

## N2 WILD COAST TOLL HIGHWAY PROJECT

<b>NOTES OF DISCUSSIONS FOLLOWING EMC PLANT SEARCH &amp; RESCUE WORKSHOP</b>	<b>Date:</b> 13 February 2018
	<b>Time:</b> 14h00
	<b>Venue:</b> Mtamvuna Room, Wild Coast Sun

### ATTENDANCE FACILITATORS

No.	Name	Organisation
1	Julian Drew	NMA Effective Social Strategists
2	Pieter Mocke	NMA Effective Social Strategists

### PRESENTERS

3	Dr David Hoare	David Hoare Consulting
4	Bjorn Wikstrom	Simply Enviro JV
5	Ivan van der Walt	Thabakholo Environmental Solutions
6	Waltman Botha	Thabakholo Environmental Solutions
7	Stephan Pieterse	Thabakholo Environmental Solutions
8	Phani Qhanela	Thabakholo Environmental Solutions

### ATTENDEES

9	Craig Mclachlan	SANRAL
10	Johan Gibberd	SANRAL
11	Mpati Makoa	SANRAL
12	Mogole Mphahlele	SANRAL
13	Nenekazi Songxaba	SANRAL
14	Dr Mongezi Noah	SANRAL
15	N Abrahams	SANRAL
16	Victoria Bota	SANRAL
17	Iqbal Hoosen	SANRAL
18	Pierre Roux	SANRAL
19	Phila Dlamini	DEA Compliance
20	Nonhlakanipho Hlongwane	DEA Compliance
21	Danie Smit	DEA Integrated Environmental Authorisations
22	Nyiko Nkosi	DEA Integrated Environmental Authorisations
23	Vincent Chauke	DEA Integrated Environmental Authorisations
24	Phillemon Mosana	DEA Biodiversity and Conservation
25	Thompson Mutshinyalo	SANBI Conservation Gardens and Tourism
26	Sthembile Zondi	SANBI – KwaZulu-Natal National Botanical Garden
27	Livhuwani Nkuna	SANBI – Seed Conservation
28	Div de Villiers	DEDEAT Enforcement
29	Thembakazi Tshetu	DEDEAT Alfred Nzo Region
30	Dean Ricketts	DEDEAT Alfred Nzo Region
31	Ntlahla Mfingwana	DEDEAT Alfred Nzo Region
32	Izak van der Merwe	DAFF
33	Vuyisa Joyi	DAFF
34	Mzikayise Dandala	DAFF
35	Dr Nomvuselelo Songelwa	ECPTA
36	Shane October	ECPTA
37	Malusi Vatsha	Delta Environmental Centre
38	Nwabisa Gxumisa	Mbizana Municipality
39	Ncumisa Xoko	Mbizana Municipality

40	Fuad Fredericks	SLR Consulting – Project Environmental Manager
41	Mosili Ntene	Letsolo Consulting – Independent Environmental Auditor
42	Tsepo Lepono	Ecosolve - ECO
43	GP Kriel	EIMS - ECO
44	Kelly Ryan	EIMS - ECO
45	Mark Muir	Aveng Grinaker-LTA – Site ECO
46	Takalani Tshikovha	Aveng Grinaker-LTA – Site ECO
47	David Phoofolo	Wasserman Teerwerke – Site ECO
48	John McCall	SMEC – Site Engineer – Mtentu Bridge
49	Kate Grieve	Pondoland CREW
50	Graham Grieve	Pondoland CREW

