



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

Generic Environmental Management Programme for Development Projects within the Atlantis Urban Area

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(Version 1)

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2001	National Environmental Management Act (107/1998): Adoption of the Generic Environmental Management Programme for Development Projects within the Atlantis Urban Area as an Environmental Management Instrument and Exclusion of Activities Identified in terms of Section 24 (2) (a) and (b) of the Act, from the requirement to obtain Environmental Authorisation if undertaken within the Atlantis Urban Area	46208	3
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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 2001

7 April 2022

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)

ADOPTION OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WITHIN THE ATLANTIS URBAN AREA AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT AND EXCLUSION OF ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTION 24(2)(a) AND (b) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998, FROM THE REQUIREMENT TO OBTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IF UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE ATLANTIS URBAN AREA

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment hereby, in terms of regulation 4(1) of the Regulations Laying Down the Procedures to be Followed for the Adoption of Spatial Tools or Environmental Management Instruments, 2019, adopt the Generic Environmental Management Programme for Development Projects within the Atlantis Urban Area (*version 1 of January 2022*), as an environmental management instrument and exclude in terms of section 24(2)(e) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) activities identified as set out in the Schedule hereto from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation prior to commencement.

An application for environmental authorisation for any activity falling within the scope of this exclusion which is pending at the time of the publication of this Notice in the Government Gazette may be withdrawn prior to a decision being made on such application.



BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Section 24(2)(e) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (the Act) allows for the Minister to exclude activities identified in terms of section 24(2)(a) and (b) of the Act from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation, based on compliance with an environmental management instrument adopted in the prescribed manner.
2. The City of Cape Town has prepared a Generic Environmental Management Programme for Development Projects Within the Atlantis Urban Area (version 1 of January 2022) (the Generic EMPr), to avoid, manage and mitigate environmental impacts associated with activities identified in terms of section 24(2)(a) and (b) of the Act when developed within the Atlantis Urban Area located within the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality in the Western Cape Province.
3. The Generic EMPr has been developed based on the assessments undertaken through the Integrated Spatial Development Plan and the Environmental Management Framework prepared for the Blaauwberg District in 2012 and updated in 2021. The Generic EMPr has been reviewed and has been found to meet the requirements and principles contained in sections 2, 24(1) and 24N of the Act.
4. The Generic EMPr is therefore adopted as an environmental management instrument for the purposes of excluding, in terms of section 24(2)(e) of the Act, the identified activities indicated below from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation prior to commencement when undertaken within the Atlantis Urban Area:
 - 4.1 Activity 11, 14, 27, 28, 31, 47, 51, and 64 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014, as amended;
 - 4.2 Activity 15 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 2 of 2014, as amended; and
 - 4.3 Activity 2, 4, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 22 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 3 of 2014, as amended.
5. The exclusion of activities identified in paragraph 4 applies only where the entire development project is to be undertaken inside the Atlantis Urban Area, except where the activity and the associated activities relates to a linear activity/development, in which case 10% of that activity/development may fall outside of the Atlantis Urban Area.
6. In order for the activities identified in paragraph 4 to be excluded, at least 30 calendar days prior to the commencement of any such activity, the proponent must submit a request to register the development project with the competent authority by submitting to the competent authority the documentation identified in Part B of the Generic EMPr.
7. Failure to obtain a registration number prior to commencement of the development project identified in paragraph 6 and failure to comply with the impact management outcomes and actions set out for identified activities in Part C of the Generic EMPr, constitute an offence in terms of section 49A(1)(d) of the Act.
8. Where an application for environmental authorisation for an activity falling within the scope of this Notice is pending on the date of publication of this Notice, the application must be dispensed with in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended or may be withdrawn prior to a decision being made on such an application.
9. An environmental authorisation issued prior to the coming into effect of this Notice for an activity falling within the scope of this Notice, remains valid.
10. The Integrated Spatial Development Plan and the Environmental Management Framework prepared for the Blaauwberg District in 2012 and the updates thereto can be accessed at <https://www.capetown.gov.za/Planning-portal/District Spatial Plans and Frameworks>.

11. The Government Gazette notice can be accessed at https://www.dffe.gov.za/legislation/gazetted_notices and Visit the Document Centre.
12. The Atlantis Generic EMPr can be accessed at https://www.dffe.gov.za/projectsprogrammes/environmental_management_instruments and Visit the Document Centre.
13. Hard copies of the documents can be requested from Ms A Mainganye at email: amainganye@dffe.gov.za or Ms M van Zyl at +27 21 487 2510; email magdalena.vanzyl@capetown.gov.za

**GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
WITHIN THE ATLANTIS URBAN AREA**

VERSION 1 OF JANUARY 2022

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASEZ	Atlantis Special Economic Zone
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CCT	City of Cape Town
CA	Competent Authority
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EO	Environmental Officer
The Instrument	Atlantis Urban Area Environmental Management Programme
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
HWC	Heritage Western Cape
MSDF	Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993)
SDF / EMF	Integrated Spatial Development Framework / Environmental Management Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)

PART A: CONTEXT, PURPOSE AND APPLICATION

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

This chapter provides a general overview of this Environmental Management Instrument ("Instrument") and provides a summary of the purpose of this document and its structure.

1.1. Origins of and basis for development of an Environmental Management Instrument for Atlantis

The City of Cape Town (CCT) has eight (8) planning districts, one of which is Blaauwberg, within which the subject area, Atlantis, is located (**Appendix 5: Map 3**). Integrated Spatial Development Plans and Environmental Management Frameworks were first developed for each of these districts in 2012¹. These have been updated and revised so that they are now Integrated Spatial Development and Environmental Management Frameworks (SDF/EMFs). The 2012 and the 2021 updated Integrated SDF/EMF for the Blaauwberg District, along with the other CCT districts, support policies and incentives to stimulate economic development in desirable areas, with the Atlantis Industrial Area being recognised as a Development Focus area².

1.2. Atlantis Industrial Area initiatives to date

Atlantis is located within the Blaauwberg District, 40 km from the City of Cape Town (**Appendix 5: Map 1** and **Map 2**). Established in the 1970s, Atlantis has been the focus of revitalisation initiatives for many years, culminating in the formation of the Atlantis Greentech Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in October 2018. This was followed in December 2019 by the establishment of the Atlantis Special Economic Zone Company SOC Ltd as a 100% owned Provincial Business Enterprise, in which the CCT is a shareholder.

The primary objectives of establishing the Greentech SEZ were to grow the greentech sector in the Western Cape and South Africa; and, further the CCT's objective of revitalising Atlantis as a key industrial node in the region with objectives of creating employment, enabling smart green economic growth, revitalising the area, and attracting foreign direct investment and domestic investment.

In support of these objectives and desired outcomes, a series of enablers have been put in place, including provision of supporting infrastructure and developing and strengthening institutional arrangements.

As the whole of Atlantis, including the SEZ, is located within an area that supports Critically Endangered and Endangered Vegetation types (**Appendix 5, Map 4**), the CCT has also

¹ These Integrated Spatial Development Plans and Environmental Frameworks can be accessed at https://www.environment.gov.za/projectprogrammes/environmental_management_instruments (Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment website) or [Visit the Document Centre](#) (City of Cape Town resource archive, search by relevant terms).

² Development Focus Areas are priority areas of development focus within the Urban Inner Core with the highest level of accessibility and transformative impact where dedicated infrastructure capacity and budget is required to facilitate development within the timeframes of the District Plans.

been assisting Developers to adhere to the various environmental legislative requirements through two initiatives, i.e.:

- (i) Purchasing conservation worthy land in the area surrounding Atlantis in order to provide a land bank of formally conserved land to offset loss of Critically Endangered and Endangered Vegetation in the Atlantis Industrial Area, as well as the surrounding area within the Atlantis Urban Edge.
- (ii) Proactively obtaining environmental authorisation in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended, (EIA Regulations) under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for the clearance of Critically Endangered and Endangered Vegetation on a variety of properties within the industrial area.

All development within Atlantis industrial area (Atlantis Industria) is actively managed in terms of development facilitation by a dedicated team with the CCT. This includes aspects such as assisting with all relevant permitting processes as well as assisting with land purchase processes.

There are several identified activities within the EIA Regulations which may be triggered where construction takes place in the Atlantis Urban Area. The majority of the vacant Atlantis sites are covered by Critically Endangered Atlantis Fynbos or Endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld, with these sites showing degradation to a greater or lesser degree. Development on these sites thus leads to the removal of 300 m² or more of either vegetation type and thus requires an environmental authorisation as noted above. Development in the urban area includes residential developments in the residential section of Atlantis and light industrial developments, warehouses, mixed use offices etc. in the industrial area.

In addition to the vegetation consideration, certain other identified activities as presented in **Section 3.3** have also been included, for which generic controls may be applied. These additional activities were selected given Atlantis being a designated and constrained urban area island, supported by existing controls imposed on the sites via land use management and building controls. These factors combined are believed in this context to be sufficient to ensure safe and appropriate development.

The need for ongoing facilitation of development in Atlantis and the existence of the conservation land bank are key factors that enable the CCT to apply for selected identified activities to be excluded from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation within a specific geographic area, i.e. the designated Atlantis Urban Area, which incorporates the Atlantis Special Economic Zone (ASEZ), in terms of the NEMA enabling legislation.

1.3. Atlantis Conservation Land Bank

Approximately one thousand hectares ($\pm 1,000$ ha) of vacant land within the Atlantis Urban Edge, including undeveloped erven within the industrial area, contains either Critically Endangered Atlantis Sand Fynbos or Endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld vegetation (**Appendix 5: Map 5** and **Map 6**).

The EIA Regulations require that environmental authorisation be obtained for the clearance or removal of an area of 300 square metres (m²) or more of indigenous

vegetation which includes in the case of the Atlantis Urban Edge the Endangered or Critically Endangered vegetation.

As a result, new developments on properties which contain vegetation remnants in Atlantis currently require botanical assessments as part of the EIA process. In addition, the conditions of approval granted would require complex and often costly mitigation measures and offsets to moderate for the loss of biodiversity.

This area has however been identified as ideal for development for a range of reasons. When combined with a range of studies undertaken, the decision was taken to follow a conservation-linked biodiversity offset model.

The CCT has proactively acquired and is managing and retaining important biodiversity land outside the urban edge within the Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership (DCCP)³ as a mechanism to facilitate development in Atlantis (**Appendix 5: Map 4**).

Further, in May 2013, Council approved the Atlantis Industrial Incentives Scheme (CCT 2013). One of the suite of incentives approved was that of holding land outside of Atlantis in order to pro-actively provide for biodiversity offsets. It is noted that there is no cost to the Developer for the use of this incentive, with the CCT covering both the acquisition and management costs of the land acquired.

This land banking mechanism is noted as a form of biodiversity offsetting. The national policy on biodiversity offsets is going through an ongoing process of approval (DEA, 2017). This proactive method of mitigating for the future loss of terrestrial biodiversity has been supported by the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) and CapeNature.

It is important to note that the loss of the remnant biodiversity within the Atlantis Urban Area is offset by the protection and management of sufficiently high-quality vegetation land portions outside the urban edge, and thus assists in meeting the National Conservation targets for the vegetation types in question.

The conservation land bank properties that have been proactively purchased for the conservation land bank have long been recognised for their exceptional biodiversity. The area comprises of two Core Flora sites identified in the 1990s, namely, the Fynbos Corridor and the Dassenberg Core Flora Sites. The area links directly to CapeNature's Riverlands Nature Reserve and is part of the Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership which links Riverlands and the Dassenberg Hills to the coast, one of the priority climate change corridors in the Western Cape. All the land purchased is on the fine-scale conservation plan for the region, the City's BioNet and is comprised of Critical Biodiversity Areas. The acidic sands on the flats and lower slopes hold Endangered Atlantis Sand Fynbos, and the upper slopes and summits contain the Critically Endangered Swartland Granite

³ **Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership (DCCP)** comprised of DCCP West (Witzands Aquifer Nature Reserve [WANR], four additional erven to the north of the Dune field and Brakkefontein Section) and DCCP East (Klein Dassenberg, Kanonkop, Fraai Uitzig, Dankbaar, Sonop, Dassenberg Sections and Stewardship sites). Management of DCCP further includes building and maintaining relations with various stakeholder groups, communities, private landowners, City Departments (including Sub Council structures) and other agencies. DCCP is also responsible for operational management of three official residential properties and the Mamre Visitors Information Centre (MVIC).

Renosterveld. Both habitats are currently under-conserved and contain an exceptionally high number of plant species of conservation concern. The acquisitions have resulted in the significant landscape feature, namely Kanonkop⁴, being purchased and now being in public ownership for conservation purposes.

This pragmatic and innovative approach has much potential to facilitate development, while ensuring priority land is added to the conservation estate, thereby securing biodiversity resources and the vital ecosystem services they deliver.

To date the City has facilitated fifteen (15) developments including the Atlantis Special Economic Zone land portions, totalling 153 ha in extent, with the area of these development sites being offset against the Atlantis conservation land bank.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Generic EMP for the Atlantis Urban Area is to obtain exclusion from the requirement for environmental authorisation for specific identified activities in terms of the EIA Regulations for developments within the Atlantis Urban Area.

Prior to such an exclusion coming into effect, it is necessary to ensure that such an exclusion is based on compliance with generally acceptable impact management outcomes.

The types of developments and linked identified activities included for exclusion are linked to (a) developments which lead to the clearance of indigenous vegetation irrespective of type of development, and (b) specific identified activities linked to industrial, commercial and residential developments. Refer to **Section 3.3** for further elaboration on the activities and thus development types included.

To meet these required outcomes, the following aspects have been integrated into the document at hand with respect to the planning and implementation of a development within the Atlantis Urban Area:

- a) Ensure compliance with the principles contained in section 2 of NEMA and the duty of care requirements, in terms of section 28(1) of NEMA;
- b) Set generally accepted impact management outcomes and actions to ensure that the impacts associated with development projects within the Atlantis Urban Area are suitably offset (biodiversity-linked), avoided or mitigated and managed;
- c) Provide a template for the generic impact management outcomes and impact management actions required to avoid, manage and mitigate identified impacts associated with the interventions of the expected development projects that fall within the ambit of this Instrument; and
- d) Constitute an environmental management Instrument which, once adopted, will allow for the exclusion of selected identified activities associated with the designated Atlantis urban area, identified in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, Listing Notice 1, Listing Notice 2, and Listing Notice 3 of 2014, as amended, (EIA Listing Notices) from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation.

⁴ **Kanonkop** is in the Klein Dassenberg Section of Witzands Aquifer Nature Reserve, which consists of an area of 1022 ha purchased by the City for biodiversity land banking.

3. SCOPE

3.1. Extent of application

This Generic EMPr applies to projects falling within the designated Atlantis Urban Area, within the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, Western Cape province. The boundaries for the area are accessible on the Web Based National Environmental Screening Tool (screening tool).

3.2. Proposed Atlantis Area within which exclusions will be applicable

The area for which exclusion from the requirement to apply for environmental authorisation for specific identified activities includes the whole of the Atlantis Urban Area and includes the entire area within the Atlantis Urban Edge (**Appendix 5: Map 2**). Any development within the industrial and residential areas, including the buffer zone between the two⁵, will not require an environmental authorisation for vegetation clearance activities – as well as the other identified activities as documented in **Appendix 4** (in detail) and in **Section 3.3** (in overview) of this document.

The Atlantis Special Economic Zone (ASEZ) is included in the designated Atlantis Urban Area, a total area of approximately 118.7 ha, of which 94.1 ha is available for lease from the CCT; the remainder of the ASEZ is in private landowners' hands but has chosen to be part of the SEZ extent and controls.

An environmental authorisation issued, for an activity falling within the scope of the exclusion and adoption of the Generic EMPr, prior to the coming into effect of such exclusion and adoption, remains valid and its associated conditions must be complied with.

Once the exclusion comes into effect, if such an environmental authorisation lapses for any reason, there will be no need to apply for environmental authorisation for the excluded activities.

3.3. Listed and specific activities identified under NEMA Section 24(2)

When activities are identified that fall within the ambit of section 24(1) of the NEMA it is required that the potential impacts of these activities on the environment must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on. The manner in which these investigations, assessments and reports are to be undertaken is through a site-specific environmental impact assessment process prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations. In this case a more strategic assessment was undertaken for the Blaauwberg District, which includes the Atlantis Urban Area and the ASEZ within it.

Environmental assessments were undertaken to formulate an amalgamated Integrated Spatial Development Plan and Environmental Management Framework for the Blaauwberg District in 2012. This document was updated and revised in 2021.

