

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE EIA REPORT

PROPOSED METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER
NEAR KURUMAN

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

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Prepared for:

Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism

Metlife Towers,
13th Floor,
Cnr Stead & Knight Streets,
Kimberley,
8309

Prepared by:

Savannah Environmental Pty Ltd

FIRST FLOOR, BLOCK 2
5 WOODLANDS DRIVE OFFICE PARK
CNR OF WOODLANDS DRIVE AND WESTERN SERVICE ROAD
WOODMEAD
PO BOX 148, SUNNINGHILL, 2157
TEL: +27 (0)11 6563237
FAX: +27 (0)86 684 0547
E-MAIL: INFO@SAVANNAHSA.COM
WWW.SAVANNAHSA.COM



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of a Metals Industrial Cluster as part of the drive for industrial development in the Northern Cape. The Cluster is proposed to be established on Portion 6253 of Erf 1, located ~2km south east from the town of Kuruman. The proposed site falls under the jurisdiction of the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality (GSLM) and within the greater John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGD) in the Northern Cape Province. The Cluster is planned to be an industrial park anchored around steel and metals manufacturing while allowing for other related industries to be located and operate within the Cluster.

The purpose of this report is to assess the potential social impacts associated with the proposed development and to recommend ways to reduce/avoid the negative social impacts and enhance the positive social impacts associated with the proposed development. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was undertaken by Candice Hunter (author), Pamela Sidambe (contributor) and Lisa Opperman (contributor) of Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd. This report contains the findings of the SIA for the EIA process for the proposed project.

Legislation and Guidelines

The review of the relevant planning and policy documents was undertaken as a part of the SIA process. The key documents reviewed included:

National Policies:

- » The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
- » The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- » National Development Plan 2030

Provincial Policies:

- » Northern Cape Provincial Development and Resource Management Plan / Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) (2012)
- » Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) (2011)
- » Northern Cape Provincial Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy (2009)

Local and District Policies:

- » John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2019)
- » Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality IDP (2015-2016)

Summary of the socio-economic profile of the study area

Regional Context:

The proposed development falls within the GSLM and the JTGDM in the Northern Cape Province.

- » Northern Cape Province:
 - Northern Cape is the largest Province with the smallest population in South Africa.
 - The capital of the Northern Cape is Kimberley, located on the Province's eastern border. Other important towns are Kuruman, the centre of the karakul sheep and dried fruit industries, and the most northerly wine-making region of South Africa, Springbok, located in the heart of the Namaqualand spring flower country, and De Aar, the hub of the South African railway network.
- » John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality:
 - The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGDM) is situated in the Northern Cape Province and is bordered by (1) The Siyanda and Francis Baard District Municipalities to the south and west; (2) The North West Province (Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality) to the east and northeast; and (3) Botswana to the northwest.
 - It is characterised by a mixture of land uses, of which agriculture and mining are the dominant economic sectors.
 - JTGDM has the 2nd largest contributor to the Province's mining industry. Major minerals mined include manganese, iron ore, tiger's eye and crocidolite. Two of South Africa's (SA's) most important iron ore mining operations are Kumba Sishen and Assmang Beeshoek mines located in the JTGDM.

Local Context

- » Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality:
 - GSLM is situated within the JTGDM in the Northern Cape Province. The dominant economic sectors in the GSLM are mining and agriculture.
 - The main towns include Bankhara-Bodulong, Kuruman and Mothibistad.
 - The municipality consists of 33 residential areas of which 20% is constituted of urban and peri-urban areas and 80% is rural areas.
 - Census 2011 indicates that the GSLM has a high rate of unemployment (33.7%). Upliftment of the local economy has therefore been a key area of focus for the municipality.
 - The greatest social problems in the GSLM are illiteracy, poverty and lack of basic service infrastructure. The income distribution is distorted in the GSLM to the disadvantage of the less economically secured people, who also represents the majority of the municipal area. Poor households are a result of a lack of wage income, either due to unemployment or low-paying jobs.

Access to basic services such as electricity, toilets and piped water is also closely correlated with poverty.

- » Direct area of influence:
 - The development of the industrial cluster will be associated with economic benefits including economic growth and development (economic opportunities such as jobs and expenditure in the local area). Negative dimensions of impacts such as influx of jobseekers and pressure on the provision of basic services will be assessed in the social impact assessment during the EIA phase.
- » Indirect areas of influence:
 - The indirect areas of influence extend to all areas that will be indirectly affected by the proposed development. These include road users that use the N14 and secondary roads near the site on a frequent basis as part of their daily or weekly movement patterns.
 - Construction vehicles and trucks may utilise these roads during the construction and operation phases which will increase the traffic and may increase the wear and tear on these roads.
 - The proposed development will also have an indirect effect on the town's local residents; with a possible influx of in-migrants and possible growth in the local economy.

