



Request for the relevant Competent Authority to define or adopt a Maintenance Management Plan for a watercourse in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

File Reference Number:
Date Received by Department:
Date Received by Component:
Form Duly Signed and Dated:

(For official use only)	
	Yes No

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed extension of the perimeter fencing along the Elsiekraal River at the Tygerberg Campus, Bellville, Western Cape Province

A. SCOPE AND IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- 1) This document is to be used to ensure that the request for adopting or defining a Maintenance Management Plan (MMP) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) is undertaken to the sufficient standard and requirements as defined by the competent authority, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning of the Western Cape Government (henceforth the Department). It is advised that the determination of applicability regarding the scale of the proposed maintenance/management activity(ies) be undertaken through a pre-application consultation with the Department.
- 2) The geographical scope of the MMP is limited to watercourses as defined in the EIA Regulations, 2014(as amended). The document does not relate to coastal activities or activities to be undertaken in an estuary.
- 3) The use of this document for the development of a MMP for a watercourse **will only** be considered when the proposed maintenance activities constitute any one of the following listed activities identified in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended):

EIA Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014 (as amended)

- Activity 19, Listing Notice 1: The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic meters into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse; but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving-

- (a) will occur behind a development setback;
 - (b) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan;
 - (c) falls within the ambit of activity 21 in this Notice, in which case that activity applies;
 - (N.B. Points (d) and (e) does not apply as these activities fall within the coastal zone)
- Activity 27, Listing Notice 1: The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-
 - i. The undertaking of a linear activity; or
 - ii. Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a MMP.

EIA Regulations Listing Notice 2 of 2014 (as amended)

- Activity 15, Listing Notice 2: The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-
 - I. The undertaking of a linear activity; or
 - II. Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a MMP.
- Activity 24, Listing Notice 2: The extraction or removal of peat or peat soils, including the disturbance of vegetation or soils in anticipation of the extraction or removal of peat or peat soils, but excluding where such extraction or removal is for the rehabilitation of wetlands in accordance with a MMP.

EIA Regulations Listing Notice 3 of 2014 (as amended)

- Activity 12, Listing Notice 3: The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a MMP.

i. Western Cape

- i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;
 - ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans;
 - iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning; or
 - v. On land designated for protection or conservation purposes in an Environmental Management Framework adopted in the prescribed manner, or a Spatial Development Framework adopted by the MEC or Minister.
- (NB. Point iii does not apply as this activity falls within the coastal zone)

- 4) In deciding the request, the competent authority may define conditions related to auditing compliance with the MMP; monitoring requirements; reporting requirements, review; updating and amending the document and period for which the MMP is defined/adopted.
- 5) The purpose of the MMP is to maintain both man-made and ecological infrastructure in a manner that either improves the current state of, and/or reduces the negative impacts on a

watercourse to ensure that ecosystems services are preserved/improved and to prevent further deterioration of the watercourse.

- 6) Notwithstanding the MMP possibly being defined or adopted by the Competent Authority, any other applicable statutory requirement must still be complied with (e.g. any obligations under the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) or the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983)).
- 7) The proponent must note that a MMP for a watercourse **must** be undertaken through consultation with the Department of Water and Sanitation and/or the relevant Catchment Management Agency (responsible water authority). This is to ensure compliance in terms of a Permissible Water Use as set out in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). It is recommended that this process for authorisation in terms of the National Water Act be clarified prior to the drafting and submission of the MMP.
- 8) The development of this document has been done in such a way so as to meet the requirements of both this Department as the competent authority in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), as well as the requirements of the delegated water authority, regarding general authorisation considerations for sections 21(c) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), to ensure alignment between the two authorities when defining or adopting the MMP.
- 9) In situations where a Water Use Licence Application (WULA) is required by the water authority regarding the proposed activities within a MMP, this will not prevent the proponent from submitting a request for a MMP to be defined or adopted by the Department.
- 10) Unless protected by law, all information contained in, and attached to this document, shall become public information on receipt by the competent authority.
- 11) A duly dated and originally signed copy of this document together with one hard copy and one electronic copy of the MMP must be posted, to the Department at the postal address given below, or delivered to the Registry Office of the Department.
- 12) A copy of the final defined/adopted MMP and cover letter **must** be submitted to the responsible water authority.
- 13) **NOTE: Adopting or defining the MMP does not absolve the proponent from complying with any applicable legislation or the general “duty of care” set out in Section 28(1) of the NEMA that states, “Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment.” (Note: When interpreting this “duty of care” responsibility, cognisance must be taken of the national environmental management principles contained in Section 2 of the NEMA.**
- 14) **NOTE: This document can be used as a template to assist in the information required and is to be filled out in full. The Department reserves the right to request any additional information during the initial development and submission of the draft MMP.**

- 15) **NOTE: The Department reserves the right to not adopt the MMP and require that an application be submitted to obtain Environmental Authorisation for the respective activities. Furthermore, consideration for the review should also be aligned to the periodic reviews of the General Authorisation for sections 21 (c) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) to ensure continued alignment and compliance.**

B. MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 1) The following are overarching principles to be used by landowners and managers when considering the development and implementation of a MMP:
 - a. The anticipation and prevention of negative impacts and risks, then minimisation, rehabilitation or 'repair', where a sequence of possible mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, rehabilitate and/or remedy negative impacts is explicitly considered;
 - b. Avoid and reduce unnecessary maintenance;
 - c. Maintenance and management of a watercourse must be informed by the condition of the physical and ecological processes that drive and maintain aquatic ecosystems within a catchment, relative to the desired state of the affected system;
 - d. Management actions must aim to prevent further deterioration to the condition of affected watercourses and, overall, be guided by a general commitment to improving and maintaining ecological infrastructure for the delivery of ecosystem services;
 - e. Managers and organs of state must identify, address and, where feasible, eliminate the factors that necessitate intrusive, environmentally-damaging maintenance; and
 - f. A process of continuous management improvement be applied, namely Planning; Implementing; Checking (monitoring, auditing, determine corrective action) and Acting (management review).

- 2) The following table provides a simple overview for the determination of the need for a MMP:

	Question	If the answer to any of the questions is YES, then a MMP may be applicable.
2.1	Is there a watercourse on or adjacent to the property?	Yes
2.2	Has there been a history of flood damage or vandalism to the existing infrastructure or watercourse – erosion and/or sedimentation?	Yes
2.3	Is there infrastructure or any community at risk of being damaged by flooding?	Yes
2.4	Is the design of infrastructure considered inadequate in terms of managing the risk of flooding, erosion and/or sedimentation?	Yes (current infrastructure)
2.5	Would you consider an improved design to existing infrastructure to reduce maintenance needs?	Yes
2.6	Are there specific incidences where the watercourse is obstructed or blockages occur that alter the flow of the river during floods?	Not currently
2.7	Is there an existing obstruction in the watercourse that has changed the flow of the river under normal conditions?	No
2.8	Is there a marked increase in the rate of erosion/sedimentation being experienced which threatens operations and assets?	Yes
2.9	Is there a presence of alien or bush encroachment vegetation within the watercourse and/or the presence of woody debris after flooding?	Yes

- 3) It is important to consider that the type of maintenance required will impact on the level of assessment needed in terms of the impact the activity will have on the system and how best to mitigate the impact. Types of maintenance can broadly be classified in the following categories, with recognition that maintenance activities vary across the rural and urban context:

Maintenance Category	Types of maintenance activities (examples only)
<p>Category A: Sediment removal as a result of deposition or sediment deposition as a result of erosion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing sediment or placing sediment at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pump hole/trench ○ Return flow (irrigation) ○ Off-take weir ○ Stormwater outfall ○ Detention/retention ponds ○ Canalized urban rivers ○ Bridges, culverts and drifts • Prevent formation of islands in the channel of the river • Dredging of in-stream dams
<p>Category B: Emergency repairs – urgent action required to manage risk and damage to assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair to erosion of river bank or servicing infrastructure (e.g. pipelines/roads) • Removal of material built up as a result of flooding/sedimentation and increasing risk to infrastructure • Address damage or replacement of infrastructure (e.g. bridge, pipeline, pump house) • Manage the condition of flood protection berms, and existing structures such as gabions, canalized and stormwater systems • Installing temporary gravel approaches at flood-damaged river crossings
<p>Category C: Managing alien invasive and bush encroachment plant species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of alien invasive vegetation out of a watercourse to reduce maintenance requirements as they relate to erosion and sedimentation • Management of indigenous species categorized as bush encroachment, to improve hydrological flow and reduce associated flooding impacts
<p>Category D: Rehabilitation and restoration activities for maintaining ecological infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and maintenance of ecological buffering systems to improve and/or restore functioning (e.g. wetlands and stormwater detention ponds) • Actively rehabilitating riparian zones through planting of locally indigenous species • Bank grading and movement/removal of berms and barriers to flow

