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## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr)

in terms of

Regulation 22 (b) of Government Notice No. R385 in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), July 2006 as amended 2008 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 (as amended)

For the

**THE CLEARANCE OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION TO EXPAND EXISTING CULTIVATION FIELDS ON PORTION 21 AND 22 OF FARM 232, REDFORD FARM, THE CRAGS, PLETTENBERG BAY**



(Hoare, 2020)

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<b>Case officer</b>	Dorien Werth
<b>Client</b>	Alguada Farming Ventures cc



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PLE22/1056/08  
28 March 2022

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR) FOR:  
THE CLEARANCE OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION TO EXPAND EXISTING CULTIVATION FIELDS ON PORTION  
21 AND 22 OF FARM 232, REDFORD FARM, THE CRAGS, PLETTENBERG BAY**

**Submitted for:**  
**Review and comment – with the Draft BAR**

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<b>Annexure D</b>	Method statement form
<b>Annexure E</b>	Register of rescued plants
<b>Annexure F</b>	Protected tree and plant species adopted from the relevant acts (Schedules 3 and 4 respectively, in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) and National Forest Act, 1998, as amended)
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**National Environmental Management Act**

An EMPr must comply with Section 24N of NEMA and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 (GN 982 Appendix 4) which requires that it must include the following:

<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>	
(a) details of- (i) the EAP who prepared the EMPr; and (ii) the expertise of that EAP to prepare an EMPr, including a curriculum vitae;	<b>Page 6 and Annexure H</b>
(b) a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description;	<b>Section 2</b>
(c) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;	<b>Annexure B and Section 2</b>
(d) a description of the impact management [objectives] outcomes, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including- (i) planning and design; (ii) pre-construction activities; (iii) construction activities; (iv) rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and (v) where relevant, operation activities;	<b>Section 2.2</b>
(e) a description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph (d);	<b>Throughout the EMPr</b>
(f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management [objectives and] outcomes contemplated in paragraph (d) [and (e)] will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to – (i) avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation; (ii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices; (iii) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and (iv) comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provision for rehabilitation, where applicable;	<b>Section 2.2, 6 and 7</b>
(g) the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	<b>Throughout the EMPr</b>
(h) the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f)	
(i) an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;	
(j) the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;	<b>Throughout the EMPr</b>
(k) the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	
(l) a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the Regulations;	<b>Throughout the EMPr</b>
(m) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which- (i) the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and (ii) risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and	<b>Annexure C</b>

(n) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.	<b>N/A</b>
1. Where a government notice gazetted by the Minister provides for a generic EMPr, such generic EMPr as indicated in such notice will apply.	<b>N/A</b>

### **Authors of the report**

The EMPr has been drafted by various authors from HillLand Environmental.

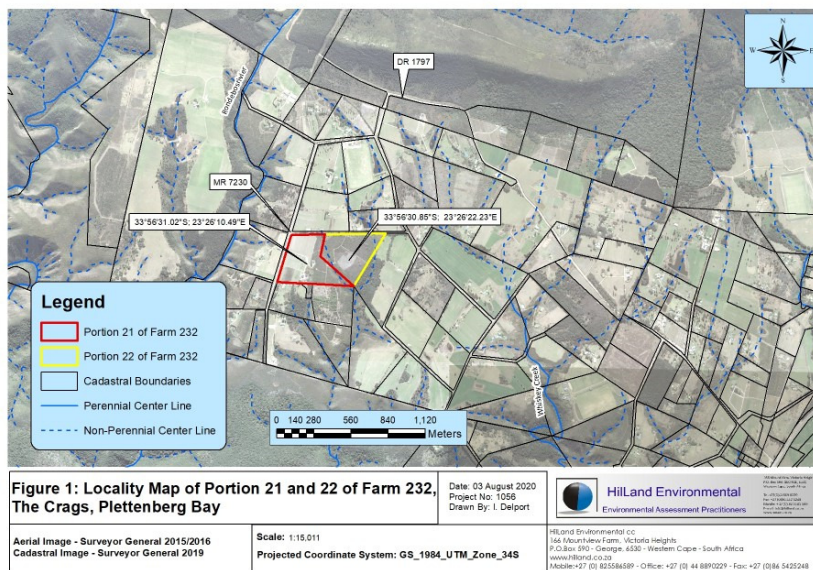
**Cathy Avierinos** (HillLand Environmental) BSc (Hons) degree in Botany, Environmental Management and has been practising in the EIA field for the past 30 years – undertaking in excess of 1000 projects in the EIA field including EIA, Public participation, Environmental Management, Environmental Control, Environmental Rehabilitation and Specialist reporting.

**Inge Delpert** (HillLand Environmental) graduated from Stellenbosch University with a BSc (Hons) in Biodiversity Ecology Ecology and Entomology. He has three years' experience in environmental management and reporting and is working under the direct supervision of Cathy Avierinos.

Please refer to the CVs attached to Annexure H.

# 1 INTRODUCTION & LOCATION

**HillLand Environmental**, have been appointed as the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) by the Applicant, **Alguada Farming Ventures CC represented on Mr B. Archibald**, to ensure compliance with the regulations contained in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, No. 107 of 1998) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended, for the clearance of indigenous vegetation to expand the existing agricultural activities on Portion 21 and 22 of Farm 232, Redford Farm, The Crag, Plettenberg Bay.



This Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is **binding on the owner/holder and ALL successors** in part of the proposed Activities on Portion 21 and 22 of Farm 232, Lodestone.

The monitoring of compliance of this EMPr is mandatory in terms of the clearance of vegetation, establishment of the cultivation areas, any construction activities (where upgrading of infrastructure is required) and rehabilitation phase and a final Environmental Audit must be submitted to the Competent Authority within six (6) months from the date of completion of the proposal (as required by the EA).

Where applicable, this EMPr must be included in the tender documents of **all** prospective contractors and must be included in the final contract awarded. **The EMPr must be regarded as binding on the applicant and all staff, contractors, sub-contractors, agents, consultants and construction staff of the project.**

Certain fundamental aspects are therefore of importance:

- The EMPr and these requirements are binding on the owner, staff and all contractors and their sub-contractors.

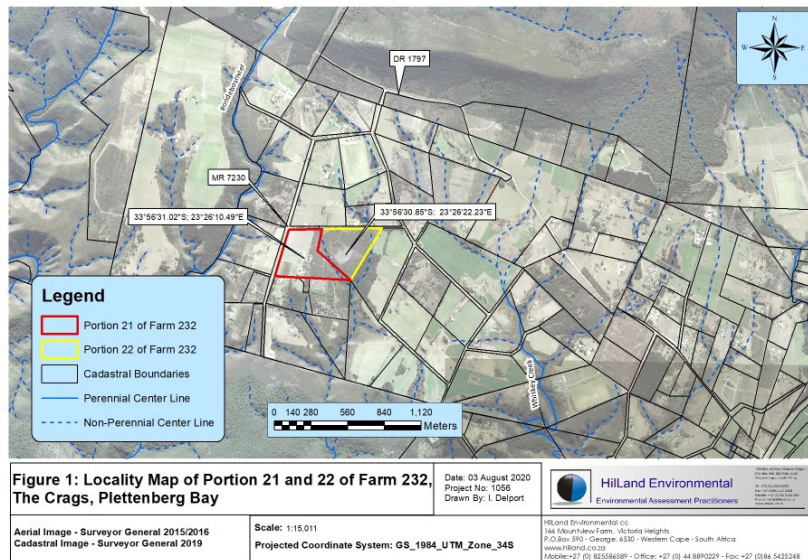


- It is the responsibility of the applicant/ holder to ensure that his/her staff, main contractor and any sub-contractors are made aware of the environmental requirements for working on the property.
- The contractor(s) will be required to make good any damage caused through their actions or the actions of their staff, sub-contractors (in addition to any penalties for non-compliance issued).

