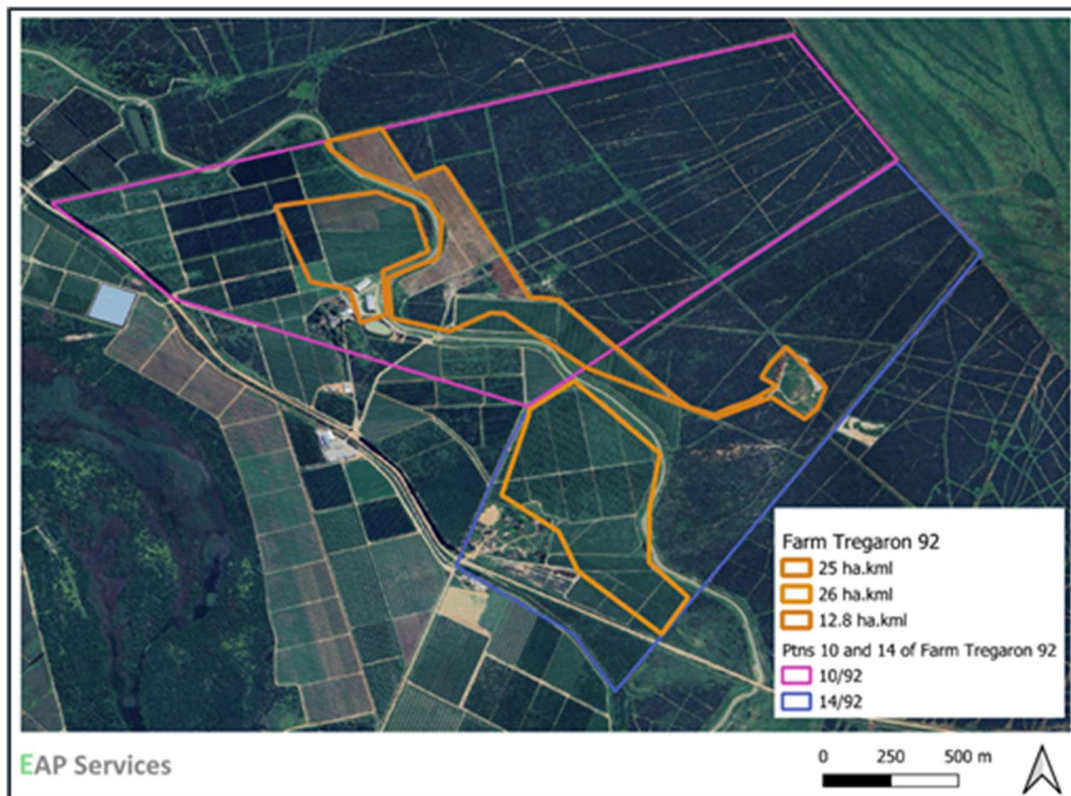


Draft application in terms of Section 24G of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)

**Activities carried out on portions 10 and 14 of Farm Tregaron No 92,
Sunland, Ward 8 of the Sundays River Local Municipality, Sarah
Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape
DEDEAT reference: To be issued upon application
For 30-day review and comment: 7 September 2026 – 9 October 2026**



PREPARED FOR THE APPLICANT:
PREPARED BY:
DATE:

Mr. Mark Hume (Humeat cc)
CLAIRE DE JONGH (EAPASA REG: 2021/3519)
September 2026

BAR	Basic Assessment Report – A tool used by the EAP to submit to the competent authority if listed activities is triggered in Regulations GNR 327 and GNR 324 as per NEMA to make a decision regarding a proposed development.
CARA	Conservation of agricultural resources Act, Act 43 of 1983
CBA	CBA Critical Biodiversity Area – Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.
DEDEAT	Eastern cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environmental
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme – can be defined as “an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced”.
EA	Environmental Authorisation
ESA	Ecological Support Area – Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.
GA	General Authorisation in term of the NWA
IAP	Interested and Affected Party/ies - in relation to an application, means an interested and affected party whose name is recorded in the register opened for that application in terms of regulation 42.
LSRWUA	Lower Sundays River Water User Association
MMP	Maintenance Management Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
NEMPAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003)
NWA	National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
PA	Protected areas recognised in the NEMPAA
S24G	Section 24G of the NEMA
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SBDM	Sarah Baartman District Municipality
SRVM	Sundays River Valley Municipality

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Agricultural activities are in place on Portions 10 (189 ha) and 14 (128 ha) of Farm Tregaron No 92 located approximately 6.5 km north of the town of Sunland in ward 8 of the Sundays River Local Municipality, Eastern Cape. The combined size is an estimated 317 ha, of which approximately 129 ha of agricultural activities (including 5 ha dwellings and dam) is currently in place. Approximate central coordinates: 33° 27.102'S; 25° 35.758'E

Water is currently sourced directly from the Lower SRLM canal. Electricity reticulation is in place. Access to the site is in place from the R336.

