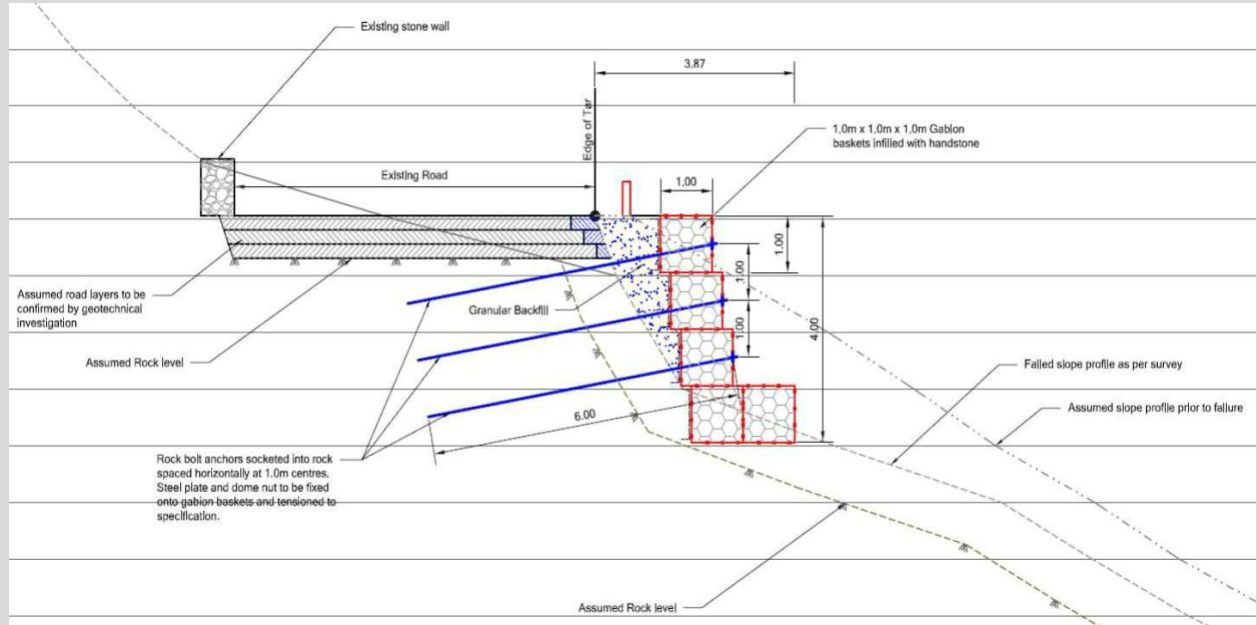


Figure 1: Anchored gabion wall concept (Ingerop, 2024)

Alternative 1: Terramesh Retaining Wall

This option involves using Terramesh baskets to build a retaining structure along the road edge. Terramesh baskets typically provide increased stability when compared with traditional gabion baskets due to the welded tail reinforcement. A portion of the existing roadway will need to be demolished to bench the 2 m long reinforcement tail into the slope, requiring lateral support to prevent destabilisation of the road. Excavation will pass through the talus under burden and proper shoring will be necessary. The final height of the Terramesh wall is expected to be between 4 m and 5 m based on the ground profile at the time of the investigation.

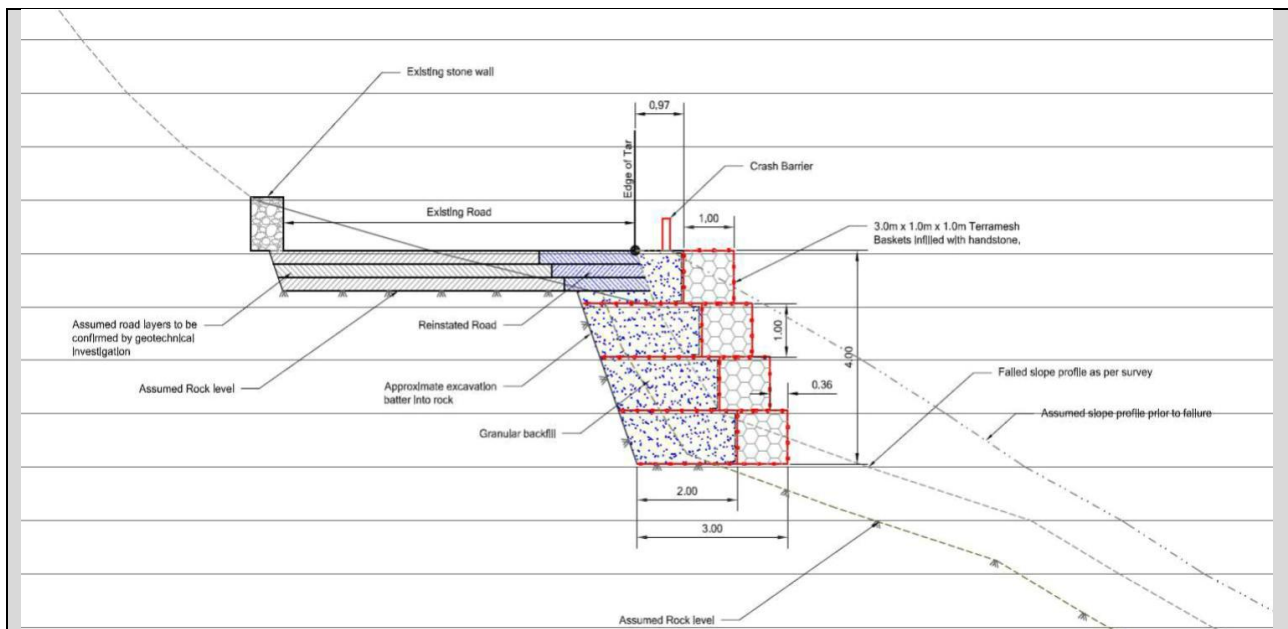


Figure 2: Terramesh retaining wall concept (Ingerop, 2024)

Based on the site conditions and constraints, the Anchored gabion wall has been identified as the preferred alternative for the rehabilitation and repair of slope 1.

4.5. Indicate how access to the proposed site(s) will be obtained for all alternatives.

Access to the proposed slope 1 rehabilitation area will be through the Steenbras Pass Road which can be accessed via Faure Marine Drive (R44) at the bottom of the site area.

4.6.	SG Digit code(s) of the proposed site(s) for all alternatives:	C	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
4.7.	Coordinates of the proposed site(s) for all alternatives:																					
	Latitude (S)							34°				10'				38.03"						
	Longitude (E)							18°				50'				18.39"						

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:QA"). 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.	
National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998 as amended)	An Environmental Impact Assessment is being undertaken in terms of Chapter 5 of NEMA using the 2017 EIA regulations.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)	The identification of the on-site vegetation and the ecosystem status associated with the vegetation is undertaken in terms of this Act. This Act also applies to the control and management of Alien Invasive Species (AIS), which includes animals and vegetation.
National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)	The proposed project is located within a watercourse. A General Authorisation is currently being applied for with the Department of Water and Sanitation.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)	This Act applies for the removal and control of alien invasive vegetation, protection of water resources and the prevention of soil erosion.
Western Cape Biodiversity Act (Act 6 of 2021)	The purpose of the Act is to protect biodiversity in the Western Cape. It regulates activities that may impact biodiversity including development projects. The potential impacts on biodiversity for the proposed project have been assessed. The proposed project is located within a terrestrial CBA.

4. Policies

Explain which policies were considered and how the proposed activity or development complies and responds to these policies.	
Cape Town Municipal Spatial Development Framework, January 2023	The proposed rehabilitation area falls within the Helderberg District Plan Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Environmental Management Framework (EMF), so according to the EMF the site area falls within a conservation area. Therefore, all relevant authorisations/permits need to be in place before the rehabilitation activities commence.
City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan, July 2022 to 3 June 2027	As part of the CoCT Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2022-2027) one of the objectives is to enhance maintenance programmes relating to roads, bridges and stormwater infrastructure. The rehabilitation of the Steenbras WTP Access Road forms part of the proposed maintenance programmes.
City of Cape Town Helderberg District Integrated EMF, January 2023	The proposed rehabilitation area falls within the Helderberg District Plan Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Environmental Management Framework (EMF), so according to the EMF the site area falls within a conservation area. Therefore, all relevant authorisations/permits need to be in place before the rehabilitation activities commence.
City of Cape Town Climate Change Policy, 2017	The policy requires that all City-led projects or programmes have incorporated climate change considerations into their design and implementation. The proposed project will include the installation of erosion protection structures designed to protect Slope 1 from potential future flood damage.

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 Environmental Management Plans (2005)	An EMPr has been included with this Basic Assessment to provide practical and implementable actions to ensure that the development maintains sustainability and minimise impacts through all its phases. The document is drafted as per the Guidelines and requirements of NEMA.
Guideline for Public Participation (2013)	The PPP for this process is based on this Guideline and also includes any updated regulations.
Guideline on Alternatives (2013)	Feasible and reasonable alternatives must be considered alongside the development proposal in order to ensure the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO). These Guidelines have been used in their consideration.
Guideline on Need & Desirability (2013)	Need & Desirability refers to the temporal and spatial need of an area for a specific development. This Guideline was used to define the requirements and implications of Need & Desirability.

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

- Site sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed.
- Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial biodiversity
- Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial plant species.
- Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on aquatic biodiversity.
- Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on heritage

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.
12	The development of – (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 m²; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 m² or more; where such development occurs – (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 m of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse – excluding – (aa) the development of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; (bb) where such development activities are related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies; (cc) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or activity 14 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies; (dd) where such development occurs within an urban area; (ee) where such development occurs within existing roads, road reserves or railway line reserves; or (ff) the development of temporary infrastructure or structures where such infrastructure or structures will be removed within 6 weeks of the commencement of the development and where indigenous vegetation will not be cleared.	The proposed rehabilitation of slope 1 of the Steenbras (WTP) access road will have erosion protection structures with a physical footprint of more than 100m². The erosion protection structures are located within a watercourse.
19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 m³ into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 m³ 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 the 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	The proposed rehabilitation of slope 1 will entail the infilling, deposition, removal of more than 10m³ from a watercourse.