NEMA allows for identified activities to be excluded from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation from the competent authority under certain circumstances. In this regard section 24(2)(e) of NEMA allows for exclusion of activities from the

⁵ These areas fall within the Atlantis Urban Area.

requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation based on an environmental management Instrument, adopted in the prescribed manner.

Refer to **Part D: Appendix 4** for the detailed list of activities to be excluded, including a summary of what each activity relates to, and the reason for excluding it from consideration within the Atlantis Urban Area.

In general, the identified activities to be excluded from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation within the Atlantis Urban Area relate to the following general development triggers. The identified activities are drawn from the EIA Listing Notices 1, 2 and 3. The triggers are summarised as follows:

- Removal of indigenous vegetation;
- Development of portions of land still zoned as agriculture within the urban area, or zoned public open space;
- Development and/or expansion of certain bulk infrastructure (e.g. roads, rail, water or effluent pipelines and linked storage reservoirs, sewage pipelines, stormwater, electricity transmission and distribution); and
- Development and operation of facilities for the storage and handling of dangerous goods.

Note that exclusion from the identified activities contained in **Appendix 4** is strictly constrained to developments that will take place entirely within the Atlantis Urban Area unless the activity is a linear activity / development, in which case 10% of that development may fall outside of the designated Atlantis Urban Area and the exclusion would still apply. Where a project falls partially outside of the designated urban area in which the exclusion applies, or in the case of a linear activity / development where more than 10% of the activity / development falls outside of the designated urban area, the requirements of the EIA Regulations will apply and environmental authorisation will be required.

A range of mitigation and control mechanisms are already in place within the designated Atlantis Urban Area. These measures, when combined with the Instrument at hand and its controls, will ensure that developments will be suitably controlled and managed. For instance, the type and location of certain development types are already limited by the land use management controls and linked building controls.

As such, it is deemed appropriate that development projects implemented under the Instrument are excluded from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation as provided for in Section 24(2)(e) of NEMA, based on adherence to this "*Atlantis Urban Area Environmental Management Programme for development projects within Atlantis urban area (version 1 of January 2022)*" (Generic EMPr), which is being proposed for adoption as an environmental management Instrument by the Minister.

The procedures to adopt an environmental management Instrument to be used for the purposes of excluding an identified activity or activities in terms of section 24(2)(e) of NEMA, have been determined in Regulations⁶. These procedures entail among others,

⁶ Regulations laying down procedures to be followed for adoption of **Spatial Tools or Environmental Management Instruments** were published under Government Notice No. 542, in Government Gazette No. 42380 of 5 April 2019.

the requirement to ensure that the Instrument to be adopted identifies the purpose for which it was developed and the requirement to gazette the Instrument in the *Government Gazette*, both for notification of proposed adoption and for adoption purposes.

In line with the requirement of the adoption procedures, this document, entitled "*Atlantis Urban Area Environmental Management Programme (Generic EMPr) for development within the designated Atlantis Urban Area (version 1 of January 2022)*" has been developed as an environmental management Instrument to be adopted to allow for the exclusion of selected activities triggered by development projects as identified in the EIA Regulations Listing Notice 1, 2 and 3 of 2014, as amended. Exclusion from the EIA Regulations will thus allow for developments meeting all requirements in this document to not be required to obtain environmental authorisation from the competent authority as contemplated in section 24(2)(e) of NEMA.

3.4. Use of Generic EMPr by Proponent / Implementer

All eligible development projects must utilise and comply with the Generic EMPr to manage environmental impacts.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. Context

The institutional and functional arrangements indicate the roleplayers and institutional linkages involved in the process.

This section of the Generic EMPr gives guidance to the various roles and reporting lines and defines responsibilities for each role within the institutional framework for successful implementation of the Generic EMPr. However, project specific requirements will ultimately determine the need for the appointment of specific person(s) to undertake specific roles and/or responsibilities.

The specific roles used per development and/or site may vary with the roles being combined or split. The labels assigned are not critical, rather ensuring that all responsibilities listed under the various roles be met. The exact team composition remains at the Developer's discretion.

4.2. Competent Authority

The competent authority means the organ of state charged by section 24C of the NEMA to consider applications for environmental authorisation received. In the context of the Generic EMPr the competent authority will be responsible for registering development projects on receipt of a registration request. The competent authority will be able to monitor compliance with the Generic EMPr.

In this specific case, the competent authority is the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) responsible for the environment in the Western Cape or, the Minister responsible for the environment as provided for in section 24C(2) of NEMA. This includes that the Minister is the competent authority where (a) the activity has implications for international commitments or relations; (b) the development project is undertaken by a national department or a provincial department responsible for environmental affairs or any other

organ of state performing a regulatory function and reporting to the MEC; or (c) the development project is undertaken by a statutory body, excluding a municipality, performing an exclusive competency of the national sphere of government.

The competent authority shall register the development project, and keep records thereof with all other registered projects and make this available on the relevant website⁷.

Within 10 days of receiving the complete and correct information required in terms of **Part B** and **Part C** of the Atlantis Urban Area Generic Environmental Management Programme, the competent authority must register the development project and provide a registration number.

4.3. Proponent / Developer

The proponent, who becomes the "Developer" once the registration number is issued, shall be responsible for overall environmental control during all development phases. That is, Developers within the Atlantis Urban Area remain ultimately responsible for ensuring that their development is implemented according to the requirements of the Generic EMPr.

As signatory of the registration document, the Developer must be fully familiar with all documentation submitted to the competent authority, including the completed Generic EMPr.

The Developer is responsible for ensuring that all requirements linked to the registration are met timeously and in full. In terms of administrative tasks, the Developer shall ensure that the development project is registered with the competent authority.

The Developer shall ensure that the Compliance Unit of the competent authority is notified of the commencement date of the project as required in the registration process (refer to **Part B**). The Developer shall sign the declaration of compliance together with the contractor, and must facilitate the signing of the declaration by the contractor.

The Developer will ultimately be held liable, should any non-compliance with this Generic EMPr take place, and shall thus be liable for any costs that may be required to restore the environment in the event of any negligence leading to damage to the environment, along with any legal consequences of such an event. To this end, the Developer must take action against any non-compliance with the Generic EMPr by the contractor and/or their sub-contractors, with such consequences clearly specified in all contracts prior to moving on site.

The Developer must ensure that all parties are familiar with the requirements of the Generic EMPr. As such, the Generic EMPr must be included in all requests for quotation or tender documentation so that Contractors who are appointed are bound to the requirements of the Generic EMPr. The Generic EMPr must form part of all Project Construction Contract Documentation.

⁷ Visit the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning website: <https://www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp/about-us/meet-chief-directorates/development-planning/development-management-regions-123>

Although the Developer appoints roleplayers to perform functions on their behalf, the Developer remains responsible for ensuring that sufficient resources (i.e. time, financial, human, equipment) are available to these roleplayers to efficiently perform their tasks in terms of the Generic EMPr.

The Developer must appoint or delegate a suitably competent person to act as environmental officer (EO) during all phases of the project to oversee all the environmental aspects relating to the development.

At their discretion, the Developer may have a compliance audit undertaken on the site at any time during the implementation phases (i.e. construction and operational phases) of the project, including as a baseline prior to commencement.

For those cases within the Atlantis Urban Area, where the Developer is not the landowner, the apportionment of responsibility should be determined and linked to the contract between the landowner and the Developer and/or tenant who has been granted development rights for a specific portion of land. The exact relationship and assignment of responsibility shall be at the discretion of the two parties involved and must be clarified prior to formally requesting registration of the development project being lodged. The apportionment of responsibility should be reflected in the registration form, supported by relevant documentation.

4.4. Contractor

The contractor, as the Developer's agent on site, is bound by the requirements of the Generic EMPr through their contract with the Developer.

The contractor must thoroughly familiarise themselves with the Generic EMPr and any relevant permits before coming onto site and must request clarification on any aspect of these documents, should they be unclear.

The contractor must ensure that they have provided sufficient budget for complying with all Generic EMPr requirements at the tender stage.

The contractor must comply with all instructions issued by the EO in terms of the Generic EMPr and contract and/or construction document.

4.5. Environmental Officer

The Environmental Officer (EO) is the person involved with the development project who shall implement the Generic EMPr. The EO is responsible for monitoring of the Generic EMPr, and shall be responsible for environmental issues as covered by the Generic EMPr. They must form part of the project team and be involved in all aspects of project planning that can influence environmental conditions on site.

The EO may be an external contractor acting on behalf of the Developer or form part of the Developer's team. The EO must have relevant environmental knowledge and experience to understand and implement the Generic EMPr.

This translates to the following competencies:

- Be well versed in environmental concepts;
- Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes;

- Understand the concept of compliance reporting, and the implications of partial and non-conformance;
- Know the background of the development and understand the implementation programme; and
- Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of the Performance Specifications.

The EO must have authority and responsibility to stop work if, in their opinion, a serious threat to or impact on the environment may be caused directly from activities on or associated with the site. It is noted that this requirement should be integrated into the construction contract documentation. In all non-emergency scenarios, the EO shall report through the negotiated channels of communication established for the site.

The EO must ensure that contractor(s) abide by all requirements stipulated in the Generic EMPr and linked documentation. This may include, in certain circumstances, taking actions as prescribed per tender requirements against Contractors for failing to comply with any requirements of the Generic EMPr.

The EO must attend project meetings reporting on all environmental aspects. The EO must conduct inspections to assess compliance with the Generic EMPr and be responsible for providing feedback on potential environmental problems associated with the development – as such, the EO will have the right to access the site at all times for monitoring purposes.

The EO shall ensure that a copy of the Generic EMPr is kept on site and is available for inspection. The records must include copies of any instructions or recommendations issued to the contractor. Records of Generic EMPr partial and/or non-compliance must be filed as part of the environmental incident log.

In addition, the EO is responsible for:

- Liaison with the relevant authorities, should this be a requirement.
- Liaison with contractor(s) regarding environmental management;
- Undertaking routine monitoring, and appointing a competent person / institution to be responsible for specialist monitoring, if necessary.
- Maintain a site-specific environmental incident and complaints record log – these forms must be available for inspection at any time and thus be kept current;
- All monitoring reports must be available on site for inspection. These reports must form part of the audit report when submitted – either in hard or electronic format;
- Report back at the development site meetings; and
- To notify the Developer of any partial or non-compliance issues immediately:
 - Partial compliance issues must be addressed immediately and rectified so as to bring the site back into full compliance; and
 - Non-compliance issues must be reported to the competent authority within 24 hours of occurring under the following circumstances:
 - Should non-compliance be continuous and as a last resort;
 - If there is potential for a very serious issue occurring; or
 - Where the non-compliance is seen to trigger an identified activity not covered under the scope of the document at hand (i.e. no longer under the scope of this registration process).

4.6. Auditor

External environmental audit reports need to be undertaken by an external environmental specialist. The auditor must be contracted by the Developer to undertake the audit process at the points as mentioned in **Part B** of the document.

The auditor is required to report on the compliance with the Instrument process and documentation as registered.

4.7. City of Cape Town Biodiversity Management Branch

The role of the City of Cape Town Biodiversity Management Branch with respect to the implementation of this Generic EMPr is to receive the notification of commencement as required in **section 9.6.1** and to consult with developers on the search and rescue operations to be conducted on the site prior to the commencement of construction as required in **section 12.16**. The Conservation Services Coordinator of the Environmental Management: Biodiversity Management Branch must provide the developer with a notification that search and rescue operations have been conducted as required in **section 9.6.1**.

PART B: REGISTRATION AND DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE GENERIC EMPr

5. REGISTRATION AND DECLARATION

This section of the Generic EMPr is to be completed by the project proponent / Developer.

This section requires completion of two forms, being the registration form (**Appendix 1**) and the declaration of compliance form (**Appendix 2**) which requires supporting documentation. The registration form must be completed by the Developer, and signed and dated by the Developer. It requires the provision of relevant contact and project details.

The declaration of compliance (**Appendix 2**) must be signed and dated by the Developer to indicate that all of the relevant parties will comply with the contents of the Generic EMPr template contained in **Part C** and understand that the impact management outcomes and impact management actions are legally binding. The site plan and the completed Generic EMPr amended as relevant for the specific site and activity (**Part C**) (excluding the method statements) must be appended to this declaration of compliance.

Part B and the supporting documentation identified above must be submitted to the competent authority at least 30 calendar days before the expected commencement date of the development project to allow the competent authority to register the development project to facilitate compliance. It is the responsibility of the Developer to submit the declaration as well as the supporting documentation to the competent authority for registration.

At least fourteen days (14) days before the commencement of the development, the Developer must inform the relevant unit responsible for compliance monitoring within the competent authority of the date of commencement of the development project, to facilitate compliance inspections.

If the signatory on behalf of the Developer changes, the declaration contained in **Appendix 2** of the Generic EMPr must be re-signed by all relevant parties. A copy of the revised declaration of compliance must be submitted to the competent authority for their information and record keeping purposes and a copy must be filed in the Generic EMPr file. Once re-signed, the declaration of compliance becomes legally binding to the new party.

Should the development be transferred to a new Developer, the development project must be registered anew. As such the full requirements for registration must be re-generated and submitted as if for a new development. The re-registration must take place before the new Developer takes transfer of the site.

If a new contractor is employed the method statements must be re-signed by all relevant parties and a re-signed copy included in the Generic EMPr file.

5.1. Registration form

The registration form is provided in **Appendix 1**.

5.2. Declaration of compliance form

The declaration form is provided in **Appendix 2**.

The site plan for the project must be appended to the declaration of compliance.

6. COMPLIANCE AND REGISTRATION

Once the exclusion in terms of section 24(2)(e) of NEMA is in effect, although no environmental authorisation will be required, the Developer is required to comply with **Part C** of this Generic EMPr relating to the outcomes and actions to be employed for the avoidance, management and mitigation of impacts and risks associated with the implementation of development projects within the Atlantis Urban Area, where applicable, and the requirements of **Part C**, are binding on the Developer.

Compliance with the requirements of **Part C** of the Generic EMPr must be monitored by the Environmental Officer (EO). The competent authority will also monitor compliance as required. Non-compliance will constitute an offence in terms of section 49A(1)(d) of NEMA.

In order to facilitate compliance monitoring by the competent authority the project must be registered and the Developer and contractor must sign a declaration indicating that they will comply with the requirements of the Generic EMPr. The registration and declaration of compliance forms are provided in **Part D: Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** of this Generic EMPr.

This Generic EMPr does not absolve the Developer from complying with other statutory requirements, nor from having to obtain other relevant authorisations, permits or licences.

7. MONITORING AND AUDITING

7.1. General

The EO will conduct internal environmental monitoring inspections. The internal monitoring inspections will be conducted throughout the construction phase. The frequency remains at the discretion of the Developer, but should ensure that the implementation of the Generic EMPr is ensured. It is thus recommended that a minimum internal monitoring inspection is undertaken every 2 (two) weeks (i.e. once a fortnight). An external audit must be conducted at the close out of the project, which date is to be stipulated at the signing of the contract, and a process for updates of that date must be included in the contract.

The independent external audits are to verify the project's compliance with and consider project adherence to the Generic EMPr. The EO must file all external reports in the Generic EMPr file. These external reports must take internal reports into consideration and, where relevant, internal reports may be attached to external reports for reference.

Consequences of non-compliance must be indicated within the agreement between the contractor, EO and the Developer and addressed during external audits. An independent environmental auditor must conduct such external environmental audits at a frequency as agreed with the Atlantis Special Economic Zone Company (ASEZ Co.). As a minimum, one external audit must be undertaken and copies of this report added to the on-site

Generic EMPr-linked file. Copies of the audit report should be submitted to the competent authority on completion of the construction phase for information purposes.

Should construction occur in a number of phases, a commencement notice must be submitted prior to commencement of the excluded activity / activities for each construction phase; and an audit report must be submitted at close-out and hand-over of each construction period for information purposes.

The internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the EO to the Developer or their designated agent. The level of performance against and compliance with the Generic EMPr will be checked and verified through the internal monitoring process, to ensure adherence to the Generic EMPr. Each internal inspection's monitoring report must include detailed environmental monitoring report-back, as well as any recorded environmental incidents and relevant corrective actions.

Consequences of partial or non-compliance must be indicated within the agreement between the contractor, EO and the Developer and addressed in the internal monitoring process. The outcome of such agreements and the actions taken to ensure a return to compliance must be recorded in the external audit report.