- 4) The development of appropriate method statements to mitigate the impact of the maintenance needs, should be aligned within the framework of these considerations:
- a. Watercourses experience a natural process of sedimentation and erosion, with varying rates depending on the geomorphology and the integrity of the land-uses within the catchment;

- b. Manipulation of the watercourse results in increased erosion and/or deposition being experienced further downstream, perpetuating greater need for manipulation and more drastic and costly maintenance interventions;
 - c. Locally indigenous riparian and wetland vegetation assists in the stabilization of river banks through effective root structures, while contributing to improve in-stream habitat and water quality conditions;
 - d. Invasive alien and bush encroachment vegetation significantly impacts on the functioning of a watercourse, often leading to increased flood associated damage, with further implications and a reduction in water quality and availability;
 - e. Persons undertaking maintenance activities have a responsibility to ensure a sense of duty of care is applied as prescribed within NEMA Section 28(1).
- 5) It is recognized that within urban areas, sedimentation and erosion rates are significantly amplified as a result of development in urban areas and thus systems associated with watercourses in such areas can no longer be considered as 'natural'. In such a context, the drivers of such a process are often located outside the control of the landowner or responsible authority (i.e. Municipality). Therefore, the response taken to address the needs of a maintenance management plan for a watercourse within the urban environment may be limited in mitigating the requirement for maintenance to be undertaken.

C. REQUEST FOR THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY TO DEFINE OR ADOPT A MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A WATERCOURSE IN TERMS OF THE NEMA, EIA REGULATIONS 2014 (AS AMENDED).

The following information must be submitted as part of the request for the competent authority to define or adopt the MMP:

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Highlight the Departmental Sub-Region(s) in which the maintenance is to be undertaken. (mark the appropriate box with an 'X'). For Departmental details see Annexure A.

REGION 1 (City of Cape Town Metropolitan and West Coast District) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REGION 2 (Cape Winelands District, Overberg District) <input type="checkbox"/>	REGION 3 (Eden & Central Karoo Districts) <input type="checkbox"/>
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Name of person/authority who will undertake responsibility for the activity:	Stellenbosch University		
Contact person (if other):	Taureeq Waggie		
Postal address:	PO Box X1, Matieland		
Telephone:	021 983 9923	Postal code:	7602
Fax:	()	Cell:	
Email:	twaggie@sun.ac.za		
<hr/>			
Name of person who has prepared the MMP:			
Contact Person (if other):	Wynand Vlok		
Postal address:	1 Assegai Close, Somerset West		
Telephone:	()	Postal code:	
Fax:	()	Cell:	082 200 5312
E-mail:	Wynand.vlok@gmail.com		
<hr/>			
Name of landowner(s) on whose behalf the plan has been developed*:	Same as Proponent		
Contact person(s):			
Postal address:			
Telephone:	()	Postal code:	
Fax:	()	Cell:	
E-mail:			
<hr/>			
Municipality for proposed project:	Cape Town		
Farm name(s), erf(s) and portion number(s) etc*:	ERF 24602		
Magisterial District or Town:	Belville		
Name(s) of watercourse(s) in question:	Elsieskraalrivier		
*In instances where there is more than one landowner, please attach a list of landowners with their full names, contact details, farm name, farm number, portion number, Erf number, coordinates and signed declaration confirming approval for development and responsibility of the MMP			

2. DECLARATION

THE PERSON THAT WILL BE UNDERTAKING THE MAINTENANCE

I **Wynand Vlok, duly authorised** (please circle the applicable option) appointed by **Stellenbosch University** thereto hereby declare that I/we:

- Request the MMP to be adopted by the Competent Authority;
- Regard the information contained herein to be true and correct for this Maintenance Management Plan;
- Am fully aware of my responsibilities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act of 1998 ("NEMA") (Act No. 107 of 1998) and that, notwithstanding the adoption of this MMP, I/we shall comply with any other statutory requirement applicable, which may include, but not limited to the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983), the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) ("EIA Regulations"), in terms of NEMA;
- Am fully aware that the proposed maintenance constitutes a listed activity in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and that an environmental assessment for environmental authorisation may be required for any other listed activities not included as part of this MMP;
- Acknowledge that any activity undertaken that does not form part of the defined and adopted MMP, will be subject to the Section 24(F) of NEMA and that appropriate enforcement and compliance requirements will follow;
- Shall undertake only those tasks described in the MMP, failing which environmental authorisation will be required, where applicable;
- Shall provide the competent authorities with access to all information at my disposal that is relevant to this request;
- Shall be responsible for any costs incurred in complying with environmental legislation;
- Hereby indemnify the government of the Republic, the competent authority and all its officers, agents and employees, from any liability arising out of, inter alia, any loss or damage to property or person as a consequence of undertaking this MMP; and
- Am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48(1)(a) GN No. R. 982 of 4 December 2014 (as amended).

Signature of the proponent:

Date:

Name of institution/company:

3. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The MMP (MMP) must be submitted with the signed declaration (see above) for the MMP to be defined or adopted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

Provide a strategic overview of the need for the development of the MMP – what is the need for this plan; how this plan will aim to contribute to furthering sustainable practices and reducing and/or mitigating the need for maintenance.

This section must also include details of the responsible party who will implement the MMP, engineers or other specialists appointed and the specifications for their appointment to assess the needs for the maintenance work, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) or consultant appointed to compile the MMP. A short portfolio of evidence which indicates the relevant freshwater/ aquatic experience of the EAP/consultant or the person who prepared the MMP is required as supporting information to the introduction.

Should sufficient expertise and resources be available for the development of an MMP by the proponent, the process of appointing an EAP for the final compilation and submission of the MMP to the Department is still required.

3.1 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Acronyms and technical terms used in the MMP must be defined or clarified so that the person(s) who must implement the plan understands the document clearly.

4. ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

4.1 AUTHORITY ENGAGEMENT

Please indicate (with an 'x') which of the following authorities have been consulted to provide input based on the proposed maintenance activities:

- Department of Water and Sanitation
- Catchment Management Agency
- CapeNature
- SANParks
- Western Cape Department of Agriculture, Directorate: Sustainable Resource Management
- District Municipality
- Local Municipality
- Irrigation Board / Water Users Association
- Heritage Western Cape
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
- Other (please list):

For each of the indicated authorities, please provide an explanation as to their required involvement. Details of interactions with each of the respective authorities should be captured by providing an attendance register and minutes of meetings attended with the authority in question. Comments received from the authorities must be submitted and referenced within the final application.

For a MMP where multiple property owners are involved or a plan is developed for members of an association, it is recommended that a Project Liaison Committee is setup, to achieve the following objectives:

- Present the project work plan and objectives for approval;
- Present the initial findings and draft of the plan for discussion and approval;
- Present the final accepted plan for agreement and clarification.

In cases where the Municipality is the proponent, it is advised that the Project Liaison Committee represent the multiple departments involved with the maintenance and management of watercourse, which could include but is not limited to departments of, Stormwater, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Parks and Wastewater. Such an approach seeks to ensure alignment and an understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the varying maintenance requirements within the Municipality.

4.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You are required to notify any and all potential interested and affected party(ies) of the proposed activity(ies) and allow them the opportunity to comment on the MMP for a watercourse. The detail required is outlined below, however this can be further discussed and determined as part of the pre-consultative meeting with the Department, which would ensure due diligence and good governance principles are applied.