Please note that this EMPr is a dynamic document, which will grow and be changed with new developments in the field as the need arises.

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

The project entails the clearance of indigenous vegetation in order expand the existing cultivation areas as indicated on the attached plan on Portion 21 and 22 of Redford Farm 232, The Craggs, Plettenberg Bay.



Portion 21 and 22 of Farm 232 (hereafter referred to as ‘the property’) is an existing small boutique wine and olive estate formally named Lodestone Wine and Olive Estate (agricultural zone I).

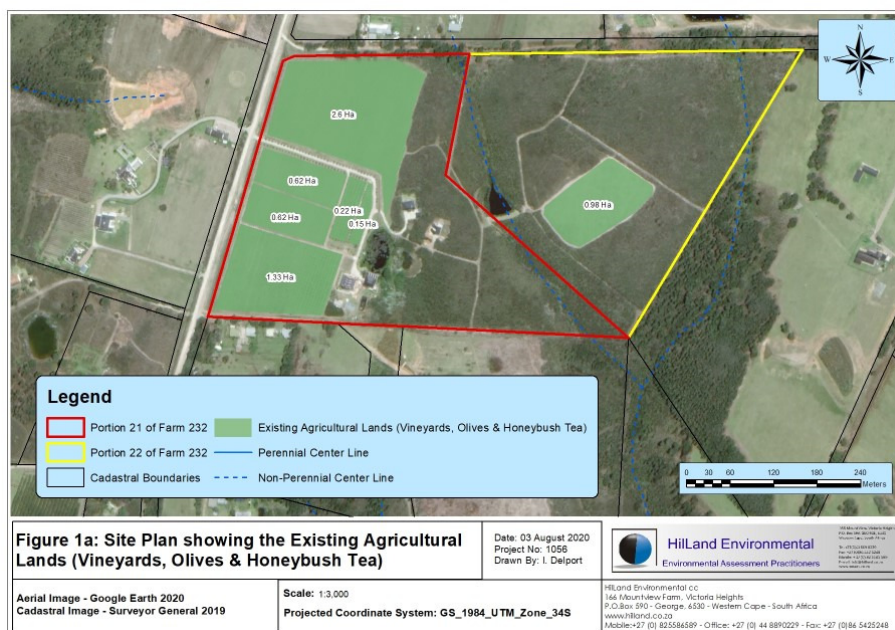
The farm is located within the newly established wine district of Plettenberg Bay which has been approved as a Wine of Origin Area within the regulatory framework of the South African wine industry.

Existing crop productions covers approximately 6ha in extent with four (4) varieties of grapes planted – all suited for wine production, orchards of olives, and a small section of Honeybush Tea are also located on the farms. The farms’ main product is sparkling wine made in the Methode Cap Classique tradition.

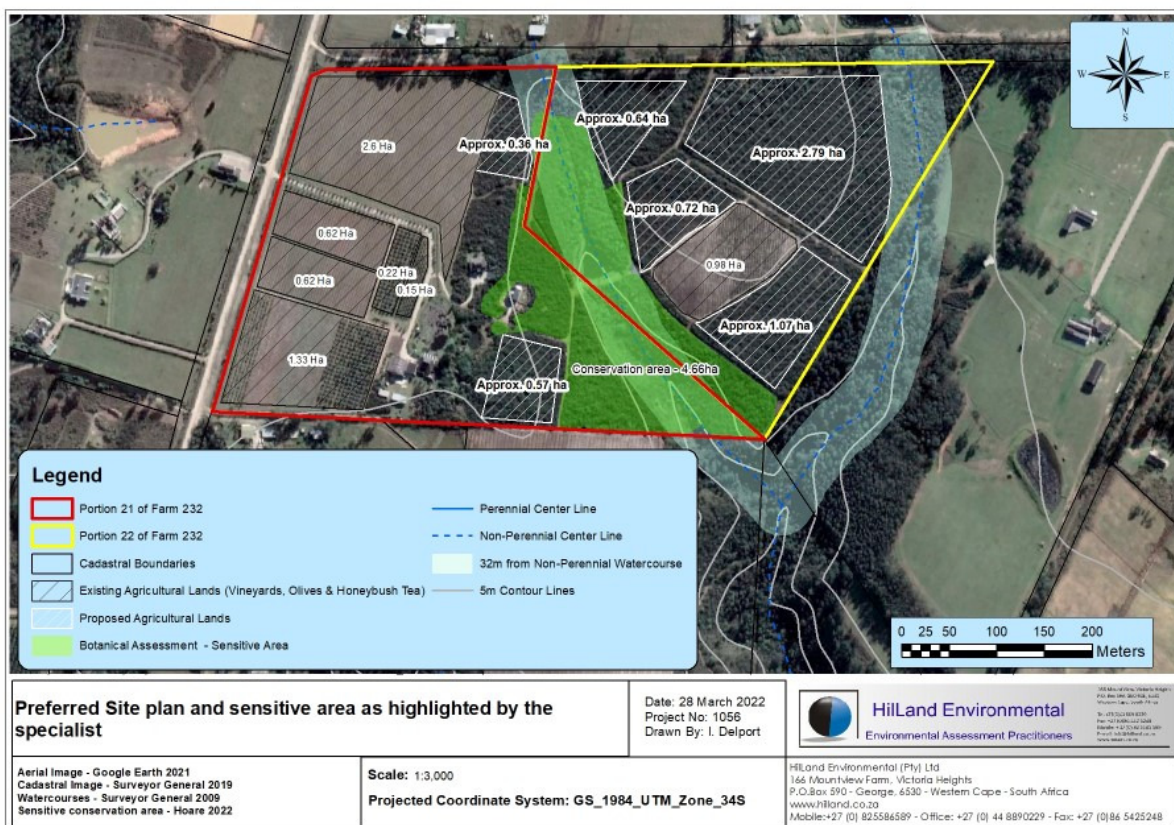
Plettenberg Bay has an established reputation for producing high quality sparkling wine which has led to a substantial increase in demand for this product, both locally and abroad. As a result of this increase in demand, the applicant wishes to expand the cultivation area to increase the production of grapes for wine making.

Since most of Portion 21 of Farm 232 is already cultivated (vineyards and olives), the majority of the new cultivation will be located on Portion 22 of Farm 232. Portion 22 currently has agricultural production of just under a 1 ha of Honeybush tea. The remainder of Portion 22 has not been farmed within the last 10 years and as such is considered “virgin land” and supports secondary indigenous vegetation (areas previously cultivated but which have returned to natural vegetation due to being left fallow for a substantial length of time).

Please refer to the site plan below which shows the existing cultivation on both Portion 21 and 22 of Farm 232.



The following areas are proposed for the expansion of cultivation areas.



The proposed cultivated lands calculate to approximately **6.15 ha**, as such a listed activity in terms of NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) will be triggered. The clearance of vegetation has been assessed by a botanical specialist.

An agricultural specialist study has been undertaken as part of the process to assess the potential of the proposed agricultural fields and to inform the CARA application which has been submitted to the Department of Agriculture. A CARA permit is in place for the new cultivation (refer to Annexure G).