If heritage material is uncovered, the *Chance Find Procedure for Heritage resources and Fossil Finds Procedure* in the Generic EMPr, **section 12.17 (Part C)** must be implemented.

A complaints register must be maintained during all phases of the development, including, but not limited to complaints received from adjacent landowners, local stakeholders and local / district / provincial authorities. The register will contain a detailed description of each complaint with supporting documentation, a written response to each complaint with a description of any associated corrective action, and the responsible official or authority who implemented the corrective action.

An independent assessor must be appointed to investigate and evaluate any submitted claim for damages and report back to the Developer. Following consideration by the Developer, the submitted claim is to be resolved and settled as soon as possible, or the reason for not accepting the claim communicated in writing to the claimant.

7.2. Minimum Requirements of an Audit Report

Evidence of the following as key performance indicators must be included in the independent external audit reports:

1. Complaints received from landowners and actions taken;
2. Environmental incidents, such as oil spills, concrete spills, etc. and actions taken (litigation excluded);
3. Incidents leading to litigation and legal contraventions;
4. Unintended environmental damage that needs rehabilitation measures to be taken;
5. Corrective actions; and
6. The level of performance against and compliance with the Generic EMPr requirements.

The Contractor (or sub-contractors if relevant) is deemed not to have complied with the Generic EMPr if:

1. Within the boundaries of the site, site extensions and haul / access roads there is

- evidence of contravention of the Generic EMPr confirmed and verified by the EO;
2. Environmental damage ensues due to non-compliance of Generic EMPr requirements;
 3. The Contractor fails to comply with corrective or other instructions issued by the Developer within a specific time; and
 4. The Contractor fails to respond adequately to complaints from the public in line with requirements of the Generic EMPr (**section 11.6** – Socio-Economic).

8. METHOD STATEMENTS

Method Statements are written submissions linked to the Generic EMPr. Method statements may be prepared as (a) tender linked specifications generated by the Developer's team on which the contractor quotes (i.e. part of tender documentation pack with the Generic EMPr), or (b) by the contractor post their appointment again based on the Generic EMPr. Irrespective the generation route chosen, all method statements must be prepared prior to the commencement of construction.

Method Statements set out the plant, materials, labour and method that the Contractor will use to carry out an activity, identified by the Generic EMPr. Method Statements must contain sufficient detail such that the environmental officer and Developer can assess whether the Contractor's proposal is in accordance with the requirements of the Generic EMPr. The Contractor must sign each Method Statement along with the EO and Developer to formalise the approved Method Statement.

Method Statements must be submitted by the Contractor to the Developer and EO for approval of the EO prior to the commencement of the activity. An example of the format for a Method statement is presented in **Appendix 3**.

Any changes to the method of works must be reflected by amendments to the original approved Method Statement. Any changes in this regard must be approved by the EO in consultation with the Developer on the understanding that such changes are environmentally acceptable and in line with the requirements of this Generic EMPr.

The Method Statements which are required as a minimum include:

- Plant identification and relocation. This method statement may also include topsoil relocation in cases where the topsoil is of high quality and a suitable receptor site is available;
- Stormwater management;
- Waste Management including:
 - Management, use and storage of hazardous substances;
 - Management, handling and disposal of cleared vegetation and
 - Management, handling and disposal of alien vegetation removed from site.
- Dust control;
- Sourcing, excavating, transporting and dumping of fill and spoil material;
- Workshop, maintenance and cleaning of equipment;
- Diesel tanks and re-fuelling procedures (under normal and emergency situations);
- Topsoil management;
- Fire;

- Rehabilitation of construction camps and other disturbed areas as part of the rehabilitation plan;
- Alien invasive Plant Management Plan; and
- Emergency Response Procedures.

Method Statements must address the following aspects:

- *What – a brief description of the work to be undertaken;*
- *How – a detailed description of the process of work, methods and materials;*
- *Where – a description of the location of the work (if applicable); and*
- *When – the sequencing of actions with commencement and completion date estimates (cross-reference to the project's work programme).*

The EO must monitor the implementation of the Method Statements and activity-specific management plans during the project.

Additional information that may be presented in the method statements may include:

- Implementation procedures;
- Personal protection equipment (PPE), materials and equipment to be used;
- Getting the equipment to and from site;
- How the equipment and material will be moved while on site;
- How and where material will be stored;
- The containment or action to be taken if containment is not possible of leaks or spills of any liquid or material that may occur, as an emergency plan and a health and safety plan.

It is noted that method statements may be replaced by Standard Operating Procedures for specific development types or aspects at the discretion of the Developer. This may for instance be of value to multiple development sites under one Developer's control (e.g. ASEZ land parcels). Such SOPs should be approved up-front following the same requirements as per a method statement.

9. SITE DOCUMENTATION / FILE

9.1. Contents of Generic EMPr site file

The following documentation is to be held as part of the Generic EMPr file that must be held on site. Such information must be collated by the environmental officer. The EO is responsible for keeping the file up to date, but not necessarily the generation of the documentation. The site file must be made available to all relevant authorities, especially officers from the competent authority, on request:

- Copy of the registration granted by the competent authority;
- Site plan (as submitted with the registration);
- Site daily diary / instruction book / Incident register and linked reports;
- Copies of any other permits or authorisations;
- Copies of Environmental Officer reports (management and monitoring);
- Site-specific (i.e. customised) version of the Generic Environmental Management Programme (Generic EMPr) (**Part C**);
- Complaints register; and

- Method statements (signed copies) and/or copies of Standard Operating Procedures (if relevant).

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the following documentation is to be filled out and forms part of the Generic EMP and project contract and includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Copy of the commencement notification and response (if relevant) thereto;
- Declaration of compliance by the Developer of the site;
- Declaration of compliance by the Contractor(s);
- Method statements; and
- EO approval for method statements.

During construction activities, the following documentation is to be held in the site file and maintained on a regular basis. These are seen to form part of the Generic EMP and project contract. They include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (Amended) Method Statements – any amendments should be clearly noted on the copies held in the site file;
- Project programme;
- Other linked approvals (e.g. search-and-rescue / alien invasive removal certificate, heritage approval);
- Photographic record ("photolog"); and
- All reports generated with respect to the Generic EMP (i.e. internal monitoring reports, baseline status; audit reports from previous phases (if relevant)).

The items above are unpacked in the remainder of **Section 9** (below).

9.2. Site plan

The formal site plan must include as a minimum the following:

- Detailed site description;
- Site locality and specific location of the project;
- Site layout map indicating the property, access point(s), areas of sensitivity, no-go areas (as relevant); and
- Position of activities on the site, including temporary versus permanent activities, temporary infrastructure on areas that will require rehabilitation, plus any phasing of development (i.e. construction and/or operation), illustrated at an appropriate resolution.

9.3. Environmental Incidence Report

All environmental incidents, regardless of severity, must be reported to the EO for inclusion into the Environmental Incident Log. The incident Log will provide a description of environmental incidents and corrective actions taken to mitigate the incident; and will inform both the internal environmental inspection's monitoring reports and the external environmental audit report(s).

Environmental incidents are defined as environmental impact resulting from deviation (partial or non-compliance) from the impact management actions and outcomes prescribed in the Generic EMP.

9.4. Project works programme

A project programme must be held on site. This should be linked to the site plan, the site interventions and should include the timing for all monitoring activities.

The site plan should be accompanied by the following context setting information:

- Construction-related activities, e.g. site office, parking, storage, laydown, chemical mixing, cement mixing areas, ablution facilities, site camp (if present); and
- Dated photographs of location area and site (i.e. baseline "photolog").

The project works programme is not an output linked to the Generic EMPr alone. Inclusion in the Generic EMPr serves as a reminder that when this programme is developed, it must incorporate environmental linked considerations and timing controls.

9.5. Baseline status

The baseline status of the site pre-construction (prior to commencement) must be documented. This may be in the form of formal "baseline audit report" undertaken by an environmental specialist, or may be a report or set of evidentiary collated by the EO, with external specialist assistance (if so required).

The intent of the baseline status documentation is to facilitate the internal monitoring process and to set the scene for the audit report(s).

The status of the site pre-construction should be noted and records thereof included in the on-site files. This information should be generated by the EO and the Contractor. This baseline is to be linked to the site plan, the photographic record, and should be used for setting the "time zero" point against which all monitoring and/or auditing processes are compared.

The baseline status report should include the following information as a minimum:

- A photographic record of the development site (see **Section 9.7**), recording especially the condition of the proposed construction footprint area, which will be used to show the state of the environment on the site before, during, and after the rehabilitation activities. Critically, any sensitive areas should be documented prior to being cordoned off as "no go" areas.
- All areas designated as work areas, camp areas and facilities, construction sites and storage / lay-down areas taken before, during and after the set-up of the site;
- Fences and fencing equipment that will be impacted by the development, before, during and after the installation or removal of construction works;
- Access roads before, during and after any amendment thereto including construction related damage rehabilitation;
- Topsoil and storage areas before, during and after the removal; and
- Construction-related waste management sites before, during and after the set-up of these sites.

9.6. Linked approvals

9.6.1 Search-and-rescue / alien invasive removal

The Biodiversity Management Branch of the City of Cape Town Environmental Management Department must be notified a minimum of three (3) months prior to the

commencement of any excluded activity that requires the clearance of vegetation in order to allow consultation on the search & rescue operation. Proof of this notification must be kept in the Generic EMPr file.

No commencement of any excluded activity which requires vegetation clearance is permitted until the Conservation Services Coordinator of the Environmental Management: Biodiversity Management Branch provides a notification to the Developer that the search and rescue on the site has been undertaken. The notification provided in this regard must be kept in the site file.

9.6.2 Heritage approval

Submit a Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) to Heritage Western Cape (HWC) before construction commences. Proof of the approval from HWC should be placed in the site file.

9.7. Photographic record

An ongoing photographic record must be kept of the site – this may be physical or electronic in nature.

This information will initially form part of the baseline status documentation against which the compliance audit(s) shall be considered. It shall also serve as the baseline against which the internal monitoring reports are considered.

9.8. Monitoring and audit records

A copy of all monitoring reports, contractor method statements and other supporting documentation must be held on site and be made available to the competent authority upon request.

PART C: THE GENERIC EMPr

10. GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

This Generic EMPr is a dynamic outcomes-based environmental management tool. As such the impact management outcomes must be complied with as prescribed in the Generic EMPr, however the impact management actions can be amended, if required, to achieve the impact management outcomes.

A point to note. Impact management actions are basically the methods one uses to achieve the outcome. As stated above, the outcomes integrated into the Generic EMPr are fixed (e.g. no dust pollution), but the impact management actions / methods to achieve this outcome may vary according to what is best on the site so as to meet this required outcome (e.g. wetting, mulch to ensure no dust pollution). These actions should not be confused with the excluded activities.

Should an impact management action need to be changed, the new impact management action can be agreed between the contractor and the EO. Once agreed the amended page and the amended method statement must be signed and dated by both the EO and the contractor. Both amended action and method statement are to be replaced in the EMPr file.

It is understood that environmental requirements included in this Generic EMPr will entail costs over and above those of the construction contract requirements. These include provision for: mitigation and enhancement actions; training and environmental awareness requirements; monitoring; auditing; and corrective actions. Provision will be made for this in the construction and maintenance contracts. Costing for impact management actions should be done with inputs and advice from technical members of the project team and relevant environmental specialist who have knowledge of the impact management actions being recommended as well as practical experience in implementing similar measures and techniques. A provisional lump sum must be allocated for the management of environmental impacts where it is not possible to cost requirements of the Generic EMPr.

The main impacts associated with the proposed development activities include:

- Destruction of natural vegetation;
- Disruption and/or altering of natural drainage patterns (including wetlands);
- Soil degradation and erosion;
- Dust;
- Noise; and
- Potential impacts on groundwater resources.

11. PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The 'pre-construction' section of this Generic EMPr refers to the period leading up to and prior to commencement of construction activities and is included to ensure pro-active environmental management measures with the goal of identifying avoidable environmental damage at the outset and sustaining optimal environmental performance throughout the construction phase.

Most impacts will occur during the construction phase and must be mitigated through the contingency plans identified in the pre-construction phase.

11.1. General planning

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Measures contained in the Generic EMPr are incorporated into the general planning of the project.	• Ensure that the Generic EMPr is included as part of the tender documentation, enforceable under the general conditions of contract. • Ensure a copy of the Generic EMPr is available on-site across all phases of development. • The Contractor must ensure that all the personnel on site, sub-contractors and their team, suppliers, etc. are familiar with and understand the specifications contained in the Generic EMPr. • Contact details for the EA and the Contractor must be in the Generic EMPr file. • Copies of any other permits or authorisations should be kept on the site. • Before construction activities commence, role players must have a clear indication of their role in the implementation of this Generic EMPr. • Sub-contractor(s) contracts with the principle contractor must contain a clause to the effect that the disposal of all construction-generated refuse / waste to an officially approved dumping site is the responsibility of the sub-contractor in question and that the sub-contractors are bound to the management activities stipulated in this Generic EMPr. • All activities which require method statements may only commence once the method statements have been approved by the EO. The City's Environment & Heritage Branch may periodically request to comment on the method statements, particularly on sensitive sites (e.g. those bordering natural areas or where there are wetlands). • Where applicable, the Contractor will provide job-specific training on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis when workers are engaged in activities, which require method statements.	• Review and file contract records, method statements and signed declarations of compliance • Verify that the following documentation is held on site and up to date: ○ Site daily diary / instruction book / Incident reports ○ Copies of Environmental Officer reports (management and monitoring) ○ Generic Environmental Management Programme ○ Complaints register ○ Method statements • Review and file training records.
Demarcation and signalisation of sensitive features on and around the site.	• Install construction warning signs at the site's access and exit points for traffic to slow down. • Ensure that the Biodiversity Management Branch is notified a minimum of 3 months prior to the commencement of construction in order to conduct search & rescue. No commencement of construction to be permitted until the Conservation Services Coordinator: Biodiversity Management Branch has provided a notification to the Developer that the search & rescue operation has been undertaken.	• Inspect demarcation and signalisation of sensitive areas in line with the Generic EMPr. • Confirmation letter or email from Conservation Services Coordinator: Biodiversity Management Branch that search & rescue has taken place or that there is no need for search & rescue.

11.2. Environmental Management Plans

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Environmental Management Plans developed and implemented.	Ensure that the stormwater and wastewater management plans (if requested as part of the parallel land use management permit process) are updated prior to commencement of construction activities.	- Review and file Environmental Management Plans to keep a copy onsite. - Keep HWC comment on NID on file.

11.3. Water management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Water systems are maintained and impacts on water sources are avoided.	- Minimise water use. - No natural watercourse or water body is used for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes. - Where possible, recycle treated wastewater is used for non-consumption activities such as dust suppression and cleaning of vehicles and cleaning of cement/concrete mixing surfaces. Cleaning of vehicles on site is not permitted other than in demarcated wash bays where dirty water can be suitably disposed of without pollution of the environment. - Where natural flow pathways have to be diverted, it must be indicated on the site plan.	- Monitor implementation of the storm and waste water management plan. - EO to check for obvious water wastage.
Separation of storm water and wastewater.	- Development and implementation of a storm and waste water management plan (as linked to parallel land use management and building plan approval processes) that aims to allow for the identification, recording, assessing, managing and monitoring of environmental impacts and risks associated with storm and waste water. - Prevent disposal of earth, stone, rubble, litter or any other waste into stormwater channels or watercourses. - Install separate stormwater collection areas and interceptors at fuel storage areas and batching plants to collect contaminated stormwater. - Direct stormwater runoff from stockpile sites and other related areas into stormwater management system and prevent dispersion into immediate and surrounding environments. - Ensure stockpiles are located more than 100 m away from any wetlands.	- Monitor implementation of the storm and waste water management plan. - Monitor redirection of run-off to prevent drainage alteration to sensitive plant populations on site and neighbouring sites. - Monitor storm water channels on weekly basis to ensure that they are not blocked and/or obstructed to ensure their efficient operation.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
No contamination from waste water to other water bodies.	• Prevent contamination of soil, surface or groundwater on site by chemicals or hazardous substances. • Prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into watercourses or water bodies, including drainage lines. • Design and manage all storage tanks to prevent pollution of surface and groundwater, and soils. • Control use and storage of fuels and chemicals to prevent leaching into the ground. • Fuel and chemical storage containers must be set on a secure bunded platform. • Spillage containment and clean-up measures are implemented at all times. • Where cement batching activities take place on site, it should be established in a controlled manner to contain spillages and prevent contamination of soil, surface water and groundwater. • Concrete mixing must be done on a surface that does not allow spillage or ground water contamination. • Where concrete batching activities takes place on site, demarcated wash bays for vehicles and equipment used at concrete batching plants, cleaning trays must be used as appropriate. • Where vehicle washing or maintenance will take place on site during the construction phase, prepare vehicle maintenance and washing area. • Install oil traps on all vehicles wash areas to prevent draining into the sewer system. • Prevent overflow from contaminated water storage facilities and implement protection from rain and flooding. • Where refueling will take place on site, establish refuelling area with the relevant South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) standards, out of the way of traffic and away from watercourses. • Contractors must compile a method statement for the workshop maintenance and cleaning of equipment as well for refuelling activities under normal and emergency situations.	• Control measures to prevent contamination from waste water to other water bodies Method Statement.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	- Containers for the cleaning of equipment and materials (paint, solvent) are provided to avoid spillages. - Leaking equipment is repaired or removed from site to facilitate repair. - Place drip trays under all unused equipment and vehicles parked outside to avoid leakage of oil and fuel. - Clean and remediate any oil and fuel spills in workshop areas. - Transfer used oils to special waste oil collection drums (as and when required) to prevent accumulation, overspill and potential contamination at the work site.	