It is noted, that for the development of MMPs for watercourses within the urban area, by Municipalities, public notice can be undertaken through the advertisement of the development of a MMP within local/community newspapers for the respective areas, with the relevant evidence of such an advertisement included in the final submission.

The following public participation recommendations, regarding the different scale or geographical extent of the request, are as follows. If no, then motivation must be given as to why a particular process was not undertaken.

Single property / maintenance and management activities along a watercourse occurring along a stretch of no more than 1 kilometer (≤1000 meters):

(i) Given written notice to the owner or person in control of that land if the person undertaking the maintenance activity is not the owner or person in control of the land.	Yes / No	Evidence to be letter from landowner acknowledging development of MMP.
(ii) Given written notice to adjacent landowners (up to 500m upstream and downstream from furthest upstream and downstream maintenance site and opposite side of the banks)	Yes / No	Evidence to be dated letters addressed to landowner and/or manager of adjacent

of the development of the MMP.		properties.
(iii) Stakeholder meeting held for adjacent landowners, in which MMP is presented. This must include an opportunity for adjacent landowners to provide comment.	Yes / No [none to date]	Evidence will consist of meeting requests, attendance register of said meeting, minutes / notes of the meeting, and comments provided.
(iv) Given written notice to any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity(ies) proposed within the development of the MMP.	Yes / No	Evidence will include relevant dated letters to the relevant government agencies and departments.
(v) Provided written notice and confirmation to the relevant Water Users Association (WUA) or Irrigation Board (IB) of the development of the MMP, if applicable.	Yes / No	Evidence to be dated letter(s) to management body (secretary and chairperson) for the WUA/IB.

Single or Multiple properties / WUA / IB / local authority applying for a single MMP to cover a stretch of a watercourse longer than 1 kilometer (>1000 meters) OR a catchment or sub-catchment area

(i) Given written notice to the owner(s) or person(s) in control of the land if the person(s) undertaking the maintenance activity(ies) is not the owner or person in control of the land.	Yes / No	Evidence to be letter from landowner acknowledging development of MMP.
(ii) Given written notice to non-participating adjacent landowners (up to 1km upstream and downstream from furthest upstream and downstream maintenance site and opposite side of the riverbanks) of the development of the MMP. This must also include general notice to adjacent WUA or IB of the proposed MMP development if application is made by a WUA or IB.	Yes / No	Evidence to be dated letters addressed to landowner and/or manager of adjacent properties.
(iii) Stakeholder meeting held for all participating and non-participating landowners, in which details and methodology of MMP is presented. A minimum of two meetings are required, to present on the development of the plan and a final draft version of the plan.	Yes / No	Evidence will consist of meeting requests, attendance register of said meeting, minutes/ notes of the meeting, and comments provided.
(iv) Given written notice to any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity(ies) proposed within the development of the MMP.	Yes / No	Evidence will include dated letters to the relevant government agencies and departments.
(v) Provide written notice and confirmation to the relevant Water Users Association (WUA) or Irrigation Board (IB), of the	Yes /	Evidence to be dated letter(s) to management

development of the MMP <i>(if a MMP is not requested and managed through a WUA/IB)</i> .	No	body (secretary and chairperson) for the WUA/IB.
(vi) Describe any other measures taken to inform the public about this MMP. A complete list of measures that are in place to deal with interactions with the public, if it becomes necessary and required by the competent authority during implementation of the project, must be provided for.	Yes / No	Evidence to be referenced accordingly based on the measures taken and/or developed.

Kindly note, the Department may request further or allow reduced requirements for public participation, noting the specific circumstances applied to each request to define or adopt an MMP. Please include or delete the respective sections as agreed to with the Department in the pre-consultative meeting, with supporting evidence of this agreement included.

Please circle the appropriate answer above to indicate the public participation process that has been followed to give notice of this request to potential interested and affected parties and attach any comments and/or objections received, with evidence provided and referenced.

5. DATA COLLECTION AND ASSESSMENT

- The specialist report attached to this document gives the details of the process followed and recommendations of the proposed upgrade of the area for the boundary fence of the Stellenbosch University, ERF 24602 (perimeter fencing along the Elsiekraal River) at the Tygerberg Campus, Bellville.
- A desktop assessment preceded the field assessment to gather relevant information related to the river – i.e. PES and other water resource aspects.
- The report includes the risk assessment that will give clarity of potential impacts and mitigations to lower any negative results.

Note: Information relating to the specifications and Terms of Reference used for the appointment of all specialist inputs must be provided.

Information required for maintenance and management activities for a single/ multiple owner along a watercourse.

- 5.1 Provide a map (at an appropriate scale) of the watercourse or stretch of watercourse being applied for within the stretch where maintenance activities will take place being clearly defined – consideration must be made to mapped features relating to Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA).

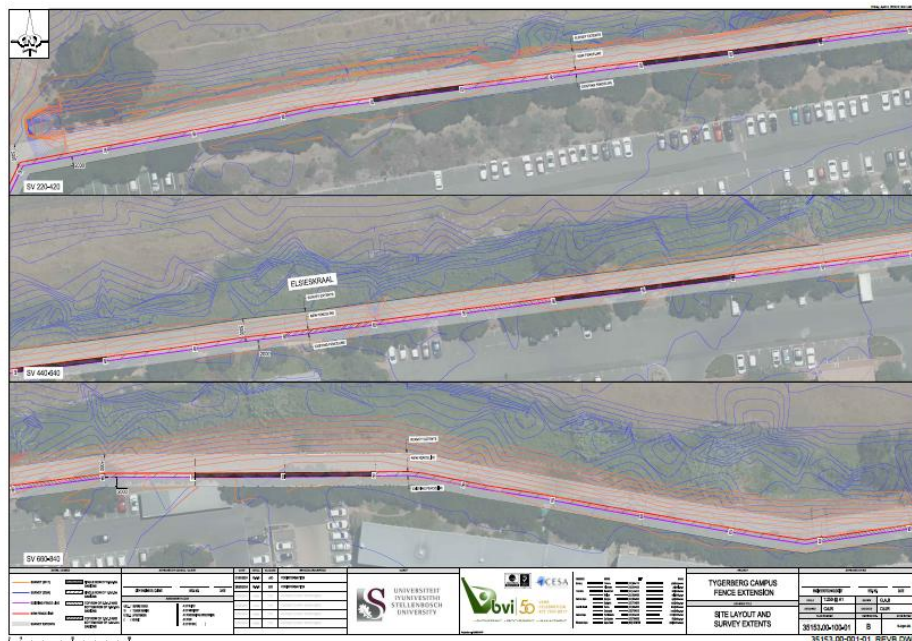


Figure 1: Layout plan of the proposed activity. Attached please electronic versions for further information.

The site is not in a CBA/COCT Biodiversity Network (2017) (Fig 2)

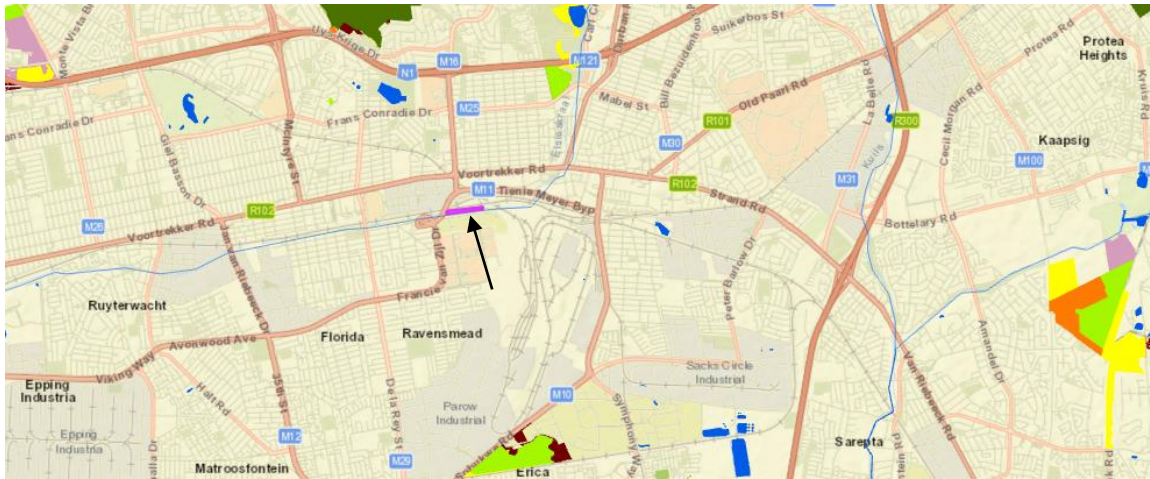


Figure 2: The study area (purple block – black arrow) indicating it falls outside any areas of concern mapped in the COCT Biodiversity Network (2017).