No.	Item	Action
<b>1.</b>	<b><u>OPENING AND WELCOME</u></b>	
1.1	<p><b>Opening</b></p> <p>Mr Drew (NMA Effective Social Strategists) opened proceedings and said that the purpose of the workshop was to explain the plant search and rescue operation and the purpose of the nurseries as a number of EMC members had raised concerns about these topics in previous EMC meetings. He said the people directly involved in the plant search and rescue process would explain what is being done to clear up any misunderstandings and ensure that everybody is on the same page. He explained that the workshop is for information sharing purposes and is not a decision making forum. He then introduced Mr Mutshinyalo, Mr Nkuna and Ms Zondi (SANBI), Mr Mosana (DEA Biodiversity), Mr Chauke (DEA IEA), Dr Songelwa (ECPTA), Mr McCall (SMEC), Mr Muir (Aveng) and Ms Ryan (EIMS). He said they are attending an EMC or ACC event for the first time.</p> <p><i>Refer to the attached attendance register for a full list of attendees.</i></p>	
1.2	<p><b>Apologies</b></p> <p>Apologies were given for Mr Denison (WESSA) and Mr Mokhanya (ECPHRA).</p>	
<b>2.</b>	<b><u>ADOPTION OF AGENDA</u></b>	
2.1	The agenda was adopted as a suitable guide for the proceedings of the workshop without any amendments or additions.	
<b>3.</b>	<b><u>OVERVIEW OF PLANT SEARCH AND RESCUE PLAN – Dr David Hoare</u></b>	
3.1	<p>Dr Hoare (David Hoare Consulting) gave a presentation on the Plant Search and Rescue Plan which is an appendix to the Environmental Management Programme (EMP) approved by DEA.</p> <p><i>Refer to Annexure I for details.</i></p>	
<b>4.</b>	<b><u>PRESENTATION ON WORK UNDERTAKEN BY SIMPLY ENVIRO JV</u></b>	
4.1	<p>Mr Wikstrom (Simply Enviro JV) gave a presentation on the plant search and rescue undertaken by Simply Enviro JV on the Msikaba Bridge haul roads and bridge sites.</p> <p><i>Refer to Annexure II for details.</i></p>	
<b>5.</b>	<b><u>PRESENTATION ON WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THABAKHOLO</u></b>	
5.1	<p>Mr Botha and Mr Van Der Walt (Thabakholo Environmental Solutions) gave a presentation on the plant search and rescue undertaken by Thabakholo Environmental Solutions on the Mtentu Bridge haul roads and bridge sites.</p> <p><i>Refer to Annexure III for details.</i></p>	
<b>6.</b>	<b><u>DISCUSSION</u></b>	
6.1	<p>Mr Mutshinyalo (SANBI) said SANBI is a big organisation with different responsibilities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). He said he heads the division for the national botanical gardens and the conservation programme. He said there is a network of national botanical gardens in the country and one of the key functions of the national botanical gardens is ex-situ conservation in support of in-situ conservation. He said SANBI is also involved in the Millennium Seed Bank Partnership in South Africa where seeds are banked for long periods to be used in restoration projects when they are needed.</p> <p>Mr Mutshinyalo said SANBI may have intended establishing a national botanical garden in the Pondoland Centre of Endemism (PCE) when the Environmental Authorisation (RoD) for the N2 Wild Coast Highway project was issued but have since decided that the national botanical garden for the Eastern Cape will be situated in Kwelera near East London instead. He said the</p>	