**Please note that any changes to, or deviations from the scope of the proposal (as described above, including amendment to the site plan) must be accepted or approved, in writing, by the Competent Authority (DEADP George), before the changes or deviations may be implemented.**

## 2.1 LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSESSED IN THE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (BAR)

The following listed activities has been applied for authorisation

Listing notice 1 (NEMA: EIA Regulations 2014, as amended)		
Activity number	Description of activity	Reason for listing
27	<b>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—</b> (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	A total of 6.15 ha indigenous vegetation will be cleared for cultivation.

## 2.2 MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES

Impact management outcomes identified:

### **Objective: Prevention of loss of natural vegetation**

Impacts to avoid:

- Unnecessary access into the sensitive areas highlighted by the specialist
- Unnecessary disturbance of vegetation
- Encroachment of alien vegetation

Management actions:

- Alien clearing through an approved Alien Control Plan – forming part of the EMPr
- Clearance of vegetation to be restricted to the areas as specified on the preferred site plan
- Ongoing maintenance and management of sensitive areas
- Restoration and rehabilitation of the natural and buffer areas
- Use of fire every 15 years to manage the natural fynbos areas

Management Outcome:

- Sound agricultural practice in non-sensitive areas and maintenance of remaining natural vegetation and buffer areas, including corridors of natural vegetation between the cultivation areas to retain ecological corridors for pollinators (wild bees).

### **Objective: Prevention of soil erosion**

Impacts to avoid:

- Unnecessary disturbance of soil
- Unnecessary disturbance of vegetation
- Loss of soil on disturbed areas

Management actions:

- Sound management of agricultural areas
- Implementation of the CARA permit requirements
- Retaining of topsoil
- Implementation of recommendations made by the agricultural specialist

Management Outcome:

- Soil erosion will be kept to a minimum
- Sound management of agricultural areas
- No exposed soils vulnerable to soil erosion
- No loss of topsoil

### **Objective: Prevention of potential impact of stormwater**

#### Impacts to avoid:

- Erosion as a result of uncontrolled stormwater

#### Management actions:

- Implementation of sound agricultural management
- Implementation of all the requirements of the CARA permit
- Ridging and cover crop growth within the orchards to limit any exposed soil

#### Management Outcome:

- No soil erosion and or damage to surrounding areas as a result of uncontrolled stormwater flow
- Sound management of cultivation areas and the surface flow of rainwater

### **Objective: Prevention of impact of potential heritage resources**

#### Impacts to avoid:

- Damage to potential heritage resources

#### Management actions:

- This is not an anticipated impact as confirmed by HWC comments. However, as per the EMP, should any heritage resources be discovered, work will cease and HWC will be contacted to advise further
- Awareness to potential heritage resources while preparing the cultivation areas.

#### Management Outcome:

- Potential heritage impacts are mitigated and avoided

### **Objective: Management of buffer areas**

#### Impacts to avoid:

- Incorrect or no management of natural buffer areas

#### Management actions:

- Restriction of vegetation clearance in accordance with the preferred site plan
- Alien invasive management to be continued throughout the lifetime of both farms
- Management measures implemented should be done in accordance with the EMP and inputs made by the ECO
- Fynbos fire management as required by the specialist

#### Management Outcome:

- Sound management of buffer areas

- Successful pollination of crops
- Well managed Fynbos ecological corridor and riparian habitat as indicated by the specialist

### 3 TERMS AND REFERENCE

The main terms of reference of this EMPr is to identify and mitigate any potential negative environmental impacts that may be associated with the proposal.

**The full and approved EMPr must be made available to all contractors/laborer's working on the project and must be included in all tender documentation.** Certain fundamental aspects are therefore of importance:

The EMPr and these requirements are binding on the owner, all staff, contractors and their sub-contractors.

**It is the responsibility of the owner/ holder** to ensure that any staff, contractor(s) or sub-contractor(s) is made aware of the environmental requirements.

The **owner / contractor** will be required to make good any damage caused through their actions or the actions of their staff or sub-contractors (in addition to any penalties for non-compliance issued).

#### 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER (ECO)

An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) **must** be appointed to oversee the clearance of vegetation, establishment of fields and rehabilitation phase of the project, to ensure compliance with the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and the approved EMPr and to assist with issues as they may arise on-site.

It will be the ECO's responsibility to ensure that the mitigation and rehabilitation measures including referred to in the EA are implemented and complied with by the applicant and contractor(s).

The **owner/holder** will be responsible for the remuneration of the ECO and any other expenses encountered in the process of environmental monitoring of the required phases of the project.

##### 3.1.1 SELECTION OF THE ECO

The appointed ECO must be able to demonstrate that (s)he is of sufficient competency to undertake the required task. This includes:

- Previous experience of environmental control of similar sites.
- Working experience with contractors.
- Knowledge of the particular project and expected areas of concern.

### 3.1.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ECO

The ECO will undertake the following tasks:

- Ensure **compliance** with the EMPr at all times during the clearance of vegetation, any land preparation activities, establishment of fields and rehabilitation phase of the project;
- Ensure compliance with the relevant management **conditions** of the EA during the required phases of the project;
- To work in close co-operation with the owner and contractor(s) of the project;
- Meet with all relevant owner/contractor(s) in order to set out the environmental parameters within which they must work (before activities are to commence);
- Provide an Environmental Induction (Environmental Education) with the owner, all contractor(s), sub-contractor(s) and staff (including farm staff members) **prior** to the commencement of any work on-site (before any activities are to commence);
- Indicate where all no-go areas/sensitive are to be demarcated and to ensure adherence to the delimitations at the induction **BEFORE** any activities commences on-site;
- Make recommendations regarding the best environmental practice (during the required phases of the activity);
- Indicate where **plant rescue** will be required and what species should be rescued on this site (before any activities are to commence on site);
  - Although not anticipated within the proposed areas for clearance of vegetation, should any protected plant species occur within these areas, they should be avoided or transplanted subject to a permit which must be applied for in advance. **No protected tree species were surveyed on-site.**
- Ensure compliance with additional mitigation measures set out in this report;
- Indicate where **erosion** protection and sedimentation prevention measures are required or need to be supplemented and to ensure correct implementation;
- Check up on general environmentally friendly construction practices (e.g. no littering, safe and secure environment, contamination risks, no impact on the adjacent lands);
- Ensure that the correct earthworks practices are adhered to (e.g. no encroachment into surrounding vegetation (buffer areas), separation of topsoil and subsoil, correct stockpiling and stripping of topsoil);
- Ensure that the correct CARA permit requirements for agricultural management are adhered to;
- Provide a report back at site meetings (if applicable) and / or report to the contractor and applicant/owner following inspection, to report on and assess the success of the environmental control and to determine any further environmental control measures which may be necessary;
- The ECO should visit the site **bi-monthly** during the required phases (vegetation clearance, establishment of cultivation areas and rehabilitation) of the project. The ECO is to be available at any time as required by the owner, contractor or authorities;

- The ECO is to provide guidance and advice on the rehabilitation measures that should be implemented following the land preparation and expansion activities and where necessary construction phase. The ECO is to conduct **bi-monthly** inspections of the rehabilitation phase until deemed sufficient;
- The ECO has the discretion to undertake more frequent visits if he/she feels this is justified due to the actions of the contractors and to make ad hoc visits in order to ensure compliance.
- The ECO is to keep a site diary; photographic record of activities taking place on-site, a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities and a copy of the complaints register of all public complaints and the remedies applied to such complaints.
- The ECO is to submit a **monthly** compliance monitoring report during the required phases. The monitoring report must be submitted to the owner.
- The ECO is to provide a **final completion report** following the rehabilitation phase of the project.
- It must be noted that the **ECO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND WORK ON SITE FOR ANY ACTION BEING UNDERTAKEN THAT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE SITE**. Such a stop order has immediate effect and will be communicated through the resident engineer to the contractor responsible.