	(e) where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies.	
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.
12	The clearance of an area of 300 m² or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. i. Western Cape i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 m inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuarine functional zone, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas; iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning; or v. On land designated for protection or conservation purposes in an Environmental Management Framework adopted in the prescribed manner, or a Spatial Development Framework adopted by the MEC or Minister	The proposed rehabilitation of slope 1 of the Steenbras WTP access road will entail the clearance of more than 300m ² of the Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos.
14	The development of: i. Dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square meters; or ii. Infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square meters or more. i. Western Cape ii. Outside urban areas: (a) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies. (b) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas. (c) World Heritage Sites. (d) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority. (e) Sites or areas listed in terms of an international convention. (f) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans. (g) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or (h) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determine	The proposed repair of slope 1 will entail the construction of erosion protection structures (Anchored Gabion Wall) with a footprint of approximately 6500 m ² . Slope 1 is located within a Critical Biodiversity Area as identified in the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSPP).
Note: - 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.
N/A	N/A	N/A

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.
N/A	N/A	N/A

SECTION E: PLANNING CONTEXT AND NEED AND DESIRABILITY

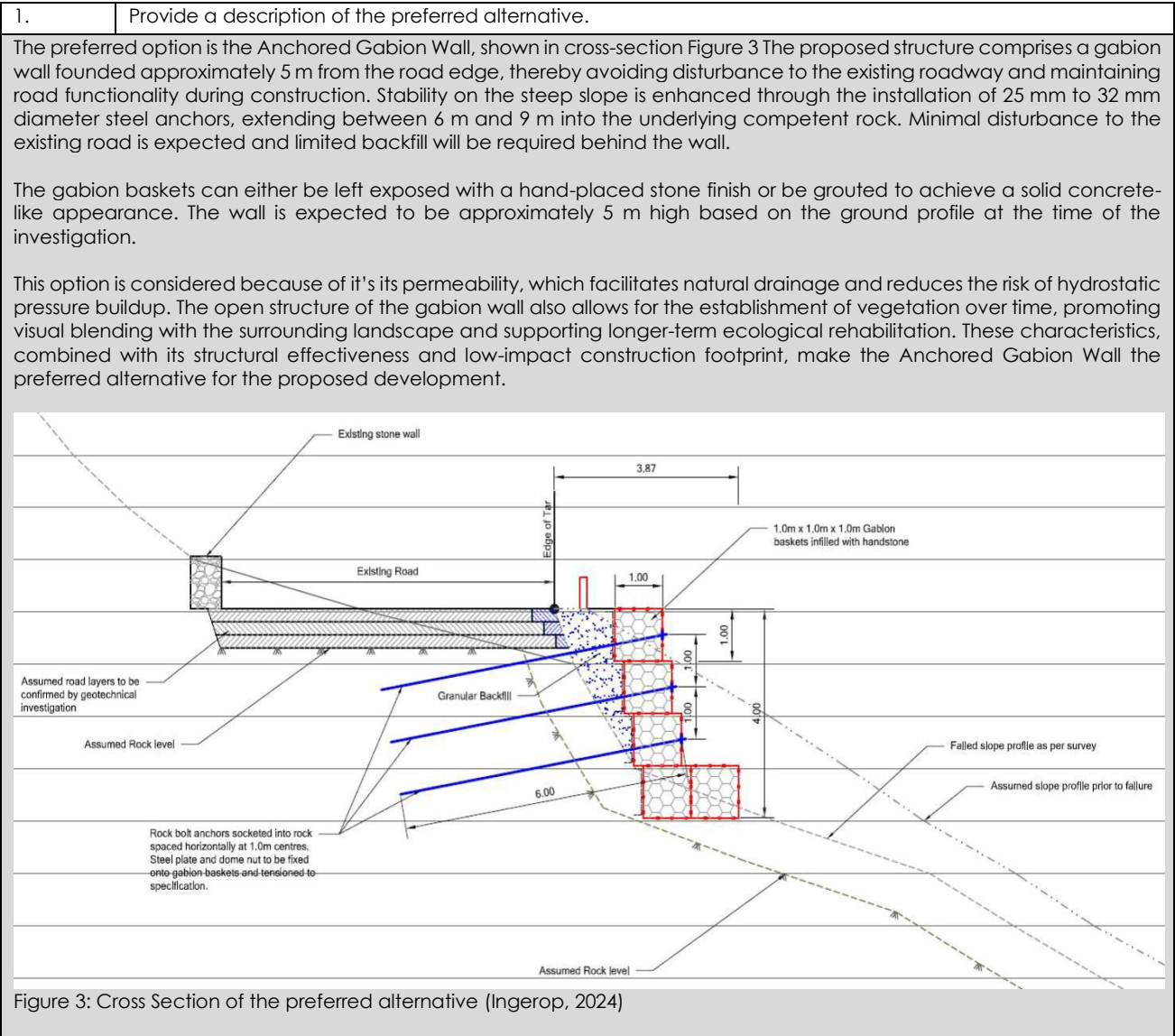




Figure 4: Example of anchored gabion wall structure. Source: Gabion baskets, 2026

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.
The current zoning Open Space 1 (OS1) allows for utility services. This road is the only access to the Steenbras WTP which provides an essential service (water) to the residents of the CoCT. It is also the only access to the Steenbras lookout point which is a tourist attraction.	
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.
There are no conflicts with existing approvals.	
4.	Explain how the proposed development will be in line with the following?
4.1	The Provincial Spatial Development Framework.
The more recent PSDF (2014) highlights that investment in infrastructure (including maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure) is needed to bring about the desired urban spatial transitions envisaged in the PSDF. The proposed project is in line with the PSDF as it would support infrastructure maintenance.	
4.2	The Integrated Development Plan of the local municipality.
The proposed section of the road to be rehabilitated is the only access road to the Steenbras WTP. The Steenbras WTP provides water to areas of Newlands, Wynberg, Gordons Bay, Strand, Somerset West, and some areas of Cape Town central.	
The rehabilitation of the damaged area of the access road will allow the CoCT to access the WTP to monitor and maintain the WTP infrastructure which provides a basic service (water). The CoCT is responsible for the treatment and reticulation of water to residents of Cape Town. One of the City of Cape Town's objectives is to provide improved access to quality and reliable basic services, the road to be repaired is the only access road to the WTP.	
The rehabilitation of Slope 1 is important in supporting tourism and public access objectives of the City of Cape Town, as the road closure currently prevents public access to the Steenbras Lookout Point. This viewpoint is a notable scenic destination, offering panoramic views of the Steenbras coastline, Gordon's Bay along the mountain slopes, and the broader Somerset West lowlands. Restoring access to this location would reinstate an important recreational asset and enhance the area's attractiveness to visitors.	
4.3.	The Spatial Development Framework of the local municipality.
The proposed project will be in line with City of Cape Town's SDF as it will be improving the basic services that will benefit the municipality and those living within the area.	
4.4.	The Environmental Management Framework applicable to the area.
The proposed repair on the Steenbras WTP access road (Slope 1) intersects with the Helderberg District Plan Environmental Management Framework. It is aligned with the EMF through Awareness of environmental sensitivities (e.g., watercourses, slope stability, biodiversity) even within the planning and design phase of the project.	
5.	Explain how comments from the relevant authorities and/or specialist(s) with respect to biodiversity have influenced the proposed development.

N/A-Comments will be received during the public participation process. The comments will be incorporated into the final BAR.

6. Explain how the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (including the guidelines in the handbook) has influenced the proposed development.

Figure 5 shows that the rehabilitation area (Slope 1) is located within CBA1: Terrestrial according to the 2023 WCBSP data on Cape Fram Mapper.



Figure 5: Critical Biodiversity Area within the project area

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP) and guidelines in the handbook have been applied to the proposed development through the minimisation of ecological impacts. As the site falls within a Critical Biodiversity Area 1 (CBA1), the project design has been adapted to avoid disturbance of natural habitat as far as possible and to ensure compatibility with biodiversity conservation objectives. Specialist input was obtained to align the project layout and mitigation measures with the WCBSP guidelines, thereby supporting the long-term maintenance of ecological processes within the area.

7. Explain how the proposed development is in line with the intention/purpose of the relevant zones as defined in the ICMA.

N/A- The proposed project not located within a coastal zone.

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.

There are no changes to the screening tool report submitted with the application form.

9. Explain how the proposed development will optimise vacant land available within an urban area.

The proposed project entails the repair/rehabilitation of Slope 1 on the existing Steenbras WTP Access Road. Therefore, the project will not optimise the use of vacant land within the CoCT.

10. Explain how the proposed development will optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure.

The proposed project will make use of a section of the existing road that does not require repair.

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).

The proposed project will not require any additional service capacity, as it is limited to road repairs and does not necessitate the provision of electricity, water, or waste services.

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.

Please see Appendix K.

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.

N/A-The activity is not linear.

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

The PPP for the project complies with the requirements of the Environmental Regulation 41 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) -

- Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of the site where the activity to which the application relates is or is to be undertaken; and
- Giving written notice, in any manner provided for in section 47D of the NEMA, to –
 - the occupiers of the site and, if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;
 - (the municipality (Local and District Municipality) which has jurisdiction in the area;
 - Any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
 - any other party as required by the Competent Authority;
- Placing an advertisement in -
 - one local newspaper; or

Using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the Department, in those instances where a person is desirous of but unable to participate in the process due to— (i) illiteracy;(ii) disability; or (iii) any other disadvantage.

The PPP for the project will comply with the regulations stated above. It will be undertaken as follows:

- No pre-application PPP was undertaken.
- A Site notice will be fixed at a location where the public had the best chance of viewing the notice.
- No alternative sites that warrant a site notice placed at any other location were considered.
- Notification will be given to all relevant parties as per the requirements of the EIA Regulations.
- An advertisement will be placed in 'Distrikspost' local newspaper.
- The newspaper will comply with the minimum requirements of the Regulations and informed the public of the availability of the Draft BAR 30-day review and comment period, the comment period date, to whom and how to submit comments.
- One hard copy of the Draft BAR will be lodged at the Gordons Bay Library, this is the closest library to the project.
- A register of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) is being maintained.

A Comments and Responses Report will be maintained for the project and will be submitted together with the Final BAR for decision-making.

Proof of PPP is included in Appendix F.

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

It is proposed that the following State Departments would be considered as part of the BA process:

- Breede Olifants Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA)
- Western Cape Government, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
- Western Cape Government, Department of Agriculture-Land Use Management
- Heritage Western Cape/SAHRA
- CapeNature
- City of Cape Town (various departments)
- Western Cape Government, Department of Public works
- Western Cape Government, Department of Infrastructure
- Ward Councillor

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

Not applicable

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

Pending PPP

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.

Pending PPP

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
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1.2.	Provide the name and or company who conducted the specialist study.
Not Applicable	
1.3.	Indicate above which aquifer your proposed development will be located and explain how this has influenced your proposed development.
Not Applicable	
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.
Not Applicable	

2. Surface water

2.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	✓YES	NO
2.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.	Toni Belcher-BlueScience	
2.3.	Explain how the presence of watercourse(s) and/or wetlands on the property(ies) has influenced your proposed development.		

The watercourse at Slope 1 is in a largely natural ecological condition with the only impact being the road infrastructure. The ecological importance of the watercourse is low as it does not have significant aquatic habitat or biota associated with it. The sensitivity of the watercourse is high from an erosion perspective but not from an ecological perspective. There is no wetland habitat at the site, red polygon in (Figure 6).

The alignment and height of the gabion walls have been designed to follow the natural profile of the watercourse in order to prevent unnecessary widening, deepening, or diversion of flows. Construction activities will be limited to the minimum footprint required for stabilisation, and the works will occur within the already disturbed area of the bank to avoid additional clearance of vegetation.

The following mitigation measures have been proposed for the development:

- No deepening of the watercourse beyond the original, pre-damage determined thalweg, unless such deepening is directly related to the natural improved functioning and condition of such a watercourse.
- Repairs and maintenance should as far as possible will be undertaken within the dry season.

Overall, the presence of the watercourse has required a sensitive engineering approach that prioritises bank stabilisation while protecting the ecological integrity and the hydrological system.