11.4. Waste Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Solid wastes are managed in a manner that results in the avoidance and/or minimisation of health, safety and environmental risks.	- Collection, removal and safe disposal of waste must be implemented during every phase of development, from site preparation to operation. - The EO must approve the method statement for safe disposal of waste. - Make provision for separation of solid waste into general waste and organic biodegradable waste and recyclable and non-recyclable wastes in clearly labelled and lid-secured bins on the site. - Provide sufficient closed containers in strategic location around the site to handle the amount of litter, wastes, rubbish, debris, and builder's wastes generated on the site. - All refuse bins must have a lid secured so animals cannot gain access. - In the event that the volume of spoil generated for disposal outside of a registered landfill site is greater than the thresholds stipulated within GNR 921 (National Environmental Management: Waste Act [Act No. 59 of 2008]: List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment, of 29 November 2013), as amended (updated GNR 633, 24 July 2015), the Developer's Agent shall be notified that a Waste Management License will need to be applied for. - No spoiling shall occur until the waste management license has been obtained.	- EO to review and approve the measures to collect, remove and safe disposal of waste during all phases of development. - Method Statement for Disposal of Waste

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Hazardous wastes are managed in a manner that results in the avoidance and/or minimization of health, safety and environmental risks.	- Establish storage of hazardous wastes in leak-proof secured storage containers, clearly labelled (i.e. indicating the contents and safety requirements) and in a locked well-ventilated area, at least 100 m away from watercourses to prevent soil and groundwater contamination and environmental degradation. - Lay down storage areas / tanks (where the contents of the tanks or the material to be stored pose a contamination risk) on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund to contain a spill/leak from the stored containers, only once containers are in their final position, not in transit, and in a way that does not pose a danger of pollution even during times of high rainfall. The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator. - Display required safety signs depicting "no smoking", No Naked lights" and "Danger" in hazardous storage areas. - Provide fire-fighting equipment at all hazardous storage areas. - Provide training to employees handling hazardous substances for the safe use of the substance and awareness of the potential impacts and follow safety measures. - Compile Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous substances on site. - Spill kits must be available on site and in all construction related vehicles that transport hydrocarbons for dispensing to other vehicles on the construction site. Spill kits must be made up of material/product that is in line with environmental best practice.	EO to review and approve the measures to collect, remove and safely dispose of waste during all phases of development.

11.5. Health, safety and emergencies risks

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
All health and safety risks are minimised and all emergency situations are controlled.	- Development of a health, safety and emergency response action plan that aims to safeguard life and wellbeing, property and the environment by: a. preventing major accidents; b. identifying, recording and assessing safety & health hazards and environmental impacts; and	- Control demarcation of unattended open excavations on site on daily basis. - Control state of basic fire-fighting equipment. - Control demarcation of fire hazards areas / features on site.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	c. Managing environmental impacts and risks by also identifying critical equipment, systems and activities critical for the prevention and/or control of emergencies. • Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be provided to all staff and visitors. Contractor shall ensure that PPE is worn on site at all times. ○ Contractor shall ensure a safe clean working environment, including (but not limited to): ○ Sufficient and clean toilet and ablution facilities. ○ Comfortable eating areas. ○ Safe transport. • Liaise with local emergency and health services on emergency response and preparedness procedures. • Provide a first aid kit and display the telephone numbers of the local emergency services in prominent positions at the site office. The first aid kit must be fully stocked with the necessary minimum industry materials. • The Contractor must ensure that someone in their team is a certified first aider. A copy of this person's valid certificate must be in the first aid kit. • Inform all personnel of the location of the first aid kit and the telephone numbers of the local emergency services. • In areas that are accessible to the public, erect signs and/or danger poles (danger tape may rip in the wind) around exposed excavations and/or where vehicles may injure individuals, to warn the public of the inherent dangers. • Provide training to all staff on how to use the necessary safety equipment when climbing ladders, working with construction equipment and/or fuel operated equipment and all other potentially dangerous activities/ substances during this project. • Demarcate unattended open excavations. • Demarcate fire hazards areas/features on site. • Appoint on site Fire Control Officer. • Provide basic fire-fighting equipment to the satisfaction of the Local Fire Services and within easy access in case of emergency.	• Control state of portable bioremediation kit. • The Environmental Officer must, enter all environmental incidents into the Environmental Incident Report and submit this report weekly to the RE. • Keep record of content and attendance to the EO environmental training session. • Control availability, content and state of first aid kit (NB. Check for expiry dates). • Control display and validity of telephone numbers of the local emergency services.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• Provide portable bioremediation kit (to remedy chemical spills) on site. The products used for cleaning and remediation must be in line with best environmental practice. • Provide basic fire safety training to all security staff. • Emergency telephone numbers are up to date and posted at relevant locations at the construction sites and the construction camps. • Fires will only be allowed in facilities especially constructed for this purpose within fenced Contractor's camps. Wood, charcoal or anthracite are the only fuels permitted to be used for fires. • The Contractor must provide method statements on the protocols to be followed, and contingencies to be put in place for contamination of natural water resources from spills; contamination of soils from spills; and fire. • The Contractor must take corrective action to mitigate all incidents based on the nature and scale of the incident and must also rehabilitate any residual environmental damage caused by the incident or by the mitigation measures themselves. • The Contractor must also change their operating procedures, where applicable, to prevent a recurrence of an incident. • Before construction takes place the EO must undertake an environmental training session with all staff working on site. This training session should cover: ○ Description of the environment; ○ Responsibility of all people to the environment; ○ Details of the Generic EMPr; and ○ People's environmental rights.	

11.6. Socio-Economic

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Enhanced socio-economic development	• Develop and maintain a comment and response and complaints report of all communications with neighbouring owners and residents of the site. • Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders where possible.	• Keep comments and response and complaints report of communications with neighbouring owners and residents.

12. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The 'construction' section of this Generic EMPr refers to all construction activities that will occur within the approved area and access roads, until the project is completed. Most environmental impacts are likely to occur during the 'construction' phase (e.g. noise, dust, and water pollution). If the site is monitored on an ongoing basis during the construction phase, it is possible to identify these impacts as they occur. These impacts will then be mitigated through the measures outlined in this section, together with a commitment to sound environmental management from developer and contract team.

12.1. Construction areas

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Risk of pollution in construction areas is minimised based on good maintenance and storage practices.	• If a wall is not constructed around the cadastral, site clearly demarcate and fence off the cadastral site prior to the commencement of construction activities thus reducing the infringement of the development on surrounding vacant sites. • Where topsoil is to be stored on site, the Contractors must provide and maintain a method statement for "management of topsoil" which includes the top layer of soil containing organic material, nutrients and plant seeds. • Secure empty cement bags with binding material to prevent spread of cement dust prior to disposal. • Store sand, stone and cement in demarcated areas with seal to prevent wind erosion and deposition of dust on the surrounding indigenous vegetation. • Provide and service temporary chemical toilets as per prescribed legislation. • Place temporary chemical toilets at least 100 metres from any watercourse or wetland systems. • Keep temporary chemical toilets in a clean, neat and hygienic condition, and sufficient supply of toilet paper at all toilets ensured at all times. • Where no walls have been constructed around the cadastral site, maintain fencing and barriers to delineate the construction areas and cadastral site. • Contractor employees are to avoid walking on or through areas of natural vegetation or watercourses (cause disturbance in the form of bank destabilisation which may lead to erosion during periods of rain), they are to remain on the demarcated construction site.	• Monitor the lateral spread of construction outside of demarcated areas on a weekly basis. • Monitor daily demarcation and fencing of construction footprint. • Inspect that the topsoil is stripped from permanent works, pipeline trenches, stockpiles, access roads, construction camps and lay down areas on weekly basis. • Review and file Method Statement for "management of topsoil". • Control storage of material onsite. • Monitor servicing of chemical toilets on a weekly basis by a licenced Service Provider and file service records at the site office. • Control maintenance and cleanness of temporary chemical toilets. • Monitor status of pests in the construction camps on monthly basis.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• Designate restricted eating areas with closed refuse bins. • The method statement must set out how compaction of soils, erosion and sedimentation are to be minimised within construction areas. • Prevent dust impacts by watering soil stockpile areas during windy conditions.	• Monitor that eating areas and closed refuse bins are cleaned as and when required. • Monitor daily management of stockpile areas.

12.2. Workshop equipment, maintenance and storage

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Risk of pollution in workshop areas is minimised based on good maintenance and storage practices.	• The Contractors must provide and maintain a method statement for "workshop maintenance and cleaning of plant". • The Contractor must ensure that the construction equipment is under the control of suitably qualified and certified personnel and is in proper working order to avoid excessive noise and fumes, and have no fuel or lubricant leakages. • During servicing of vehicles or equipment, a suitable drip tray is used to prevent spills onto the soil, especially where emergency repairs are done outside the workshop area. • Leaking equipment is repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair. • All potentially hazardous waste is collected and removed to an appropriate waste site as recommended by the municipality. • All non-degradable waste is collected and removed and disposed of to an appropriate waste site as recommended by the municipality. Workshop areas are monitored for oil and fuel spills and such spills must be cleaned and remediated to the satisfaction of the EO. • The Contractor must be in possession of an emergency spill kit that is complete and available at all times on site. The Contractor must ensure that senior and other relevant members of the workforce are trained in dealing with spills by using emergency spill kits. • All contaminated soil is removed and disposed of as hazardous waste at an appropriate waste facility as recommended by the municipality or placed in containers to be taken to one central point where bio-remediation can be done.	• Review and file the Workshop Maintenance and Cleaning of Plant Method Statement. • Review Emergency Spill Procedures Method. • Review Fire Method Statements. • Monitor spillages at the fuel storage area and integrity of all bunds on a daily basis. • Inspect for contaminated soil in the workshop area. • Inspect for contaminated water resources within the workshop area.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• A specialist Contractor must be used for the bio-remediation of contaminated soil where the required remediation material and expertise is not available on site. • All spills of hazardous substances are reported to the EO. • The Contractor must check for spillages at the fuel storage area on a daily basis. • The integrity of all bunds is checked on a daily basis.	

12.3. Cement

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Comply with Impact Management Actions in 12.9 Water Management (Construction phase)		
The pollution of soil, surface and ground water resources resulting from cement residue entering into the surrounding environment is minimised.	• The Contractor must provide (if not provided as part of construction contract documentation) and maintain a method statement for "cement and concrete batching". The method statement must provide information on proposed storage, washing and disposal of cement, packaging, tools and plant. • All hazardous empty containers are stored in a dedicated area and later removed from the site for disposal at an appropriate waste facility as recommended by the municipality. • Any spillage that may occur is investigated and immediate remedial action must be taken. • The visible remains of concrete, either solid, or from washings, are physically removed immediately and disposed of as waste to an appropriate landfill site as recommended by the municipality. • Cement batching areas are located in consultation with the EO to ensure residues are contained and that the proposed location does not fall within sensitive areas, such as drainage lines, sensitive natural vegetation.	• Review and file Cement and Concrete Batching Method Statement. • Inspect for contaminated soil on the construction site. • Inspect for contaminated water resources on the site.

12.4. Stockpiles

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Disturbance and loss of soil are minimised, and the integrity of topsoil or landscaping and rehabilitation is maintained.	• Stockpiles are to be placed within the demarcated areas the location of which must be approved by the EO. • All stockpiled material is easily accessible without environmental damage. • The Contractor must avoid vegetated areas that will not be cleared. • Stockpiles are stabilised if signs of erosion are visible. • No plant, workforce or any construction related activities may be allowed onto the topsoil stockpiles. • Stockpiles are not to be higher than 2 m to avoid compaction thereby maintaining the soil integrity and chemical composition. • All temporarily stockpiled material is stockpiled in such a way that the spread of materials is minimised. • If extra materials are brought onto site for use in construction of required fill platforms, this material must be inert (non-reactive, non-leaching, non-toxic).	• Inspect any visible erosion scars once construction activity is completed. • Control that stockpiles are restricted to demarcated areas. • Inspect invasive weed growth. • Inspect any sign of sedimentation and erosion.
Invasive plant growth is contained.	• Soils from different horizons is stock piled such that topsoil stockpiles do not get contaminated by sub-soil material. • Topsoil stockpiles are monitored for invasive exotic vegetation growth. • Contractors must remediate, as and when required, in consultation with the EO. • No plant, workforce or any construction related activities may be allowed onto the topsoil stockpiles. • If extra materials are brought onto site for use in the construction this material must not contain topsoil that might contain the seeds of exotic plant species.	• Inspect any sign of invasive plant growth

12.5. Environmental Awareness and social responsibility

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Environmental Awareness Training is implemented.	• All staff, Contractors and their workforce receive an induction and an environmental awareness training session prior to commencement of work on site with six monthly refresher courses. • Conduct toolbox talks (focusing on safety issues) to facilitate health and safety discussions on the job site. • Make training material accessible to all staff using various supports and languages as required. • Ensure that staff are aware of: ○ How construction activities can impact on the environment, and what measures can be taken to mitigate against these impacts. ○ Emergency and response procedures. ○ Measures to prevent pollution and litter control. ○ Social responsibility (no excessive noise, a "clean site" policy, no alcohol / drugs and no firearms permitted on site, no harvesting of firewood or indigenous vegetation from the site or from areas adjacent to it). ○ No trapping of animals on the site or adjacent sites. ○ Restrictions on trespassing on properties neighbouring the demarcated construction areas. ○ Accountability in the event of transgressions of Generic EMPr directives. ○ Procedures to be followed should heritage resources be uncovered during all phases of the development. • Encourage the use of energy saving equipment at the site camp site (such as low voltage lights and low pressure taps), promote recycling, and minimised water use.	• Review and update content of the Environmental Awareness Induction Training as required. • Review records and attendance registers of all Environmental Awareness Induction Training. • Control that environmental awareness information posters are visible and maintained at key locations on site.
Maintain a safe working environment.	• Ensure that medical support and supply are available to staff at all times. • Implement the following restrictions on all staff operating on site: ○ Use of Personal Protective Equipment at all times; ○ Use sanitation and cooking facilities provided within the demarcated areas; ○ No alcohol or illegal substance use on site; ○ No firearms permitted on site; ○ No excessive noise (e.g. loud music, shouting); ○ No illegal disposal of rubble; ○ No littering on the site or surrounding areas;	• Monitor the performance of workers to ensure compliance with good environmental practices and general conduct. • Monitor social responsibility during construction. • Control availability of medical support and supply. • Conduct <i>ad hoc</i> site inspections.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	- o No collection of firewood; - o No unauthorised interference or removal of any fauna or flora; - o No unauthorised trapping, or feeding of animals; - o No unauthorised poaching / hunting / intentional killing of any animal; - o No unattended open fires; and - o No burning of waste on site.	• Check that restricted areas are clearly demarcated. • Check that staff remain within demarcated construction areas.