	<p>Kwelera national botanical garden is currently being established. He said the KwaZulu-Natal national botanical garden is situated in Pietermaritzburg. He said each national botanical garden has a designated ecosystem zone for collecting purposes. He said the project area is covered by the collection zones for both the Pietermaritzburg and Kwelera national botanical gardens. He said SANBI has also embarked on doing site-based research on restoration projects in order to have baseline information for understanding restoration. He said the concepts of restoration, rehabilitation and reinstatement are often confused and can be clarified through the research SANBI is currently doing. He said SANBI can participate in the project by ensuring that some of the plants that will not be used in the restoration process are represented in the national botanical gardens. He said dedicated sections of these national botanical gardens can be created for plants from the rescue operation that can be used to educate the public about the PCE and what biodiversity is all about.</p>	<b>SANBI</b>
6.2	<p>Mr De Villiers (DEDEAT) said it is all well and good to say the conditions in the RoD are unrealistic but the fact remains that the conditions are not being complied with. He asked why the RoD was drafted with unrealistic conditions and why no concerns were raised while they were being drafted. He said it seems like the RoD was used as a smoke screen to fool environmentalists and NGOs into allowing the N2 Wild Coast project to proceed. He said SANRAL have placed numerous adverts on radio and billboards stating that every plant will be rescued. He said the RoD does not talk about temporary holding facilities but about nurseries. He said plants are supposed to be relocated into the environment and rehabilitated and asked what is going to happen. He asked if the rehabilitation will be similar to the N2 in Grahamstown where plants were simply shoved into the ground and are now blowing over in the wind. He said there needs to be a serious review of the conditions in the RoD.</p>	
6.2i	<p>Mr Smit (DEA Integrated Environmental Authorisations) said when the RoD was drafted everyone was fine with it as it was. He said the RoD was drafted a long time ago and there were discussions with SANBI at the time. He said nothing in the RoD was amended or repealed so the conditions still stand.</p>	
6.2ii	<p>Mr Drew asked how the conditions in the RoD are affected by the statements made in the Plant Search and Rescue Plan which is an appendix to the approved EMP.</p> <p>Mr Smit said the conditions in the RoD were not amended.</p>	
6.2iii	<p>Mr Dlamini (DEA Compliance) said DEA Compliance have not yet done a full site inspection but will be doing one in March. He said DEA Compliance cannot pre-empt the outcome of the inspection and it is difficult at this stage to determine compliance against certain conditions in the RoD. He said the RoD will be used together with the EMP to determine if SANRAL is complying with the conditions. He said DEA Compliance has been engaging with SANRAL to discuss some of the conditions and compliance monitoring is an ongoing process.</p>	
6.2iv	<p>Mr Drew said the issue of the adverts stating that SANRAL is removing every single plant was previously addressed and SANRAL indicated that the radio advert was not vetted by their technical or environmental people before being released by their PR team. He said the advert was withdrawn as soon as the issue was raised in the EMC. He said the Plant Search and Rescue Plan does not say that every single plant will be taken out and Mr Van Der Walt indicated that the plant search and rescue teams look at the area to be rehabilitated in order to determine how many plants and seeds to collect for rehabilitation.</p>	
6.2v	<p>Mr Van der Walt (Thabakholo Environmental Solutions) said the project should be looked at as it occurs in nature. He said certain areas are highly disturbed and some areas are much more pristine. He said plant search and rescue should be done with the end goal in mind. He said one needs to look at the habitat that needs to be rehabilitated and whether it is disturbed or not. He said one should also distinguish between rehabilitation and restoration. He said the objective of the project could range between simply stabilising the soil at one end of the scale to bringing the area back to where it was 150 years ago at the other end of the scale. He said in many instances it may not be possible to plant trees in the road reserve. He said if the number of plants and species that have been collected to date are not sufficient for rehabilitation purposes then the plant search and rescue teams need to be told what the correct numbers are.</p>	
6.2vi	<p>Mr De Villiers said the condition in the RoD states the plants must be removed and affected areas rehabilitated. He said an individual or botanist cannot decide to deviate from the condition in the RoD. He said if someone wants to change the condition in the RoD then the RoD must be</p>	