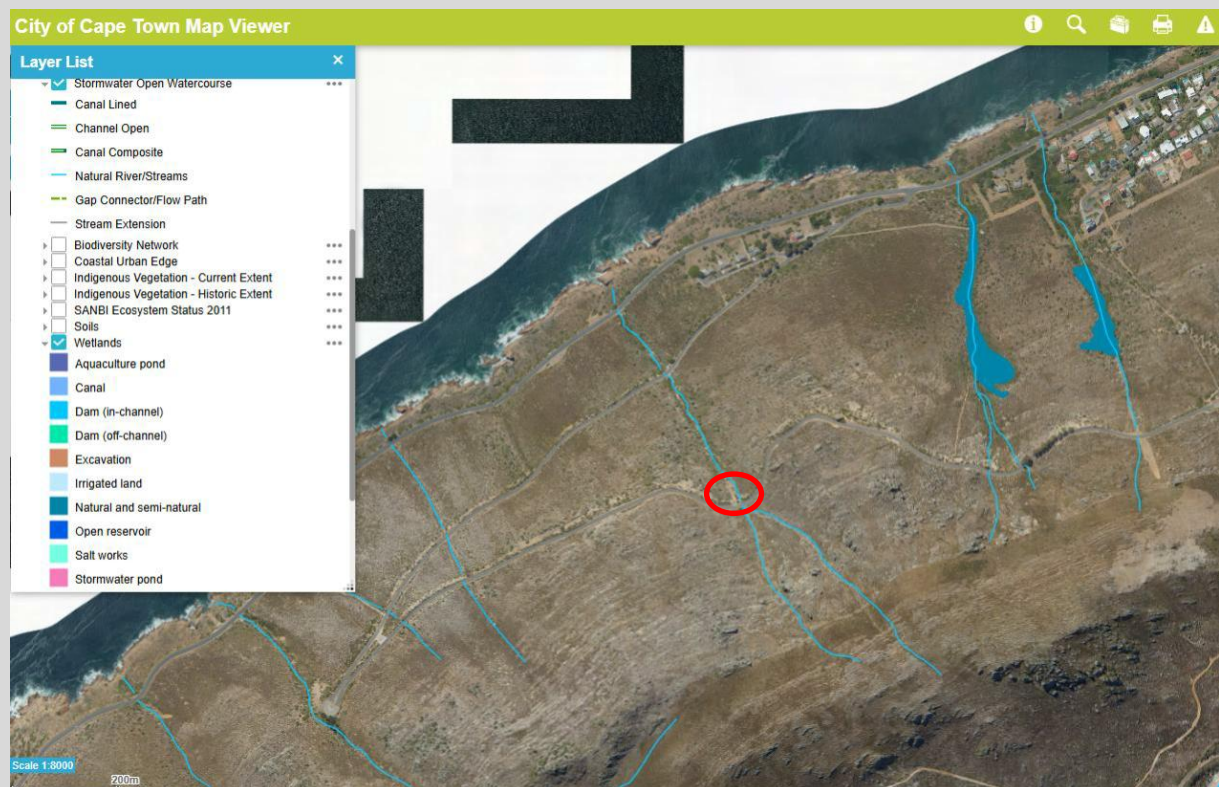


Figure 6: City of Cape Town watercourse and Wetlands Mapping for the area (Red polygon) (City of Cape Town Map Viewer)

3. Coastal Environment

3.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	YES	✓NO
3.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.		
	Not Applicable- The proposed project does not fall within a coastal area.		
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.		
	Not Applicable- The proposed project does not fall within a coastal area.		
3.4.	Explain how estuary management plans (if applicable) has influenced the proposed development.		
	Not Applicable- The proposed project does not fall within a coastal area.		
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.		
	Not Applicable- The proposed project does not fall within a coastal area.		

4. Biodiversity

4.1.	Were specialist studies conducted?	✓YES	NO
4.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist studies.		
	Paul Emms-Botanical Capensis and Adam Labuschagne		
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.		
	The study area was visited on 25 July 2025. The site was surveyed by the botanical specialist in foot using a meandering transecting method. The sample waypoints and survey tracks were recorded. The following sources of information were used to inform the proposed development: National Vegetation Map (Mucina & Rutherford 2006; SANBI 2024 update) - Identified the site as Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (KSF). - This vegetation type is listed as Critically Endangered in the Revised National List of Threatened Ecosystems (2022). - Triggered the need for a full botanical assessment and careful consideration of footprint minimisation, since any disturbance in Critically Endangered vegetation is highly significant. Google Earth and QGIS - Habitats were mapped in the field using a Samsung Galaxy S22 Ultra with Google Earth and waypoints. These were subsequently refined in QGIS 3.34 and Google Earth Pro. Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP 2023) - Mapped the site as CBA 1 (Critical Biodiversity Area), requiring strict avoidance of habitat loss. - Guided the choice of the anchored gabion wall over the Terramesh option, as it has a smaller footprint and allows vegetation recovery. Cape Town Biodiversity Spatial Plan (CTBSP 2025) - Provided finer-scale mapping of biodiversity priorities within the municipal area. - Confirmed the site's role in maintaining ecological connectivity along the mountain slope. - Led to the inclusion of No-Go zones and buffers around intact vegetation patches and SCC populations. SANBI Red List of South African Plants (2009, continuously updated) - Identified several Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) in and adjacent to the footprint (<i>Leucospermum bolusii</i>, <i>Serruria elongata</i>, <i>Muraltia thunbergii</i>). - Required a Plant Species Specialist Assessment and implementation of search-and-rescue protocols for SCC individuals.		



Figure 7: The study area superimposed on a portion of The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (SANBI, 2024)

Based on the site visit, the vegetation is typical of the KSF communities that occur along Clarence Drive, with an abundance of graminoids (mostly restioids), ericoid shrubs, and larger, waist- to head-high scattered sclerophyllous shrubs and proteoids. Restioids are the most abundant plant group. Dominant species include *Erica serrata*, *Cliffortia carinata*, *Mastersiella digitata*, *Thamnochortus* sp., and *Willdenowia* sp. Species of Conservation Concern include the two proteoids *Leucospermum bolusii* (Vulnerable) and *Serruria elongata* (Near Threatened), and the small shrub *Wimmerella arabidea* (Near Threatened). Species associated with small pools in the stream include *Plecostachys polifolia*, *Erica distorta*, and *Drosera trinervia* (Figure 9, Figure 11, and Figure 12). Some noteworthy dryland species include *Heeria argentea*, *Protea laurifolia*, and *Saltera sarcocolla*.

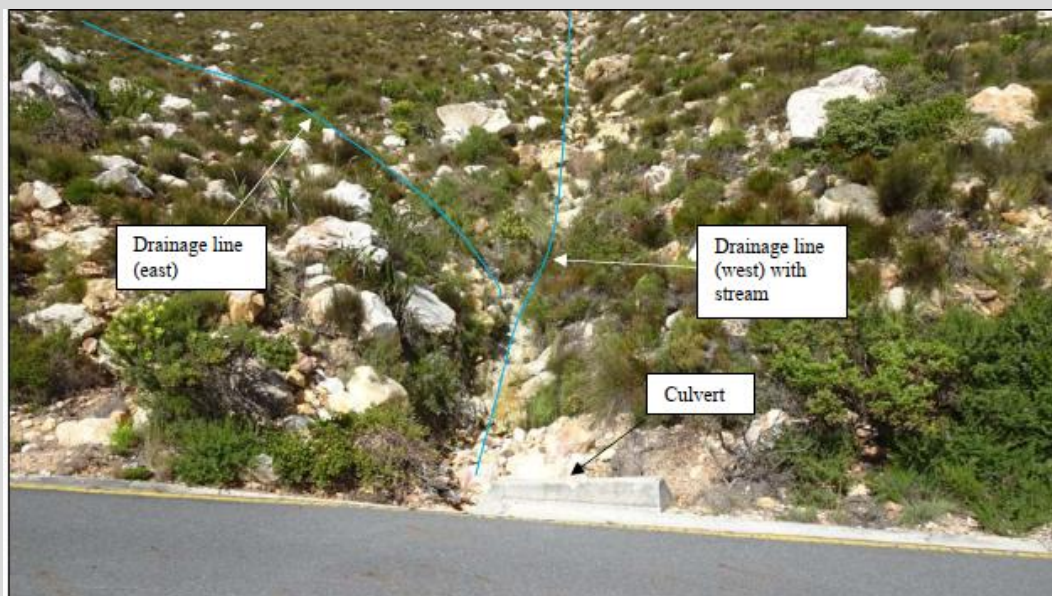


Figure 8: The vegetation upslope of the road showing intact vegetation and the two drainage lines (Capensis, 2025).



Figure 9: Small pool located along the stream with wet-associated species on the edge (Capensis, 2025)



Figure 10: Intact vegetation on the left of the image and eroded sparse vegetation on the edge of the eroded areas with some bush clumps (Capensis, 2025).



Figure 11: High number of the vulnerable *Leucospermum bolusii* at waypoint 014 (34°10'37.53"S; 18°50'17.39"E) (Capensis, 2025)



Figure 12: Several *Heeria argentea* trees on the lower end of the site at waypoint 018 (34°10'36.84"S; 18°50'17.32"E) (Capensis, 2025).

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.
The WCBSP's specific objectives are to: Serve as the primary source of biodiversity information for all land use planning and decision-making in the Western Cape, to be used in conjunction with information from other sectors. - The WCBSP was used by the EAP and the specialists in considering the biodiversity information applicable to the proposed rehabilitation of slope 1. Ensure that the Western Cape's ecological infrastructure is maintained, ecosystem fragmentation and loss is avoided, and the resilience of ecosystems and human communities to the impacts of climate change is strengthened. - By selecting the Anchored Gabion Wall option, disturbance is minimized compared to the Terramesh alternative. This design allows permeability and vegetation regrowth, ensuring that ecological processes such as drainage, soil stabilization, and plant succession remain functional.	

- Drainage lines and intact fynbos patches are designated as **No-Go Areas**, consistent with WCBSP's requirement to safeguard ecological infrastructure.
- Anchored Gabion wall supports vegetation regrowth and slope stability.

Provide a spatial framework for environmentally sustainable development and resource use.

- Overlay of Biodiversity Layers: The WCBSP maps were used to identify CBAs and ESAs within and around the project footprint. This ensured that construction activities were aligned with areas of lower sensitivity, while high-value ecological zones were avoided.

Inform municipalities and other land use planners and regulators about spatial biodiversity priorities in order to promote the wise management of biodiversity, and to streamline and monitor land use decision-making.

- By documenting ecological sensitivities and mitigation measures, the BAR provides municipalities with a transparent basis for implementing the project while safeguarding biodiversity priorities.

Focus on-the-ground conservation and restoration action in biodiversity priority areas, thus supporting CapeNature in implementing its biodiversity mandate, including working with landowners to consolidate and expand the provincial protected area network.

- The project area falls within Critically Endangered KSF a biodiversity priority area identified in the WCBSP. This triggered a requirement for careful design (Anchored Gabion wall) and mitigation to ensure vegetation regrowth of indigenous KSF.

Mainstream biodiversity conservation into the daily activities of a range of development and production sectors whose primary business is not biodiversity conservation, thus promoting greater synergy between biodiversity conservation and development through implementation of the WCBSP.

- The selection of the Anchored Gabion Wall over the Terramesh alternative was not only a technical decision but also a biodiversity-conscious one based on the smaller required footprint for the Anchored Gabion Wall. The gabion wall will allow for vegetation regrowth and permeability; the engineering solution integrates ecological restoration into routine road rehabilitation.
- The rehabilitation reduces erosion risk and strengthens slope stability, which benefits both biodiversity (habitat integrity) and human communities (climate resilience, water regulation).