The study area falls outside any NFEPA areas (Figure 3).

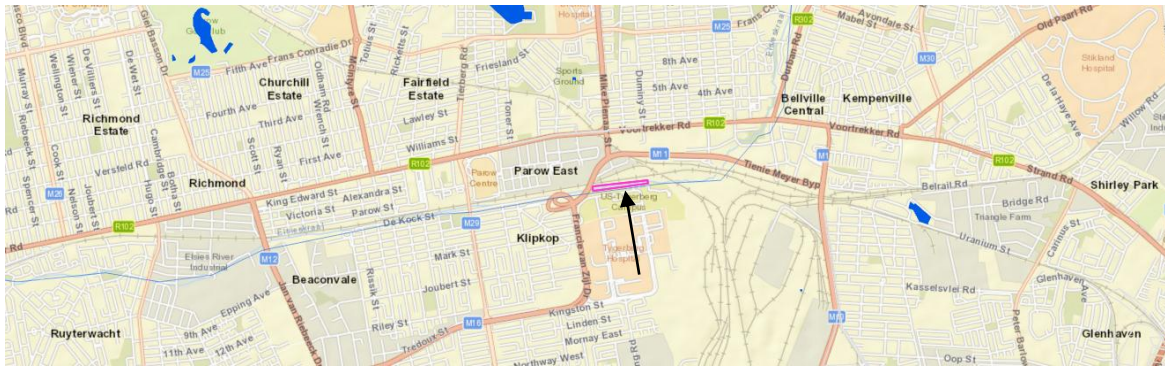


Figure 3: The study area (purple block – black arrow) indicate that it doesn't fall within a NFEPA designated area.

The study area falls within the Cape Peninsula and Cape Flats Strategic Water Source Area (SWSA) (Figure 4). The impact of the project will have no impact on the SWSA.

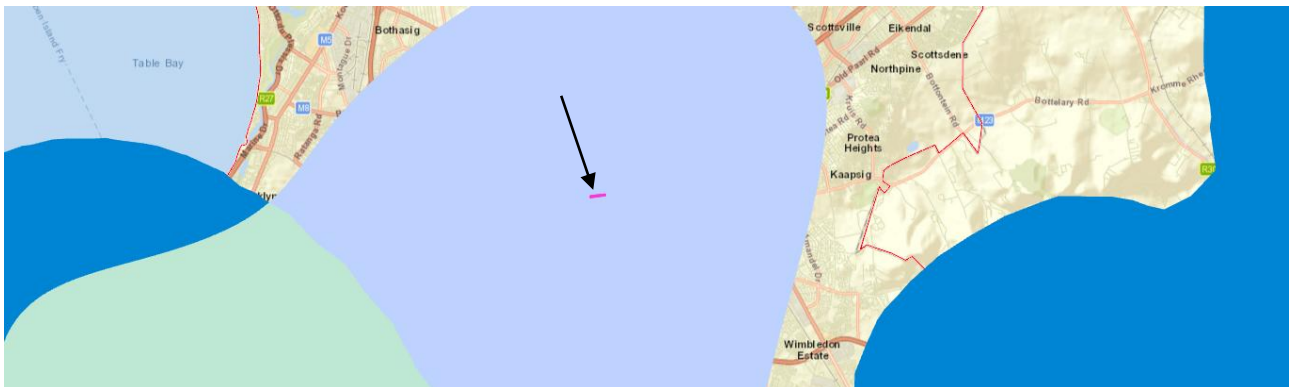


Figure 4: The study area (purple block) within the Cape Peninsula and Cape Flats SWSA.

5.2 GPS coordinates must be provided for all site(s) at which maintenance activities will take place and included on the map which defines the stretch of watercourse. Coordinates must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeesthoek94 WGS84 coordinate system. Where numerous properties/sites are involved (e.g. linear activities), you may attach a list of property descriptions and co-ordinates to this form.

SG codes of the Farms/Farm Portions/Erf numbers for all alternatives	C	0	1	6	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
Starting point co-ordinates for all alternatives																				
Latitude (S)	33°					54'					24.4"									
Longitude (E)	18°					36'					35.4"									
Middle point co-ordinates for all alternatives																				
Latitude (S)	33°					54'					23.1"									
Longitude (E)	18°					36'					47.8"									
End point co-ordinates for all alternatives																				
Latitude (S)	33°					54'					22.8"									
Longitude (E)	18°					37'					00.6"									

5.3 Specialist assessment to be undertaken to determine (NOTE: information relating to the specifications and Terms of Reference used for the appointment of all specialist inputs must be provided):

- Hydrological (incl. flood hydrological data etc.) and geomorphological assessment of watercourse functioning;
- The current Present Ecological Status (PES) of the section of the Elsiekraalrivier (SQ reach: G22C-09174) associated with the project was classified as a **“class F”**.
 - The impacts listed that contribute to the poor rating is: "all critical (very high impacts) that includes changes to the instream habitat changes continuity modifications, riparian and the associated wetland zone continuity modifications and impacts, activities that impact on the instream habitat, the riparian-wetland interactions, potential flow modifications (e.g. obstructions) and physico-chemical modifications (i.e. pollution and sewage).
 - The overall SQ (section of the Elsiekraalrivier) assessment mentioned that “it is in a highly urbanised setting, although the very upper portions could be in a class “D”. The majority of the system is canalised with high flood-flow runoff and poor dry season flows and the very poor water quality noted.
 - With regards to the biota present the fish species **Galaxias zebratus** (status: **least concern**) was recorded but its presence will be low. Although a hardy species, it may be impacted by pollution and potential loss of flow (i.e. if the river dries in summer). They prefer slow flowing water near the head of pools. It needs the shelter of vegetation associated with the banks or overhanging vegetation. Limited habitat in the channel area next to the study site. The project, if well managed, will have no direct impact on the fish.

- The amphibian, ***Cacosternum capense*** is recorded (status: **vulnerable**) in the larger area of the study site. It breeds in summer in temporary pans (associated with poorly drained clay or loamy soils). As the river is within a urban area and the shallow pans are not present at the site, the project will not impact the species in this area.
- The reason for the maintenance activity is to protect the left-hand riverbank of the Elsiekraalrivier adjacent to the campus. There are some protection structures (e.g. low canal brick wall) in place but is not sufficient to contain the increased flow volume related to the high runoff from the catchment area. The University has detected some deterioration of the riverbank (erosion) that in future can result in damage to the security fence and the associated infrastructure on campus, therefore the planned stabilisation of the left-hand bank associated with Erf 24602. This includes parking areas, maintenance buildings and student accommodation on the property boundary adjacent to the Elsiekraalrivier that are near the riverbank. Currently, there are some erosion in the channel and from limited surface runoff from hard surfaces on campus (future stabilisation of the riverbank). The second reason for the upgrade (gabion structures) is to protect the security fence of the campus. There is a number of dormitories on campus and this is measure to ensure the safety of students in the residences and staff and students on campus.
- As mentioned above, the PES assessment has listed the increased flow velocity, channelisation and run-off from the urban areas as critical impacts in the river. There are sections where the channel has been incised and this increase the erosion potential of the riverbanks. The low brick wall constructed previously, has been broken in some areas and erosion has become a serious concern. In addition, the low brick wall is over toppled in floods resulting in general erosion along the river.
- The close proximity of the property boundary to the steep bank therefore necessitate stabilisation in order to lower the risk of further erosion of the left-hand bank of the river adjacent to the campus. The blocking of the river with refuse and alien vegetation further increases the instability of the system. It is a small section of the river, but the stabilisation will have some positive impacts. The roughness of the gabion structures will lower flow velocity in that section where the channel passes under the M11 motorway downstream (west) of the site. The narrowing of the water channel under the road infrastructure is a pinch point that increase flow velocities to the system to the west.
- The management objective for the proposed project (installation of the gabions) will be to limit any impacts into the stream channel.
 - The impacts include some material entering the stream during the preparation of the construction area for the installation of the gabions. It is recommended that screens are placed between the construction area and the river channel to capture and prevent any loose material of falling into the river. This material must be removed regularly to ensure that the screen doesn't collapse if there is a buildup of soils.
 - It is further recommended that wetting of exposed soils must be done to prevent dust pollution into the receiving environment.
 - It is recommended that only small sections of the project area are cleared and prepared for the construction of the gabions. This will lower the risk of dust and erosion of the exposed soils during the construction phase.
 - Once the construction of a section is completed, the backfilling and stabilisation must be done in order to lower the risk of erosion. The area can be prepared for the sowing of seeds to ensure a good basal layer will be present. The planted sections can be watered to stimulate the germination and establishment of the layer. In addition to the

sowing of a seed mix, geotextile material can be placed on the exposed soils to facilitate germination and loss of soil.