## 4 CONDITIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

The conditions of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) will form part of this section once it has been issued.

## 5 CONDITIONS OF CARA PERMIT

A CARA permit is in place for the cultivation of 6.2ha irrigation land of virgin soil as indicated on the site plan (permit date – 04/03/2022, reference - 19/7/3/R333). The conditions of the permit must be adhered to (please see Annexure G).

### **Conditions of the permit:**

2. The land owner should protect the cultivated land on his farm unit effectively against excessive soil loss as a result of erosion through the action of water and wind by establishing permanent cover crop to reduce the risk of erosion.
3. The land concerned shall be cultivated in accordance with such method or laid out in such a manner to restrict possible excessive soil loss through the action of water.
4. Protection of the land by means of soil conservation works under present conditions is not necessary. If in future it appears that the land may be subject to erosion, you will be compelled to construct soil conservation works.



5. If applicable, protected the irrigated land on his/her farm unit effectively against waterlogging and sanitation.
6. The landowner must practice conservation farming methods which include minimum tillage cover, cover crops and mulch layers should be implemented.
7. In terms of the provisions of Regulation 2 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 1983 (Act 43 of 1983). Should not develop any slopes more than 20% unless authorizes in writing by the executive officer
8. If applicable, not utilize the vegetation in a vlei, marsh or water sponge or within the flood area of a water course or within 10 meters horizontally outside flood area in a manner that causes or may cause the deterioration of or damage to the natural agricultural resources. It is recommended that a 32m buffer zone is kept in a natural condition (from any type of water source and wetlands).
9. According to the report the soil depth is not sufficient to install normal subsurface drainage. If waterlogged areas occur, site specific drainage or cut-off drains should be installed. This must be done before the establishment of the ridges or installation of irrigation system, no drainage should be constructed within wetlands areas.
10. As stated on the report, the soil is very vulnerable against erosion. It is mentioned that the ridges will run in a north/south direction making use of the natural slope to drain away surface water. No contour banks are necessary as each furrow will act as a small waterway between the ridges. The furrow areas should be stabilized making use of a mulch layer or cover crop. The ridges must be longer 200m, a waterway must be designed and constructed to safely discharge the runoff into the natural drainage canal.
11. As stated on the report, water may accumulate in lower laying areas with the furrows If this occurs, open up the ridges and make provision for a waterway to safely drain the water to the natural drainage canal. The risk for water to accumulate in the road can cause soil erosion is high. Therefore provision must be made to safety discharge the water in natural waterway. This can be done by either the construction of a designated waterway or to construct the access road in such a way to double as a waterway.

**Other conditions of the CARA permit:**

1. An Environmental Authorization which must be obtained from the Department of Environmental Affairs & Developmental Planning (DEA&DP) before undertaking the proposed activities on site.
2. In terms of National Water Act, administered by Department Water and Sanitation, authorization will also need to be sought viz the irrigation water use rights
3. Please note this permit does not exempt any person from any provision of any other law.  
**Please note it is the applicant's responsibility to contact and follow up on the progress/outcome**

**for the above mentioned department. Comply with other statutory requirements that may be applicable in the proposed activity.**

## **6 SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

The following specific Environmental Management requirements have been identified and should be implemented.

### **6.1 PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES/PRE-LAND PREPARATION PHASE**

#### **6.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL INDUCTION**

All contractors and farm staff members should be briefed by the ECO in an environmental education programme regarding the environmental status and requirements of the site, **before** the commencement of any activities on the site. This will include providing general guidelines for minimising environmental damage during the activities, as well as education with regards to basic environmental ethics, such as prevention of littering, lighting fires etc. Records of environmental training (attendance register and training content) must be kept. Please refer to Annexure C of this EMPr.

**Induction is required for all farm staff members, contractors, sub-contractors and associated staff before them commencing on site.**

#### **6.1.2 METHOD STATEMENT**

The owner and contractor shall, **prior to the commencement** of activity involving creation of the vineyards, construction (any potential upgrades to existing infrastructure), maintenance or rehabilitation, give the ECO a written plan setting out the following:

- Location of a camp or laydown area (if required);
- Storage of materials and hazardous substances (if necessary);
- Solid waste management;
- Wastewater disposal/management;
- Erosion and sedimentation control;
- Protection of natural features and buffer areas;
- Access to site;
- Fire control;
- Vineyards ground preparation methods and demarcation.

The ECO is to approve the method statement before the work may commence. A pro-forma method statement showing what is required is attached in Annexure D.

### 6.1.3 ANIMAL PROTECTION AND PLANT RESCUE AND CLEARANCE

- **Protection of fauna (animals)**

**Before** the commencement of plant rescue and vegetation clearance activities or the use of any equipment on-site, animal rescue of small, slow-moving species is to be conducted in conjunction with the ECO. Any rescued animals including tortoises and other reptiles are to be safely relocated to a nearby undisturbed natural area (areas outside of the demarcated agricultural areas) that does not form part of the proposed vineyards and / or construction area / working zone. During any activities, the disturbance to fauna within the area is to be **avoided** and where a conflict arises, the ECO should be asked for assistance (e.g., snakes found in excavated areas or within the working zone etc.).

The owner, farm staff members and contractor(s) shall ensure that no hunting, trapping, shooting, poisoning or otherwise disturbance of any fauna takes place.