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP) and guidelines in the handbook have been applied to the proposed development through the minimisation of ecological impacts. As the site falls within a Critical Biodiversity Area 1 (CBA1), the project design has been adapted to avoid disturbance of natural habitat as far as possible and to ensure compatibility with biodiversity conservation objectives. Specialist input was obtained to align the project layout and mitigation measures with the WCBSP guidelines, thereby supporting the long-term maintenance of ecological processes within the area.

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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According to the WCBSP (2023) (**Figure 13**), Slope 1 falls within Critically Endangered KSF and the aquatic features as part of an (ESA 1: Aquatic) within a Strategic Water Source Area (Boland). These classifications highlight the importance of maintaining ecological infrastructure, avoiding fragmentation, and safeguarding water regulation functions. On the terrestrial side, the presence of intact fynbos patches and sensitive drainage lines required the project footprint to be constrained to already disturbed areas, with **No-Go Areas** mapped and buffers applied. All areas outside the footprint are no-go areas for the projec.

The choice of the Anchored Gabion Wall over the Terramesh alternative was directly influenced by the WCBSP, as it minimizes excavation, allows permeability, and supports vegetation regrowth, thereby maintaining ecological processes and biodiversity connectivity. On the aquatic side, although the minor watercourses at Slope 1 are of low ecological importance, they are highly erosion sensitive. The WCBSP category therefore guided the inclusion of mitigation measures such as indigenous re-vegetation, erosion control, alien plant clearing, and careful management of pollutants and construction practices. Together, these measures ensure that both terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity priorities are mainstreamed into the engineering solution, aligning infrastructure repair with conservation objectives and strengthening the resilience of ecosystems and human communities to climate change.



Figure 13: WBCSP Map of the Steenbras WTP Access Road Rehabilitation Area

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.
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The proposed development is not located within a protected area.

4.7.	Explain how the presence of fauna on and adjacent to the proposed development has influenced your proposed development.
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According to the Faunal Assessment (2026), no species of conservation concern were confirmed on the site, however the habitat at the site is deemed likely to 13 SCC, including one species identified by the Screening Tool (*Verreaux's Eagle Aquila verreauxii*). Due to the presence of habitat deemed likely to support SCC, an impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the effect of the proposed rehabilitation on potential and SCC. The presence of fauna has not had any impact on the proposed activity, however mitigation measures to minimise impacts on Fauna have been included in the EMPr.

5. Geographical Aspects

Explain whether any geographical aspects will be affected and how has this influenced the proposed activity or development.

Topography

- Earthworks can alter slopes, gradients, and natural landforms.
- May cause erosion or slope instability if not properly managed.

Soils and Geology

- Soil disturbance during excavation and compaction.

- Risk of soil erosion, sedimentation of nearby stream.

Hydrology and Drainage

- Changes to natural water flow patterns due to culverts and erosion protection structures.
- Potential impacts on stream.

Vegetation and Land Cover

- Removal of roadside vegetation and disturbance of natural habitats.
- Risk of invasive species spreading along disturbed road verges.

The Anchored Gabion Wall option is preferred over the Terramesh alternative specifically because it is better suited to the steep slope and fragile soils, allowing permeability, capturing soil, and supporting indigenous vegetation regrowth. This approach ensures that slope stabilization is achieved while maintaining ecological processes and water regulation functions, thereby aligning the development with both engineering requirements and biodiversity conservation priorities.

6. Heritage Resources

6.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	✓YES	NO
6.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.		
	Dr Jayson Orton-ASHA Consulting		
6.3.	Explain how areas that contain sensitive heritage resources have influenced the proposed development.		
	No sensitive heritage resources have been identified on site by the heritage specialist.		

7. 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.	
Please refer to Appendix E1 for the outcome of the NID:	
No cultural or historically significant elements have been identified. In response to the Notification of Intent to Develop, Heritage Western Cape responded that:	
<i>"HWC noted that the proposed rehabilitation and repair of the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant access road on Farm 933, Steenbras Water Treatment Plant, Helderberg does not trigger Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 (1999)".</i>	

8. 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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The proposed project falls within the Helderberg District, which according to the 2018 EMF, comprises the second smallest population of the overall metropolitan at 6.39%. The population of the Helderberg District is estimated at 281 077 people.

(Figure 14) below provides a summary of the population, average household size, age distribution, annual household income and the unemployment rate in the Helderberg district.

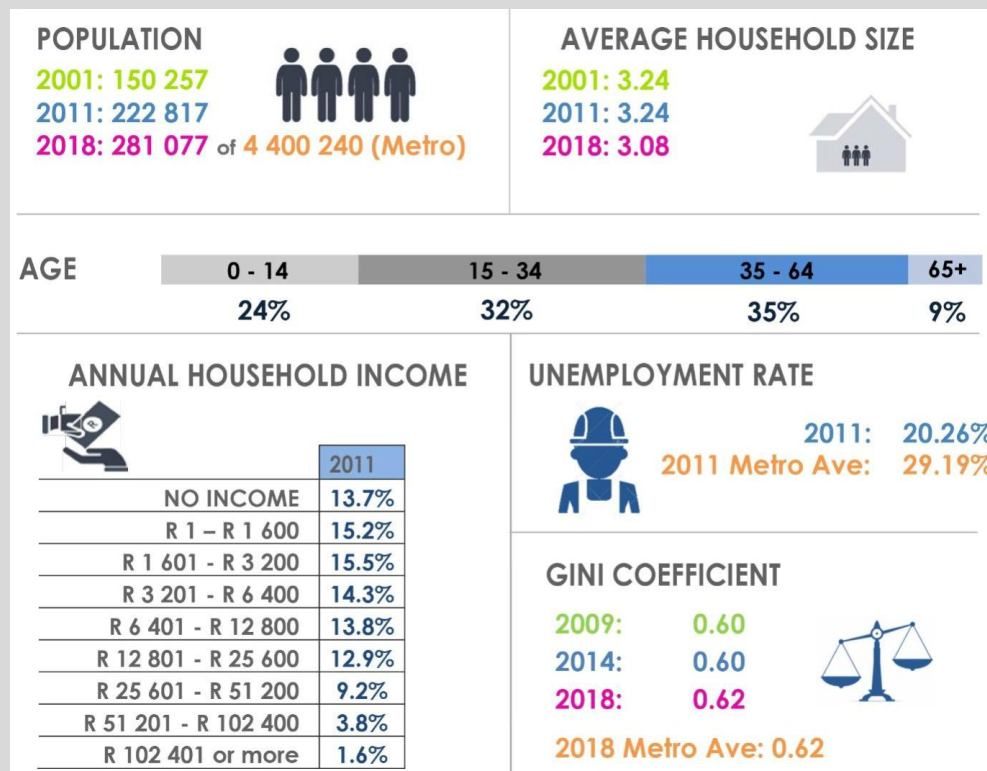


Figure 14: Overview of key demographics statistics in the Helderberg District (Census, 2001; Census, 2011; CCT roof count, 2018; HIS Markit, 2019)

8.2.	Explain the socio-economic value/contribution of the proposed development.
The access road requiring repair serves as the only route to the Steenbras lookout point, a designated tourist attraction. Currently, access is restricted because of damage to the road. Due to safety concerns, the CoCT cannot allow access (to the public) at this stage.	
8.3.	Explain what social initiatives will be implemented by applicant to address the needs of the community and to uplift the area.
The proposed project is not located within a residential area. So, there may be temporary jobs created during the construction phase of the project. The residents of the nearest residential area will be considered for the temporary jobs.	
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.
It is not expected that the proposed development will have any significant negative impacts on people's health in terms of noise, odours or visual characteristics.	
The road repairs are currently in line with the characteristics of the site.	

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.	
The proposed project which entails the repair of a section of the damaged Steenbras WTP access road, is located on the Remaining Extent of Faure Marine Drive 933 (RE/933). The damaged road provides critical access to the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant, a strategic water supply facility for the Gordon's Bay area.	
Provide a description of any other property and site alternatives investigated.	
No alternative properties were assessed, as the scope of the project is limited to the rehabilitation of an existing section of road. The proposed intervention specifically addresses flood-related damage to the Steenbras WTP Access Road.	

Provide a motivation for the preferred property and site alternative including the outcome of the site selectin matrix.	
The project is confined to the repair of an existing section of the Steenbras WTP Access Road (Slope 1) that was damaged by floods. No alternative properties were considered, as the intervention is site-specific and directly linked to restoring safe access to critical municipal infrastructure.	
Provide a full description of the process followed to reach the preferred alternative within the site.	
Not applicable- There was no selection process due to the nature of the project, which entails the repair of a section of a damaged road.	
Provide a detailed motivation if no property and site alternatives were considered.	
Not applicable due to the nature of the project. Please see responses above.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the property and site alternatives will have on the environment.	
Positive: • The proposed repair will allow for the road to opened to the public again, the public will be able to access the Steenbras Lookout Point again after years. • Soil and slope stabilisation of the area that was damaged by floods. • Potential for climate-resilient design of the erosion protection structures. • Improved drainage of the small stream located on the damaged slope. Negative: • Clearance of some vegetation in the area to accommodate the erosion protection structure. • Machinery and vehicles generate air and noise pollution during the construction phase of the project. • Soil disturbance during the construction phase of the project	
1.2.	Activity alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.
Provide a description of the preferred activity alternative.	
The preferred activity alternative entails the repair of the damaged section of the road. The road was damaged by a storm.	
Provide a description of any other activity alternatives investigated.	
No other activity alternatives were investigated for the proposed project. This is due to the nature of the project which entails the repair of a damaged section of the Steenbras WTP Access Road.	
Provide a motivation for the preferred activity alternative.	
A section of the Steenbras access road leading up to the Steenbras WTP and the lookout point was damaged during floods, thus the road remains closed to the public. The proposed project will entail the repair of the damaged section of the access road, therefore allowing the public and tourists to access the lookout point.	
Provide a detailed motivation if no activity alternatives exist.	
No activity alternatives exist due to the nature of the project.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the activity alternatives will have on the environment.	
Positive: • Soil and slope stabilisation of the area that was damaged by floods. • Potential for climate-resilient design of the erosion protection structures. • Improved drainage of the small stream located on the damaged slope. Negative: • Vegetation Clearance and Habitat Loss during the road repairs and construction of the erosion protection structures. • Machinery and vehicles generate air and noise pollution during the construction phase of the project. • Soil disturbance during the construction phase of the project.	
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.	
The preferred alternative for the repair of the damaged section of road at Steenbras is the construction of an Anchored Gabion Wall. This alternative is considered the most appropriate solution as it provides effective stabilisation of the road embankment while maintaining a relatively small construction footprint and limiting the extent of earthworks required. This is particularly beneficial in a constrained and environmentally sensitive setting, where minimising disturbance to the surrounding area is a key consideration. The anchored gabion wall (Figure 15) offers both structural stability and flexibility, enabling it to perform well under conditions of localised settlement or minor ground movement. The inclusion of anchors enhances the wall's ability to resist lateral loads and improves the overall stability of the embankment supporting the roadway. In addition, the modular nature of the system allows for practical construction under constrained site conditions and can reduce the duration and disruption associated with the repair works. An important benefit of the gabion wall system is its permeability, which allows water to pass through the structure and promotes natural drainage, see Figure 16 and Figure 17 for examples of gabion walls. This reduces the build-up of hydrostatic pressure	

behind the wall and lowers the risk of erosion and water-induced instability. As a result, the system not only addresses the immediate failure risk but also contributes to the long-term resilience of the road infrastructure.