- Regular inspections must be carried out after rain events to ensure the integrity of the completed structures are not compromised. Any weakened areas should be immediately rehabilitated to ensure no further damage occur.
- Impacts on the watercourse can be limited if the construction process is well planned and managed.
 - It is recommended that a small section of the existing security fence is opened and that the preparation and construction activities is done from the top of the riverbank.
 - Access along the riverbank outside the property is very limited and only a narrow corridor on the slope of the riverbank is available as an entry/exit route. The sloped area can't be used as access.
 - It is suggested that small digging equipment is used in order to ensure that the riverbank is not compromised during the preparation and construction of the gabion structures.
 - If these recommendations are followed, the impacts on the river will be low to moderately low. In the context of the current impacts and PES, the construction will have a small additional impact on the water quality, instream habitat and biota in the system downstream.
 - Once completed, the stabilised riverbank will ensure that erosion in that section on the river (left-hand bank) will lower further risks of erosion.

5.4 Provide historical maps and data (images/flow/water quality/land use) of the river channel (if available) in order to assess the natural to changing flow patterns of the watercourse to determine cause of maintenance and possible impact of the maintenance activities, to inform mitigation measures.

- The images below indicate the widening of the channel due to erosion. Figure 5a and 5b from 2004 show a much narrower channel compared to the wider and eroded channel (note the right-hand bank) of the images in Figure 5c and 5d from 2024.

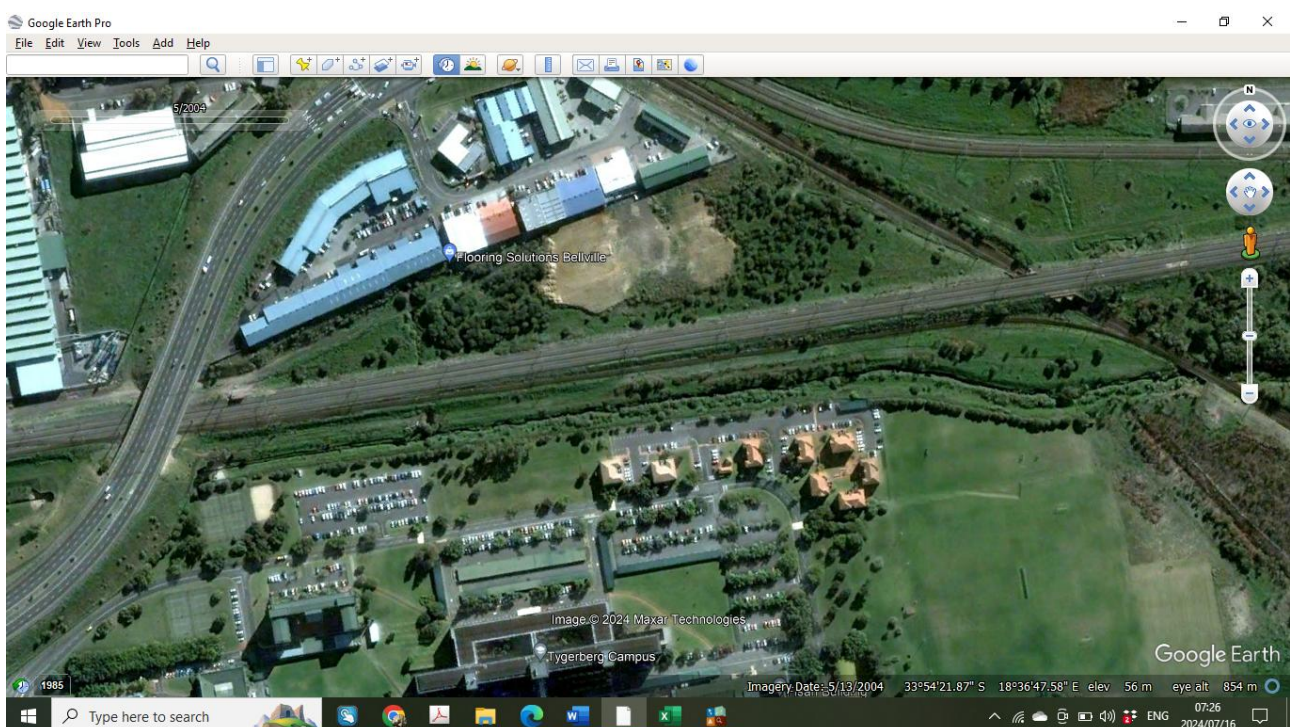


Figure 5a: Wide angle image of the river section in May 2004.

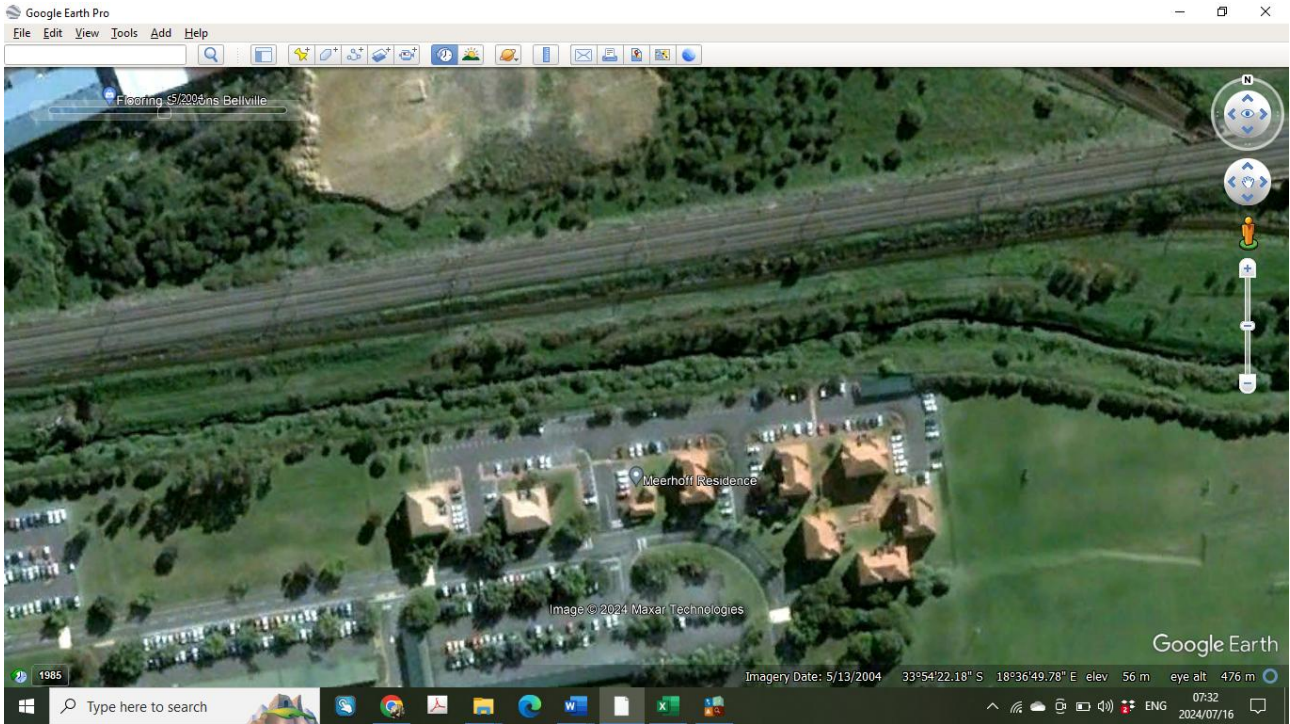


Figure 5b: A close up of the river section in May 2004.