**NO removal, damage or disturbance of fauna located outside of the immediate working area is permitted.**

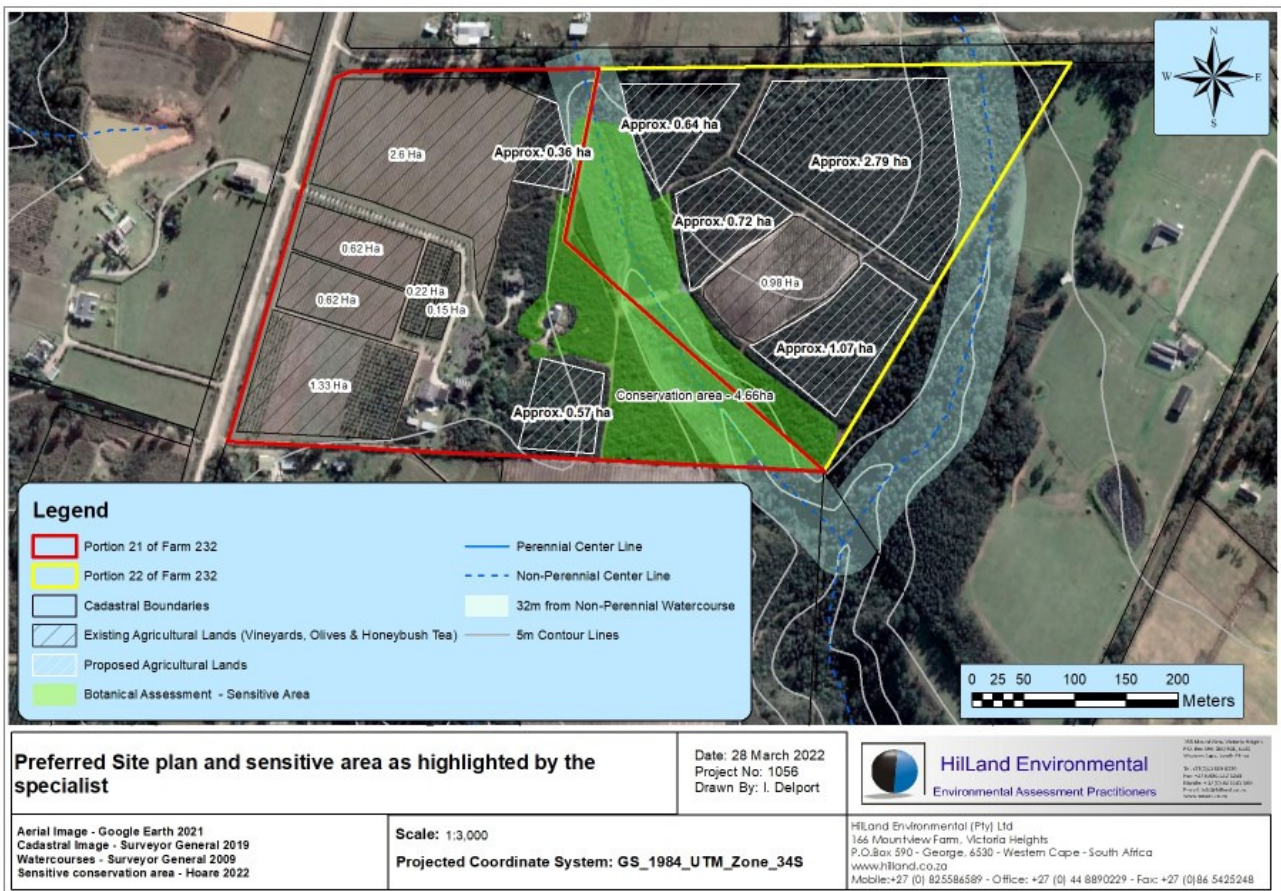
- **Protection of flora (plants)**

It will be the responsibility of the owner / contractor to notify the ECO **well in advance** to inspect the pegged working areas (vineyards and associated infrastructure) in order to advise accordingly. Plant rescue must be conducted **before** the commencement of any of the approved activities on the property.

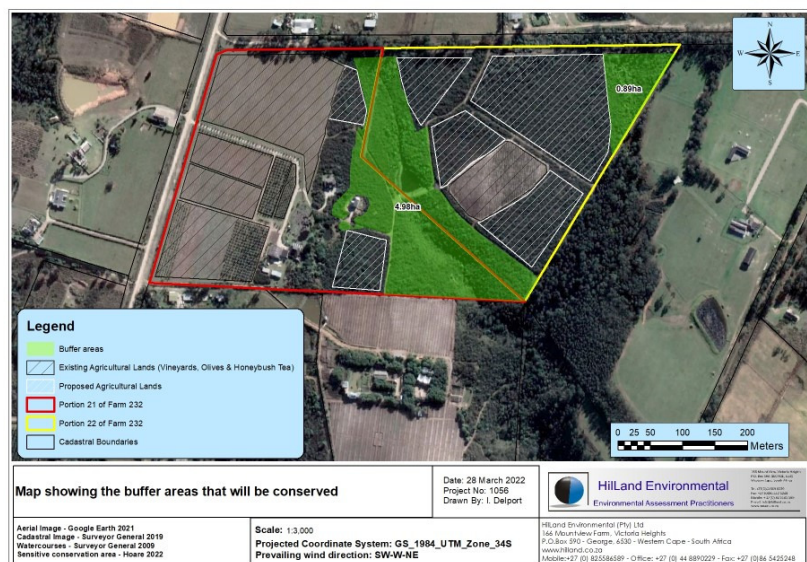
**Specific botanical inputs:**

- Demarcate the primary fynbos and the riparian buffer areas that are to be protected so that there is no accidental damage to the fynbos areas.
- Demarcate the new cultivation areas and only clear the vegetation within those areas – all minor corridors of indigenous vegetation to be retained between the cultivation areas for the pollinators.
- Rescue any geophytes visible in the cultivation area and replant them in the surrounding areas.
- For successful transplant a sod including the desired plant with its roots intact should be removed and replanted.
- A record of rescued plants is to be maintained (please refer to the attached table that should be filled out in Annexure E).
- Brush cut the vegetation within the cultivation area to be worked in with the topsoil during the prep of the lands.
- Vegetation clearing may **only** commence once plant rescue is completed. All cut vegetation shall be chipped and used as mulch

**NO removal, damage or disturbance of flora outside of the immediate development areas is permitted.**



Map showing all buffer areas to remain:



Activities	Size and Scale	Mitigation Measures	Timeframe for Implementation	Method of Monitoring Implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Persons	Compliance Monitoring
<b>Prior to commencement of activities/pre-ground preparation phase</b>							
Clearance of vegetation	Preferred site plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspection of the working areas prior to the commencement of plant rescue / vegetation clearance and ongoing inspection during vegetation clearing</li> <li>No vegetation outside of the working area may be affected, disturbed and / or removed</li> <li>Clear demarcation of the working areas must be in place</li> <li>Implementation of recommendations made by the specialist</li> </ul>	Before any activities are to commence During the agricultural activities If applicable, any construction activities	ECO to inspect the working areas (as per the site plan) prior to the commencement of any activities on site  Plant rescue to be done prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance	<b>Bi-monthly inspection</b> of the activities (vegetation clearing) will be required	ECO to monitor compliance and owner/contractor to ensure that the working areas is pegged out well in advance and ECO is to be notified to inspect these areas  ECO to ensure that plant rescue is conducted. Owner/contractor to be advised by the ECO what plants to rescue and methods to be implemented  <b>Owner/contractor</b> to monitor adherence to no-go demarcation and inspection of the site for any additional plant or animal rescue	ECO to sign-off plant-rescue and demarcation of the working area  To be included in compliance monitoring report

**6.1.4 DEMARCATION OF WORKING ZONE AND NO-GO AREAS**

Activities involving the creation of vineyards (clearance of vegetation) or any upgrading of infrastructure should be demarcated prior to the commencement clearance of vegetation and soil preparation.

The working zones associated with any upgrading of existing infrastructure must be adequately demarcated **prior** to the commencement of any vegetation clearance.

Demarcation should be shifted as work progresses.

All people working on site must be made aware of the boundaries in which work is to be done. Those areas, in which **no** work is required, are to be considered as no-go areas. The buffer area will be regarded as a **strict no-go area** which may not be disturbed in any way during any activities.

**The following applies:**

- All clearance of vegetation and ground preparation must be restricted to the approved site plan and as approved by the CARA permit. These areas should be demarcated areas to ensure no further disturbance to surrounding vegetation, buffer areas and / or private land. All areas outside of the immediate working area will be deemed as no-go areas;
- No encroachment or activities may take place outside of the working areas;
- No-go areas will be required to be demarcated by the landowner/contractor to ensure that they are visible at all times, to all personnel;
- Methods of demarcation will be agreed with the ECO and may include danger tape, rope, fencing, shade cloth, mulch bags, wire fencing etc. (as required);
- In light of the above, should access be required through a no-go area, permission must be obtained from the ECO in writing prior to the use of such an area.
- Demarcation of any trenches (if required) with using danger tape, rope, etc.
- No disturbance may be caused to the adjacent buffer areas which has been highlighted as a sensitive areas;
- The ECO should monitor adherence to the No-Go area policy.
- Access into the No-Go areas by personnel is strictly forbidden (i.e. Work breaks such as lunch are not permitted outside the defined work area - no entry into the neighbouring properties or open space areas). **A spot fine will be imposed against the contractor in the event of contravention of the no-go policy up to a maximum of R10 000 per incident).**
- Existing farm tracks must be used, no deviations allowed from the agreed access road prior to consultation with the ECO.