From an environmental perspective, this option is preferred because it reduces the need for extensive excavation, slope reshaping, and vegetation clearance. It therefore limits construction-related impacts and is more easily integrated into the existing landscape. Considering its technical suitability, environmental advantages, constructability, and lower maintenance requirements, the anchored gabion wall is regarded as the preferred alternative for the Steenbras WTP access road repair.

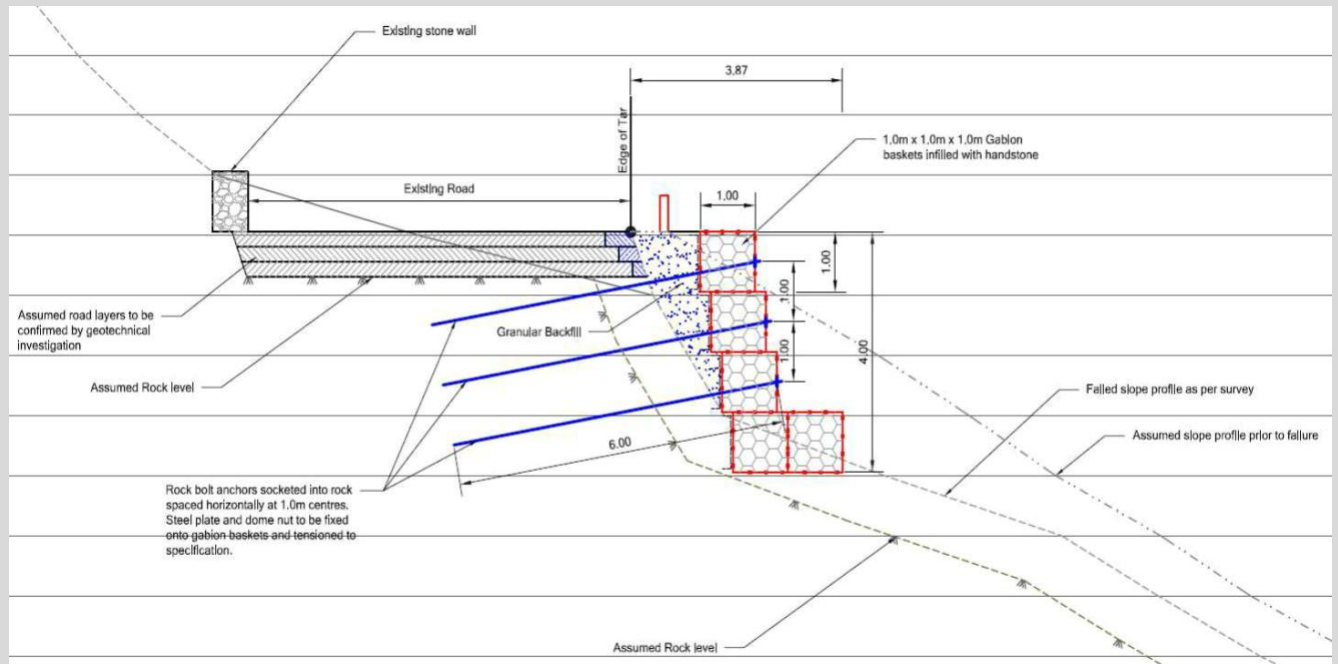


Figure 15: Cross-section of the proposed anchored gabion wall (Ingerop, 2024)



Figure 16: Example of gabion structures. Source: (Gabion Baskets, 2026)



Figure 17: Example of gabion structures. Source: (Gabion Baskets, 2026)

Provide a description of any other design or layout alternatives investigated.

Two technically feasible alternatives were assessed for the repair and stabilisation of the damaged road section at Steenbras, namely the construction of an anchored gabion wall and the use of a terramesh retaining wall concept. Both alternatives were evaluated in terms of engineering feasibility, environmental impact, constructability, long-term stability, maintenance requirements, and cost implications.

Provide a motivation for the preferred design or layout alternative.

The preferred alternative is the construction of an anchored gabion wall. This option is considered the most appropriate solution for the site-specific conditions, as it provides effective structural support to stabilise the road embankment while minimising disturbance to the surrounding environment. The anchored gabion system allows for phased construction, reducing the footprint of works and limiting vegetation clearance and earthworks within the sensitive roadside area.

In addition, gabion structures are permeable, allowing for natural drainage of groundwater and surface runoff, thereby reducing hydrostatic pressure and the risk of erosion or failure. The use of locally sourced rock material further reduces the carbon footprint associated with material transport. From a maintenance perspective, the anchored gabion wall offers durability and ease of repair over its design lifespan.

Although the Terramesh system was found to be technically viable, it would require a larger construction footprint and more extensive excavation, resulting in increased disturbance to the surrounding environment. For these reasons, the anchored gabion wall is regarded as the preferred alternative.

Provide a detailed motivation if no design or layout alternatives exist.

N/A- two design alternatives were considered for the repair of the damaged section of the road at Steenbras.

List the positive and negative impacts that the design alternatives will have on the environment.

Anchored gabion wall:

Positive impacts:

- **Reduced construction footprint:** Anchored gabion walls typically require less excavation and earthworks, thereby limiting disturbance to surrounding soils and vegetation.
- **Improved drainage:** The permeable nature of gabion structures allows groundwater and surface runoff to pass through freely, reducing hydrostatic pressure and minimising erosion and slope failure.
- **Erosion control:** Provides effective stabilisation of the road embankment, reducing sediment mobilisation into adjacent watercourses.
- **Use of natural materials:** Gabions are filled with rock, which blends more naturally with the surrounding environment and can be sourced locally, reducing transportation-related emissions.
- **Lower long-term maintenance impacts:** Durable structures reduce the need for frequent repair activities, limiting recurring environmental disturbance.

Negative impacts:

- **Localised vegetation loss:** Construction may require temporary clearing of vegetation at the wall footprint and anchor installation points.
- **Construction-related disturbance:** Noise, dust, and increased vehicle movement during construction may temporarily affect nearby receptors.

- **Material sourcing impacts:** Quarrying and transport of rock material may result in indirect environmental impacts if not responsibly sourced.
- **Short-term erosion risk:** If not properly managed during construction, exposed soils may be susceptible to erosion before the structure is completed.

Terramesh retaining wall:

Positive impacts:

- **High structural stability:** Provides effective long-term stabilisation of the road embankment, reducing the risk of slope failure and associated environmental degradation.
- **Vegetation potential:** The reinforced earth face may be vegetated, allowing for ecological and visual rehabilitation over time.
- **Reduced need for hard structures:** Compared to concrete retaining structures, Terramesh systems have a softer visual appearance and lower embodied carbon.

Negative impacts:

- **Larger construction footprint:** Terramesh systems generally require more extensive excavation and backfilling, resulting in greater disturbance to soils and vegetation.
- **Increased earthworks:** Deeper excavation increases the risk of erosion, sediment runoff, and potential impacts on nearby watercourses during construction.
- **Drainage alteration:** Poorly designed or maintained drainage may result in water retention within the reinforced fill, potentially affecting slope stability and increasing maintenance requirements.
- **Material intensity:** The use of geosynthetics and imported fill material increases the environmental footprint and reliance on manufactured materials.
- **Longer construction duration:** Extended construction periods may increase noise, dust, and traffic-related impacts

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:	
There are no applicable technology alternatives due to the nature of the project.	
Provide a description of any other technology alternatives investigated.	
There are no applicable technology alternatives due to the nature of the project.	
Provide a motivation for the preferred technology alternative.	
There are no applicable technology alternatives due to the nature of the project.	
Provide a detailed motivation if no alternatives exist.	
There are no applicable technology alternatives due to the nature of the project.	
List the positive and negative impacts that the technology alternatives will have on the environment.	
<u>Positive impacts:</u> Anchored Gabion Wall • Promotes natural drainage, reducing hydrostatic pressure and erosion. • Provides for vegetation growth, supporting biodiversity and ecological rehabilitation. • Natural stone infill blends with the landscape, reducing visual intrusion. • Materials can be locally sourced, lowering transport emissions and supporting resource efficiency. • Flexible design adapts to climate change risks such as heavy rainfall and flooding Terramesh Retaining Wall • Offers strong geotechnical reinforcement, reducing risk of slope re-failure. • Can be vegetated if soil cover is maintained, contributing to ecological rehabilitation. • Long design life reduces frequency of interventions. <u>Negative Impacts</u> Anchored Gabion Wall: • Wire baskets may corrode over time, requiring maintenance and eventual replacement. • Construction activities (excavation, stone placement) may temporarily disturb soil and vegetation. • Short-term visual impacts during construction until vegetation establishes. Terramesh Retaining Wall:	

	• Less permeable than gabions, increasing risk of concentrated runoff and erosion if drainage is not well-designed. • Requires specialised materials with higher embodied energy and transport impacts. • Repairs are complex and resource-intensive if structural compromise occurs
1.5.	Operational alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.
	Provide a description of the preferred operational alternative.
	The preferred operational alternative is the repair and rehabilitation of the access road to ensure that it remains fully functional, safe, and accessible for public use. This intervention will restore the structural integrity of the road, secure reliable access to the Steenbras WTP, Steenbras Lookout Point, and safeguard the surrounding environment from further degradation associated with slope instability.
	Provide a description of any other operational alternatives investigated.
	No other operational alternatives were investigated besides the no-go alternative.
	Provide a motivation for the preferred operational alternative.
	The repair and rehabilitation of the damaged section of the Steenbras WTP Access Road has been identified as the preferred operational alternative because it ensures the continued safe, reliable, and functional use of this critical road infrastructure. Leaving the slope unrepaired would pose significant risks to road users, compromise access to the WTP, continued inaccessibility of the Steenbras Lookout Point, and increase the likelihood of further environmental degradation through erosion and sedimentation.
	Provide a detailed motivation if no alternatives exist.
	No other operational alternatives were investigated besides the no-go alternative due to the nature of the project.
	List the positive and negative impacts that the operational alternatives will have on the environment.
	Positive: • Soil and slope stabilisation of the area that was damaged by floods. Restoration of the road for public access. • Flexible structure adapts to flood pressures and extreme rainfall events, reducing risk of catastrophic slope failure. • Natural stone blends with the surrounding environment, reducing visual intrusion. Negative: • Increased human activity in the area to access the Steenbras Lookout Point following the repair of slope 1. • Open structure may trap debris during flood events, requiring periodic clearing.
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.
	The no-go alternative would leave the damaged section of the road in its current state. The No-Go Option, which entails leaving Slope 1 in its current damaged state without intervention, is not considered feasible or desirable for the following reasons: • The public will not be able to access the Steenbras lookout point. • The condition of the road would deteriorate further, making the Steenbras WTP inaccessible to the CoCT for any operations, monitoring, and routine checks. The slope instability poses a significant hazard to road users, WTP staff, and infrastructure. • Unstable slopes are prone to ongoing erosion, sedimentation, and loss of vegetation cover. • Restricted or unsafe access to the WTP could disrupt water supply operations, with knock-on effects for communities relying on the facility.
1.7.	Provide an 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.
	All alternatives are described above.
1.8.	Provide a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including the preferred location of the activity.
	The need of the project is to repair a section of the only access road to the Steenbras WTP and lookout point. No other site alternatives were considered for the proposed repair work.

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).
All areas outside of the project footprint have been identified as "no-go" areas for the project. The site area will be demarcated prior to construction.