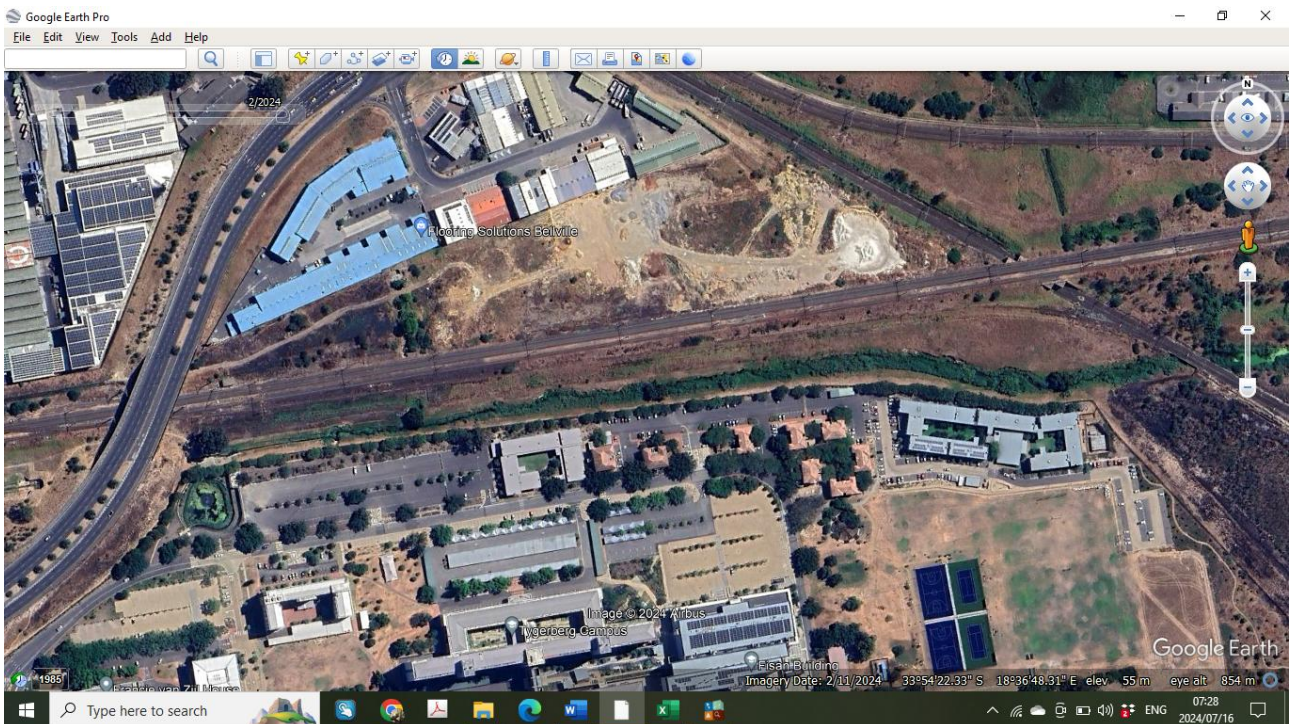


Figure 5c: Wide angle image (same area as in Figure 5a) of the river section in February 2024.

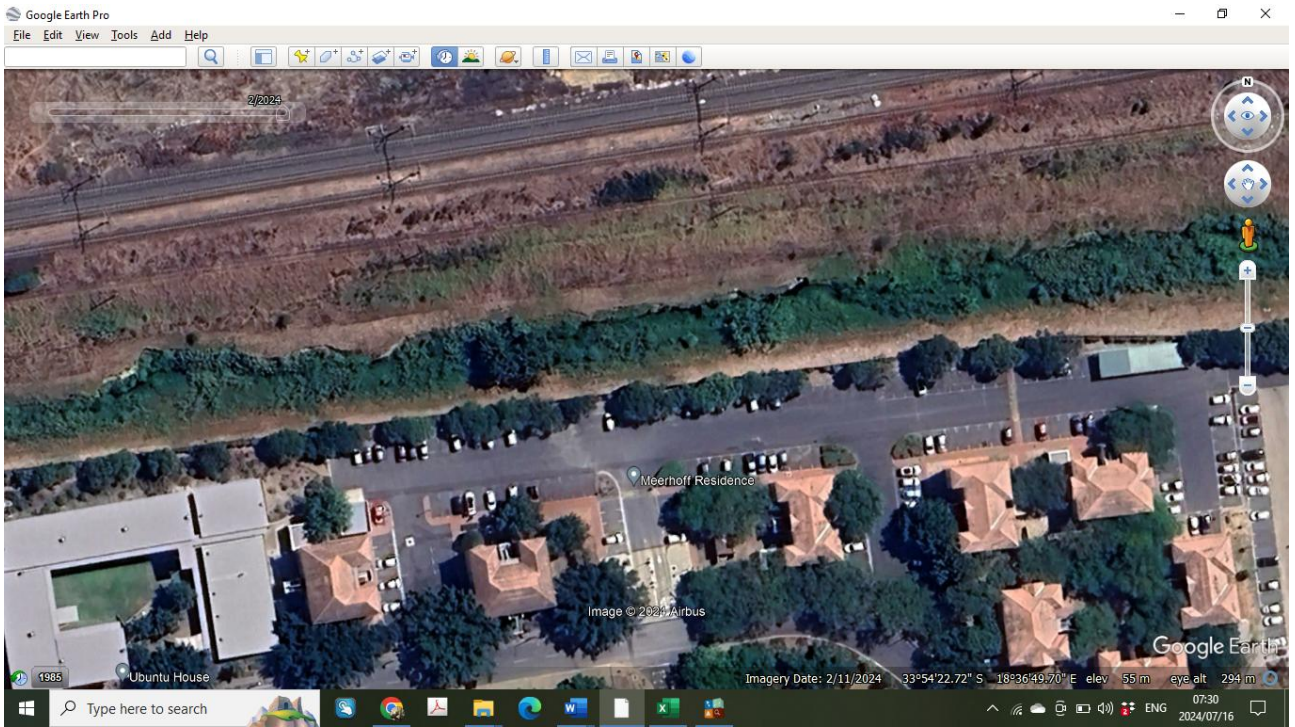
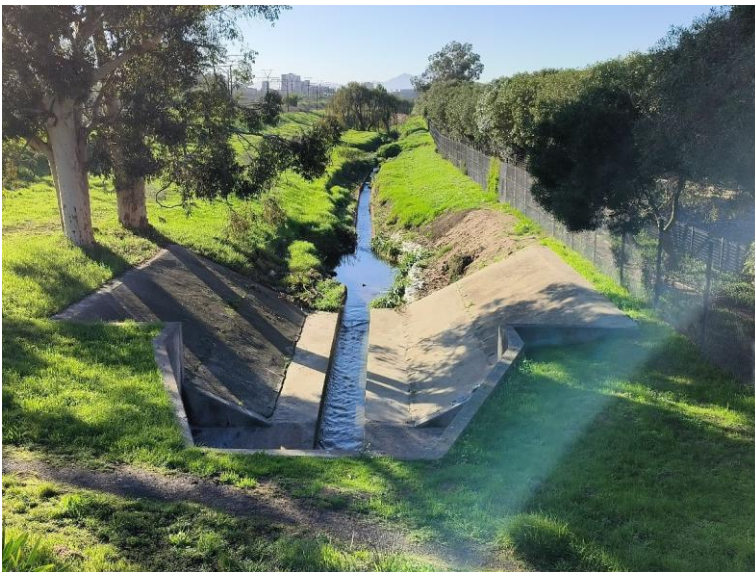


Figure 5d: Wide angle image of the river section February 2024. Note the high incised right-hand bank compared to Figure 5b.