Activities	Size and Scale	Mitigation Measures	Timeframe for Implementation	Method of Monitoring Implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Persons	Compliance Monitoring
<b>Prior to commencement of activities/pre-land preparation phase</b>							
Demarcation of No-Go area and protection of sensitive areas	Activities in accordance with the approved site plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The owner /contractor is to comply with the requirements of the EMPr</li> <li>• The owner/contractor is to install adequate demarcation of the working area, to limit movement of personnel</li> <li>• Demarcation of working areas is required by means of shade netting, danger tape, rope or any suitable alternative</li> </ul>	Before any activities are to commence During the agricultural activities If applicable, any construction activities	ECO to sign off demarcation and monitor compliance to and maintenance of the demarcation	ECO to conduct <b>bi-monthly inspections</b> of the activities	Owner /Contractor to install demarcation, ensure compliance and maintenance for the duration the activities  ECO and contractor to monitor the site	ECO to monitor during the during the creation of the agricultural areas and any construction activities (upgrade of existing infrastructure). To be included in the monthly monitoring report

### 6.1.5 TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL MANAGEMENT

- **No** topsoil stripping will be required for the ground preparation of the vineyards as per the site plan, however, ground preparation may only take place once plant rescue has been completed.
- For the upgrading of existing infrastructure and dam creation; **No** topsoil stripping is to take place **BEFORE** the completion of the plant rescue programme.
- Remaining vegetation to be cut with a “bossiekapper”/slasher and mixed with the topsoil
- Top soil removed for installation of irrigation pipelines must not be removed, but placed to the side of the trench, while the sub-soil is placed to the other side. The soil is returned in the same order with the vegetated topsoil closing the trench and stimulating re-growth.

### 6.1.6 HERITAGE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

As confirmed by Heritage Western Cape (HWC) and comments on the Notice of Intent to Develop (17 December 2021), there is “no reason to believe that the proposed expansion of existing vineyard on Portion 21 and 22 of Farm 232, Lodestone, Plettenberg Bay will impact on heritage resources, no further action under Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) is required”.

Should it be suspected that an object or structure of heritage value has been uncovered during earthworks or the clearing of vegetation (including but not limited to bones, burial sites, structures older than 60years, stone tools, shell middens, pottery etc.), then all work is to immediately **cease** and the ECO is to be contacted to inform Heritage Western Cape (HWC). Work shall not recommence until HWC have visited the site, inspected the object in question and advised on how to proceed. If the object requires removal by a trained archaeologist, this process will be at the expense of the owner. It is the owner and contractor’s responsibility to ensure all staff on site is aware of this procedure.

Activities	Size and Scale	Mitigation Measures	Timeframe for Implementation	Method of Monitoring Implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Persons	Compliance Monitoring
<b>Prior to commencement of activities/pre-land preparation phase</b>							
Vegetation clearance and earthworks required	Activities in accordance with the site plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should any object or structure of heritage value be discovered, work is to cease, ECO is to be contacted and advise accordingly</li> </ul>	Before any activities are to commence the agricultural activities During the agricultural activities If applicable, any construction activities	ECO to monitor compliance throughout the agricultural activities and where necessary construction activities	Continual monitoring of compliance	Owner/ Contractor to ensure that work cease should any object or structure of heritage value be discovered and the ECO should then be contacted	To be included in compliance monitor report

							The ECO is to contact HWC and advise accordingly	
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## 6.2 CREATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (ground preparation) PHASE

### 6.2.1 RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST

**Existing Impacts and Agricultural Productivity as assessed by the specialist:**

Majority of current agricultural practises are on Estcourt soil forms with comparable agricultural potential. There is no visible soil erosion or visible agricultural waste. Current soil erosion prevention is achieved through the use of cover crops and minimal tillage between the rows, the same practises will be used on the proposed expansion area.

Current Agricultural potential will be expanded by the additional hectares. The proposed area can be classified as high productivity on shallow rooted crops such as vineyards (wine grapes) & olives. Furthermore, the opportunity for deep rooted crops can be exploited on some of the soil forms, with certain agricultural inputs such as ridging.

The proposed development is an agricultural development and as such there will be no loss of potential production or employment. The net gain in production is indicted above and a net gain in employment is anticipated.

Long term benefits include increase in production of vineyards and employment and an overall increase in viability of the establishment. Additional environmental impacts expected - from the proposed development based on the current status quo of the land including erosion, alien vegetation, waste, etc. - Loss of biodiversity through the development of agricultural potential has been assessed by the Biodiversity specialist and is found to not be a significant loss.

Ecological corridors are being maintained along the watercourse to ensure long-term maintaining of ecosystem support functions. The farming method used specifically incorporates natural fynbos between the farming units in order to maintain the ecosystem functioning and specifically viable natural bee populations.

Identification of any areas to be avoided, including any buffers - Riparian buffer area to be avoided which include the ecological corridors.

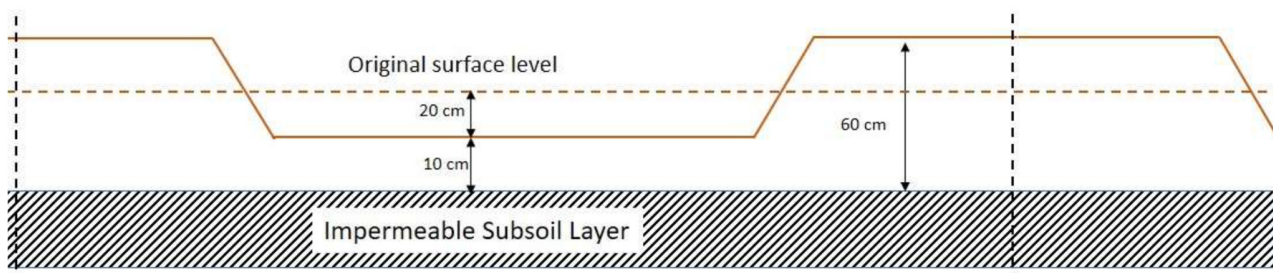
There will be no fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities - the proposal is an agricultural project. The proposed agricultural expansion is sited on the lands best suited to the uses proposed.



### **Recommendations made by the specialist:**

- **Soil Depth:** It is recommended that vines & Olives should be able to utilize **40cm soil**. Compaction layers should be elevated before planting by **ripping** if applicable. With this action the soil ameliorants can be worked into the soil.

**Ridges** should be constructed with great care. Under no circumstances should the clay subsoil layer be brought to the surface. These clays tend to disperse, which will block the pores on the soil surface. This will be irreversible. A theoretical ridge design on a Sterkspruit soil with 30cm topsoil is provided for perennial trees (see figure below).



### **Ridge design on a Sterkspruit soil form**

- **Soil Drainage:** The duplex soils surveyed will have challenges in terms of drainage, thus row direction and surface drainage (ridges) will play a role in orchard planning.
- **Watercourses:** The requirement for a 32m buffer along watercourses needs to be accommodated in the design of the new lands.
- **Soil amelioration:** In the year prior to any planting the soil will be limed and a “green manure” cover crop planted which will be turned into the top soil with a disc plough. All planting will be on ridges 30cm high and 3m apart. Drainage will be improved with internal drainage and trenching to prevent the accumulation and pooling of rain water.”
- **Fertilization:** The soil types should be fertilized on a regular basis with small amounts so not to waste and pollute the drainage water.

## **6.2.2 STORAGE OF AGRICULTURAL MATERIAL**

The following must be adhered to:

- All stockpile sites are to be approved by the ECO and/or landowner, **prior** to commencement of stockpiling.
- **No** material (construction/agricultural) may be stored outside of the demarcated storage area.