2. Existing and expanded footprints

1999 – 2006

The current dwellings, dam and roads (7 ha) and approximately 38 ha of cultivated farming (mostly citrus) were in place at the time of purchase. Water rights were in place; water is sourced directly from the SRVM canal. Electricity reticulation was in place; access to the site was in place from the R336. No expansion took place between 1999 – 2006.

2006 – 2010

Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 9 ha

2010 - 2014

Additional Infrastructure was put in place

Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 32 ha

2014 - 2017

Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 9 ha

2017 - 2025

Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 34 ha

Existing at time of purchase: 45 ha

Total expansion area: 84 ha

Total current agricultural use area (including 5 ha dwellings, roads, dam): 129 ha

Remaining natural area: 188 ha

3. Requirements in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)

In terms of National environmental management act (act 107 of 1998) an environmental authorisation is required for the expansion of the agricultural area on the farm portions.

Environmental authorisation for relevant activities has not yet been applied for or authorised.

Listed activities which are required to be applied for:

- **ECA EIA Contraventions : Between 08 September 1997 end of day 09 May 2002**
Activities unlawfully commenced with on or after 08 September 1997 and before end 09 May 2002: EIA Regulations promulgated in terms of the ECA, Act No 73 of 1989, as amended
 - No expansion of agricultural areas took place between the year the farm was purchased (1999) and 2002
- **ECA EIA Contraventions : Between 10 May 2002 and before end of day 02 July 2006**

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Activities unlawfully commenced with on or after 10 May 2002 and before end 02 July 2006: EIA Regulations promulgated in terms of the ECA, Act No 73 of 1989, as amended

- No expansion of agricultural areas took place between the year the farm was purchased (1999) and June 2006

• NEMA EIA Contraventions : Between 03 July 2006 and before end of day 01 August 2010

Activities unlawfully commenced with in terms of the EIA Regulations promulgated in terms of the NEMA, Act No 107 of 1998, as amended on or after 03 July 2006 and before end of day 01 August 2010

Activity 12 of GNR 386 The transformation / removal of indigenous vegetation of 3 hectares or more or of any size where the transformation or removal would occur within a critically endangered / endangered ecosystem listed in terms of Section 52 of the NEM: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)

- Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 9 ha
- The vegetation on the farm portions includes Albany Alluvial vegetation and Sundays Valley Thicket mapped in terms of the National Vegetation Map, 2024 (NVM, 2024). In terms of section 52 of NEMBA (Activity (a)(i)), Albany Alluvial Vegetation has an Endangered status, and Sunday's Valley Thicket has a least concern status as per National Biodiversity Assessment (2025).

• NEMA EIA Contraventions : On or after 02 August 2010 until 7 December 2014

Activities unlawfully commenced with in terms of the EIA Regulations promulgated in terms of the NEMA, Act No 107 of 1998, as amended on or after 02 August 2010 until 7 December 2014

Activity 8 of GNR 544 The construction of agri-industrial infrastructure outside industrial complexes where the development footprint covers an area of 2000 square meters or more

Activity 12 of GNR 546 The clearance of an area of 300 square metres / 1 hectare or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes of indigenous vegetation within any a critically endangered / endangered ecosystem / critical biodiversity area...

Activity 13 of GNR 546 The clearance of an area of 300 square metres / 1 hectare or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes of indigenous vegetation within any a critically endangered / endangered ecosystem / critical biodiversity area...

Activity 14 of GNR 546 Listing Notice 3 (GNR 546, 2010) Activity 14: : The clearance of an area of 5 hectare or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes of indigenous vegetation

- Additional Infrastructure was put in place
- Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 32 ha
- The vegetation on the farm portions includes Albany Alluvial vegetation and Sundays Valley Thicket mapped in terms of the National Vegetation Map, 2024 (NVM, 2024). In terms of section 52 of NEMBA (Activity (a)(i)), Albany Alluvial Vegetation has an Endangered status, and Sunday's Valley Thicket has a least concern status as per National Biodiversity Assessment (2025).