Some general images captured during the site assessment to clarify impacts and recommendations related to the project Risk Assessment and the suggested Maintenance and Monitoring Plan.



Upstream view of the channel from the M11 towards the east with the property boundary on the right. It is clear that no access along the left-hand bank is possible for the construction activities (i.e. a steep and narrow section of the bank available). Note the small formal structure in the foreground to lower the risk of erosion.



An upstream view of the channel from the M11 bridge.



The lower section of the project area where the gabions will be placed. Note the erosion on the left-hand bank encroaching on the security fence on the property boundary. In the foreground, the low brick walls are visible, but it is clear that increased flow volumes have over topped regularly.



The retaining walls in the channel is noted, but it is clear that increased flows in the wet season breach the structure. In addition, the gap between the retaining wall and the channel and culvert downstream resulted in bank erosion, both on the left-hand and right-hand banks.



This image indicates that the low channel walls are regularly overtopped during floods and that the riverbanks are compromised by erosion.



An example of the current increased erosion of the system (right-hand bank) due to increased runoff from the urban areas upstream (a result of increased hard surfaces generating more high velocity runoff into the Elsieskraalrivier). This is a section where the low brick wall have collapsed.



The area on the left-hand bank across the area in the previous image indicating the erosion causing a threat to the security fence on the campus boundary.



The area illustrated above showing that the retaining wall has been compromised over time, resulting in the erosion of the right-hand bank.



A part of the problem in the channel is the dense growth of *Salix babylonica*, *Phragmites australis*, *Arundo donax* and *Cortaderia spp.* that choke the channel in sections. In addition, the solids waste washed into the river in flow events contribute to the overtopping of the channel that led to increased erosion.

- For sites prone to flood damage, a description regarding the history and effect of past floods and include dates of most recent events must be provided. This must inform the process to understand what actions are required along the stretch of the watercourse to reduce such impacts to the resource quality characteristics.
- From the historic images (Figure 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d) changes in the river channel and the riverbanks have occurred during the last few years. These are related to the increased runoff from hard surfaces and urbanisation in the catchment. As illustrated in the images from the field assessment, the increase flow volumes and velocities are having a negative impact on the integrity of the riverbanks. This has necessitated the landowner to plan a proactive strategy to ensure that the boundary fence will not be impacted in the near future. A timeously intervention to stabilise the left-hand bank adjacent to the property (Erf 24602) will ensure that the security fence along the river will not be compromised. Therefore, this activity is not considered as having a major negative impact on the ecosystem and it is considered to improve the stability of this section of the riverbank. (Explain the risks associated with the no-go option for the MMP i.e. the risk of not undertaking the maintenance activities as stated in the MMP).
- This activity falls within the objectives of the City of Cape Town as illustrated in the Floodplain and River Corridor Management Policy (Approved by Council: 27 May 2009, C 58/05/09) and the Management of Urban Stormwater Impacts Policy (Approved by Council: 27 May 2009, C 58/05/09). In these documents there are reference to "the already modified state of rivers in the city, with specific reference to the degradation of stream channels, increased overbank flooding, floodplain loss and the loss of ecosystem integrity and function". The documents further recognise "the fact that the beds of many watercourses, particularly on the Cape Flats, are dynamic and prone to erosion and sedimentation". (Reference must be made to any strategic plan where available, for example, a Catchment Management Strategy, with the objectives of the MMP shown to be in alignment with such plans).

6. METHOD STATEMENT

- For this project, the following components were identified and listed in the Risk Matrix (Addendum A). the detailed drawings and time scales for each component will be available from the technical team (engineers).

Construction Phase

- **Creating access roads for infrastructure development.**
 - Recommend the removal of security fence panel to access site. There is no option for access along the riverbank, as it is narrow and steeply sloped. This will have a high impact if used.
 - It is recommended to remove one or two panels of the security fence to gain access to the site. Once removed, this opening will be the entry and exit point from the parking area to the construction area.
 - It is recommended that all activities are done from the parking area.
- **Removal of the vegetation.** There is mostly alien grass i.e. *Cenchrus clandestinus* on the top section of the riverbank where the activities are planned (refer to the engineering drawings for detail of the areas affected).

- The impact envisaged is that some material can be lost into the river channel as the proximity of the stream is close to the fence (western side of the project), but to the east there is a small flood bench.
- It is recommended to clear small sections at a time, not the whole area at once. This will lower the risk of material falling into in the river channel.
- In addition, it is recommended to place small screens in the working areas to catch any falling material.
- **Limited digging into the riverbank.** Once the grass layer is removed, it will need some digging to the level where the gabions will be placed (refer to detailed engineering drawings).
 - This can result in some sand, stones, organic material and dust entering into the river channel.
 - Recommend that a screen (e.g. plastic material) is placed below the earthwork to contain any material into the river.
 - All loose material must be removed daily to prevent build-up of a large quantity of material against the screen.
 - It is recommended to limit excavations to small areas where gabions will be installed - i.e. don't dig all excavations that will be left for a period of no activity.
- **Levelling and compacting of the area for the gabion installation.** Once the levelling is completed, it will be compacted to ensure a stable base for the gabions.
 - There may be some dust present during the process. It is recommended to lightly wet the soil to prevent dust in the receiving environment.
- **Installation of the gabions.** Once the levelling and compacting is completed, the gabions will be placed and secured into position.
 - There may be some loose material and dust present during the activity, therefore wetting of the area and the screens to capture the falling material must be in place.
- **Back filling of the structures.** Once the gabions are secured, the backfilling can be done.
 - The material removed during the levelling and digging process must be used.
 - As recommended, this material must be stored on the parking area near the access road.
 - Maintain the screen and ensure regular removal of material against the screens. In addition, wetting of exposed soils will ensure limiting the dust pollution potential.
- **Levelling of bank between the gabions and the fence.**
 - During the finagling of the levelling of the area on top of the gabions, the remainder of the stored topsoil must be used.
 - This material will form the basis for the revegetation of the exposed areas.
- **Installation of the additional security fence and revegetation of the exposed soil.**
 - The area can be revegetated with a grass seed mixture of species from the vegetation unit in the area.
 - The seeds can be covered with a organic mat to prevent soil loss and to enhance the germination of the seed mixture.
- **Watering of the seed mixture.**
 - Once completed the watering of the seed mixture is important to ensure maximum germination and establishing of a good basal layer.
 - The watering can be linked to the existing irrigation system or a temporary system can be deployed.

Operational Phase

- Watering of the seed mixture will be an activity until the basal layer has been firmly established.

- If needed, additional seeding must be done to compliment the germinated grasses to ensure that a good basal cover is achieved.
- **Monitor for any loss of backfill and erosion.**
 - It will be important to monitor the project for any signs of erosion.
 - If not monitored (regularly and especially after rain events) it can compromise the stability of the installed gabions.
 - In addition, if erosion occur, it can have an impact on the river, i.e. siltation.
 - If any erosion is observed, it must be rehabilitated immediately after observation and when the rain allows for effective remedial actions.

Some general comments to consider during the project:

- If possible, the project should be undertaken within the dry season.
- As noted in the document, it is advised to use the existing access routes, i.e. across the parking area adjacent to the project site.
- The construction team and the client are responsible for the management of pollutants. This is done by ensuring that the handling and storage of any pollutants is away from the watercourse.
- Where machinery and vehicles are involved, ensure effective operation with no leaking parts and refuel in a designated area in the construction camp. Ensure there is no potential of pollution into the riparian area or the river.
- Manage any accidental spillages immediately according to a strict protocol.
- Prevent any material of falling into the river, as the flow of the watercourse may not be blocked or polluted (refer to text with regards to the use of screens to contain falling materials).
- The removed top soil must be sufficiently stored and restored through sustainable measures and practices.
- Concerted effort must be made to actively rehabilitate repaired or reshaped banks with indigenous local vegetation.
- On completion of the maintenance action, the condition of the site in terms of relative topography should be similar to the pre-damaged state (i.e. the shape of the riverbank should be similar or in a state which is improved to manage future damage).
- This ultimately dictates that the channel, banks and bed cannot be made narrower, higher or deepened respectively.
- Exceptions are considered for systems involved with the management of stormwater and improvements for water quality within the urban context.