## **6.2.3 FIRE PROTECTION**

The owner and contractor should take all reasonable and active steps to avoid increasing this risk (especially to prevent damage to surrounding properties and vegetation). **No** open fires or naked flames for heating or cooking are allowed anywhere on site. The contractor must ensure that all personnel are aware of the fire risk and the need to extinguish cigarettes before

disposal. **Cigarettes may not be discarded onsite and must be disposed of properly in receptacles for this purpose.**

**No burning of waste on ANY PART of the site is to be permitted.**

The owner/contractor must identify the authorities responsible for fighting fires in the area and must liaise with them regarding procedures if a fire start. The contractor shall ensure that all staff members are aware of the fire danger at all times and are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The owner/contractor must also ensure that all the necessary telephone numbers etc. are posted at conspicuous and relevant locations in the event of an emergency. The owner/contractor shall advise the relevant authority of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it.

Activities	Size and Scale	Mitigation Measures	Timeframe for Implementation	Method of Monitoring Implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Persons	Compliance Monitoring
<b>Expansion of agricultural areas / ground preparation phase</b>							
Fire protection during the expansion of agricultural areas Any necessary construction activities	Entire property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency contact details must be placed at conspicuous and relevant locations in the event of an emergency</li> </ul>	Before vegetation clearing During the expansion of the agricultural area During any necessary construction activities	ECO or H&SO (if applicable) to confirm that the emergency contact detail list is posted	Once-off – must be in place before activities commences	Owner and Contractor	ECO and / or H&SO (if applicable) to monitor once during pre-construction

**6.2.4 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act number 85 of 1993) must be complied with where necessary.

The H&S Officer is to copy the ECO in on his/her reports for record purposes.

**6.2.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT**

It is recommended that an integrated waste management approach is used which is based on waste minimisation and includes reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Only approved waste disposal methods are allowed. The owner and contractor(s) must ensure that all site personnel are instructed in the proper disposal of all waste. The owner and contractor(s) must ensure that **sufficient disposal facilities** are available throughout the site. **Recycling** must be encouraged on-site and recycling bins should be provided and clearly marked.

**The owner and contractor(s) must ensure that the site is maintained in a neat and tidy condition and kept free of litter.** Staff must be clearly briefed on the 'no litter policy'. Measures must be taken to reduce the potential for litter and negligent behaviour concerning the disposal of all refuse. At all places of work, the owner/contractor(s) must provide litter bins, containers and refuse collection facilities for later disposal. **All rubbish bins must be cleaned / emptied regularly.**

**Should any solid waste be generated it may be temporarily stored on-site in a designated area approved by the ECO before collection and disposal.** Solid waste must be removed weekly to a licensed municipal waste site (or as currently operated). Waste storage containers must be covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof. The waste storage area shall be fenced off to prevent windblown litter.

**No burning, on-site burying or dumping of waste** shall occur. No illegal dumping of materials may take place. No un-used material may be left on-site.

All hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved **hazardous landfill site**. The contractor(s) shall provide **disposal certificates** to the ECO.

**6.2.6 SOIL EROSION AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

- Stringent mitigation measures must be imposed during land preparation to minimise runoff, possible silt run-off and contamination of water leaving the site (especially into the conservation area area), with the use of silt-fencing, rows of onion bags, mulch, brushwood, sandbags and deflection berms (the choice depending on the situation). These mitigation measures are essential in all exposed areas.
- Areas requiring erosion control mechanisms are to be identified by the farm manager and ECO. Instructions by the ECO are to be given to the contractor/ operator as required.
- Stormwater leaving the site is to be directed through swales towards the natural drainage lines.
- In the event of erosion damage or silt movement, the owner /contractor will be liable for a fine and is responsible for the clean-up and required to reinstate the conditions to normal as determined by the ECO.
- To decrease the risk of water pollution or topsoil loss, there must be silt protection boundary so that there is **no wash away**.

Activities	Size and Scale	Mitigation Measures	Timeframe for Implementation	Method of Monitoring Implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Persons	Compliance Monitoring
<b>All phases</b>							
Potential erosion during the activities	New lands under preparation – portion 21 and 22 of Farm 232	The owner and farm manager and operator are to comply with the EMPr requirements regarding erosion prevention. Emergency erosion protection materials as prescribed in the CARA permit.	During the land preparation where applicable and creation of vineyards	ECO and contractor to continually monitor the site during the activities for signs of potential erosion	ECO to conduct <b>bi-monthly</b> inspections of ground preparation works	ECO, owner and contractor to monitor the site	ECO to monitor during the ground preparation phase. To be included in the <b>monthly</b> monitoring report.

### 6.2.7 ABLUTION FACILITIES

The owner/contractor must provide chemical ablution facilities for all personnel working on-site if there is no access to the staff ablutions on the farm. One (1) facility for every 15 persons on site is required. Toilets must be of a neat construction and must be provided with doors and locks and must be secured to prevent them from blowing over. Sanitation provision and servicing shall be to the satisfaction of the environmental control officer.

The contractor must ensure that the toilet(s) are emptied regularly and before weekends and public holiday periods.

**Failure** to use the chemical toilet provided and making use of the vegetation either on or off-site will result in maximum penalty fine being awarded in addition to requiring the contractor to clean up.

### 6.2.8 NOISE, VISUAL, ACCESS AND DUST MANAGEMENT

- The contractor responsible for the land preparation is to ensure that activities are limited to **normal working hours**;
- All equipment working on-site should be in a well-maintained condition to minimise noise generation during construction works.
- The site must be in a neat and tidy condition at all times.
- Dust management measure must be implemented as required, which include spraying of water of dirt roads and or cleared areas etc.

Activities	Size and Scale	Mitigation Measures	Timeframe for Implementation	Method of Monitoring Implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Persons	Compliance Monitoring
<b>All phases</b>							
Noise and visual disturbance during land preparation, Site Access and related dust	New lands – portion 21 and 22 of Farm 232	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work is only to be done normal working hours</li> <li>• Machinery and vehicles must be in a well-maintained condition</li> <li>• If and when required, dust suppression measures must be implemented - This may include the spraying of water over dirt roads etc.</li> </ul>	All phases of the project	Owner/contractor to monitor and implement noise, visual and dust mitigation measures  ECO to monitor compliance	Contractor to monitor daily and ECO to conduct site inspections	Contractor to implement mitigation measures and ECO to monitor compliance	To be included in monitoring report

### 6.3 REHABILITATION and PLANTING PHASE

**Where applicable - Infrastructure completion:** Rehabilitation of disturbed area as a result of land preparation must be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO. This will include, but is not limited to the following; use of sandbags, mulchbags as erosion ministration measures, seeding of bare areas with an indigenous grass seed mixture.

Cover crop to be sewed in the lands as soon as the ground prep is complete to prevent any erosion and loss of topsoil.

Any silt trapped needs to be cleared on a regular basis to ensure that silt traps remain effective.

It is anticipated that rehabilitation and planting with a cover crop will follow immediately after the land preparation works are completed in an area.

The farm tracks used must be stable and protected against erosion upon completion of land preparation.

All alien invasive species emerging must be cleared once work is completed by establishing a rapid cover crop. A follow-up alien clearing should also take place every 6 months.

**Vineyards:** Any disturbed areas around the vineyards must be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO. All alien invasive species within and around the vineyards must be cleared once work is completed.

