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மத்திய சுற்றாடல் அதிகாரசபை  
Central Environmental Authority



**CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY**  
**APPROVAL FOR**  
**THE PROPOSED CABLE CAR PROJECT**  
**IN NUWARA ELIYA**



As per the conditions set by the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority<sup>1</sup> (SLTDA) the project requires an **Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)**.

6. An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report should be prepared and submitted in accordance with the terms of references (ToR) to be provided by the **Central Environmental Authority (CEA)** who is the Project Approving Agency. Clearance from the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) should be obtained prior to submitting final building plans to UDA. Mr. M. Sivakumar, Director, Central Environmental Authority (Tel: 0715328343) may be contacted in this regard

Excerpt from SLTDA letter Attachment 1

# Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

## Steps in IEE/EIA process

1. Outdoor Engineering Lanka (Pvt) Ltd (OELanka) is to submit a Basic Information Questionnaire<sup>2</sup> to the CEA regarding the project.
2. Screening (Determining whether an EIA / IEE is required for a project)
3. Scoping (Determining the scope of the EIA / IEE study and issuing of Terms of Reference)
4. Preparation of the EIA / IEE report
5. Review of the EIA / IEE report, the review involves both public and technical review
  - a. Public review (applicable only for EIAs) The project proponent needs to respond to the public comments received.
  - b. Technical review
6. EIA / IEE Decision, Granting approval with terms and conditions or rejection with reasons.  
<http://www.cea.lk/web/en/component/content/article?id=53:eia-iee-si>

## Laws and Regulations for an EIA

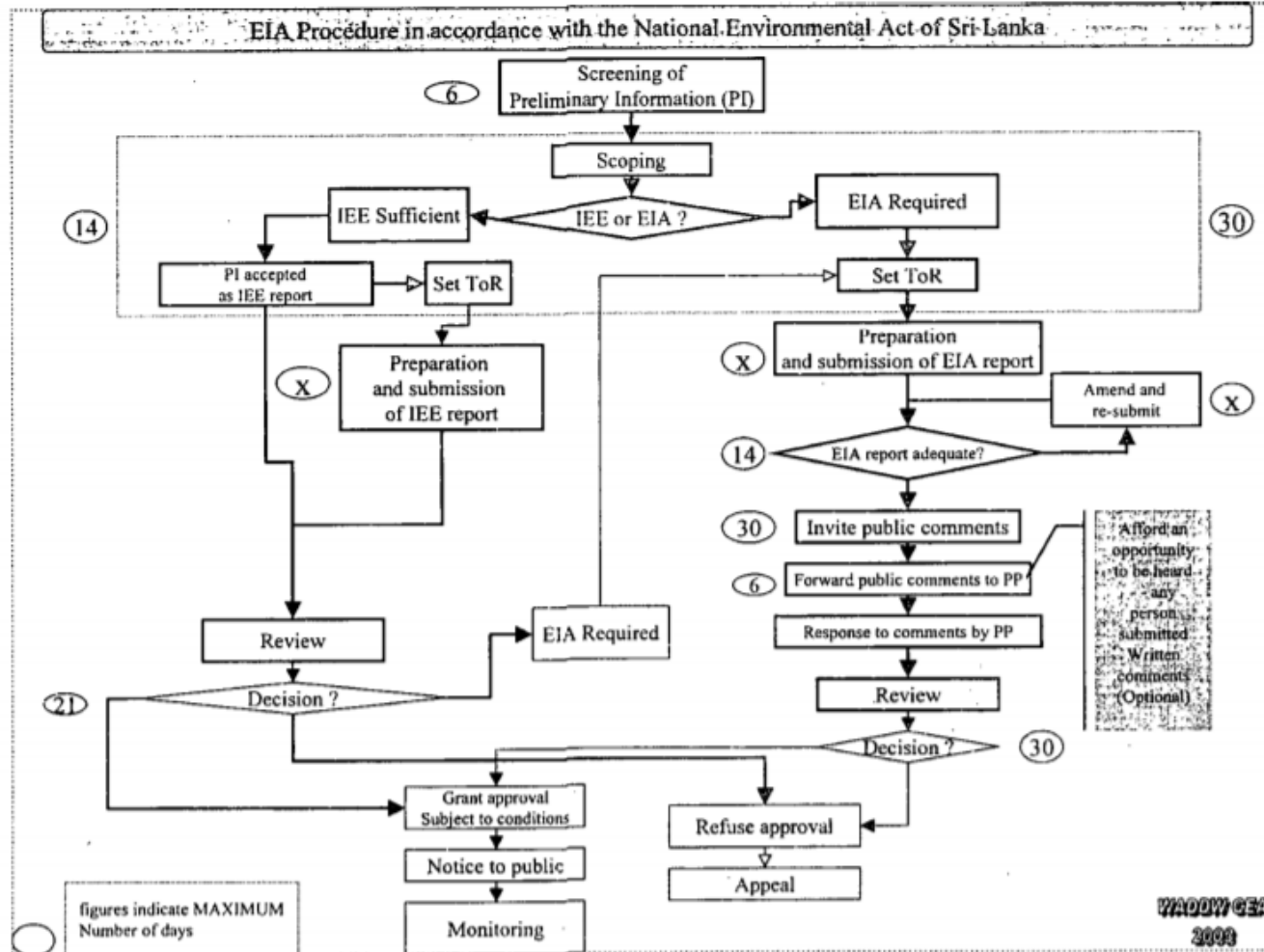
OELanka is to investigate if the proposed project wholly or partly falls into any of the following areas