7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

It is important to note that any and all activities undertaken outside the scope of the adopted MMP, in terms of the action outlined within the given method statement, the responsible person(s) will be subject to Section 24(F) of NEMA and that appropriate enforcement and compliance requirements will follow.

The specific reporting information required by the competent authority should be discussed during the consultation phase between the proponent and the Department. The relevant information required should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The following Forms A and B are to be considered as a guideline in terms of the type of information required. It is proposed that Form A below must be completed by the relevant person(s) before maintenance activities are undertaken and Form B after a maintenance activity has been completed. A copy of each completed Form A & B must be sent to the relevant WUA/IB/local

authority management if they have undertaken the development of the MMP. For any individual landowner applications, the landowner is responsible to ensure a record of all maintenance activities is recorded as per Form A & B below. Form A and B must also be sent to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Directorate: Sustainable Resource Management.

The Department may, within a reasonable notice period, request to evaluate the maintenance activities and assess the maintenance sites as per the adopted MMP.

Form A should be completed at least 7 working days before the commencement of any maintenance activity and Form B at least 3 working days following the completion of the maintenance activity(ies). At least two photographs are required from two different points of perspective (A and B) looking at the site (coordinates of these points are required). When listing the type and reference code, this must be done by specifically listing the relevant detail within the adopted MMP.

REPORTING FOR INTENT TO UNDERTAKE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES – FORM A				
Section A: Landowner Details				
Name	Surname	Farm No.	Erf No.	Today's Date
Section B: Details of proposed maintenance activity				
WUA/GA reference number and DEA&DP reference number for MMP.	Activity Type:	Reference code (make reference to MMP)	Footprint area (m²)	Volume of material (m³)
Equipment to be used:	Description of method for planned activity:			Date when work will commence:
Date of last flood event for site:	Note any further damage and comments regarding the state of the site			
Section C: Photographs of activity location before maintenance				
Before A				
Coordinates: S E				
Before B				

Coordinates: S E Date of photos taken:	
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REPORTING FOR COMPLETION OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES – FORM B				
Section A: Landowner Details				
Name	Surname	Farm No.	Erf No.	Today's Date
Section B: Details of proposed maintenance activity				
WUA/GA reference number and DEA&DP reference number for MMP.	Activity Type:	Reference code (<i>make reference to MMP</i>)	Footprint area (m ²)	Volume of material (m ³)
Equipment that was used:	Description of method for completed activity and if commence date changed		Date activity completed	
Date of last flood event for site:	Note any challenges or difficulties experienced in following the MMP method statement			
Section C: Photographs of activity location after maintenance				
After A Coordinates: S E				

After B Coordinates: S E Date of photos taken:	
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DEFINITIONS

"Activity" means an activity identified in any notice published by the Minister or MEC in terms of section 24D(1)(a) of the Act as a listed activity or specified activity. Activity in this document refers to the activities as listed in Listing Notice 1, 2 and 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

"Bush Encroachment" means stands of plants of the kinds specified in column 1 of Table 4 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983) where individual plants are closer to each other than three times the mean crown diameter.

"Diverting" as defined in the General Authorisation, in terms of section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act no 36 of 1998) for Water Uses as defined in Section 21(c) and 21(i) (GN. 509 of 26 August 2016), means to, in any manner, cause the instream flow of water to be rerouted temporarily or permanently.

"Ecological Infrastructure" refers to naturally functioning ecosystems that deliver valuable services to people, such as water and climate regulation, soil formation and disaster risk reduction.

"Estuary" has the meaning assigned to it in the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008)

"Flood event" is the event where land is inundated by the overflowing of water from a river channel and where this event causes significant damage to infrastructure or results in watercourse erosion and/or sediment deposition.

NOTE that flooding can be a natural phenomenon in many river or wetland systems which, due to encroachment and human modification of the form and function of the affected system, may have evolved into a potential hazard to life or property.

"Flow-altering" as defined in the General Authorisation, in terms of section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act no 36 of 1998) for Water Uses as defined in Section 21(c) and 21(i) (GN. 509 of 26 August 2016), means to, in any manner, alter the instream flow route, speed or quantity of water temporarily or permanently.

"General Authorisation" in this document refers to the General Authorisation in terms of section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act no 36 of 1998) for Water Uses as defined in Section 21(c) or Section 21(i) (GN. 509 of 26 August 2016).

"Impeding" as defined in the General Authorisation, in terms of section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act no 36 of 1998) for Water Uses as defined in Section 21(c) and 21(i) (GN. 509 of 26 August 2016), means to, in any manner, hinder or obstruct the instream flow of water temporarily or permanently, but excludes the damming of flow so as to cause storage of water.

"Indigenous vegetation" refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years.

"Maintenance" means actions performed to keep a structure or system functioning or in service on the same location, capacity and footprint.

“Maintenance Management Plan” means a management plan for maintenance purposes defined or adopted by the competent authority.

“River Management Plans” as defined in the General Authorisation, in terms of section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act no 36 of 1998) for Water Uses as defined in Section 21(c) and 21(i) (GN. 509 of 26 August 2016), any river management plan developed for the purposes of river or storm water management in any municipal/metropolitan area or described river section, river reach, entire river or sub quaternary catchment that considers the river in a catchment context.

“River reach”, a length of river characterised by a particular channel pattern and channel morphology, resulting from a uniform set of local constraints on channel form. A river reach is typically hundreds of meters in length.

“Stretch” a section of watercourse, delineated between two or more mapped coordinates, within which proposed maintenance activities are to take place as guided by a MMP.

“Thalweg” refers to the line of lowest elevation within a valley or watercourse.

“Watercourse” means:

- (a) a river or spring;
- (b) a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
- (c) a wetland, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and
any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse as defined in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); and

a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks.

“Wetland” means, land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

ACRONYMS

CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
DWS	Department of Water & Sanitation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GA	General Authorisation, in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
GN	Government Notice
IB	Irrigation Board
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MMP	Maintenance Management Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
PES	Present Ecological State
SANParks	South African National Parks Authority
WUA	Water Users Association
WULA	Water Use Licence Application

REFERENCE GUIDE FOR DRAFTING MMPs FOR A WATERCOURSE

Ecosystem Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in the Western Cape, Edition 2, 2016. Available at: www.bgis.org.za

Wetland offsets: A best practice guideline for South Africa, 2016. Available at: <http://www.wrc.org.za>

Preliminary guideline for the determination of buffer zones for rivers, wetlands and estuaries, 2014. Available at: <http://www.wrc.org.za>

National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). Available at: <http://www.gov.za/documents/national-water-act>

General Authorisation, in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) for water uses as defined in Section 21(c) or Section 21(i).

ANNEXURE A

DEPARTMENTAL DETAILS

CAPE TOWN OFFICE: REGION 1 (City of Cape Town & West Coast District)	CAPE TOWN OFFICE: REGION 2 (Cape Winelands District & Overberg District)	GEORGE OFFICE: REGION 3 (Central Karoo District & Eden District)
<p>Requests for competent authority to adopt an MMP must be sent to the following details:</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) Private Bag X 9086 Cape Town, 8000</p> <p>Registry Office 1st Floor Utilitas Building 1 Dorp Street, Cape Town</p> <p>Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) at: Tel: (021) 483-5829 Fax (021) 483-4372</p>	<p>Requests for competent authority to adopt an MMP must be sent to the following details:</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 2) Private Bag X 9086 Cape Town, 8000</p> <p>Registry Office 1st Floor Utilitas Building 1 Dorp Street, Cape Town</p> <p>Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 2) at: Tel: (021) 483-5842 Fax (021) 483-3633</p>	<p>Requests for competent authority to adopt an MMP must be sent to the following details:</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) Private Bag X 6509 George, 6530</p> <p>Registry Office 4th Floor, York Park Building 93 York Street George</p> <p>Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) at: Tel: (044) 805-8600 Fax (044) 8058650</p>

WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DETAILS

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