Activities	Size and Scale	Mitigation Measures	Timeframe for Implementation	Method of Monitoring Implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Persons	Compliance Monitoring
<b>Rehabilitation phase</b>							
Rehabilitation / stabilization of affected / disturbed areas	All new lands and any associated disturbed areas.	Disturbed areas must be stabilised and protected against erosion with a cover crop as soon as possible  Alien invasive clearing must be done and follow-up clearing within the footprint and disturbed areas must be done within 6 months	Rehabilitation phase (following land preparation of vineyards) and within 2 weeks of ground prep being completed.	Farm manager to implement the necessary cover crop planting and ECO to advise on any other areas.	ECO to monitor bi-monthly during stabilization phase and once within 6 months of completion to monitor the success of the stabilization and follow-up alien clearing success	ECO to sign-off rehabilitation measures Farm manager to monitor the cover crop and subsequent planting of the vines.	ECO to sign-off and to be included in compliance monitoring report

## 7 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND REPORTS

- An **induction** meeting with the ECO and the contractor, staff and farm staff members to ensure that they are aware of the requirements of this EMPr and the EA before the commencement of any activities on site. Induction registers to be kept on site.
- The ECO must inspect the site prior to commencement of activities to identify and mark (tag) plants to rescue and demarcate no-go areas.
- The ECO is to do a site inspection **every second week (bi-monthly)** during the ground preparation, stabilization and rehabilitation phases and submit a **monthly** compliance monitoring report to the owner.
- The ECO monitoring reports are to advise on any remedial actions or changes that are required to the method statements in order to ensure that the impacts identified and any that may become evident are mitigated and managed.
- Upon **completion** of the ground preparation and installation of irrigation infrastructure, a **final compliance monitoring report** must be submitted by the ECO to sign-off compliance with environmental requirements for each of the phases.

## 8 AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

- The holder of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) may be required to appoint a suitable and qualified **independent** EAP to conduct a final completion Audit as required by DEADP in the EA.
- The audit is to report on the success of the implementation of the EA and the EMPr as the case may be.
- Auditing requirements are to cover ONLY the applicable land preparation and infrastructure. It does not extend to the operational phase of the farm as the activity (clearance of indigenous vegetation) will be complete.

**Table 1: Specific dates referenced in the EA (to be issued and to be filled out once EA has been received)**

<b>Date of issue of EA:</b>	(insert date once EA is issued)
<b>Commencement must take place before</b> (5 years from the date of issue indicated above):	(insert date once EA is issued)
<b>Completion date for all EA activities</b> (10 years from the date of issue indicated above):	(insert date once EA is issued)

Additional environmental auditing must be undertaken as required within the EA (to be issued) or as determined by the Environmental Regulations applicable at the time. The audit report must adhere to the requirements of the applicable legislation and / or regulations at the time.

### 8.1 OPERATIONAL PHASE

The operational phase of the farm will be managed by the owner/holder. The ECO can be contacted to provide advice, as necessary.

### 8.1.1 STORMWATER AND EROSION MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management and erosion control must comply with the CARA permit at all times.

### 8.1.2 ALIEN INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT

#### 8.1.2.1 ERADICATION METHODS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

The farm has been clearing alien vegetation systematically for a number of years. Due to the seed bed, alien vegetation will keep germinating and will require 6 monthly follow-up as part of the farm management actions. *Acacia mearnsii* and *Hakea sericea* were noted on site.

Due to the restoration potential of the farm (especially buffer areas), control operations will be conducted in such a way that indigenous vegetation recovery is enhanced within the buffer areas.

Clearing methods will include hand-pulling of seedlings, ring barking accessible larger trees, herbicide application as follow-up, herbicide foliar application and herbicide application to stumps with registered herbicides by appropriately skilled herbicide applicators.

Once the initial clearing process has run its course, the programme will continue with follow-up seedling alien control. The follow-up methods will include a combination of manual and herbicide control.

Please note that after every ecological burn it will be necessary to do intensive alien control follow-up.

**Listed alien invasive species present on the property, treatment methods and herbicide application to be use (WFW, 2018).**

**Please note that this table should be updated as additional listed alien invasive species are noted on the property. The ECO should provide a method statement to the owner which highlights the clearing methods to be implemented for each species**

Plant name	Size class	Treatment method	Herbicide	Trade name
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> (Black Wattle)	Seedling	Hand pull	No herbicide needed	
	Seedling	Foliar spray	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
			Fluroxypyr 200 g/L EC	Tomahawk, Voloxypyr, Starane
			Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
			Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360, Mamba, Springbok, Ciplasate, Enviroglyphosate
			Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 450g/L SL	Roundup turbo
Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 480 g/L SL	Mamba max, Seismic			

			Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo	
			Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L EC	Ranger	
			Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super	
			Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon, Viroaxe	
			Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L + Aminopyralid 30 g/L	Garlon max	
			Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum	
			Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 500 SL	Touchdown forte hitech	
	Young	Lopping / Pruning		Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
	Adult	Bark strip		No herbicide needed	
		Cut stump / Frill		Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
			Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super	
		Cylindrobasidium laeve	Stumpout		
Frill		Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser		
	Basal stem + diesel		Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon, Viroaxe	
<i>Hakea sericea</i> (Silkey Hakea)	All	Soil application	Tebuthiuron 200g/kg GG	Molopo	
			Tebuthiuron 500g/L SC	Limpopo	
<i>Pinus species</i> (Pine)	Seedling	Hand pull	None		
	Young and adult	Cut / Physical removal using a tree popper.			

### 8.1.2.2 TIMEFRAMES AND FOLLOW-UP CONTROL

Follow-up control must be done on a 6-month rotation.

### 8.1.3 FIRE MANAGEMENT

If not yet a member, the owners of the property should become members of the Southern Cape Fire Protection Association (SCFPA).

Existing firebreaks to be maintained through brush cutting.

Ecological burning of the primary fynbos area will be required on a 15year rotation and this can be done by the FPA at the time. The current primary fynbos is already moribund and as such the first ecological burn should be planned for the 2023 burn season.



## **8.1.4 FARM MANAGMENT**

### **8.1.4.1 VINEAYRD MANAGEMENT**

The CARA permit requirements must be continually implemented.

### **8.1.4.2 BUFFER AREA REHABILITATION**

The natural areas include the buffer areas as indicated on the site plan.

A passive rehabilitation approach will be taken. Alien vegetation clearing will be done in the buffer area which includes continues follow-up control. The existing natural seed bed will help with re-establishment of natural vegetation. These areas will fall into the ecological burn programme.

## **9 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE**

It is not foreseen that decommissioning of the farm and winery is likely to take place, however, should there ever be a need for decommissioning; all material foreign to the site must be removed and must be disposed of at an approved waste disposal site. All affected areas must be rehabilitated with topsoil and seeded and / or planted with locally occurring indigenous vegetation to protect against soil erosion.

Any material that can be recycled should be recycled.

## **10 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE**

Penalties in terms of Chapter 9 of the Western Cape Bill on Planning and Development as published in the Extraordinary Provincial Gazette No 5183, 3 October 1997, are applicable for any action, which leads to damage to the natural environment.

In addition to the penalties in terms of the Act (NEMA), spot fines up to a maximum value of **R10 000 per offence** can be instituted at the discretion of the ECO for any breach or non-compliance in terms of the EMPr (**FINES ISSUED WILL INCREASE EXPONENTIALLY FOR REPEAT OFFENCES**).

In the event of damage being caused, the contractor will be responsible for the cost of clean-up, repair or rehabilitation as necessary, as well as being liable for the fine.

A fund is to be established for the collection of fines and the spending of this fund is to be at the discretion of the ECO for environmental rehabilitation of the area.

## **11 CONCLUSION**

This EMPr is binding on the owner, farm manager, all staff and any contractors appointed for specific activities on site and constitutes Best Practice for land management activities.