• NEMA EIA Contraventions: EIA regulations 2014 (as amended, 2017)

Activities unlawfully commenced with in terms of the EIA Regulations promulgated in terms of the NEMA, Act No 107 of 1998, as amended on or after 8 December 2014

Activity 15 of GNR 984, The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation...

Activity 12 of GNR 985 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 maintenance management plan.

- Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 9 ha (2014 – 2017)
- Cultivated land was expanded by approximately 34 ha (2017 – 2025)

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- The vegetation on the farm portions includes Albany Alluvial vegetation and Sundays Valley Thicket mapped in terms of the National Vegetation Map, 2024 (NVM, 2024). In terms of section 52 of NEMBA (Activity (a)(i)), Albany Alluvial Vegetation has an Endangered status, and Sunday's Valley Thicket has a least concern status as per National Biodiversity Assessment (2025).

It is the intention of the landowner to apply to the competent authority for the regularization of unlawful commencement or continuation of listed activities in terms of Section 24G of the NEMA. The competent authority for this application is the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (DEDEAT).

Humeat cc appointed EAP Services to carry out the required S24 G application and compile the rectification assessment report. An application is proposed to be submitted in terms of Section 24G of the NEMA. This application and annexures have been prepared as part of the EA application process.

4. Screening tool report and specialist studies

A screening tool has been developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs (DFFE). The screening tool report (STR) must accompany all NEMA authorisation applications. The Screening Tool identifies related exclusions and/ or specific requirements including specialist studies applicable to the proposed site and/or development, based on the national sector classification and the environmental sensitivity of the site. A screening tool report (STR) was generated for the development (Refer to Appendix 1 - Screening tool report included in PART 2 - SECTION A of this application form).

The National DFFE screening tool report for the site indicates the following sensitivities:

- Agricultural – Very High
- Animal – High
- Aquatic – Very High
- Archaeology and heritage – Very high
- Civil aviation – High
- Defence - Low
- Palaeontology – Very high
- Plant – Medium
- Terrestrial biodiversity – Very High

The following specialist studies have been compiled in support of the proposed NEMA S24G application.

Specialist Protocols identified

Application Category: Agriculture_Forestry_Fisheries| Crop Production

	Specialist Assessment	Details of assessment carried out
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	Soil assessment carried out by Gavin Schafer Pr.Sci.Nat., MSc (soil science) Refer to PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 1 Agricultural Assessment
2	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	Motivated that no specialist study required; this development relates to the continuation of agricultural production in the Sundays River Vally Municipality in an area surrounded by existing irrigated croplands. Land use is deemed to be aligned with IDP and SDF of the area.
3	Archaeological And Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	Notice of intention to develop (NID) has been submitted to ECHPRA / SAHRA Archaeological And Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment carried out by Celeste Booth Refer to PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 4 Heritage Assessment
4	Paleontology Impact Assessment	NID to be submitted to ECHPRA / SAHRA. Assessment carried out by Mr DD Wilken Refer to PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 5 Paleontology Assessment
5	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	A terrestrial biodiversity assessment (including flora and fauna) carried out by Jamie Pote (SACNASP 115233). Refer to PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 3 Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment

	Specialist Assessment	Details of assessment carried out
6	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Aquatic assessment carried out by Dr Brian Colloty (Pr Sci Nat 400268/07) Refer to PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 2 Aquatic Assessment
7	Hydrology Assessment	An aquatic assessment and soil assessment has been carried out. A hydrology assessment is not deemed necessary for the continuation of the crop farming.
8	Socio-Economic Assessment	Motivated that no specialist study required; this is this development relates to the continuation of agricultural production in the Sundays River Vally Municipality, an area surrounded by existing irrigated croplands. Land use is deemed to be aligned with IDP and SDF of the area. Social and economic impacts have been assessed.
9	Plant Species Assessment	A terrestrial biodiversity assessment (including flora and fauna) carried out by Jamie Pote (SACNASP 115233). Refer to PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 3 Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment
10	Animal Species Assessment	A terrestrial biodiversity assessment (including flora and fauna) carried out by Jamie Pote (SACNASP 115233). Refer to PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 3 Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment

5. Specialist studies

The following specialist studies have been carried out and provided as:

PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 1 Agricultural Assessment, Terramap, 2025

PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 2 Aquatic Assessment, Brian Colloty, 2026

PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 3 Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment, Jamie Pote, 2026

PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 4 Heritage Assessment, C Booth, 2025

PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 3 – 5 Paleontology Assessment, D Wilken, 2025

