



**Western Cape
Government**

Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning

Directorate: Development Management
(Region 2)

REFERENCE: 16/3/3/6/7/1/B2/3/1160/18

ENQUIRIES: Bernadette Osborne

DATE OF ISSUE: 2018-06-15

The Board of Directors
Eagle Towers SA (Pty) Ltd
Suite No. 35
Private Bag X4
DIE BOORD
7613

Attention: Avril van der Rheede

Tel: (021) 880 0914

Fax: (086) 726 2626

Dear Sir

COMMENT ON THE NOTICE OF INTENT TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED): THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A 30M HIGH TELECOMMUNICATION MAST ON PORTION 108 OF FARM DOORNRIVIER NO. 369, AAN DE DOORNS.

1. Your document and letter dated 7 June 2018, as received by the Department on the same day, refer.
2. Following the review of the information submitted to this Department, the following is noted:
 - The proposal entails the development of a 30m high lattice mast on Portion 18 of Farm Doornrivier No. 369, Aan De Doorns.
 - The proposal will have a development footprint of 59m².
 - No indigenous vegetation is present on the site.
 - No watercourses are present on the site or within 32m of the site.
 - An existing wine cellar is present on the site which will provide existing access and power for the proposal.
 - The site is zoned for Agriculture and is located outside the urban area of De Doorns.

Process

3. Having considered the information contained in the Nol, the Department concurs that the proposed development constitutes a listed activity as defined in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).
4. In light of the activity identified, you are herewith advised that a Basic Assessment process must be followed in order to apply for Environmental Authorisation. Only the activity applied for shall be

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considered for environmental authorisation. The onus is on the applicant to ensure that all the applicable listed activities are applied for and assessed as part of the Basic Assessment process.

5. The Department reminds you that the "Request for a specific fee reference number" form must be completed and submitted to the Department prior to submission of the formal application for the abovementioned proposed development. Upon receipt of the specific fee reference number, it must be inserted into the Application Form and proof of payment of the applicable fee attached when the Application Form is submitted to the Department.
6. You are advised that when undertaking the Basic Assessment process, you must take into account all applicable guidelines, including the guidelines developed by the Department. These can be downloaded from the Department's website, (<http://eadp-westerncape.kznsshf.gov.za/your-resource-library/policies-guidelines>). In particular, the guidelines that may be applicable to the proposed development include, inter alia, the following:
 - Circular EADP 0028/2014: One Environmental Management System.
 - Guideline for the Review of Specialist Input in the EIA process (June 2005).
 - Guideline for Environmental Management Plans (June 2005).
 - Guideline on Alternatives (March 2013).
 - Guideline on Need and Desirability (March 2013).
 - Guideline for involving visual and aesthetic specialists in EIA processes (June 2005).
7. Please ensure that the Basic Assessment Report ("BAR") and Environmental Management Programme ("EMPr") contain all the information requirements outlined in Appendices 1 and 4 respectively of GN No. 326.

Public Participation

8. A public participation process ("PPP") that meets the requirements of Regulation 41 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) must be undertaken. You are advised that public participation may be undertaken prior to the submission of the application, although this is not mandatory. It is the Environmental Assessment Practitioner's discretion at what stage the requirements of Regulation 41 are met, whether during the proposed application (pre-application) process or formal application process. You are reminded that a period of at least 30 days must be provided to all potential or registered interested and affected parties to submit comment on the BAR.
9. Should a public participation process, which includes the circulation of the pre-application BAR for comment, be undertaken prior to submission of an Application Form to the Department, in terms of Regulation 40, the pre-application BAR may also be submitted to the Department for commenting purposes. Please ensure a minimum of two printed copies of the pre-application BAR is submitted to the Department for commenting purposes.
10. In terms of Section 24O (2) and (3) of NEMA and Regulations 7(2) and 43(2) of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), any State Department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to the application must be requested to comment within 30 days. **Please note that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") is responsible for such consultation.** Therefore, it is requested that the EAP include proof of such notification to the relevant State Departments in terms of Section 24O (2) and (3) of NEMA in the BAR, where appropriate.
11. The Department awaits the submission of the Application Form and/or pre-application BAR prescribed by the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). Please note that one printed copy and one electronic copy (saved on CD/DVD) of the Application Form must be submitted.
12. Please note that it is an offence in terms of Section 49A(1)(a) of the NEMA for a person to commence with a listed activity unless the Competent Authority has granted an Environmental Authorisation for undertaking it. Failure to comply with the requirements of Section 24F of the NEMA shall result in the matter being referred to the Environmental Compliance and

Enforcement Directorate of this Department. A person convicted of an offence in terms of the above is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

13. Please note that the pre-application consultation is an advisory process and does not pre-empt the outcome of any future application which may be submitted to the Department.