	officially amended. He said the involvement of SANBI and establishment of a national botanical garden is in the RoD and if it is no longer going to happen then the RoD has to be amended.
6.2vii	<p>Mr Drew said that at a previous meeting, Mr Smit indicated that there is sufficient scope to manoeuvre without having to change the condition in the RoD. He said this needs to be looked at and perhaps discussed in the Environmental Monitoring Committee (EMC) meeting. He said input in this regard will be required from DEA.</p> <p>Mr Smit said the RoD was drafted a long time ago. He said DEA tried to write the condition about the national botanical garden as widely as possible. He said at the time when the RoD was drafted there was even talk of a national park in the area. He said the condition in the RoD states that the plants should be re-established in a national botanical garden or a suitable existing conservation area so there is space to manoeuvre. He said if it comes to a point where DEA Compliance finds that the condition does not work it must be looked at and amended to make sure that SANRAL will be able to comply. He said at this stage he is unsure whether or not the condition can work because the audit by DEA Compliance has not yet been done.</p>
6.2viii	Mr Drew said this issue needs to be investigated further but it is important to note that, firstly, the Plant Search and Rescue Plan was a condition of the RoD and was approved as part of the EMP and, secondly, that the work the service providers are doing is based on best practise in their field. He said a decision on whether or not to amend the RoD cannot be made at this workshop.
6.2ix	Mr Botha said he stated in his presentation that 203 species have been documented so far and 96 species have been rescued. He asked for feedback on what EMC members regard as acceptable quantities and species to be rescued. He said Thabakholo identified areas of low, medium and high disturbance and there were only a few species in the areas of low disturbance. He said the areas where the rescued plants are kept on site are referred to as holding areas instead of nurseries because permits are required for establishing a nursery. He said initial site establishment will consist of a temporary holding area where the first plants will be kept until the temporary nurseries are functional. He said the plants are currently being kept until it is decided where they should go. He asked for feedback on how EMC members view the nurseries because Thabakholo simply views the nurseries as a tool in the process.
6.2x	Mr Drew said Mr De Villiers is referring to the literal meaning of the condition in the RoD which states that all rare, endangered and endemic species and species of conservation value in the road reserve must be translocated. He said he believes Mr De Villiers' concern is around the fact that the service providers are only relocating a representative sample of plants. He said Dr Hoare indicated in his presentation that the RoD states that plants must be translocated to a suitable nursery with the aim to be re-established in a national botanical garden that is to be created in the Pondoland Centre of Endemism (PCE) or a suitable existing conservation area. He said Dr Hoare stated that it is contrary to best practise and SANBI policy to translocate any plants to an existing conservation area. He said the wording of the condition needs to be looked at and by the following EMC meeting there should be a decision on how to proceed.
6.2xi	Mr Pieterse (Thabakholo Environmental Solutions) said condition 4 of the DEDEAT permit states that if species are represented by too many individuals to make relocation of the entire population feasible, plants must be taken from different parts of the site and from different habitats which means relocating a representative sample and not the entire population on site.
6.2xii	Mr Drew said what is creating confusion is that too many people are only looking at the RoD which has just a couple of clauses outlining what must happen with threatened or protected species (TOPS). He said in addition to the RoD there is the EMP and the Plant Search and Rescue Plan which forms one of its appendices. He said there is also a permit that is issued by DEDEAT that has a number of conditions which Mr Pieterse has just quoted from. He said these documents expand on the conditions in the RoD. He said the plant search and rescue must be looked at holistically and not just in terms of the narrow semantic interpretation of one condition in the RoD. He said this issue needs to be looked at in detail by the relevant parties so that there can be a resolution by the time of the next EMC meeting.
6.2xiii	Mr Mutshinyalo said much of controversy centres on the role of SANBI and the establishment of a botanical garden. He said SANBI defines a botanical garden as an ex-situ conservation area. He said when the RoD speaks about other suitable conservation areas it refers to any suitable ex-situ conservation facility and not just a nature reserve or in-situ conservation area.