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.

No significant impacts were assessed for the proposed development. All specialists undertook compliance statements which were in line with the guidelines and protocols for specialist assessments. The proposed development sites do not contain any definable sensitive areas and has been heavily transformed.

The following methodology was used to assess the impacts:

This section outlines the proposed method for assessing the significance of the potential environmental impacts. For each predicted impact, criteria are ascribed, and these include the intensity (size or degree scale), which also includes the type of impact, being either a positive or negative impact; the duration (temporal scale); and the extent (spatial scale), as well as the probability (likelihood). The methodology is quantitative, whereby professional judgement is used to identify a rating for each criteria based on a seven-point scale (refer to Table 3); and the significance is auto-generated using a spreadsheet through application of the calculations in Figure 18. Specialists can comment where they disagree with the auto-calculated impact significance rating.

Calculations

For each predicted impact, certain criteria are applied to establish the likely **significance** of the impact, firstly in the case of no mitigation being applied and then with the most effective mitigation measure(s) in place.

These criteria include the **intensity** (size or degree scale), which also includes the **type** of impact, being either a positive or negative impact; the **duration** (temporal scale); and the **extent** (spatial scale). These numerical ratings are used in an equation whereby the **consequence** of the impact can be calculated. Consequence is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Consequence} = \text{type} \times (\text{intensity} + \text{duration} + \text{extent})$$

To calculate the significance of an impact, the **probability** (or likelihood) of that impact occurring is applied to the consequence.

$$\text{Significance} = \text{consequence} \times \text{probability}$$

Depending on the numerical result, the impact would fall into a significance category as negligible, minor, moderate or major, and the type would be either positive or negative.

Figure 18: Calculation of significance

Table 1: Assessment criteria for the evaluation of impacts

Criteria	Numerical Rating	Category	Description
Duration	1	Immediate	Impact will self-remedy immediately
	2	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year
	3	Short term	Impact will last between 1 and 5 years
	4	Medium term	Impact will last between 5 and 10 years
	5	Long term	Impact will last between 10 and 15 years
	6	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years
	7	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years
Extent	1	Very limited	Limited to specific isolated parts of the site
	2	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
	3	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
	4	Municipal area	Impacts felt at a municipal level
	5	Regional	Impacts felt at a regional level
	6	National	Impacts felt at a national level
	7	International	Impacts felt at an international level
Intensity	1	Negligible	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are negligibly altered
	2	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered
	3	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
	4	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered
	5	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered
	6	Very high	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are majorly altered
	7	Extremely high	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are severely altered
Probability	1	Highly unlikely / None	Expected never to happen
	2	Rare / improbable	Conceivable, but only in extreme circumstances, and/or might occur for this project although this has rarely been known to result elsewhere

	3	Unlikely	Has not happened yet but could happen once in the lifetime of the project, therefore there is a possibility that the impact will occur
	4	Probable	Has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur
	5	Likely	The impact may occur
	6	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur
	7	Certain / Definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur

When assessing impacts, broader considerations are also taken into account. These include the level of confidence in the assessment rating; the reversibility of the impact; and the irreplaceability of the resource as set out in Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6, respectively.

Table 2: Definition of confidence ratings

Category	Description
Low	Judgement is based on intuition
Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment

Table 3: Definition of reversibility ratings

Category	Description
Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention
High	The affected environment will be able to recover from the impact

Table 4: Definition of irreplaceability ratings

Category	Description
Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Medium	The resource is damaged irreparably but is represented elsewhere
High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere

Table 5: Significance Categories

Significance:	negative	positive
Negligible	Negligible - negative	Negligible - positive
Minor	Minor - negative	Minor - positive
Moderate	Moderate - negative	Moderate - positive
Major	Major - negative	Major - positive

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. An impact assessment was conducted for the preferred alternative.

Please note the following:

- The impact tables below summarise the impacts from all specialist studies conducted for this project.

CONSTRUCTION

Project phase	Construction	
Impact	Aquatic: Aquatic habitat disturbance as well as possible flow and water quality impacts during construction	
Description of impact	Aquatic habitat disturbance as well as possible flow and water quality impacts during construction	
Mitigatability	High	Mitigation exists and will considerably reduce the significance of impacts

Potential mitigation	• The works, where they need to occur within the watercourse, should be limited as far as possible both in terms of extent and duration and should in particular avoid removal of cover vegetation outside of the approved footprint for the work. • Responsible management of pollutants through ensuring handling and storage of any pollutants is away from the watercourse. When machinery is involved, ensure effective operation with no leaking parts and refuel outside of the riparian area, at a safe distance from the watercourse to manage any accidental spillages and pose no threat of pollution. • Repairs and maintenance should as far as possible be undertaken within the dry season. • No deepening of the watercourse beyond the original, pre-damage determined thalweg, unless such deepening is directly related to the natural improved functioning and condition of such a watercourse. • Any material brought onto the site should be certified to be free of invasive alien plant seed. • Stockpiling of material should be undertaken within existing disturbed areas. • The build-up of debris/sediment removed from a maintenance site may be utilised for infilling or other related maintenance actions related to managing erosion. • Any rubble or waste material arising from the activities should not be placed within or adjacent to the watercourse channels but should be removed from the site. • A concerted effort must be made to actively rehabilitate repaired or reshaped banks with indigenous local vegetation. • Invasive alien vegetation growth should be monitored and cleared on an ongoing basis according to methods as provided by the Working for Water Programme.			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Short term	impact will last between 1 and 5 years	Short term	impact will last between 1 and 5 years
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered
Probability	Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur	Unlikely	Has not happened yet but could happen once in the lifetime of the project, therefore there is a possibility that the impact will occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention
Resource irreplaceability	Medium	The resource is damaged irreparably but is represented elsewhere	Medium	The resource is damaged irreparably but is represented elsewhere
Significance	Minor - negative		Negligible - negative	
Comment on significance	Very low			
Cumulative impacts	Very low			

Project phase	Construction			
Impact	Terrestrial Biodiversity: Loss of SCC			
Description of impact	Loss of SCC			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Minimisation and rehabilitation			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years

Extent	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Certain definite /	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur	Certain definite /	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Moderate - negative		Moderate - negative	
Comment on significance	Impact more realistically would be Low Negative.			
Cumulative impacts	Very Low Negative			

Project phase	Construction			
Impact	Terrestrial Biodiversity: Loss of vegetation and ecological processes			
Description of impact	Loss of vegetation and ecological processes			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Minimisation and rehabilitation			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years
Extent	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Certain definite /	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur	Certain definite /	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere
Significance	Moderate - negative		Moderate - negative	
Comment on significance	Impact more realistically would be Low-Medium Negative.			
Cumulative impacts	Low Negative			

Project phase	Construction
Impact	Faunal: Loss of habitat likely to support SCC

Description of impact	Loss of habitat likely to support SCC			
Mitigatability	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Minimisation of site and disturbance footprint. Habitat rehabilitation, including appropriate revegetation and stabilisation of stream banks			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Medium term	Impact will last between 5 and 10 years	Medium term	Impact will last between 5 and 10 years
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Certain definite /	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur	Certain definite /	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention
Resource irreplaceability	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere
Significance	Moderate - negative		Minor - negative	
Comment on significance				
Cumulative impacts	Low Negative			

Project phase	Construction			
Impact	Fauna: Potential loss of SCC			
Description of impact	Potential loss of SCC			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Minimisation of site and disturbance footprint. Habitat rehabilitation, including appropriate revegetation and stabilisation of stream banks. Construction limited to summer months. Strict adherence to pesticide/herbicide regulations (no use within 2m of riparian habitat)			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Medium term	Impact will last between 5 and 10 years	Short term	impact will last between 1 and 5 years
Extent	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur	Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified

Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative		Negligible - negative	
Comment on significance	-			
Cumulative impacts	Low Negative			

Project phase	Construction			
Impact	Fauna: Anthropogenic disturbance (construction noise/human presence)			
Description of impact	Anthropogenic disturbance (construction noise/human presence)			
Mitigatability	Medium	Mitigation exists and will notably reduce significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Minimal lighting; if night lighting is essential, only downlighting placed as low as possible, fitted with low light LEDs. Vehicles and machinery to meet best practice standards to minimise noise and vibrations. Where possible, hand tools to be required.			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year	Brief	Impact will not last longer than 1 year
Extent	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered	Moderate	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are moderately altered
Probability	Certain / definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact	High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative		Minor - negative	
Comment on significance				
Cumulative impacts	Negligible			

NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

Project phase	Construction			
Impact	No Go option			
Description of impact	No Go option			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	N/A			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements

Intensity	Extremely high	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are severely altered	Extremely high	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are severely altered
Probability	Certain / definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur	Certain / definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere
Significance	Major - negative		Major - negative	
Comment on significance				
Cumulative impacts	Medium			

Project phase	Construction			
Impact	No-Go Social and Community: Status Quo Remains Resulting in the road remaining closed for public access			
Description of impact	- The road remains closed to public access. As a result, there is no access to the Steenbras lookout point. - Erosion is expected to worsen, particularly during the rainy season. - Continued erosion will cause further damage to the road. - Safety of workers using the road to access the Water Treatment Plant will be compromised.			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	No mitigation. The site will remain as is and there will be no change in the status quo from a biophysical environmental perspective.			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative			
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years		
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements		
Intensity	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered		
Probability	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur		
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment		
Reversibility	High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact		
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce		
Significance	Moderate - negative			
Comment on significance				
Cumulative impacts	Continued erosion will compromise the structural integrity of the road, making future rehabilitation more costly and complex. Workers' ability to safely reach the Water Treatment Plant is reduced, potentially affecting maintenance and operational reliability.			

Project phase	
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Impact	No-Go Environment: Status Quo Remains Resulting in no Change to Physical Environment			
Description of impact	- No clearance of vegetation or potential impacts on SCC. - No new introduced risks to aquatic resources.			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	No mitigations proposed, the site will remain eroded			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Positive			
Duration	Immediate	Impact will self-remedy immediately		
Extent	Very limited	Limited to specific isolated parts of the site		
Intensity	Negligible	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are negligibly altered		
Probability	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur		
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment		
Reversibility	High	The affected environmental will be able to recover from the impact		
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce		
Significance	Negligible - positive			
Comment on significance	There will be a negligible positive impact on the environment if the status quo remains.			
Cumulative impacts	Cumulative impacts are negligible from a positive and negative perspective.			