12.6. Health, safety and emergencies risks

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Implement Impact Management Actions in 11.5 Health, Safety and Emergency Risks (Pre-Construction phase)		
Implement Impact Management Actions in 12.1 Construction Areas (Construction phase) where applicable.		
All health and safety risks are minimised and all emergency situations are controlled.	• Structures vulnerable to high winds are secured. • All staff wears personal protective equipment. • Water is freely available to the workforce on site at all times. • Prevent unauthorised access to the construction areas and camps. • Members of the workforce are not under the influence of alcohol or narcotic substances while operating vehicles. • An emergency spill kit including absorbent material, spill containment and clean-up equipment is available onsite. • Inform the regional representative of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) of pollution of any surface or groundwater. • Safety training shall be provided to all staff and visitors. • Co-ordinate emergency evacuation procedures with the local emergency services, and conduct regular emergency drills (as per the requirements of the health and safety plan). • Ensure compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations. • During work hours the Contractor shall be vigilant of potentially negative interactions between staff and surrounding communities. • Trespassing on land adjacent to the project area is not allowed. • Access by people not involved in the project shall be controlled.	• Review Fire Method Statements • Review Emergency Spills Procedures Method. • Control demarcation / fencing of open excavations on site. • Control state of basic fire-fighting equipment. • Control demarcation of fire hazards areas / features on site. • Control state of portable bioremediation kit. • Control validity and display of emergency telephone numbers. • Control that no veld fires are started by the workforce. • Compile and maintain an incidents and complaints register to record all incidents or complaints. • Control state and availability of emergency spill kit. • Monitor and record any hazardous substances spills.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Hazardous wastes including oils and chemicals are managed in a manner that results in the avoidance and/or minimisation of health, safety and environmental risks.	• Store hazardous wastes in leak-proof secured storage containers, clearly labelled (i.e. indicating the contents and safety requirements) and in a locked well- ventilated area. • All hazardous substances shall be kept under lock and key in a bunded impermeable weather and fire proof facility. • All staff to be trained in the safe handling and spill management of all substances used on site. • Sufficient number and type of spill kits to be provided at all workfronts. • The contractor shall prevent the discharge of any pollutants, such as bentonite, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels into any water resource. • Display required safety signs depicting "no smoking", No Naked lights" and "Danger" in hazardous storage areas. • Maintain and clean all signs. • The contractor must supply a method statement for the storage of hazardous materials at tender stage. • The Contractors must provide and maintain a method statement for "Diesel tanks and refuelling procedures" where these are relevant. • Place the bulk fuel storage tanks in a portion of the construction camp where they do not pose a high risk in terms of water pollution (away from watercourses and boreholes) where bulk fuel storage will be relevant. • Minimise risk of the tanks being ruptured or damaged by vehicles by placing bulk fuel storage tanks so that they are out of the way of traffic. • Fire-fighting equipment must be available at all hazardous storage areas. • Seal and store materials such as fuel, oil, paint, herbicide and insecticides in bermed areas or under lock and key, as appropriate, in well-ventilated areas. • Provide training to employees handling hazardous substances for the safe use of the substance and awareness of the potential impacts and follow safety measures. • Personal protective equipment is available at all time to employees handling hazardous substances.	• Review and file Handling & Storage of Oils and Chemicals Method Statement • Review and file Emergency Spills Procedure Method Statement • Review and file Storage of Hazardous Materials Method Statement • Review and file Diesel Tanks and Refuelling Procedures Method Statement. • Review and approve the procedure for dealing with spills/ fire. • Maintain records of all spills and corrective actions taken. • Control state and working condition of fire-fighting equipment at all hazardous storage areas on monthly basis. • Control that employees handling hazardous substances wear personal protective equipment on daily basis. • Control and record unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas on a monthly basis. • Control that hazardous chemicals used on site have Material Safety Data Sheets and that it is kept up to date on a continuous basis. • Control all event of collection and disposal of hazardous wastes by a suitably qualified and registered company.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• Maintain Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance control sheet on a continuous basis. • Maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) must be prepared for all hazardous substances on site on a continuous basis. • Handle hazardous substances in a safe manner. • Store hazardous substances, not in use, in suitable bunded storage areas more than 100 m away from watercourses to prevent soil and groundwater contamination and environmental degradation. • Remove hazardous wastes as and when required and dispose of at a hazardous waste disposal facility as recommended by the municipality. • Lay down storage areas/tanks on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers, only once containers are in their final position, not in transit, and in a way that does not pose a danger of pollution even during times of high rainfall. The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator. • Contractor must provide method statements for the "handling and storage of oils and chemicals", "fire", and "emergency spills procedures". • Set drip trays (minimum of 10 cm deep) under all vehicles and/or machinery (e.g. generators) that stand for more than 24 hours. • Make sure that the surface area of drip trays is adapted to the vehicle and/or machine and is large enough to catch any hydrocarbons that may leak from the vehicle and/or machine while standing. • The depth of the drip tray must be determined considering the total amount or volume of oil in the vehicle and/or machine. • Drip trays must be able to contain the volume of oil in the vehicle and/or machine. • Spill kits must be available on site and in all vehicles that transport hydrocarbons for dispensing to other vehicles on the construction site. Spill kits must be made up of material / product that is in line with environmental best practice • Sufficient number and type of spills kits to be provided at all work-fronts. • Spills to be contained and removed by suitably trained staff.	• Record all spills and corrective action taken. • Monitor landfill sites identified to accommodate refuse and hazardous material to determine that the facilities can handle the type and volume of disposal envisaged. If the facilities are found to be lacking, additional facilities must be identified, or steps must be put in place to ensure the landfill site has the required capacity.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• All spilled hazardous substances must be contained in impermeable containers for removal to a licensed hazardous waste site, (this includes contaminated soils, and drenched spill kit material). • Contaminated material to be disposed of at registered hazardous waste landfill facility. • Ensure that mixing of all chemicals and hazardous materials takes place on a tray or impermeable surface within a temperature-controlled fire proof bunded room. • Dispose of waste generated from mixing of all chemicals and hazardous materials at an appropriate landfill site as recommended by the municipality. • Store hazardous materials, fuel and other lubricants, not in use, within a temperature- controlled fire proof bunded room to prevent soil contamination by fuels and other toxic materials. • Appoint suitably qualified Contractors to remove any residue of hazardous substance spillages from site. Contaminated soil must be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility as recommended by the municipality designated for this purpose. • The contractor must set up a procedure for dealing with spills / fire, which will include notifying the EO and the relevant authorities prior to commencing with construction. These procedures must be developed with consultation and approval by the appointed EO. • The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of any pollutants, such as bentonite, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels into any water resource. • All herbicides and pesticides to be used under the supervision of a Pest Control Officer (PCO), in terms of the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (No. 36 of 1947) and its regulations. • Spills to be contained and removed by suitably trained staff. • Contaminated material to be disposed of at registered hazardous waste and fill facility. • All herbicides and pesticides to be used under supervision of a Pest Control Officer (PCO), in terms of Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies & Stock Remedies Act (No. 36 of 1947) and its regulations	

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• All reactive hazardous substances to be labelled and stored separately. • Suitable fire-fighting equipment shall be stored in close proximity and all personnel be made aware of the dangers of burning chemicals / smoke inhalation. • No temporary storage of hazardous substances, storing 80 m³ or more; or, 30 m³ within 100 m from the edge of a watercourse (including wetlands). • All staff shall be trained in the management of hazardous substances. • All staff shall be provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). • Should any asbestos waste material be discovered on site, rehabilitation of the site should be conducted in consultation with the National Department of Labour and in accordance with the Asbestos Regulations, as amended. • Cement shall be stored within weatherproof facilities / covered to prevent environmental contamination. • The Contractor shall ensure that concrete is mixed in appropriate structures to prevent the contamination of the surrounding environment. All visible remains are to be removed and disposed of as waste and all surplus material is to be removed. Plastic sheets and the bare ground shall not to be used for mixing purposes. • All visible remains of excess concrete shall be physically removed and disposed of on completion of construction. • Concrete spoil from foundation pours, shall not be discarded into the surrounding environment. Excess concrete and wash water from the concrete truck's drum shall be disposed of at Developer's Agent approved locality.	

12.7. Visual Impacts / Aesthetic Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Light pollution is minimised.	• Lighting must face down, not into surrounding environment, to provide adequate lighting for Health and Safety requirements. • Lights should not be mounted higher than 3 m off ground level. • Reduce up lighting and glare. • Proper disposal of litter and dust, neatness and tidiness on site at all times. • Rehabilitation / reinstatement to occur as soon as construction related activities are complete.	• Control extent of light pollution within the site. • Control disposal of litter and dust, neatness and tidiness on site with weekly inspections. • Refer to Aesthetic Management Method Statement.
Unightly camp or construction area prevented.	• Equipment and material to be neatly stored. • Where relevant all site offices are to be matt toned single storey buildings that emit no glare. • No natural features may be defaced. • Where the securing of the boundary is required, it should reduce visibility of the camp site. • Waste should be removed at least once a fortnight to registered landfill	• Refer to Aesthetic Management Method Statement.
Minimise dust generation.	• Dust suppression (i.e. wetting with non-potable water or other best practicable environmental option [e.g. mulching, chemical dust suppression]) shall be used in and around the construction area, along haul roads, at stockpiles and any additional area indicated by Developer's Agent. • Dust generating materials must be covered when transported. • All vehicles shall travel at speeds that will not generate dust.	• Refer to Aesthetic Management Method Statement
Minimise scarring of landscape	• Vegetation shall only be cleared where and when necessary, with required approvals (e.g. in heritage protection overlay zones, for protected vegetation) • Rehabilitation / reinstatement to occur as soon as construction related activities are complete.	• Refer to Aesthetic Management Method Statement
Minimise infestation of alien invasive species due to disturbance	• All alien invasive vegetation shall be cleared from within all areas impacted through construction related activities.	• Refer to Aesthetic Management Method Statement

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise the spread of litter.	• Conduct daily litter patrols at all areas impacted through construction related activities. • Provide for waste collection and containment facilities within the Contractors camp.	• Refer to Aesthetic Management Method Statement

12.8. Use of roads and Traffic Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
The use of existing roads in a manner that construction vehicles do not degrade them.	• Where access roads are required, roads shall be maintained in an acceptable condition for safe travel • Access shall only be for activities essential for the continued safe construction activities. Access for the general public shall not be permitted. • On larger sites where access routes will be required, maintain all access routes and roads adequately in order to minimise erosion and undue surface damage. • Repair rutting / potholing and maintain stormwater control mechanisms • Runoff from roads is managed to avoid erosion and pollution issues. • Access roads are not to be utilised for recreational activities. • No off-road driving is permitted, unless authorised by the Environmental Officer. • Vehicular access is not permitted into natural areas outside the demarcated construction areas.	• Monitor any damage done to surrounding roads due to construction vehicles. • Review Traffic Management Method Statement.
Prevent degradation of the surrounding environment.	• No new roads constructed outside of the development footprint. • Where there are existing access routes on larger site, all vehicles shall remain on designated routes. • Minimise disturbances to water resources flora and fauna. • Manage hydrocarbon spills from vehicles	• Review Traffic Management Method Statement. • Ensure construction vehicles use existing roads.
Minimum dust generation as a result of vehicle entrainment.	• Manage vehicle speeds on site to limit dust generation	• Review Traffic Management Method Statement.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
- Minimise increase in safety risks due to additional vehicles and equipment on local road network. - Minimise inconvenience and/or delays from road or lane closures, traffic flow diversion.	- Full closure of existing roads shall not be allowed. - Any accidents or incidents on site shall be investigated and recorded and the Developer's Agent notified immediately.	Review Traffic Management Method Statement.
The management of traffic in a manner that results in the avoidance and/or minimisation of traffic risks.	- Implement a traffic management plan that manages traffic in a manner that minimizes any traffic risks as well as ensuring the safeguarding of life and wellbeing and property. - Minimise movement of people and vehicles on site after dark. - Avoid road traffic in the riparian zones. - Ensure that impediment of normal traffic flows by heavy construction traffic on any roads adjacent to site is managed by a competent traffic marshal. - Avoid obstruction to traffic or line of sight at intersections and sharp corners both on-site and for access to the site. - All vehicles are in a road-worthy condition. - All drivers are in possession of a valid driver's license. - All loads transported onto or off the site are secured on vehicles. - Install construction warning signs at the site's access and exit points for traffic to slow down. - Signs are regularly maintained and cleaned.	- Verify compliance with local authority by-laws and any other statutory traffic requirements. - Review Traffic Management Method Statements - Verify that all vehicles are in a road-worthy condition. - Verify validity of all drivers' driver's license.

12.9. Water management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Water systems are maintained and impacts on water sources are minimised.	- Where possible and practical, use recycle treated wastewater for non-consumption activities such as dust suppression and cleaning of vehicles. - Only treated (purified) wastewater with a count of <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) equal to a maximum of 1,000 <i>E. coli</i> / 100 ml should be used for dust suppression activities (use of drinking water is not allowed).	- Review Water Management Method Statement. - Operate Fire Hydrant to confirm they are functional and read the

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	- No water crossings shall be allowed. - During construction, all topsoil and subsoil stockpiles shall be stored outside of wetland and riparian zones. A minimum distance of 100 m shall separate stockpiles from the start of wetland and riparian zones.	water meter and check consumption on a monthly basis.
No pollution or loss of water takes place due to construction related activities interfacing with ground water (i.e. ingress of groundwater into trenches, requiring dewatering), unmanaged runoff of surface water through un-stabilised areas.	- Water contaminated by hydrocarbons or cement shall not be released directly into the environment. - A stormwater management plan shall be developed to prevent erosion and the contamination of water, and deal with stormwater release into the environment. - Stormwater shall be directed towards stabilised areas which can dissipate the energy of the water flow. No deliberate ponding shall be permitted. - No handling of hazardous substances within close proximity to water resources and storm water drains.	Review Water Management Method Statement.
Watercourses/wetland water quality does not decrease and water quantity used does not increase.	- Waste water shall be re-used wherever possible. Water to be re-used shall be tested for water quality (in terms of variables and limits in regulated prescribed minimum requirements) and treated where necessary before re-use. - All construction related activities shall be excluded from watercourses, wetlands, riparian ecosystems and all sensitive areas, unless authorised so and approved by the Developer's Agent. - During all works, no activity such as ablution, disturbance of natural habitat, storing of equipment or waste disposal may be permitted within any wetland or riparian zone. - Implementation of anti-erosion and stormwater works in areas susceptible to erosion.	Review Water Management Method Statement.
No non-conformance with regulatory requirements.	Water Use Licenses shall be required for the discharge of the effluent if it is discharged to a water resource.	Water Use Licence from the national Department of Water & Sanitation.

12.10. Waste Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Also adhere to the Impact Management Actions listed in 11.4 Waste Management (Pre-construction phase)		
Also adhere to the Impact Management Actions listed in 12.3 Cement (Construction phase)		
Solid wastes are managed in a manner that results in the avoidance and/or minimisation of health, safety and environmental risks.	• Solid Waste Management Method Statement must include the steps which will be taken to recycle domestic and where possible, building waste produced during the construction phase on the site. • Separate domestic solid waste into general waste and organic biodegradable waste. • Separate domestic recyclable and non-recyclable wastes in clearly labelled and lid-secured bins on the site. • The contractor must supply a method statement for "solid waste management". The method statement must provide information on proposed licensed facility to be utilised and details of proposed record keeping for auditing purposes. • Dispose non-hazardous waste generated on site at a landfill site recognised and approved by the municipality. • Provide sufficient closed containers in strategic location around the construction site to handle the amount of litter, wastes, rubbish, debris, and builder's wastes generated on the site. • Empty all bins and/or skips when these are filled up. • Prevent illegal dumping of waste within site and/or neighbouring sites. • No burying of any waste on the site or surrounding properties. • Record shall be kept of all waste generated and what proportions are being reused or recycled. Records of waste disposed at landfills or spoil areas shall also be recorded. Disposal certificates / receipts shall be obtained from landfill sites to document waste delivered to landfill.	• Review and file Solid Waste Management Method Statement. • Keep record of proposed licensed facility to be utilised for auditing purposes. • Keep record of legal dumping. • Monitor waste segregation / disposal methods on a monthly basis. • Inspect designated area for wastes (i.e. skips and waste collection bins) as and when required to verify its condition and integrity, particularly after rainfall events. • Control that wastes are removed from site on a weekly basis and disposed of at an appropriate landfill site as recommended by the municipality. • File waybills of non-hazardous waste disposal at the site office for auditing purposes. • Inspect illegal dumping of waste occur on site and/or neighbouring sites on monthly basis.
Soil and water resource contamination due to incorrect storage of waste and illegal dumping is managed.	• General waste shall be stored separately from hazardous waste. General waste shall be stored in weather proof bins or skips or similar containers only.	• Review Solid Waste Management Method Statement.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• Overburden / spoil shall be disposed of at a registered landfill or at spoil areas authorised by the Competent Authority and approved by the Developer's Agent. • Record shall be kept of all waste generated and what proportions are being reused or recycled. Records of waste disposed at landfills or spoil areas shall also be recorded. Disposal certificates / receipts shall be obtained from landfill sites to document waste delivered to landfill. • No septic tanks (i.e. "French drains") shall be used, rather removable chemical toilets (i.e. "porta-loos") should be used. All sewage shall be removed to the municipal waste water treatment works; and proof of each disposal shall be retained and submitted to the Developer's Agent.	