<p>6.3</p> <p>6.4</p> <p>6.5</p> <p>6.6</p>	<p>Mr Drew said it is critical that SANBI be closely involved in the discussions regarding the conditions of concern in the RoD.</p> <p>Mr Mfingwana (DEDEAT) said the first presentation highlighted the fact that ex-situ conservation and plant search and rescue programmes are not very successful for rehabilitation. He asked if the plant search and rescue programme and rehabilitation were not successful whether the matter would be referred back to the research that was presented today.</p> <p>Mr Van Der Walt said everyone is talking about the importance of the PCE so it does not make sense for someone to say that the area should not be rehabilitated. He said if he takes out a protected plant where construction is going to take place and moves it ten metres away into the road reserve where no construction will take place he cannot perceive that this is incorrect. He asked if it would be a better approach to do nothing and simply destroy the plants. He asked what public opinion would be if the construction scars were just left as they are because there is research that suggests that rehabilitation won't be successful. He said the rescued plants should be used in the rehabilitation process and if there are too many, the rest can be used elsewhere as suggested by SANBI. He said there are huge areas at the bridge sites where nothing is going to happen and where the plants can go.</p> <p>Mr Pieterse said there is not a lot of research on restoration and rehabilitation in South Africa. He said he is glad to hear that SANBI wants to get involved. He said the problem is that there is no real baseline information to work from and this needs to be rectified.</p> <p>Mr Van der Merwe (DAFF) said he wants to point out two things in the Plant Search and Rescue Plan that are inaccurate. He said the National Forests Act is not Act 30 but Act 84. He said it was also mentioned that there is no need for a forest specialist to be appointed which is incorrect because a forest specialist was indeed appointed recently. He said, as far as the national forests are concerned, his view was always that the plants that are rescued should be used for rehabilitation. He said the rescued plants were used for rehabilitation on the N2 through the Tsitsikamma Forest. He said there was also a holding area for rescued plants from the Langeni Pass road from Ugjie to Mthatha and all the plants were used for rehabilitation.</p> <p>Mr Drew said the Plant Search and Rescue Plan states that the rescued plants are primarily for rehabilitation purposes and if there are any leftover they can go to something like a botanical garden, educational flower trail, etc. He said the plan clearly states that the plants should not go into existing conservation areas. He said, however, that there will be discussions about the relevant conditions in the RoD and a way forward will be given at the next EMC meeting.</p> <p>Mr Nkuna (SANBI) said the plant search and rescue service providers spoke about seed collection and storage in their presentations. He said from SANBI's experience, seeds can be very sensitive from the time they are collected to when they are banked as well as during the period when they are banked. He asked what kind of storage is used by the service providers to protect seeds from dying quickly and also from insects.</p> <p>Mr Van Der Walt said one must distinguish between grass seed and other seeds. He said fleshy seeds have a zero storage period and need to be sown immediately. He said grass seeds or dried seeds are different. He said the drier and harder the seed capsules, the longer they can last. He said seeds should be stored in cool temperatures and in as dry an environment as possible. He said moisture is the biggest enemy of stored seeds and if seeds get moist they will germinate or develop mould and disappear. He said the grass seeds are harvested when they are ripe and dried as quickly as possible then sealed and kept in a cool, dry place. He said many of the grass species have a dormancy period of between 6 and 18 months. He said nature intended this so that not all the grass species germinate at the same time. He said grass seeds should be stored for a long period in a cool dry place before sowing in order to break their dormancy and allow for better germination.</p> <p>Mr De Villiers said Mr Wikstrom mentioned that 1300 <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> plants were rescued. He said EMC members did not encounter that many <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> plants during the site visits to the temporary holding areas and asked what happened to the plants. He said he knows the <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> plants are sought after by traditional healers. He said another slide in the presentation also stated that traditional healers took some of the plants. He said <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> is an endangered species in the provincial legislation. He asked who decided that traditional healers could take plants, who decided how many they can take, which traditional healers took plants and were permits issued to those traditional healers. He said traditional</p>	<p>SANRAL / SANBI / DEA</p>
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<p>6.6i</p> <p>6.6ii</p> <p>6.6iii</p> <p>6.6iv</p>	<p>healers would require permits to take certain plant species like <i>Stangeria eriopus</i>.</p> <p>Mr Wikstrom said the 1300 plants he mentioned in his presentation were for both the Msikaba North and South sites. He said the biggest proportion of these plants was removed from the Msikaba South site. He said the fatality rate for the <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> has basically been nil because they are very hardy. He said all the rescued plants are present on site in their respective blocks. He said about five traditional healers approached Simply Enviro JV to take plants at one of the sites. He said the traditional healers took a broad spectrum of plants and the <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> plants only make up a small percentage of them. He said he was not aware that the plants could only be given to specific people and that specific permission is required.</p> <p>Mr Drew said one of the conditions on the permit states that traditional healers should be given access to plants. He said he presumes the condition was added by DEDEAT based on their experience with projects in the Eastern Cape and the need to involve the local communities and particularly traditional healers in terms of medicinal plants.</p> <p>Mr Wikstrom said the condition in the permit does not say that traditional healers are not allowed to take listed plant species.</p> <p>Mr Muir (Aveng) said condition 9 in the permit states that private individuals, traditional healers and / or nurseries should also be given the opportunity to collect plants that will not be relocated.</p> <p>Mr De Villiers said that permits are required and people caught with the plants will be arrested or charged. He said these plants cannot be transported outside the province without permits.