The retrospective impact assessment is provided in PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 2 - retrospective impact assessment

Table 1: Verification of environmental sensitivity identified in DFFE screening tool report

Theme	Environmental sensitivity as per screening tool report	Verification of environmental sensitivity	Description
Agricultural theme	Very High sensitivity	Very High sensitivity	The site is situated within the Sunday River PAA. Protected Agricultural Areas (PAAs) are designated zones in South Africa designed to protect high-value agricultural land from non-agricultural development, ensuring long-term food security and sustainable production. These areas are established under the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Act (PDALA), 2024 (Act 39 of 2024) The majority of soils (112.6 ha) within the farmed area is considered to be of high agricultural potential. The soil on the site is suitable for citrus production, and water is readily available on the property. Areas exist between the orchard rows which are not disturbed and remain covered and allow for biodiversity between the rows. Drip irrigation is used which reduces water use and is less damaging to soil structure. The sensitivity of the agricultural potential of the land portions is verified as very high.
Animal Species	High sensitivity	Low sensitivity	This area has been transformed into agricultural land. The Addo Elephant National Park is situated 9.7 km to the north and 10.3 km to the east. Since the habitat on site is comparative with the Addo

Theme	Environmental sensitivity as per screening tool report	Verification of environmental sensitivity	Description
			Elephant National Park, it is feasible that certain faunal species (birds and mammals), from the park may be transient to the site. However, it should be noted that the Sundays River and associated agricultural development along the river, as well as surfaced roads and a lot of fencing (both stock and game fencing) is likely to pose an ecological barrier. The site may be within foraging range of species that are known from the Alexandria Coastal Belt IBA 17 km to the south-east. The site falls across both the Sundays River Valley Thicket key biodiversity area (KBA) on the north side and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro North KBA on the south side. Development of the site is unlikely to have posed any significant risk to bird species known from the nearby IBA due to extensive suitable habitat in surrounding area. Several Species of Conservation Concern are indicated as potentially being present within the site and broader area using several online databases. The activity is not expected to have resulted in impacts of animal species of conservational concern (SCC), either due to lack of preferred habitat or due to extensive range of the species. The habitats and microhabitats present on the project site are not unique and are widespread in the general area; Some displacement may have occurred, but the remaining intact and available habitat is still fairly extensive in the broader area, including the extensive Addo Elephant National Park. The loss of fauna species due to clearing are assessed to be of low significance. The fragmentation of natural habitat due to clearing is assessed to be of medium significance.
Aquatic Biodiversity	Low / Very High sensitivity	Low sensitivity	Although there is some overlap with the findings on site and the Screening Tool's outcome, the development footprint is well removed from the Sundays River, drainage lines and any catchments that function in support of these systems.
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Very High Sensitivity	Low sensitivity	The area is considered as having a low archaeological heritage significance despite the occurrence of stone artefacts. The exposed stone artefacts are highly likely to be in secondary context and are not associated with other material or cultural heritage remains. Only one built environment structure was identified which seems to be younger than 60 years. This structure does not have any heritage value and does not fall under the ambit of the NHRA 25 of 1999.
Paleontological	Very High Sensitivity	Very High sensitivity	The area is underlain by the Sundays River Formation and the Kirkwood Formation of the Uitenhage Group. The Sundays River Formation is estimated to be about 135 million years old. This Formation is well known for its marine fossils. These fossils range from a variety of invertebrate fossils like gastropods, bivalves, micro fossils like foraminifera, ostracods, and almost complete marine vertebrates like plesiosaurs. The Kirkwood Formation is