12.11. Dust

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Dust generation is minimised.	• The Contractors must provide and maintain a method statement for "dust control". The method statement must provide information on the proposed source of water to be utilised and the details of the licenses acquired for such usage. • Potable water must not be used as a means of dust suppression, and alternative measures must be sourced. • Water and/or spray roads and construction area with environmentally friendly dust suppressant chemical during dry and windy conditions to control dust fallout. • Avoid watering grounds where concrete dust has fallen or can infiltrate into the soil. • Concrete bags must not be allowed to blow around the site and spread cement dust. • Clearance of indigenous vegetation to be kept to an absolute minimum. • Avoid excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present. • Clearance of indigenous vegetation shall be kept to an absolute minimum. Cleared areas should be stabilised until construction works are complete.	• Inspect areas where dust-damping measures are implemented on weekly basis • No visible evidence of dust contamination on the surrounding environment • Review and file Dust Control Method Statement • Monitor baseline targets of dust counts on weekly basis. • Monitor visible signs of dust on daily basis. • Keep record of any complaints from interested and affected parties. • Report incidences to EO as required. • Monitoring of dust shall be conducted as per the regulated frequencies at areas where dust is being generated.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	- Monitoring of dust fall out shall be conducted as prescribed in the National Dust Control Regulations. - Stockpile heights shall be reduced where dust entrainment has been noted to be high. - Dust generating materials shall be covered when transported. - Strict dust control to limit impacts on sensitive receptors (e.g. residential areas).	Monitoring shall be conducted where necessary.
Minimised potential health and nuisance impacts of dust. Minimise safety risk due to reduced visibility. Minimise delays in construction related activities due to unsafe visual conditions.	- Stockpile heights shall be reduced where dust entrainment has been noted to be high. - Dust suppression (wetting or other best practicable environmental option) shall be used in and around the construction area, along haul roads, at stockpiles, and any additional area indicated by the Developer's Agent. - Dust generating materials to be transported shall be covered when transported. - All vehicles shall travel at speeds that will not generate dust. - Strict dust control to limit impacts on sensitive receptors - Monitoring of dust shall be conducted as per the regulated frequencies at areas where dust is being generated. - Monitoring of particulate matter and dust fall as prescribed in the National Dust Control Regulations shall be conducted where necessary	- Review Dust Control Method Statement - Review Stockpiling Method Statement.

12.12. Earthworks Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Also refer to the Impact Management Actions of 12.4 Stockpiles (Construction phase) .		
Minimise loss of soil through contamination, wind and water erosion and ensure inadequate stockpile handling.	- Where stockpiles will not be removed from the site, topsoil shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil with all soils being reinstated in the reverse order to that in which they have been removed in order to initiate rehabilitation. - Where stockpiles are not to be removed from the site, topsoil only to be handled during removal and reinstatement activities.	- Earthworks Method Statement - Stockpile Method Statement - Monitor stockpiles.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise impacts of earthworks on watercourses.	• All works shall take cognisance of potential impacts upon water resources. • Use non-potable water sources for dust suppression	• Earthworks Method Statement • Dust Control Method Statement
Minimise disruption of natural areas and land use practices.	• Where stockpiles will not be removed from the site and the soil will be reused, topsoil removed from all areas impacted upon shall be stockpiled for rehabilitation. • All stockpiles shall be located within designated areas not within 50 m of delineated wetlands.	• Earthworks Method Statement • Stockpile Method Statement
Prevent soil contamination.	• Refuelling and other activities with the potential to cause pollution shall not be allowed on or adjacent to a stockpile.	• Earthworks Method Statement
Proposed disposal / re-use of excess material requiring spoiling.	• Undertake Inventory of topsoil requirements and reserve extra 10% of topsoil for rehabilitation requirements. • Spoil shall be used as backfill to rehabilitate areas impacted upon by earthwork activities. • Excess spoil material shall be disposed of at the nearest registered landfill site as identified by the Developer's Agent.	• Earthworks Management Method Statement

12.13. Erosion Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
• Minimise contamination of water resources through increased sediment load. • Minimise reduction in soil productivity due to loss of topsoil. • Minimise soil deposition to adjacent areas • Minimise dust generation.	• Exposed areas shall be stabilised within one week of their exposure. • Where slopes created are steeper than 1:1, additional anti-erosion mechanisms shall be implemented (such as knocking in stakes, installing gabions, geo-textiles or similar). • Clearance of alien vegetation re-growth at disturbed areas shall be conducted as per the requirements of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983) and National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act's (Act No. 10 of 2004) Alien Invasive Species Regulations, as amended until rehabilitation in the area is initiated. The timing of the interventions are to be determined in consultation with the City's Biodiversity Management Branch (i.e. monthly, every quarter, twice a year, annually). • No disturbance of soil shall occur outside construction footprint boundaries.	• Erosion Management Method Statement

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	Suspended solids within water leaving the footprint area shall not contain significantly higher levels of suspended solids (> 10%) than water within locally occurring water resources.	

12.14. Fire Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Also refer to the Impact Management Actions in 11.4 Waste Management (Pre-construction phase) as applicable		
Also refer to the Impact Management Actions in 12.10 Waste Management (Construction phase) as applicable		
Also refer to the Impact Management Actions in 11.5 Health, Safety and emergencies risks (Pre-construction phase) .		
Also refer to the Impact Management Actions in 12.6 Health, Safety and emergencies risks (Construction phase)		
Minimise damage or destruction to infrastructure. Minimise injury and/or death of humans and animals.	- Join the local Fire Protection Association (FPA). - Perimeter boundaries shall have fire breaks in place. - Daily Fire Danger Index (FDI), calculated in terms of National FDI (www.weathersa.co.za), shall be displayed prominently at all times. - Fire extinguishers shall be available at all points of storage of flammable products. - STP Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers shall be used and at least one shall be provided per 50 m² floor surface area. - Fire extinguishers shall be checked on a monthly basis to ensure they have not been used / exceeded their yearly service intervals. - Basic fire-fighting equipment shall be kept and maintained at all construction fronts at all times. Equipment shall not be restricted to fire extinguishers, but shall take cognisance of site specific conditions. - All staff are to undergo basic fire-fighting training. - Basic fire-fighting equipment shall be checked prior to the commencement of the winter fire season. - The Fire Control Officer shall be responsible for ensuring immediate and appropriate actions in the event of a fire, including contacting emergency services for assistance. The Fire Officer shall ensure that employees are aware of procedures to be followed.	Review Fire Management Method Statement

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	- Any fires that occur shall be reported to the Developer's Agent immediately and reported in turn to the relevant authority (municipality, the local FPA and the Department of Agriculture). - Ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with oil, fuel and hazardous substance spills and leaks are available on site and up to date at all times. - No open fires shall be permitted on or off-site, except for activities authorised by the Employers Agent and the FPA. All authorised fires shall occur at designated fire places, which shall be suitably resourced to contain and suppress any potential run away fire. - No on-site burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse shall be permitted. - Disposal of cigarette butts into the surrounding environment is not permitted. - Grass and other vegetation in the vicinity of infrastructure shall be cut at regular intervals to reduce fuel load and fire hazards - Annual updating and approval of the fire management response plan before onset of fire season. - Conduct management review of fire preparedness and response before onset of fire season. - Conduct fire and emergency drills every six months with one coinciding with the onset of the fire season.	

12.15. Noise

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Noise generation is minimised.	- Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only. - Contractors must endeavour to limit unnecessary noise, especially loud talking, shouting or whistling, radios, sirens, hooters, motor revving. - Use of silent compressors is a specific requirement. - Work hours during the construction phase (07h00 – 18h00) must be strictly enforced unless permission is given. Permission must not be granted without	- Monitor baseline ambient noise survey on weekly basis including measurement of noise levels in accordance with SANS 10103. - Keep record of monitored noise levels during construction. - Record and address complaints from interested and affected parties including staff on site and

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	consultation with the local residents and businesses by the Environmental Officer. • Conduct any 'noisy' activities during work hours only unless permitted by the Environmental Officer. • Inform residents and businesses adjacent to the development in writing 24 hours prior to any planned activities that will be unusually noisy or any other activities that could reasonably have an impact on the adjacent sites. • Maintain all vehicles in good working order to reduce noise pollution. • Construction site yards, workshops, concrete batching plants and other noisy fixed facilities may not be located in close proximity to sensitive receptors (e.g. residential areas), unless with approval of the Developer's Agent. In such cases, the Contractor shall notify affected parties prior to the commencement of the noisy activity. • Where possible, noisy operations shall be combined so that they occur concurrently. • Employees shall be provided with adequate PPE.	surrounding landowners on monthly basis or as required based on special requests.

12.16. Flora and fauna

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Limit negative impacts on sensitive environments and rare / threatened / endangered species.	• City of Cape Town: Biodiversity Management Branch and/or Environmental & Heritage Management Branch should be contacted for assistance, where required: ◦ Restoration and fauna related queries – Clifford Dorse – 021 444 1768, clifford.dorse@capetown.gov.za; ◦ Alien Clearing and herbicide queries – Chandre Rhoda – 021 444 7793, chandre.rhoda@capetown.gov.za; ◦ Landscaping queries – Morné Theron – 021 444 0601, morne.theron@capetown.gov.za • No development is undertaken in areas delineated as unsuitable for development⁸. • No construction related activities to impact upon areas outside of property footprint.	• Control extent of construction activities within demarcated areas.

⁸ Areas delineated as unsuitable for development are defined in the Blaauwberg SDF/EMF.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• A search and rescue operation to collect species shall be conducted prior to the commencement of construction related activities in consultation with the City's Biodiversity Management Branch. • No unauthorised clearing of vegetation. • No introduction of alien invasive vegetation species as a result of construction related activities. • Rescued fauna relocated to an approved locality in consultation with the City's Biodiversity Management Branch. • No unauthorised collection of fauna and flora. • Open excavations shall be adequately fenced to prevent access by wildlife or livestock. • Ensure optimal use of already disturbed areas and minimal indigenous vegetation clearance. • Limit introduction of foreign gravel material to the construction areas. • Unauthorised poaching / hunting / intentional killing of any animal is strictly forbidden and constitutes a criminal offence. • Monthly removal of alien invasive vegetation from all impacted areas. • Herbicide use for the control of invasive species shall be at supplier recommended application rates, and in accordance to the regulatory requirements (i.e. Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act No. 36 of 1947)). • Herbicides used shall be biodegradable where possible. • No harming / killing / trapping / hunting of animals is allowed. • No domestic animals are allowed on site. • Qualified person(s) to be contacted to remove wildlife and snakes which do not want to move on their own. • Areas of vegetation must not be avoided but rather cordoned off and marked as no-go areas.	
Risks and impacts resulting of vegetation clearance are minimised.	• During clearing of vegetation, remove topsoil and store it in low berms adjacent to the construction area and upslope for re- spreading during rehabilitation.	• Monitor storage of topsoil. • Control that debris are appropriately disposed of.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	- Contractors must provide and maintain a method statement for "management of topsoil" which includes the top layer of soil containing organic material, nutrients and plant seeds. - Strip topsoil after the clearing of vegetation and before excavation or construction commences. - Ripping must be done to a depth of 250 mm in two directions at right angles and as appropriately stated by engineer. - Dispose of debris resulting from clearing and pruning at an appropriate waste disposal facility as recommended by the municipality. - Complete searching, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species or species of conservation concern likely to be damaged during construction prior to clearing.	- Inspect that the topsoil is stripped from permanent works, stockpiles, access roads, construction camps and lay down areas on weekly basis. - Review and file Topsoil Method Statement.
The reduction of the abundance of species of conservation concern is prevented and the ecological integrity of the site is maintained.	- Search & rescue to be done before site clearance and construction commences. - At the end of construction, the site camp must be fully rehabilitated by removing the temporary surface, ripping the area to loosen soil in the area. - Remove weeds, rip compacted subsoil, and reinstate topsoil layers prior to rehabilitation activities. - Ensure that topsoil stockpiles are kept separate from other stockpiled materials for later use in rehabilitation requirements. - In case of windy conditions or heavy rain, stockpiles must be protected. - Rip and rehabilitate compacted areas caused by stockpiling as construction progresses. - Site landscaping be done, where possible, with endemic, water wise plant species.	- Review baseline for demarcated construction areas which will be used for rehabilitation activities. - Monitor implementation and outcomes of the plant rescue and translocation plan. - Verify compliance with issued permits during construction activities involving the removal, translocation, transport of indigenous, protected and specially protected plants. - Review landscaping plan approved by the LUMS process.

12.17. Heritage, Archaeological, and palaeontological resources

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Archaeological, Palaeontological and Heritage resources protected and/or managed.	All heritage resources encountered shall be avoided and protected unless otherwise instructed by the Developer's Agent (in consultation with a heritage specialist). Approval from Heritage Western Cape (HWC) must be attained prior to the removal, damaging or alteration of any heritage resource.	Record date and location of any human remains, archaeological, palaeontological and meteorite materials uncovered on the site.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	• Personnel shall be informed of what chance finds may be and what they may look like and instructed to be on the lookout for these items during excavation operations. • In the event of a chance find, work at the find shall be stopped. Note that this refers to heritage artefacts as well as human remains. • A heritage specialist shall be called in to investigate the find. The heritage specialist shall provide management measures for the protection or removal of the find in consultation with HWC. • Work shall only recommence in area of the find once written permission from HWC, heritage specialist and Developer's Agent has been obtained. • A heritage specialist shall be appointed to undertake a "watching brief" in the event of finds. • The Contractor shall ensure the below Competent Authority contact details are kept on file on site. ○ SAHRA: 021 462 4502 ○ HWC: 021 483 9598 ○ CCT: 021 487 2038 • Ensure an archaeologists contact details are kept on file in the event of a chance find, this may expedite timeframes associated with work cessation at point of chance find. • Should any archaeological artefacts be exposed during construction activities, work on the area where the artefacts were found must cease immediately and the EO must be notified within 24 hours. Upon receipt of such notification, the EO will arrange for the excavation to be examined by an Archaeologist. • Under no circumstances must archaeological artefacts be, destroyed or interfered with. • Do not disturb archaeological sites exposed during demolition or construction activities prior to authorisation by relevant heritage authority. • Inform relevant heritage authority and SAPS of any human remains, archaeological, palaeontological and meteorite materials uncovered on site.	• Keep record of any archaeological artefacts uncovered during construction activities. • File notifications sent to the EO, consultation with Heritage Western Cape and on-site archaeological surveys.

12.18. Rehabilitation Plan

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Also refer to the Impact Management Actions in 12.16 Flora and Fauna (Construction phase)		
Minimise continued loss of species diversity after works.	- The contractor is responsible for obtaining the necessary permits for the collection, transportation and possession of the collected species. These shall be obtained from the provincial conservation department. - Disturbed areas shall be reseeded using the approved seed mix. The Biodiversity Management Branch must be consulted with regard to any rehabilitation in biodiversity areas.	Rehabilitation Management Method Statement
Minimise incorrect placement of topsoil and reseeded with incorrect species – resulting in poor vegetation establishment and vegetation regeneration and visual scarring of landscape. Minimise dust generation and erosion due to exposed surfaces.	- After construction related activities have ceased, the site shall be cleared of equipment and materials emanating from the works. - Top and sub soil shall be replaced in the order they were removed. - Disturbed areas shall be ripped and/or scarified to depth of 450 mm. - Topsoil shall be reinstated at the minimum depths of 150 mm. - Topsoil shall be placed such that disturbed area is at a slightly higher level than surrounding undisturbed soil to account for soil settlement. - All disturbed areas shall be re-vegetated using an approved seed mix. - Landowners should be consulted to determine specific rehabilitation requirements.	Rehabilitation Management Method Statement
Minimise reduction in soil productivity due to mixing of soil horizons during soil stripping, which causes dilution of fertility in topsoil.	- Topsoil stored for longer than 6 months, shall be vegetated with an approved seed mix. - In cases like this, the biological viability of topsoil stockpiles shall be tested before placement during rehabilitation; and where necessary amelioration such as microbial supplementation may be required.	Rehabilitation Management Method Statement
Minimise infestation by alien invasive plant species.	Clearance of alien invasive species re-establishing on cleared areas, stockpiles and throughout rehabilitation shall be undertaken.	Rehabilitation Management Method Statement
Minimise erosion and wash-outs from disturbances on undulating terrain.	- Minimal clearance of vegetation shall be permitted and plants shall be re-established as soon as possible. - Anti-erosion measures to be implemented as a priority on all areas which feature undulating terrain. - Formalised storm-water crossings shall be placed on all roads on undulating terrain.	Rehabilitation Management Method Statement

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	Storm-water shall be directed to an area capable of dissipating the energy of the water flow.	