</p> <p>Mr Drew said it is a condition in a permit for the removal of rare and endangered plants. He asked if the condition in the permit does not give these individuals the required permission.</p> <p>Mr Muir (Aveng) said the condition in the permit adds that the plants can be taken if they are to be destroyed. He said this means only plants that are to be destroyed can be collected. He said he understands Mr De Villiers point of view but it means one needs to get a permit for a permit.</p> <p>Mr Van Der Walt said the condition must be seen in context. He said it will not lead to the establishment of a trade where people take out the plants and sell them by the side of the road or at the market. He said the plants that are collected are plants that would have been destroyed. He said it's a small number of plants that are collected by traditional healers.</p> <p>Mr De Villiers said the fact is that it is illegal to collect the plants without a permit. He said if a person is building a dam and there are a lot of cycads that will be destroyed that person cannot take the plants without permits and distribute them across the country. He said the people collecting the plants will need permits otherwise they will be charged which is unnecessary.</p> <p>Mr Drew said he believes the permit was issued by Alan Southwood (DEDEAT) and the condition is based on previous experience of trying to accommodate the local community and their needs. He said the DEDEAT biodiversity section who issued the permit and DEDEAT compliance section must look at the condition and give their opinion on the concerns raised by Mr De Villiers and Mr Southwood must explain his intention in terms of the condition. <b>(30 April 2018)</b></p> <p>Mr Van Der Walt said the plant search and rescue teams already have a permit that allows them to remove <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> plants.</p> <p>Mr De Villiers said a different permit is required to give the plants to someone else or to move the plants out of the province. He said if a person is found with a <i>Stangeria eriopus</i> plant in their possession without a permit in the Eastern Cape, they are in trouble.</p> <p>Mr Van Der Walt said it's a small number of plants which will be used locally. He said the people who took the plants can't open a business selling them because there are too few in number.</p> <p>Mr Drew said DEDEAT issued the permit and they need to give their interpretation of the condition in order to clarify any misunderstandings.</p> <p>Mr Fredericks (SLR Consulting) said the permit was issued through Mr Alan Southwood (DEDEAT). He said he will consult with Mr Southwood on the condition <b>(30 April 2018)</b>. He said</p>	<p>DEDEAT</p> <p>SLR</p>
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6.6v	<p>the progress reports from the plant search and rescue service providers indicate that traditional healers have taken some of the plants. These reports were forwarded to Mr Southwood and he has not raised any concerns. He said he will consult with Mr Southwood to determine whether the traditional healers require permits.</p> <p>Mr Mutshinyalo said the condition states that individuals should be given the opportunity to collect plants that will not be relocated and therefore it is premature to distribute the plants since they have not yet been translocated.</p> <p>Mr Drew said the issue will be flagged for further investigation and responded to by the time of the following EMC meeting in May 2018.</p> <p>Mr Mfingwana said traditional healers in possession of protected plants need to have a permit with their names on stating that they are allowed to be in possession of the plants.</p> <p>Mr Nkuna said the condition talks about traditional healers and not just any member of the community. He said the plants will only be used as medicine to treat people in the villages and not to be sold or reproduced. He said he understands that possession permits may be required.</p> <p>Mr Drew said the intention of the condition in the permit will be discussed further and response given at the next EMC meeting.</p>	
6.7	<p>Mr Vatsha (Delta Environmental) asked what is going to happen with the seeds that are collected and stored. He asked for what duration the seeds can be stored and what happens to the seeds thereafter. He said the condition in the permit about traditional healers getting access to plants should equally apply for the seeds that will not be used.</p> <p>Mr Botha said no permit is required for collecting grass seeds as the grass species being collected are not protected. He said for non-commercial grass species there is no law that states what the percentage of the seeds must be for planting. He said there is no data on any of the collected grass species regarding germination. He said Thabakholo do their own testing at the agriculture department of North West University in Potchefstroom and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC / LNR), etc. to determine the duration of the storage period. He said no one knows the dormancy period of certain species. He said it's a long term study that is ongoing. He said on some projects seeds have been stored for up to five years and the germination has been perfect.</p> <p>Mr Drew said all the seeds are for rehabilitation but SANBI has pointed out that they are also collecting seeds and plants and this matter can be discussed as the process unfolds.</p>	
6.8	<p>Mr McLachlan (SANRAL) said SANRAL is committed to achieving compliance with the RoD however it is interpreted. He said SANRAL is willing to work with all the various departments to ensure the project is a success and that everyone is as happy as can be expected when there are so many different points of view. He said there is enough provision in the project budget to put back into the environment. He said there is an allowance of about R300 million for the Biodiversity Offset Agreement (BOA) and also a significant amount put aside for rehabilitation. He said it is a unique project from SANRAL's point of view and they want to ensure that it is seen as a flagship project from all sides. He said one needs to step back and look at the bigger picture and not just view the environment in isolation. He said one also has to consider the social and economic aspects of the project. He said SANRAL has to manage their relationship with the community very carefully because they will be impacting on them considerably over the next few years and into the future. He said everyone agrees on the need to work with the community according to their social norms and expectations but said that Mr De Villiers is also correct in that the law needs to be complied with.</p>	
7.	<b><u>WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE</u></b>	
7.1	<p>Mr Drew thanked everyone for attending the workshop and the presenters for making themselves available. He said electronic versions of the presentations will be made available when the minutes are distributed. He said the EMC meeting will start at 9h00 the following morning and invited the representatives of SANBI to attend. He then closed the workshop.</p>	