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Theme	Environmental sensitivity as per screening tool report	Verification of environmental sensitivity	Description
			well known for its silicified tree trunks as well as ferns, cycads, conifers amongst others. It is also known for its dinosaur fossils, like Nqwebasaurus thwazi. This had led to these two formations being ranked as very highly sensitive. After assessing the site, it has been concluded that the expansion of agriculture in this area did not lead to the uncovering or destruction of significant fossil material. Agriculture typically does not need excavation deeper than 1 meter, and this should not penetrate solid bedrock due to the thick weathered soil layer.
Plant Species Assessment	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity	Two vegetation units are primarily affected by the proposed project (National Vegetation Map, 2025). The site is located entirely within Sundays Valley Thicket (Conservation Status: Least Concern) and Albany Alluvial Vegetation (Conservation Status: Endangered) (National Vegetation Map, 2025; National Biodiversity Assessment Red Listed Ecosystems, 2025). The Sub-Tropical Ecosystem Plan (STEP, 2006) is relevant to vegetation clearing that was undertaken during the earlier time period. STEP (2006) identified two vegetation units as being affected by the proposed activity, Sundays Spekboom Thicket (now Sundays Valley Thicket) and Sundays Doringveld (now Albany Alluvial Vegetation). At the time of STEP (2006), both Sundays Spekboom Thicket and Sundays Doringveld were designated a Vulnerable status. The Albany Alluvial vegetation on the site is less than that indicated in terms of the NatVEG Map, 2024, with the coverage of Sundays Valley Thicket considered to be more than what is reflected in the National Vegetation Map. Several Species of Conservation Concern are indicated as potentially being present within the site and broader area using several online databases. The site is considered to be outside of the expected range of the SCC with exception of SCC 1268 and SCC 19. SCC 1268 is not expected to have been impacted on by the activity as the individuals are found in isolated patches. SCC 19 is in proximity to the known range, however none were observed on site and the species generally has a widespread coverage occurring in sporadic clusters across the range. Alien invasion for the site is generally <i>Low</i>, with some Prickly Pear. The loss of natural vegetation due to clearing is assessed to be of medium significance.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact	Very High Sensitivity	Low / Medium sensitivity	In terms of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity conservation (ECBCP, 2019) all undeveloped areas are designated Ecological Support Area (ESA) 1, with transformed areas including orchards designated as ESA 2. The ESA designations are primarily related to maintaining landscape level connectivity. No critical biodiversity areas (CBA) are present or affected. The land uses are not deemed compatible with the recommended land uses of the EC BCP. It is

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Theme	Environmental sensitivity as per screening tool report	Verification of environmental sensitivity	Description
			probable the activity will have resulted in some disruptions to ecological connectivity and/or corridors; however, it is noted that the site is within a lower order corridor, being associated with a minor watercourse rather than floodplains around a major watercourse. The Addo Biodiversity Spatial Plan, 2012 (Addo BSP) designates the north-eastern half of the site (~Sundays Valley Thicket) as Other Natural Area (ONA) with a band of Critical Biodiversity area generally aligned with the canal corridor through the site. Remnant Albany Alluvial Vegetation potentially occurred on the south side. The patches of transformed areas at that time were designated No Natural Area Remaining (NNAR). No Protected areas (AENP) nor any ecological processes directly associated with them are likely to have been significantly affected by the clearing of vegetation, above baseline levels when considering the extensive clearing in the broader Sundays River Valley area. Intactness for the site is generally High for intact Sundays Valley vegetation and Low for transformed and degraded areas. Degradation for the site is High for transformed vegetation and Moderate for intact thicket, as there is existing clearing along cutlines, fencelines and roads. The orchards and lands that were historically cleared were largely within intact/natural, to somewhat degraded habitat. While Albany Alluvial vegetation does have an elevated conservation status, the unit is generally not a biodiversity rich habitat. Sundays Valley Thicket is a widespread unit with a generally low occurrence of Species of Conservation Concern. The loss ESA due to clearing and Fragmentation of natural habitat due to clearing are assessed to be of medium significance. Clearing of Endangered Albany Alluvial Vegetation was undertaken before publication of the gazetted Biodiversity Offset Guidelines (23 June 2023) and it is not anticipated that the activity will have resulted in residual impacts that would require consideration of a biodiversity offset.
Socio-Economic	NA	NA	Aspects related to socio-economic impacts have been addressed in the assessment, however no specific specialist study is deemed to be required for the existing agricultural activity.
Civil Aviation Assessment	Medium sensitivity	NA	A civil aviation assessment / compliance statement is excluded as the proposed development will not have an impact on civil aviation aerodrome.
Defense theme	Low sensitivity	NA	A defense them compliance statement is excluded as the proposed development will not have an impact on the defense theme.

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6. Impact Assessment Summary

An impact assessment was undertaken as part of the S24G application process (refer to PART 2 – SECTION A – Appendix 2: Retrospective Impact Assessment).

The majority of direct impacts associated with the activity are rated as negative of low significance with mitigation management measures in place. The exceptions are the direct impacts on indigenous vegetation, ecological support areas and fragmentation of natural habitat, which are rated as negative of medium significance. The cumulative impact on loss of vegetation in the area is rated as negative of medium-high significance. Cumulative impacts associated with use of pesticides and fertilizers in the local area is rated as negative of medium significance. These cumulative impacts reflect the broader pattern of agricultural transformation within the Sundays River Valley and cannot be effectively addressed through isolated rehabilitation of the subject site alone.