Project phase	Construction			
Impact	No Go Scenario			
Description of impact	No Go Scenario			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Non-Applicable (status quo remains)			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years
Extent	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements	Local	Extending across the site and to nearby settlements
Intensity	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered
Probability	Certain / definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur	Certain / definite	There are sound scientific reasons to expect that the impact will definitely occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention
Resource irreplaceability	Medium	The resource is damaged irreparably but is represented elsewhere	Medium	The resource is damaged irreparably but is represented elsewhere

Significance	Moderate - negative	Moderate - negative
Comment on significance	-	
Cumulative impacts	N/A	

OPERATION

Project phase	Operation			
Impact	Terrestrial Biodiversity: Loss of vegetation and ecological processes and SCC			
Description of impact	Loss of vegetation and ecological processes and SCC			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Weed management			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years
Extent	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered
Probability	Likely	The impact may occur	Probable	The impact has occurred here or elsewhere and could therefore occur
Confidence	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge	Medium	Determination is based on common sense and general knowledge
Reversibility	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention	Medium	The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention
Resource irreplaceability	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere	High	The resource is irreparably damaged and is not represented elsewhere
Significance	Minor - negative		Minor - negative	
Comment on significance				
Cumulative impacts	Negligible			

Project phase	Operation			
Impact	Fauna: Anthropogenic disturbance (usage of the road)			
Description of impact	Anthropogenic disturbance (usage of the road)			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Appropriate speed limit to reduce collisions with animals. Signage to warn motorists of animals (baboon/porcupine/buck etc). Baboon proof bins at nearby rest stops.			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years	On-going	Impact will last between 15 and 20 years
Extent	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered

Probability	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative		Minor - negative	
Comment on significance				
Cumulative impacts	Medium Negative			

Project phase	Operation			
Impact	Fauna: Reduced ecological function			
Description of impact	Reduced ecological function			
Mitigatability	Low	Mitigation does not exist; or mitigation will slightly reduce the significance of impacts		
Potential mitigation	Maintenance of culverts to allow for proper free movement of water. Potentially include secondary culvert to allow safe passage of small animals beneath road surface.			
Assessment	Without mitigation		With mitigation	
Nature	Negative		Negative	
Duration	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years	Permanent	Impact may be permanent, or in excess of 20 years
Extent	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings	Limited	Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings
Intensity	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are somewhat altered
Probability	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur	Almost certain / Highly probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur
Confidence	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment	High	Substantive supportive data exists to verify the assessment
Reversibility	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified	Low	The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified
Resource irreplaceability	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce	Low	The resource is not damaged irreparably or is not scarce
Significance	Minor - negative		Minor - negative	
Comment on significance				
Cumulative impacts	Low Negative			

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.
Aquatic Findings:	

Aquatic features associated with Slope 1 comprise of small watercourses and drainage features that drain from southeast, north westwards, into False Bay. The watercourses and surrounding landscape at the site are still largely natural with the only impacts being the road infrastructure and the WTP.

The ecological importance of the watercourses is low, as it does not have significant aquatic habitat or biota associated with it. The sensitivity of the watercourse is high from an erosion perspective but not from an ecological perspective. There is no wetland habitat at the site.

The works associated with the repair of Slope 1 will have a limited footprint adjacent to the existing road where there is existing disturbance of the watercourses. The footprint of the wall to be constructed at Slope 1 is approximately 6 500 m² (or about 200 m of watercourse channel). Therefore, it can be expected that the likely impacts of the proposed works would be a disturbance of a limited extent that is mostly of a short-term nature and of low significance.

Botanical Findings:

The site falls within Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos (KSF), a Critically Endangered ecosystem and part of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve.

The entire site is rated High sensitivity because:

- It is a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA 1) under the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan.
- It supports Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) including *Leucospermum bolusii* (Vulnerable), *Serruria elongata* (Near Threatened), and *Muraltia thunbergii* (Near Threatened).
- Construction should avoid intact patches and drainage lines; No-Go areas must be mapped and buffered.
- Rehabilitation design (gabion wall) should allow natural colonization by fynbos species.
- Alien plant management and erosion control are essential during and post-construction.

According to the Botanical specialist, the proposed rehabilitation is supported, provided that the mitigation measures outlined in the Botanical Impact Assessment Report are rigorously implemented. With effective mitigation, the residual impact on terrestrial biodiversity and plant species of conservation concern is expected to be reduced to low to medium negative.

Civil Aviation Findings:

Slope 1 is classified as Medium Civil Aviation Sensitivity Caused by:

- Location 15–35 km from a civil aviation radar
- Location 15–35 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome

The project poses no civil aviation risk, and the medium sensitivity rating is verified.

Faunal Impact Findings:

The entirety of the study area has been identified as a site of High sensitivity under the animal species theme category within the Screening Tool. The basis of this sensitivity is the possible presence of five Species of Conservation Concern highlighted by the screening tool. The preliminary desktop assessment identified an additional 25 SCC that could occur within 20km of the study area and thus could potentially occur.

The Faunal specialist confirmed that no species of conservation concern were confirmed on the site, however the habitat at the site is deemed likely to 13 SCC, including one species identified by the Screening Tool (Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii*). Due to the presence of habitat deemed likely to support SCC, an impact was undertaken to evaluate the effect of the proposed rehabilitation on potential SCC.

2.	List the impact management measures that were identified by all Specialist that will be included in the EMPr
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Aquatic Impact Management Measures:

- The works, where they need to occur within the watercourse, should be limited as far as possible both in terms of extent and duration and should in particular avoid removal of cover vegetation outside of the approved footprint for the work.
- Responsible management of pollutants through ensuring handling and storage of any pollutants is away from the watercourse. When machinery is involved, ensure effective operation with no leaking parts and refuel outside of the riparian area, at a safe distance from the watercourse to manage any accidental spillages and pose no threat of pollution.
- Repairs and maintenance should as far as possible be undertaken within the dry season.
- No deepening of the watercourse beyond the original, pre-damage determined thalweg, unless such deepening is directly related to the natural improved functioning and condition of such a watercourse.
- Any material brought onto the site should be certified to be free of invasive alien plant seed.
- Stockpiling of material should be undertaken within existing disturbed areas.
- The build-up of debris/sediment removed from a maintenance site may be utilised for infilling or other related maintenance actions related to managing erosion.
- Any rubble or waste material arising from the activities should not be placed within or adjacent to the watercourse channels but should be removed from the site.

- A concerted effort must be made to actively rehabilitate repaired or reshaped banks with indigenous local vegetation.
- Invasive alien vegetation growth should be monitored and cleared on an ongoing basis according to methods as provided by the Working for Water Programme.

Botanical Impact Management Measures:

- Restrict construction activities to the designated footprint; avoid intact patches of Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos and drainage lines.
- Clearly demarcate No-Go areas and apply appropriate buffer zones.
- Minimize soil disturbance and excavation, especially in erosion-prone areas.
- Implement erosion control measures (e.g., silt fences, stormwater management) to prevent sedimentation into sensitive habitats.
- Ensure proper shoring during excavation to prevent slope destabilisation.
- Conduct alien invasive plant management during and after construction.
- Prevent accidental introduction of alien species via construction materials, vehicles, or workers.
- Rescue and relocate any Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) encountered during construction, in consultation with CapeNature.

Faunal Impact Management Measures:

- Limit all construction activities (including laydown areas, stockpiles, access tracks, and equipment movement) to the smallest practicable area.
- Prior to any site disturbance, conduct a final pre-construction walk-down to confirm the location of all mapped SCC individuals and vegetation patches. Demarcate all avoidable SCC localities and intact vegetation outside the approved footprint using highly visible temporary fencing. These areas must be designated as No-Go zones for vehicles, materials, and personnel.
- Install and maintain appropriate erosion control measures throughout the construction period, including:
 - silt fences, straw bales, or geotextiles at the toe of the slope,
 - temporary stormwater diversion and sediment traps,
 - surface stabilisation (e.g. biodegradable erosion blankets or hydroseeding) on exposed areas,
 - strict control of runoff to prevent concentration of water on the slope. All measures must remain in place until permanent stabilisation is achieved.
- A detailed Rehabilitation Plan must be prepared prior to construction commencement and approved by the appointed Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and relevant authorities (CapeNature / City of Cape Town). The plan must include, at minimum:
 - careful stripping, temporary stockpiling and reinstatement of topsoil (with appropriate stockpiling height and erosion protection),
 - implementation of a search-and-rescue operation for any translocatable species and SCC individuals that cannot be avoided,
 - active revegetation using locally appropriate indigenous seed (sourced from the immediate area),
 - ongoing monitoring of rehabilitation success (vegetation cover, species richness, erosion stability) for at least two growing seasons post-construction,
 - adaptive management actions in the event of poor establishment or erosion recurrence.
- Conduct regular photographic monitoring of SCC localities and erosion-prone areas.
- Ensure all construction personnel are inducted on No-Go zones, SCC locations, and erosion prevention protocols.
- Prohibit the introduction of alien invasive plant species (including via imported materials or vehicles).
- Submit compliance monitoring reports to the competent authority and CapeNature as required.

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.
N/A-All recommended impact management measures will be implemented.	
4.	Explain how the proposed development will impact the surrounding communities.
There are no residential areas directly adjacent to the damaged section of the Steenbras WTP access road. Therefore, the noise from the works will be minimal on the community. The repair of the WTP access road that was closed for more than a year, will allow for the public/community to use the road to access the Steenbras Lookout Point which is a tourist attraction. So, the repair work will be beneficial to the communities and tourists.	
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.

The section of the Steenbras WTP Access Road was severely damaged during the flood events of 2022, resulting in slope instability and compromised access. The proposed rehabilitation works will involve repairing the affected section of the road through the installation of climate-resilient erosion protection structures, specifically designed to withstand future extreme rainfall and flood conditions. These measures will enhance slope stability, improve drainage, and reduce the risk of repeat damage. Failure to implement the repair would leave the slope vulnerable to further deterioration, particularly during heavy rainfall events, which could lead to increased erosion, sedimentation, and potential loss of road functionality. The proposed intervention therefore represents a proactive and sustainable response to climate change risks, ensuring the long-term safety, accessibility, and resilience of this critical infrastructure.	
6.	Explain whether there are any conflicting recommendations between the specialists. If so, explain how these have been addressed and resolved.
No, there are no conflicting recommendations.	
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.
8.	Explain how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied to arrive at the best practicable environmental option.
Where adverse impacts cannot reasonably be avoided, the activities should be managed through the effective implementation of the EMP with a strong emphasis on post-construction rehabilitation where required. The mitigation hierarchy allows for successive steps in the once the previous step has been exhausted, the desired outcome of applying the mitigation hierarchy is to ensure that there is minimal loss of biodiversity, negativity impacts and risks are avoided. The mitigation hierarchy was applied in the following manner for the proposed project: <i>Avoidance: the proposed development/mining should first attempt to avoid or prevent negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services by exploring alternative development types, locations, scales, layouts, and the siting of development</i> - This is an existing road repair, therefore avoidance by site is not possible. The construction footprint will be kept to a minimum. The sensitive vegetation outside of project footprint has been avoided. <i>Minimisation and rehabilitation: when avoidance is not possible, efforts must be made to minimize negative impacts and to rehabilitate or remediate affected areas to reduce residual impacts</i> - The vegetation clearance has been limited to the necessary areas. All the other disturbed areas will be revegetated with indigenous vegetation. <i>Compensate/ Offsetting: residual impacts that remain after minimization and rehabilitation must be compensated for through biodiversity offsets. Offsets are designed to counterbalance these residual impacts by providing measurable conservation outcomes that ensure the overall biodiversity value is maintained or enhanced</i> - No offset actions were considered necessary for this project.	

SECTION J: GENERAL

1. Environmental Impact Statement

1.1.	Provide a summary of the key findings of the EIA.
The access road to the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant was damaged by floods in 2022, causing slope instability at Slope 1. Rehabilitation is required to restore safe access and prevent further erosion. Environmental Sensitivity: - The site falls within a Strategic Water Source Area and is mapped as having very high aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity. - Vegetation is classified as Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos, a Critically Endangered ecosystem supporting numerous threatened and endemic species. - The watercourse at Slope 1 itself has low aquatic importance and sensitivity, but erosion potential is high due to steep slopes and limited soil cover. Alternatives: Anchored Gabion Wall (Preferred): Provides permeability, natural drainage, and supports vegetation growth, with minimal disturbance to the road. Terramesh Retaining Wall: More engineered, less permeable, requires demolition of part of the road, and has greater construction impacts. The gabion wall was selected as the most environmentally acceptable and technically feasible option.	