12.19. Soil Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Also refer to the Impact Management Actions of 12.12 Earthworks Management (Construction phase)		
Also refer to Management Actions 12.18 Rehabilitation Plan (Construction phase)		
Minimise loss of biological viability of stockpiled topsoil due to poor handling	- Topsoil shall only to be handled during removal and reinstatement. - Soil horizons (e.g. topsoil, subsoil, bedrock) to be kept separate during removal, stockpiling and reinstatement. - All soils shall be reinstated in the reverse order to that in which they have been removed.	Soil Management Method Statement
Minimise disruption of natural areas and land use practices	- Topsoil removed from vegetation areas with a low level of alien invasive species infestation shall be removed and kept in separate stockpiles for rehabilitation. - Soil horizons (e.g. topsoil, subsoil, bedrock and other layers such as clays) to be kept separate during removal, stockpiling and reinstatement. - All stockpiles shall be located not within 50 m of delineated wetlands. - Topsoil shall be windrowed along servitudes.	Soil Management Method Statement
Prevent contamination.	Re-fuelling and other activities with the potential to cause pollution shall not be allowed on or adjacent to a stockpile.	Soil Management Method Statement
Minimise excess material requiring spoiling.	- Inventory of topsoil requirements with extra 10% topsoil kept in reserve - Spoil shall be used as backfill to rehabilitate areas impacted upon by construction activities. - Excess spoil material shall be disposed of at locations as identified by the Developer's Agent. - Consider use of excess spoil for creation of earth berms. - Excess spoil may be given (not sold), with the Developer's Agents approval, where this will be used for erosion control or rehabilitation of disused quarries / borrow pits, and in accordance with respective mining-linked licence or permit (as relevant) for the receiving site.	Soil Management Method Statement

12.20. Sustainable Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise increased costs associated with providing, and availability of electricity to site offices.	- Contractor shall use appropriate materials and design for construction of buildings that assists in reducing heating / cooling demands. - Contractor's site offices shall take solar altitudes into account and appropriate awnings be fitted above the windows to prevent excessive amounts of sun entering the buildings. - Trees located in the site camp shall not be removed without the approval of the Developer's Agent. - Contractor shall implement measures to conserve energy, which may include solar panels, "energy-saving" bulbs automatic timers on light switches, solar geysers and point of source geysers.	Sustainability Management Method Statement
Minimised increased costs associated with providing; and availability of water to site offices	- Contractor shall install "grey-water" systems to allow for the re-use of water. - Rain water tanks shall be installed to collect all the runoff from the roofed buildings on site. This water shall be reused for inter alia irrigation purposes. - Contractor shall ensure all water pipes remain leak free for the duration of construction related works.	Sustainability Management Method Statement
Minimise increase in dust due to non-availability of potable water	- Contractor shall implement dust suppression measures using non potable water or other best environmental practicable option. - Use of water from excavation dewatering operations for dust suppression is allowed. - Use chipped material from site clearance activities as ground cover (for dust suppression). Alien vegetation should not be used for any purpose, but must be appropriately disposed of. Note that plant waste may not be burned either on or off site, and must instead be disposed of via the City's Solid Waste Management facilities for organic disposal.	Sustainability Management Method Statement

12.21. Training Programme

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise risks to quality of workmanship. Minimise risks to private property and health and safety of workers and surrounding communities due to lack of skills and training. Minimise risk of environmental degradation due to workers being uninformed about potential development impacts	• All employees shall receive general construction related work skills training required to enable them to work safely and effectively, including: ○ Basic Environmental Awareness Training. ○ Spill and emergency management. ○ Health and safety. ○ Emergency drills. ○ Fire-fighting. ○ Disaster management. ○ Heritage resource and grave identification. • Specific task-related skills training shall be SAQA accredited. • A system of evaluation of the effectiveness of training shall be developed by the Contractor.	• Training Management Method Statement

12.22. Land Owner Liaison

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise animosity from community members affected by construction-related activity	• Landowners shall be actively engaged and be kept informed of new developments. • Effective communication channels shall be established and maintained.	• Land Use Management Method Statement
Incident reporting structures in place	• Initiate incident reporting structures. • Contractor shall adhere to the following timeframes for dealing with Landowner concerns, unless otherwise approved by the Developer: • Record concern within the Communications Register and verbally notify the Developer – immediate. • Respond to the concern – within 1 day of concern being raised – this includes consulting with the Landowner. • Rectify / mitigate concern – within 3 days of concern being raised. • Respond in writing to landowner on “close out” of concern – within five (5) days of concern being raised. • Submit to the Developer a detailed report – within seven (7) days of concern being raised.	• Land Use Management Method Statement

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	Engage with landowners prior to undertaking construction related activities and ensure all concerns / requirements are agreed upon. This will prevent possible future claims, grievances and animosity towards the development.	
Minimise site creep.	All development foot prints shall be surveyed and pegged prior to the commencement of construction related activities.	Land Use Management Method Statement
Limit access to site by people not related to construction operation.	Access to the site by people other than staff or those with construction related business shall be limited.	Land Use Management Method Statement
Minimise impact of site camp on surrounding sites.	- The Contractor shall require a site office / yard for the duration of the contract period. The Contractor's site office shall be located within the development footprint, or on a site appropriately zoned and/or authorised for such use by the Competent Authority and approved by the Developer's Agent, in consultation with the EO. - The Contractor shall select a location that has easy access and which has already been cleared or disturbed by previous human activity (e.g. previous construction camps or stockpile areas). - All construction activities, materials, equipment and personnel shall be restricted to within the area specified. - The Contractor shall inform the Developer's Agent of the site camp localities prior to the commencement of construction related work.	Land Use Management Method Statement

12.23. Socio-Economic

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Enhanced socio-economic development	- Stakeholders shall be actively engaged and be kept informed regarding construction related progress, requirements and meetings. - Ensure effective social and environmental monitoring. - The Contractor shall adhere to the following timeframes for dealing with landowner and stakeholder concerns, unless otherwise approved by the Developer's Agent: - Record the concern within the Communications Register and verbally notify the Developer's Agent immediately. - Respond to the concern – within one (1) day of the concern being raised – this includes consulting with the stakeholder. - Rectify / mitigate the concern – within three (3) days of the concern being raised. - Respond in writing to the stakeholder on “close out” of the concern – within five (5) days of the concern being raised. - Submit to the Developer's Agent a detailed report – within seven (7) days of the concern being raised.	- Report on conflict resolution activities. - Compile comment and response trail of all communications with neighbouring owners and residents. - Review and maintain interested and affected parties database.

13. POST-CONSTRUCTION

13.1. Decommissioning (post-construction)

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise environmental impacts.	• Contractor shall prevent adverse environmental and community impacts from construction. • Contractor shall prevent loss of soil and creation of dust. • Contractor shall minimise any degradation of the quality of water leaving site. • Contractor shall minimise the generation of excessive construction waste, including litter. • Minimise contamination of the environment from dust.	• Close out report.
Minimise contamination	• Contractor shall minimise the risks to the environment and human health as a result of decommissioning activities. • Contractor shall ensure construction workers engaged in earthworks or demolition activities or off-site disposal of waste are aware of potential contamination issues through site inductions, environmental training and at daily toolbox meetings, and undertake these activities in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. • Contractor shall ensure that all earthworks, construction and demolition activities which could intercept or expose contaminants of potential concern are managed to prevent storm water or dust discharge.	• Close out report.
Minimise noise	• Contractor shall use lowest practicable noise emitting equipment and plant; noise levels will be considered in selection of all plant and equipment, including the use of bored piles rather than driven piles where appropriate. • Contractor shall inspect all equipment to ensure that any noise mitigation (e.g. mufflers) is suitable.	• Close out report.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise traffic impacts.	• Contractor shall put measures in place to prevent or reduce potential for vehicle accidents and protect life and property. • Contractor shall avoid or minimise environmental damage and visual and noise disturbance due to vehicular traffic.	• Close out report.
Minimise construction timing and impacts.	• Contractor shall provide appropriate mechanisms for the collection, treatment, recycling, reuse and disposal of construction waste and litter. • Contractor shall prevent environmental degradation caused by the inappropriate disposal of construction waste and litter. • Contractor shall provide for the environmentally responsible disposal of all construction wastes and litter. • Contractor shall conserve resources and maximise the recovery of reusable materials. • Contractor shall formulate and implement a waste minimisation strategy	• Close out report.
Minimise budget constraints for environmental requirements.	• Contractor shall make provision for adequate budget for site environmental management requirements.	• Close out report.

14. OPERATIONAL PHASE

The operational phase commences when the proposed development is being used for its intended purpose. It is likely that there will be a period in the project life cycle where the construction and operational phase will overlap. Key considerations relate to the following aspects.

14.1. Biodiversity (Fauna and flora) Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Preventing the spread of invasive alien species.	• Clearance of alien invasive vegetation from all impacted areas. • Herbicide use for the control of invasive species shall be at supplier recommended application rates, and in accordance to the regulatory requirements (i.e. Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act No. 36 of 1947)). • Herbicides used shall be biodegradable where possible.	• Review Biodiversity / Fauna and Flora Management Method Statement
Fauna and flora management	• No harming / killing / trapping / hunting of animals is allowed. • No domestic animals may be brought on site. • Qualified person(s) to be contacted to remove wildlife and snakes which do not want to move on their own. • City of Cape Town: Biodiversity Management Branch should be contacted for assistance, where required: ◦ Restoration and fauna related queries – Clifford Dorse – 021 444 1768, clifford.dorse@capetown.gov.za; ◦ Alien Clearing and herbicide queries – Chandre Rhoda – 021 444 7793, chandre.rhoda@capetown.gov.za; ◦ Landscaping queries – Morné Theron – 021 444 0601, morne.theron@capetown.gov.za	• Review Biodiversity / Fauna and Flora Management Method Statement

14.2. Erosion Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
- Prevention of contamination of water resources through increased sediment load. - Reduction in soil productivity due to loss of topsoil. - Prevent increased soil deposition to adjacent areas. - Prevention of dust generation	- Exposed areas shall be stabilised within one week of their exposure. - Where slopes created are steeper than 1:1, additional anti-erosion mechanisms shall be implemented (e.g. knocking in stakes, installing gabions, geo-textiles or similar). - Clearance of alien vegetation re-growth at disturbed areas shall be conducted as per the requirements of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983) and National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act's (Act No. 10 of 2004) Alien Invasive Species Regulations, as amended until rehabilitation in the area is initiated.	Review Erosion Management Method Statement.

14.3. Waste Management

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Reduced capacity at local landfill sites accepting waste generated by development.	Wherever possible, materials shall be reused or recycled to reduce amounts of waste that need to be disposed of at a landfill.	Refer to Waste Management Method Statement.
Minimise soil and water resource contamination due to incorrect storage of waste and illegal dumping.	- General waste shall be stored separately from hazardous waste. General waste shall be stored in weather and vermin proof bins or skips or similar containers only. - Hazardous waste shall be stored in a bunded weatherproof area. Water from the bund shall be collected and disposed of at an appropriate landfill. - General waste that is not reused or recycled can only be disposed of at a registered landfill. Hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. - Record shall be kept of all waste generated and what proportions are being reused or recycled. Records of waste disposed at landfills or spoil	Refer to Waste Management Method Statement.

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
	areas shall also be recorded. Disposal certificates / receipts shall be obtained from landfill sites to document waste delivered to landfill.	
Minimise nuisances (litter, odours and aesthetics) due to poor housekeeping.	• The development foot print shall be kept clean and waste removed to the waste storage facility daily. • Daily litter patrols shall be conducted at the site camp and within the construction footprint. • Vermin and weather proof bins shall be provided.	• Refer to Waste Management Method Statement.

14.4. Landscape Plan for Industrial Area

Impact Management Outcomes	Impact Management Actions	Monitoring
Reduce use of water for landscaping purposes. Reduce contamination of surface and ground water due to herbicide & pesticide use. Protection from fire.	• Formal fire break must to be maintained. • Landscaping to be done with endemic, water wise vegetation where practicably possible. • Incorporate Stormwater Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) controls in landscaping. • Minimal use of pesticides and herbicides.	• Refer for landscaping plan. • Refer to Stormwater Management Plan.

PART D: SUPPORTING APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: REGISTRATION FORM

Atlantis Urban Area Exclusion Instrument
Registration Form
The Developer of a project falling within the Atlantis Urban Area and meeting the controls as specified must complete this form for their project and submit the correctly signed form, together with the supporting information, to the relevant competent authority. A separate request for registration must be submitted prior to commencement (a) per project and (b) per proponent, should a Developer be responsible for a number of developments within the Atlantis Urban Area, where the proposed development includes excluded activities or for a new phase of an existing development not previously registered or authorised. The registration of the project by the competent authority is to allow the activities associated with the project, as identified in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1, Listing Notice 2 and Listing Notice 3, of 2014, as amended, to be excluded from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation, based on compliance with an environmental management Instrument adopted in the prescribed manner as provided for in section 24(2)(e) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). In this case the environmental management Instrument is the <i>Atlantis Urban Area Generic Environmental Management Programme</i> (version 1 of January 2022).
<u>By post at:</u> The Head of Department Attention: Chief Director – Development Planning Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Private Bag X9086 CAPE TOWN 8000 or The Head of Department Attention: Chief Director – Integrated Environmental Authorisations Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment Private Bag X447 PRETORIA 0001
<u>Requests to be submitted to the relevant competent authority:</u> <u>Electronically to the Western Cape (submission not required by hand) at:</u> Head of Department Attention: Chief Director – Development Planning Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

DEADPEIAadmin@westerncape.gov.za

or

By hand or electronically to the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment at:

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Head of Department

Attention: Chief Director – Integrated Environmental Authorisations

Environment House

473 Steve Biko Street

ARCADIA

0083

or

EIAdmin@environment.gov.za

Description of the project	
Project name	
Project location	
Farm / Erf name(s)	
Farm number(s)	
Portion name(s)	
Portion number(s)	
General description of the interventions to be carried out	
Details of the Developer	
Name of company	
Name of representative	
Tel Number	
E-mail Address	
Postal Address	
Physical Address	

Details of the Contractor			
Name of company			
Name of representative			
Tel Number			
E-mail Address			
Postal Address			
Physical Address			
Details of the Environmental Officer			
Name of company			
Name of representative			
Tel Number			
E-mail Address			
Postal Address			
Physical Address			
Details of the Contact at City of Cape Town			
Name			
Tel Number			
E-mail Address			
Signatures			
Developer		Date	
Environmental Officer		Date	

APPENDIX 2: DECLARATION FORM

Atlantis Urban Area Exclusion Instrument			
Declaration of Compliance			
The Developer, the contractor and the environmental officer, in their capacities as identified in Part A: Section 4 , must sign the declaration of compliance as confirmation of understanding of the requirements of the understanding requirements of the Generic EMPr and the need to implement its provisions.			
Project Name			
I,	Name:		in my capacity as legal representative for the Developer ,
Company name:			
affirm that;			
I,	Name:		in my capacity as the Environmental Officer ,
Company name:			
affirm that;			
will abide by and comply with the prescribed impact management outcomes and actions as stipulated in Part C of this Generic EMPr			
have the understanding that the impact management outcomes and actions are legally binding; and			
I, as Developer, will provide written notice to the competent authority within 14 days of the date of commencement of the development project in order to facilitate compliance inspections.			
Signatures			
Developer		Date	
Environmental Officer		Date	

APPENDIX 3: EXAMPLE OF METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement Ref no		MS xxxxxxxx				
Activity or intervention:		PREDEFINED AS PART OF THE GENERIC EMPr				
Environmental Impact:		PREDEFINED AS PART OF THE GENERIC EMPr				
Impact Management Outcome:		PREDEFINED AS PART OF THE GENERIC EMPr				
Location of works:				Plant (equipment needed):		
Materials:				Labour:		
Impact Management Actions	Implementation of intervention			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of Implementation	Timeframe for Implementation	Responsible Person	Frequency	Evidence of Compliance
PREDEFINED AS PART OF THE GENERIC EMPr	TO BE COMPLETED					
Additional information:						
Signatures						
Contractor		Developer			Competent Authority	
Date		Date			Date	

APPENDIX 4: ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF NEMA WHICH ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE REQUIREMENT TO OBTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION WHEN UNDERTAKEN INSIDE THE ATLANTIS URBAN AREA BASED ON COMPLIANCE WITH PART C OF THE GENERIC EMPr

Activities to be excluded:

These are activities which would typically trigger in the Atlantis Urban Area or would be advantageous to exclude in the Atlantis Industrial area. An off-site biodiversity offset for the removal of endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld and critically endangered Atlantis Sand Fynbos in the form of the Conservation Landbank is already in place. Implementation of the Generic EMPr and adherence to other legislation and requirements associated with some of these listed activities will sufficiently mitigate impacts on the environment.