No information provided, views expressed and/or comments made by officials during the pre-application consultation should in any way be seen as an indication or confirmation:

- that additional information or documents will not be requested
- of the outcome of the application

14. This Department reserves the right to revise or withdraw initial comments or request further information from you based on any new or revised information received.

Yours faithfully



**HEAD OF COMPONENT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES: REGION 2
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

Cc: (1) Bernard de Witt / Emile Esquire (EnviroAfrica CC)
(2) Pieter Hartzenberg (Breede Valley Municipality)

Fax: (086) 512 0154
Fax: (023) 347 3671

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are many reasons for this. One is that the population of the world is growing so fast that the number of children who are illiterate is increasing. Another reason is that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing in many countries, especially in the developing world. This is because many of these countries do not have enough schools or teachers to teach all the children who are of school age.

There are also many people who are illiterate because they do not have enough money to go to school. In many countries, the cost of education is very high, and many families cannot afford it. This is especially true in the developing world, where the cost of education is often a large part of the family's income.

There are also many people who are illiterate because they do not have enough time to go to school. In many countries, the school year is very short, and many children have to work to help support their families. This is especially true in the developing world, where many children have to work to help support their families.

There are also many people who are illiterate because they do not have enough interest in learning. In many countries, the education system is not very good, and many children do not like to go to school. This is especially true in the developing world, where the education system is often very poor.

There are many ways to help reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to build more schools and hire more teachers. Another way is to make education free or very cheap. A third way is to make education more interesting and relevant to the needs of the community. A fourth way is to make education more flexible, so that people can learn at their own pace and in their own way.

It is important to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world because illiteracy is a major barrier to development. People who are illiterate cannot read or write, and this makes it difficult for them to find a job or to improve their lives.

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SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

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telephone +27 21 866 8000 **fax** +27 21 866 1523
email phuntly@capenature.co.za
reference **SSD14/2/6/1/9/2/369_Doorrivier_Cell**
date **28 June 2018**

Emile Esquire
EnviroAfrica
Unit 7 Pastorie Park
Cnr Reitz & Lourens Street
Somerset West

By email: admin@enviroafrica.co.za

Dear Emile,

RE: Proposed construction of a 30m high telecommunications mast on portion 108 of farm Doorrivier No 369 Aan de Doorns

CapeNature would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above application and wish to make the following comments:

1. The vegetation in this area is mapped as Breede Alluvium Renosterveld which is listed as Endangered according to the threatened ecosystem listing for the Western Cape. However it is noted that the specific site is already developed with number of large buildings and associated infrastructure including access roads. Please could you confirm the status and ground cover of the exact site of 59 square meters that is to be cleared for the mast.
2. The area is mapped as an Ecological Support Area (ESA) according to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan of 2017. The desired management objective for ESAs is that they are maintained in functional near natural state and that while some habitat loss is acceptable the underlying ecological functioning should not be compromised. Given this, the management plan for the base station site and the access road must include erosion control measures and regular clearing of alien vegetation.

Please note that our comments only pertain to the biodiversity related impacts and not to the overall desirability of the proposed application. CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that may be received.

Yours sincerely



Philippa Huntly
For: Manager (Scientific Services)

Emile Esquire

From: Philippa Huntly <phuntly@capenature.co.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 04 July 2018 9:31 AM
To: Emile Esquire
Subject: RE: CapeNature Comment Cell Mast Ptn 108 Farm 369 Doornrivier

Thank you

Philippa Huntly

Scientist: Land-Use Advice & Biodiversity Mainstreaming



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From: Emile Esquire <emile@enviroafrica.co.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 04 July 2018 09:23 AM
To: phuntly@capenature.co.za
Cc: 'EnviroAfrica :Admin' <admin@enviroafrica.co.za>
Subject: RE: CapeNature Comment Cell Mast Ptn 108 Farm 369 Doornrivier

From: Emile Esquire <emile@enviroafrica.co.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 04 July 2018 9:20 AM
To: 'phuntly@capenature.co.za' <phuntly@capenature.co.za>
Cc: 'EnviroAfrica :Admin' <admin@enviroafrica.co.za>
Subject: RE: CapeNature Comment Cell Mast Ptn 108 Farm 369 Doornrivier

Dear Philippa,

I hereby acknowledge receipt the attached comment dated 28 June 2018.