Aquatic Impacts: Construction will cause short-term, low-intensity disturbance to approximately 200 m of watercourse channel. With mitigation, impacts are low significance and largely reversible. Long-term benefits include reduced erosion and downstream sedimentation.

Botanical Impacts: Direct disturbance to critically endangered fynbos vegetation is unavoidable. However, impacts are localised and can be mitigated through rehabilitation with indigenous species, careful footprint management, and ongoing alien plant control.

Climate Change Considerations: The design incorporates climate-resilient erosion protection structures (gabions) that allow drainage and vegetation growth, reducing vulnerability to future extreme rainfall events.

The proposed anchored gabion wall repair is considered environmentally acceptable, technically feasible, and climate resilient. Residual impacts after mitigation are very low. The intervention will stabilise the slope, secure access to the WTP, and protect downstream ecosystems, while aligning with regulatory requirements and biodiversity conservation priorities.

Faunal Impacts:

No species of conservation concern were confirmed on the site, however the habitat at the site is deemed likely to 13 SCC, including one species identified by the Screening Tool (Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii*).

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 as Appendix B2)

All areas beyond the project footprint are no go areas and should be demarcated as such.

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 Impacts:

- The Anchored Gabion Wall will stabilize the eroded slope, preventing further road failure and ensuring safe access to the Water Treatment Plant.
- Reliable access to the WTP ensures continued water supply security for surrounding communities, reducing risks of service disruption.
- The repair of Slope 1 will enable the re-opening of the access road to the public, so they can access the Steenbras Lookout Point.
- The Anchored Gabion Wall allows permeability and supports vegetation regrowth, maintaining ecological processes and biodiversity connectivity.
- Repairing the slope will reduce downstream sedimentation, protecting aquatic habitats.

Negative Impacts:

- Construction will disturb approximately 200m of watercourse channel and adjacent fynbos patches, leading to short-term habitat modification.
- Construction activities will generate short-term nuisance impacts for the surrounding environment.
- Temporary impacts on water quality and flow during construction (sedimentation, runoff) may affect downstream wetlands.

The proposed activity will have low to very low residual impacts after mitigation, with risks largely short-term and reversible. The positive impacts slope stabilization, erosion control, biodiversity-compatible design, and community water security outweigh the negatives.

Aspect	Impact	Pre-mitigation	Post-mitigation
Pre-construction			
No impacts have been identified for the pre-construction phase.			
Construction			
Botanical/Terrestrial	Loss of SCC & ecological processes	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)
Botanical/Terrestrial	Loss of SCC	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)
Aquatic	Aquatic habitat disturbance as well as possible flow and water quality impacts during construction	Minor (-)/Low (-)	Negligible (-)/ Very low (-)
Animal	Loss of habitat likely to support SCC	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)	Minor (-)/Low (-)
Animal	Potential loss of SCC	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)	Minor (-)/Low (-)
Animal	Anthropogenic disturbance	Moderate (-)/	Minor (-)/Low (-)

	(construction noise/human presence)	Medium (-)	
No-go	No Loss of SCC	Major (-)/ High	-
No-go	Status Quo Remains Resulting in the road remaining closed for public access	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)	Moderate (-)/ Medium (-)
No-go	Status Quo Remains Resulting in no Change to Physical Environment	Negligible (-)/ Very low (-)	-
Operation			
Botanical/Terrestrial	Loss of vegetation and ecological processes and SCC	Minor (-)/Low (-)	Minor (-)/Low (-)
Animal	Reduced ecological function	Minor (-)/Low (-)	Minor (-)/Low (-)

2. Recommendation of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP")

2.1.	Provide Impact management outcomes (based on the assessment and where applicable, specialist assessments) for the proposed activity or development for inclusion in the EMP
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All mitigation measures and recommendations identified through the Basic Assessment and specialist studies will be implemented through the Environmental Management Programme (EMP). The impact management outcomes below define the environmental objectives to be achieved during the pre-construction, construction and operational phases of the proposed development.

Pre-Construction:

- **Avoidance of No-Go Areas:** Clearly demarcate and protect intact or Critically Endangered Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos patches from construction disturbance. All areas outside of the project footprint should be demarcated as no-go areas.
- A detailed Rehabilitation Plan must be prepared prior to construction commencement and approved by the appointed Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and relevant authorities (CapeNature / City of Cape Town).

Construction:

- Repairs and maintenance should as far as possible be undertaken within the dry season.
- **Alien Plant Control:** Implement ongoing monitoring and removal of invasive alien species during and after construction.
- **Erosion Control:** Prevention of landslides and erosion downslope of the construction area (e.g. silt fences, geotextiles, surface stabilisation, and appropriate stormwater management).
- **Rehabilitation of all disturbed areas:** careful stripping, stockpiling and reinstatement of topsoil, implementation of a search-and-rescue prior to the construction, and ongoing monitoring of rehabilitation success.
- **General site management and monitoring:**
 - Appoint a suitably experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to monitor compliance throughout the construction phase.
 - Conduct regular photographic monitoring of SCC localities and erosion-prone areas.
 - Ensure all construction personnel are inducted on No-Go zones, SCC locations, and erosion prevention protocols.
 - Prohibit the introduction of alien invasive plant species (including via imported materials or vehicles).
 - Submit compliance monitoring reports to the competent authority and CapeNature as required.
- The works within the watercourse should be limited as far as possible both in terms of extent and duration and should in particular avoid removal of cover vegetation outside of the approved footprint for the work.
- Responsible management of pollutants through ensuring handling and storage of any pollutants is away from the watercourse. When machinery is involved, ensure effective operation with no leaking parts and refuel outside of the riparian area, at a safe distance from the watercourse to manage any accidental spillages and pose no threat of pollution.
- No deepening of the watercourse beyond the original, pre-damage determined thalweg, unless such deepening is directly related to the natural improved functioning and condition of such a watercourse.
- Any material brought onto the site should be certified to be free of invasive alien plant
- Stockpiling of material should be undertaken within existing disturbed areas.
- The build-up of debris/sediment removed from a maintenance site may be utilised for infilling or other related maintenance actions related to managing erosion.
- Any rubble or waste material arising from the activities should not be placed within or adjacent to the watercourse channels but should be removed from the site.
- A concerted effort must be made to actively rehabilitate repaired or reshaped banks with indigenous local vegetation.

Operation:	
Monitor the culvert and remove any debris Monthly, during heavy rain periods increase the frequency to weekly.	
2.2.	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.
There are no conditional findings. Mitigation measures sufficiently address impact management and are captured in the EMP	
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.
The proposed repair and rehabilitation of Slope 1 along the Steenbras WTP Access Road should be authorised, as the road has remained closed to the public since the 2022 floods. This road provides the only access to the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant, which supplies water to the Gordon's Bay communities. Continued access to the plant is therefore essential to enable the City of Cape Town to undertake routine monitoring and maintenance. In the opinion of the EAP, the project should be authorised, as the anticipated impacts on sensitive environmental features are considered to be low overall. The potential impacts associated with the rehabilitation of Slope 1 can be adequately mitigated through compliance with the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), which must be implemented for the full duration of the project lifecycle. As noted above, the road is currently closed to public use. It also serves as the only access route to the Steenbras lookout point, which is a recognised tourist attraction. Rehabilitation of the road will not only restore the City's access to the Steenbras Water Treatment Plant for maintenance purposes but will also enable the road to be reopened to the public. Given that the identified impacts can be effectively mitigated, there is no environmental reason why the proposed works should not be authorised.	
2.4.	Provide a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge that relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed.
- It is assumed that the information on which this report is based (project information as well as existing information) is correct, factual and truthful. - It is assumed that all the relevant mitigation measures and agreements specified in this report will be implemented in order to ensure minimal negative impacts and maximum environmental benefits.	
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.
- Construction should commence within five years from date of authorisation. - Construction should be concluded at least five (5) years from commencement. - Construction Completion Statement on handover of the site back to the applicant, twelve (12) months post construction.	

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.

Where possible non-potable water will be used for repair work required on the damaged Slope 1.

4. Waste

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

During construction, waste must be separated at source into recyclable and non-recyclable materials and distributed for recycling where applicable. During the construction phase, construction waste rubble should be re-used as fill material, erosion protection and gabion construction where applicable. The re-use of construction waste materials will minimize the amount of waste that will need to be disposed of at registered municipal waste facilities. In addition, there will be earthworks, but import and export of material will be minimised by balancing cut and fill requirements as far as possible.

5. Energy Efficiency

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

The proposed rehabilitation of slope 1 will not require any electricity during the operational phase of the development. Generator will be utilised during the construction phase of the project. The proposed repair work does not require electrical services from the municipality.

SECTION K: DECLARATIONS

DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT

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

M A KILLICK ID number **6403275067080**
I....., ID number~~in 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.

M.A.
KILLICK
Digitally signed
by M.A. KILLICK
Date: 2026.06.25
16:00:12 +02'00'

25 June 2026

Signature of the Applicant:

Date:

City of Cape Town

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER ("EAP")

I**Silindile Sibiya**....., EAP Registration number ...**2021/3651**.... 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;


Silindile Sibiya
Signed by: Silindile Sibiya, Silindile.Sibiya@zutari.com
26/06/2026 12:45:56(UTC+02:00)

26 June 2026

Signature of the EAP:

Date:

Zutari (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:

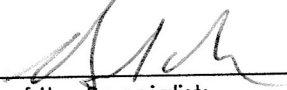
Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

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

I, Antonia Belcher, 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 Specialist:

10 December 2025

Date:

BlueScience (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

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

I Hein Reid, 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.



10 December 2025

Signature of the EAP:

Date:

Parivision

Name of company (if applicable):

THE SPECIALIST

I, Adam Edward Labuschagne, as the appointed specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that we:

- in terms of the general requirement to be independent:
- other than fair remuneration for work performed/to be 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
- in terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;
- have disclosed/will disclose, to the applicant all material information that have 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;
- have ensured/will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application was/will be distributed or was/will be made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was/will be facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were/will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments;
- have ensured/will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties were/will be considered, recorded and submitted to the Department in respect of the application;
- have ensured/will ensure the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports in respect of the application, where relevant;
- have kept/will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participate/d in the public participation process; and
- are aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations.

Note: The terms of reference of the review specialist must be attached.

Signature of the specialist:



Name of company: Capensis Ecological Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Date: 25 May 2026

THE SPECIALIST

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

- in terms of the general requirement to be independent:
 - other than fair remuneration for work performed/to be 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
- in terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;
- have disclosed/will disclose, to the applicant all material information that have 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;
- have ensured/will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application was/will be distributed or was/will be made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was/will be facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were/will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments;
- have ensured/will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties were/will be considered, recorded and submitted to the Department in respect of the application;
- have ensured/will ensure the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports in respect of the application, where relevant;
- have kept/will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participate/d in the public participation process; and
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations.

Note: The terms of reference of the review specialist must be attached.

Signature of the specialist:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Emms', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Date: 25 May 2026