Listed Activity		Activity Description (Note: these are not the specific wording included in the lists of activities but serve to set the context for the area under consideration)
1	Listing Notice 1, Activity 11	Development of facilities and infrastructure for transmission and distribution of electricity with capacity of 275 kV or more.
2	Listing Notice 1, Activity 14	Development and operation of a facility for the storage or storage and handling of 80 m ³ or more but not exceeding 500 m ³ dangerous goods.
3	Listing Notice 1, Activity 27	Clearance of 1 ha or more, but less than 20 ha, of indigenous vegetation.
4	Listing Notice 1, Activity 28	Development of 5 ha or more on agricultural land inside an urban area.
5	Listing Notice 1, Activity 31	Closure of existing facilities or infrastructure.
6	Listing Notice 1, Activity 47	Expansion of facilities and infrastructure for transmission and distribution of electricity where the expanded capacity will exceed 275 kV and the development footprint will increase.
7	Listing Notice 1, Activity 51	Expansion and related operation of facilities for storage or storage and handling of dangerous goods, where capacity is expanded by more than 80 m ³ .
8	Listing Notice 1, Activity 64	Expansion of railway lines, stations or shunting yards.
9	Listing Notice 2, Activity 15	Clearance of 20 ha or more indigenous vegetation.
10	Listing Notice 3, Activity 2	Construction of reservoirs.
11	Listing Notice 3, Activity 4	Development of roads.
12	Listing Notice 3, Activity 10	Development and operation of a facility for the storage or storage and handling of 80 m ³ or more but not exceeding 500 m ³ dangerous goods.

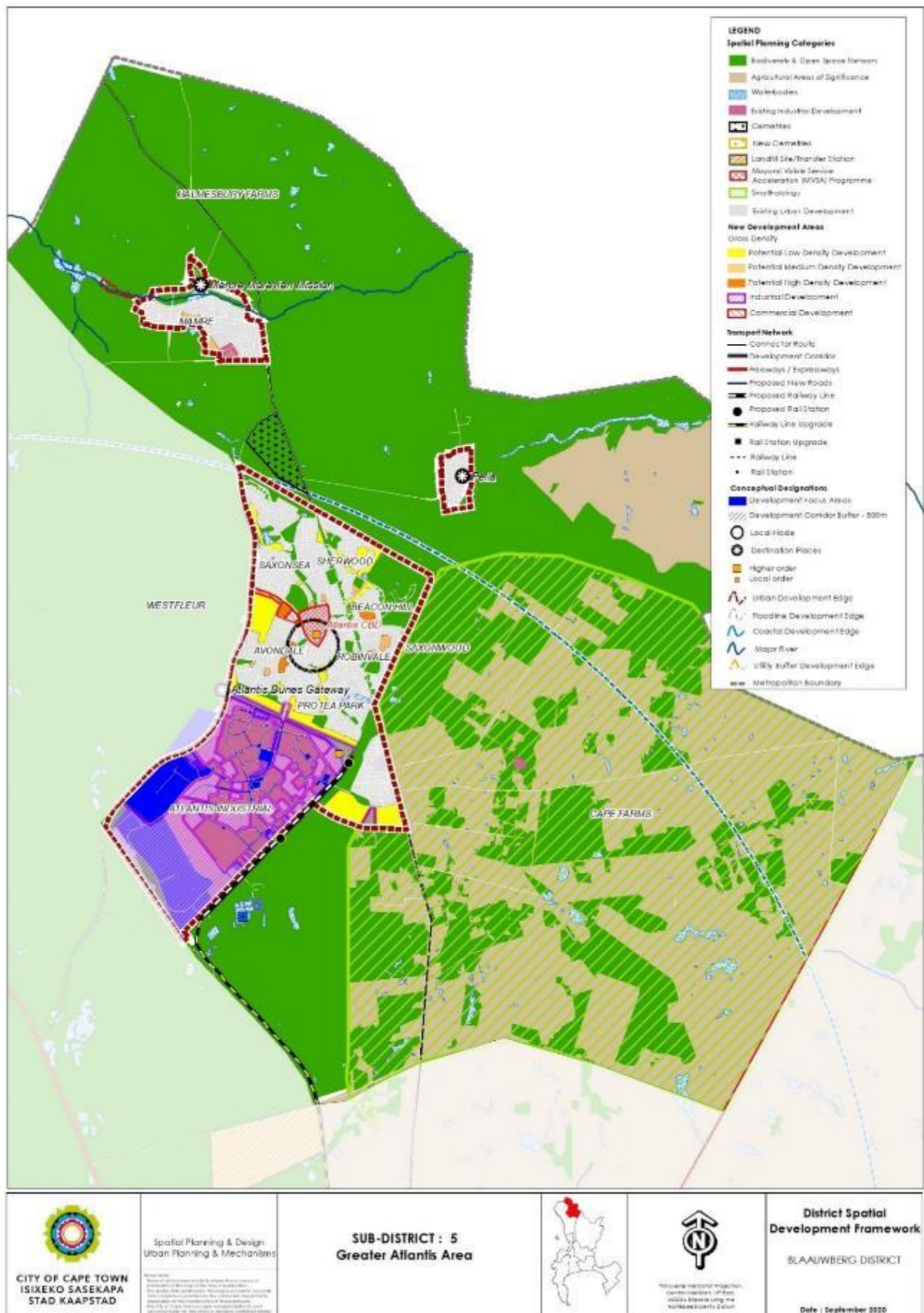
Listed Activity		Activity Description
		(Note: these are not the specific wording included in the lists of activities but serve to set the context for the area under consideration)
13	Listing Notice 3, Activity 12	Clearing 300 m ² or more of indigenous vegetation.
14	Listing Notice 3, Activity 15	Transformation of previously open space land.
15	Listing Notice 3, Activity 16	Expansion of reservoirs.
16	Listing Notice 3, Activity 18	Widening or lengthening of roads.
17	Listing Notice 3, Activity 22	Expansion of facilities for storage or storage & handling of hazardous substances.

APPENDIX 5: MAPS



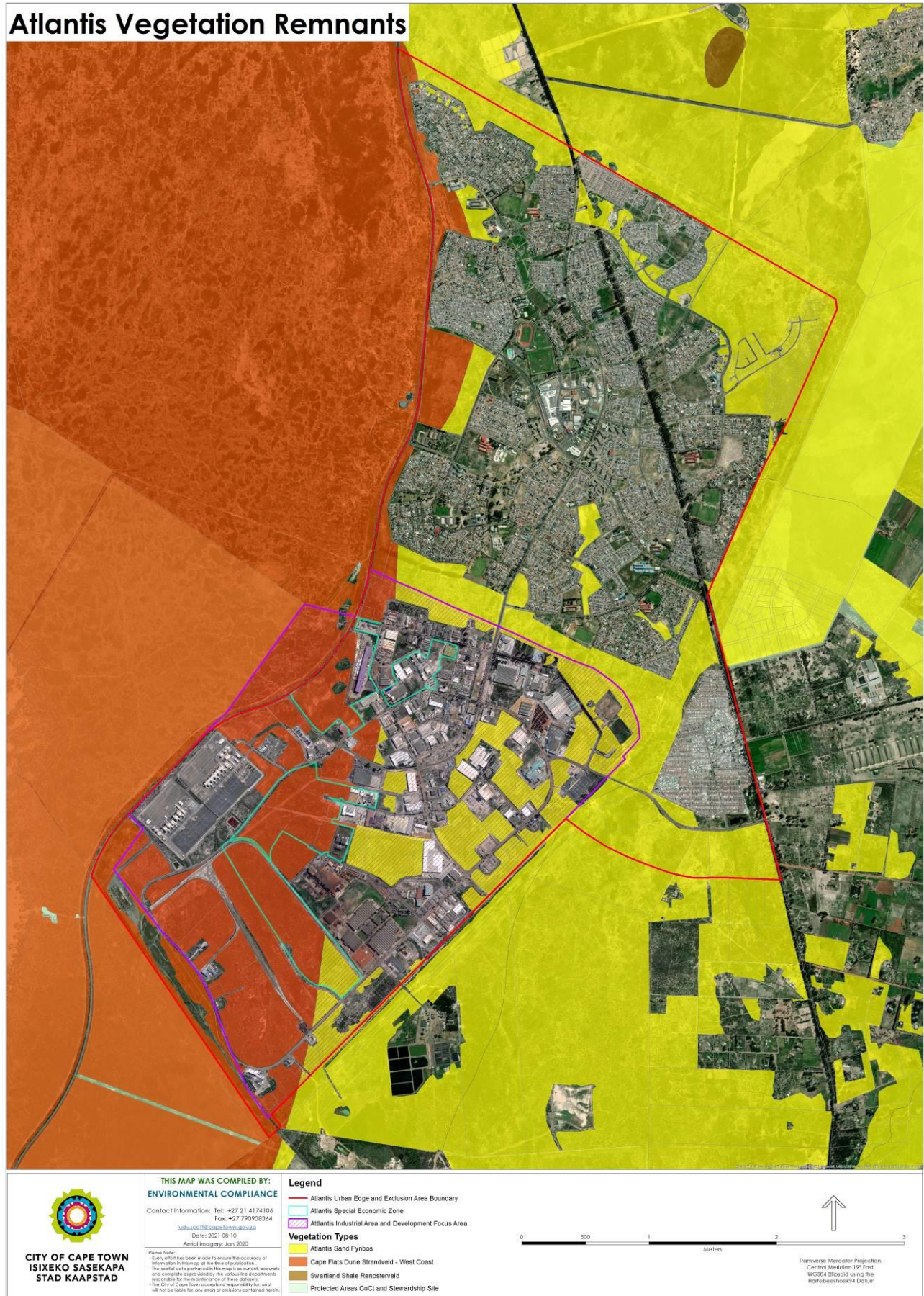
Map 1: Location of Atlantis within the Blaauwberg District of the City of Cape Town





Map 3: Atlantis Sub-district: as extracted from the Draft SDF / EMF for the Blaauwberg District (2021)

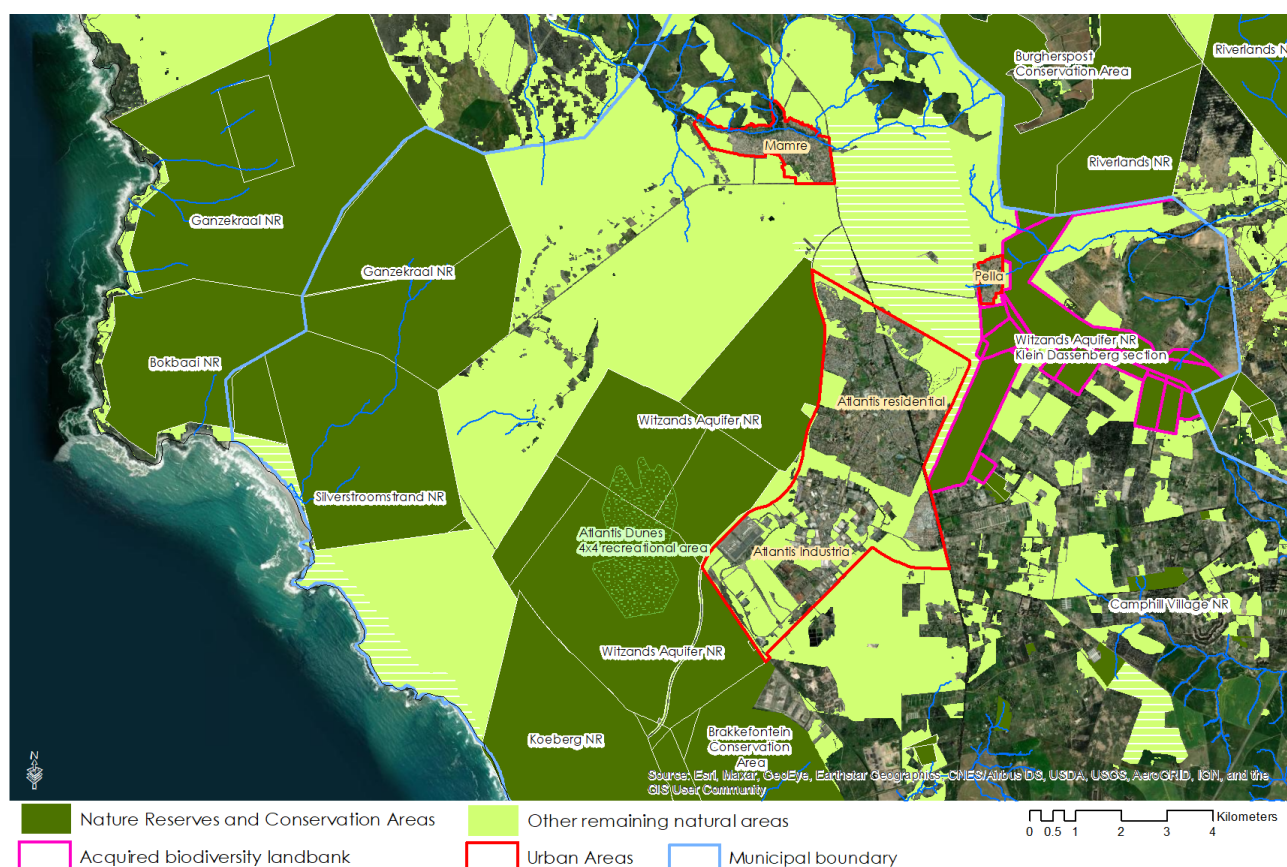
Atlantis Vegetation Remnants



Map 4: Atlantis showing vegetation types of relevance (drawn from SANBI)



Map 5: Atlantis Conservation Land Bank properties (acquired since 2012)



Map 6: Atlantis Conservation Land Bank in context of Atlantis urban area and nearby proclaimed conservation-linked properties (both within and outside of the City)

APPENDIX 6: REFERENCES

- Botanical Assessment for proposed sand mine on Brakkefontein 32/4 and 32/5, Atlantis, Western Cape. Fynbos Ecoscapes Botanical Consulting. April 2014
- Biodiversity Assessment of Erf 307, Atlantis. Nick Helme Botanical Surveys, August 2020.
- Botanical Baseline Study for proposed industrial development at Farm Welgemoed No. 1065 Portion 1, Atlantis, City of Cape Town. Bergwind Botanical Surveys & Tours. September 2017
- Cape Town Biodiversity Network (BioNet)
- City of Cape Town Draft Baseline Technical Report for the Blaauwberg District. 2020
- City of Cape Town District Spatial Development Plans. 2012
- City of Cape Town Draft District Spatial Development Framework: Blaauwberg District. 2021 *(currently out for public comment)*
- City of Cape Town: Final Basic Assessment Report for Proposed Green Tech Manufacturing Cluster industrial development and associated infrastructure on Portion 0 of Farm 1183 and Portion 93 of Farm CA4, Atlantis. Botanical Specialist Report. Bergwind Botanical Surveys & Tours. October 2012
- City of Cape Town Generic Environmental Management Programme Report. June 2017
- City of Cape Town: Standard Operational Framework for the Administration of Investment Incentives. November 2019
- DEA&DP guideline for Environmental Management Plans. June 2005
- Department of Environmental Affairs Draft National Offset Policy. GNR 276 (March 2017)
- National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, GNR 982 (8 December 2014), as amended by GN 326 (7 April 2017),
- Environmental Management Framework Regulations, GNR 547 (18 June 2010)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)
- National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)
- Services Report of existing Civil and Electrical Infrastructure. Gibb. October 2012
- Summarised Description of National Vegetation Types in the City of Cape Town. P. Holmes. July 2008