Your comment is duly noted.

I hereby confirm that the proposed site is in a transformed and degraded state due to past development activities on the property, with no natural vegetation present on the proposed site. An area of 59m² will be cleared for the mast. Also find attached some site photos, showing the current status of the site.

Please note that erosion control measures and alien vegetation clearing measures will be included in the Environmental Management Programme ("EMPr").

Kind regards,

Emile Esquire



EnviroAfrica

Environmental Consultant

EnviroAfrica cc

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P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg, 7135

w: www.enviroafrica.co.za e: emile@enviroafrica.co.za

From: Philippa Huntly <phuntly@capenature.co.za>

Sent: June 28, 2018 11:55 AM

To: admin@enviroafrica.co.za

Subject: CapeNature Comment Cell Mast Ptn 108 Farm 369 Doornrivier

Dear Emile,

Please find attached CapeNature comment on the above development application.

Kind regards,

Philippa Huntly

Scientist: Land-Use Advice & Biodiversity Mainstreaming



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Emile Esquire

From: Emile Esquire <emile@enviroafrica.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 12 July 2018 11:02 AM
To: 'nfeni@bgcma.co.za'
Cc: 'EnviroAfrica :Admin'; 'erossouw@bgcma.co.za'
Subject: RE: Registered as I&AP's Portion 108 of farm Doornrivier no. 369, Aan De Doorns

Dear Ntombizanele,

Please note that you will be placed on the list of registered interested and affected parties, and will receive the BAR that will go out for public comment in due course.

Kind regards,

Emile Esquire



EnviroAfrica

Environmental Consultant

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w: www.enviroafrica.co.za e: emile@enviroafrica.co.za

From: Ntombizanele Feni <NFeni@bgcma.co.za>

Sent: July 12, 2018 9:58 AM

To: admin@enviroafrica.co.za

Cc: Elkerine Rossouw <erossouw@bgcma.co.za>

Subject: Registered as I&AP's

Good morning Emile Esquire,

I would like to register as an Interest and Affected Party for a telecommunications mast , including associated infrastructure project on Portion 108 of farm Doornrivier no. 369, Aan De Doorns, Western Cape. Future correspondence can be sent to me. My details are mentioned below:

I hope you will find this email in order.

Regards,

Feni Ntombizanele | Water Use Officer| Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency

Tel: 023 346 8000 | Fax: 0865156323| Email: nfeni@bgcma.co.za

51 Baring Street, Private Bag X3055, Worcester, 6850

BREEDE-GOURITZ

Catchment Management Agency
Opvanggebied Bestuursagentskap
I-Arhenite yoLwulo lomMandla nokungqongileyo

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 600 million.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the population of the world is growing rapidly. Another is that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing in many of the developing countries. This is because of a number of factors, including a lack of access to education, a lack of resources, and a lack of political will.

One of the main reasons for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of access to education. In many developing countries, there are not enough schools, and the quality of education is poor. This means that many children do not go to school, and those who do often do not learn to read and write.

Another reason for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of resources. In many developing countries, there is a lack of money to invest in education. This means that there are not enough teachers, and the schools are often overcrowded. This makes it difficult for children to learn.

A third reason for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of political will. In many developing countries, the government does not prioritize education. This means that there is not enough money spent on education, and the quality of education is poor.

There are a number of ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to increase access to education. This can be done by building more schools, and by providing more resources to existing schools. Another way is to improve the quality of education. This can be done by training more teachers, and by providing more resources to schools.

Another way to reduce the number of illiterate people is to increase the political will to invest in education. This can be done by convincing the government that education is important for the country's future.

There are a number of other ways to reduce the number of illiterate people. One way is to provide more resources to existing schools. This can be done by providing more money for salaries, and by providing more materials for the schools.

Another way to reduce the number of illiterate people is to improve the quality of education. This can be done by providing more training for teachers, and by providing more resources for the schools.

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