The site contains land with high agricultural potential, consistent with the agricultural sensitivity identified by the Screening Tool. The site is considered suitable for agricultural use, including citrus production, and the existing agricultural use contributes to food production, as well as to the agricultural economy through productive use of the land and associated agricultural activities. Employment opportunities and income generation created due to the expanded operation is rated as a positive impact of medium significance. Agricultural production and contribution to the regional agricultural economy is rated as a positive impact of medium high significance.

An Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) has been compiled as part of the S24G application process to provide measures to mitigate potential negative operational impacts and enhance positive impacts. Refer to PART 2 – SECTION A – Appendix 4: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

7. Public Participation

A public participation process is being carried out in accordance with Section 41 of the NEMA; the following activities have been carried out:

- Notice of proposed application for EA and registration of IAPs:
 - o Placing two posters close to the site to inform the public of the process.
 - o Emailing notice to organs of state, landowners and potential IAPs of the intended S24G application
 - o Placing an advertisement in the local newspaper on 25 September 2025
- Allowing for a 30-day registration and initial comment period on Notice and proposed application
- Registration of IAPs: 25 September to 27 October 2025
- Record of registration and initial comments received in response to the notices

The draft Section 24G NEMA application for environmental authorisation will be distributed to all registered and affected parties for a 30-day comment and review period.

Review and Comment Period: 7 September 2026 – 9 October 2026.

Thereafter the application and accompanying annexures will be updated as required as submitted to the competent authority for consideration.

The public participation and comments and response report is provided in PART 2 - SECTION A - Appendix 5 - PPP and CRR.

8. Conclusion

Environmental authorisation for relevant agricultural activities has not yet been applied for or authorised. The landowner would like to submit an application in terms of Section 24G of the NEMA to authorise the existing agricultural worked areas and supporting structures and allow for the retrospective rectification of unlawfully commenced and continuation of listed activities.

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This draft Section 24G NEMA application for environmental authorisation will be distributed to all registered and affected parties for a 30-day comment and review period. Thereafter the application and accompanying annexures will be updated as required as submitted to the competent authority for consideration.

Table 2: Summary of impacts

Impact	Nature of impact	Baseline / no go (45 ha)	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Economic impact – Expansion without required approval in place	Direct and indirect	Negligible	Negative Low	Negative Low
Loss of indigenous vegetation	Direct	Negative Medium	Negative Medium	Negative Medium
Loss of indigenous vegetation	Cumulative	Negative Medium	Negative Medium High	Negative Medium High
Loss of Ecological support areas	Direct	Negative Medium	Negative Medium	Negative Medium
Loss of Ecological support areas	Cumulative	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Loss of fauna SCC	Direct	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Loss of fauna SCC	Cumulative	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Loss of flora SCC	Direct	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Loss of flora SCC	Cumulative	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Fragmentation of natural habitat	Direct	Negative Medium	Negative Medium	Negative Medium
Fragmentation of natural habitat	Cumulative	Negative Medium	Negative Medium	Negative Medium
Loss / disturbance of / to paleontological resources.	Direct	Low / Negligible	Low / Negligible	Low / Negligible
Loss / disturbance of heritage and archaeological resources	Direct	Low / Negligible	Low / Negligible	Low / Negligible
Changes to hydrological regimes of the local watercourses	Indirect	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Hazardous substances - Potential pollution of all water resources	Direct	Negative Low	Negative Medium	Negative Low
Increase in sedimentation; turbidity levels of instream habitats	Direct	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Soil disturbance	Direct	Negative Low	Negative Medium	Negative Low
Pesticides and fertilizers	Direct	Negative Medium	Negative Medium	Negative Low
Pesticides and fertilizers	Cumulative	Negative Medium	Negative Medium	Negative Medium
Dust generation	Direct	Negative Low	Negative Medium	Negative Low
Water use	Direct / cumulative	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Electricity use	Direct / Indirect / cumulative	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Unintentional and uncontrolled fires	Direct / Indirect	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
General Waste pollution	Direct and indirect and cumulative	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Transport and roads	Direct and indirect	Negative Low	Negative Low	Negative Low
Employment opportunities and income generation	Direct and indirect	Positive low	Positive medium	Positive medium
Agricultural production and contribution to the regional agricultural economy	Direct and indirect	Positive medium	Positive medium high	Positive medium high