100m from the boundaries of or within any area declared under the National Heritage Wilderness Act No. 4 of 1988	100m from the boundaries of or within any area declared under the Forest Ordinance (Chapter 451)
Coastal Zone as defined in the Coast Conservation Act. No. 57 of 1981	Any erodable area declared under the Soil Conservation Act (Chapter 450)
Any flood area declared under the Flood Protection Ordinance (Chapter 449)	Any flood protection area declared under the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation Act No. 15 of 1968 as amended by Act No. 52 Of 1982
60 meters from the bank of a public stream as defined in the Crown Lands Ordinance (Chapter 454) and having width of more than 25 meters at any point of its course.	Any reservation beyond the full supply level of a reservoir.
Any archaeological reserve, ancient or protected monuments as defined or declared under the Antiques Ordinance (Chapter 188)	Any area declared under the Botanic Gardens Ordinance (Chapter 446)
Within 100 meters from the boundaries of or within, any area declared as a Sanctuary under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (Chapter 469)	Within 100 meters from the high flood level contour of or within a public lake as defined in the Crowns Lands Ordinance (Chapter 454) including those declared under section 71 of the said Ordinance
Within a distance of one mile of the boundary of a National Reserve declared under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance	

**Dr. Chameera De Silva of the University of Moratuwa will be the project consultant and responsible for the above mentioned investigation**



# EIA Process



# Project Land Extent

(TRACING NO Nu/NEW/2019/191)

Survey Points	Point Description	Land Claimant	Land Extent In M2	
T1	Bottom Station Rear Mast	<b>Railway Department of Sri Lanka</b>	<b>1.4 Acres / 0.54 Hectares / 5393 M<sup>2</sup></b>	
T2	Bottom Station Front Mast	<b>Kelani Valley Plantations Ltd Present Land Use : Tea Plantation</b>	<b>1.4 Acres</b>	
T3	Tower 1		15m x 15m	
T4	Tower 2		15m x 15m	
T5	Tower 3		15m x 15m	
T6	Tower 4		15m x 15m	
T7	Tower 5		15m x 15m	
T8	Tower 6		20m x 20m	
T9	Tower 7	<b>Forrest Department Of Sri Lanka (Claimant: State) (Present Land use : Kikilimana Forest)</b>	20m x 20m	
T10	Tower 8		15m x 15m	
T11	Tower 9		15m x 15m	
T12	Tower 10		15m x 15m	
T13	Tower 11		15m x 15m	
T14	Mid-Station Front Mast		<b>Station + Development Zone 7 Acres / 2.83 Hectares / 28,346 M<sup>2</sup></b>	
T15	Mid-Station Rear Mast			
T16	Turning Point			
T17	Mid-Station Rear Mast			
T18	Mid-Station Front Mast			
T19	Tower 12		15m x 15m	
T20	Tower 13	15m x 15m		

<b>T21</b>	Tower 14	<b>Kelani Valley Plantations Ltd Present Land use : Tea Plantation</b>	15m x 15m
<b>T22</b>	Tower 15		15m x 15m
<b>T23</b>	Tower 16		15m x 15m
<b>T24</b>	Tower 17		15m x 15m
<b>T25</b>	Tower 18		15m x 15m
<b>T26</b>	Tower 19		15m x 15m
<b>T27</b>	Tower 20		15m x 15m
<b>T28</b>	Tower 21	<b>State (Gibson Land)</b>	15m x 15m
<b>T29</b>	Tower 21 (Optional)		15m x 15m
<b>T30</b>	Tower 22	<b>State (R.D.A)</b>	15m x 15m
<b>T31</b>	Top Station Front Mast	<b>Urban Development Authority</b>	<b>2.21 Acres / 0.9 Hectares / 8,955 M<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>T32</b>	Top Station Rear Mast		<b>2.4 Acres</b>

## **Key Environmental Points of the Project**

1. Cable Cars are one of the eco-friendliest modes of transportation and have a minimal impact on the environment.
2. The proposed Cable Car system does not emit any harmful gasses or elements into the environment as opposed to other transportation methods.
3. The is close to zero sound pollution and visual pollution as the structures of the cable car system will be designed to blend into its natural surroundings.
4. Cable Car towers only use land necessary for a foundation of the tower, which means as opposed to other forms of transportation, cable cars use significantly less amount of land to transport people.
5. The project is one of the most environmentally friendly and sustainable projects to be proposed in Nuwara Eliya.