Immediate area of influence:

The proposed Metals Industrial Cluster will be located within the whole extent of Portion 6253 of Erf 1, situated ~2km south east from the town of Kuruman, and will have a development footprint of 47ha in extent. Majority of the land surrounding the proposed study area comprises large open spaces. Prominent features within or surrounding the proposed study area includes:

- » The Kuruman Country Club and Golf Course located approximately 200m south east from the proposed site.
- » The Kuruman town starts approximately 250m north west of the proposed site, the Kuruman CBD is located 2km north west. Kuruman is a town with ~13 057 inhabitants in the Northern Cape Province. Kuruman is known for its scenic beauty and the town is widely known as the 'the fountain of Christianity' in Africa, or the 'Oasis of the Kalahari', due to the flowing springs of *Die Oog* (the Eye of Kuruman).
- » The El Dorado Hotel is a three-star hotel that is located approximately 250m north west of the proposed site.
- » Kuruman is surrounded by a number of mines which are the economic lifeblood of the region.
- » The N14 national road is located 300m north of the proposed site.
- » The impacted land is currently municipal owned land that is vacant (however, during the site visit it was noted that there are a few informal community members residing in shacks on the land and use the land for informal grazing activities).

Social Impact Assessment

The environmental assessment framework for the assessment of impacts and the relevant criteria were applied to evaluate the significance of the potential social impacts. A summary of the potential positive and negative impacts identified in the SIA for the Cluster phases are presented in Tables 1 and 2 and a summary of the cumulative social impacts is also provided in Table 3.

Table 1: Summary of social positive impacts during construction and operation of the Cluster

POSITIVE IMPACTS - CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE										
Impact	<i>Significance without enhancement</i>	<i>Significance with enhancement</i>								
	START UP / ESTABLISHMENT PHASE		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
<i>Direct employment and skills development</i>	Low (28)	Medium (35)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (48)	Medium (60)	Medium (60)	High (75)
<i>Economic multiplier effects</i>	Low (28)	Medium (35)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (48)	Medium (60)	Medium (60)	High (75)

Table 2: Summary of social negative impacts during construction and operation of the Cluster

NEGATIVE IMPACTS - CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE										
Impact	<i>Significance without Mitigation</i>	<i>Significance with Mitigation</i>								
	START UP / ESTABLISHMENT PHASE		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
<i>In-migration of people (non-local workforce and jobseekers)</i>	Low (18)	Low (8)	Low (24)	Low (12)	Low (24)	Low (12)	Medium (33)	Low (18)	Medium (36)	Low (20)
<i>Impacts on daily living and movement patterns (traffic & nuisance impacts)</i>	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (39)	Medium (33)	Medium (42)	Medium (36)

<i>Safety and security risks</i>	Low (12)	Low (8)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (22)	Low (18)	Low (24)	Low (20)
<i>Impacts associated with the student accommodation and residences on site</i>	N/A	N/A	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)
<i>Impact on the areas sense of place, landscape and tourism</i>	Low (18)	N/A	Low (24)	N/A	Low (24)	N/A	Medium (33)	N/A	Medium (33)	N/A

Table 3: Summary of cumulative social impacts

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS		
Cumulative Impact	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Positive Cumulative Impacts		
<i>Cumulative impacts from employment, skills and business opportunities</i>	Medium (33)	Medium (39)
Negative Cumulative Impacts		
<i>Cumulative impacts with large-scale in-migration of people</i>	Low (18)	Medium (33)

From a social perspective, it is concluded that the project is supported, but that mitigation measures should be implemented and adhered to. Positive and negative social impacts have been identified. The assessment of the key issues indicated that there are no negative impacts that can be classified as fatal flaws and which are of such significance that they cannot be successfully mitigated. Positive impacts could be enhanced by implementing appropriate enhancement measures and through careful planning. Based on the social assessment, the following general conclusions and findings have been made:

- » The potential negative social impacts relate to an influx of non-local workforce and jobseekers, intrusion and disturbance impacts, safety and security, could be reduced with the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed.
- » A significant number of employment opportunities will be created throughout the different phases and the impact is rated as positive as a significant number of individuals will benefit in this regard.
- » The proposed project could assist the local economy in creating entrepreneurial development, especially if local business is to be involved in the provision of general material and services during the different phases.
- » Capacity building and skills training among employees are critical and would be highly beneficial to those involved, especially if they receive portable skills to enable them to also find work elsewhere and in other sectors.
- » The Cluster will help address a number of issues that are related to social and economic challenges experienced by local communities in Northern Cape, Kuruman, GSLM, and JTGD this includes:
 - o Increase in the size of the manufacturing industry: The Cluster in itself is a manufacturing centre, but demand generated by the cluster should also boost demand in other local areas;
 - o Increase in employment and earning levels: The Cluster will result in a significant number of direct and indirect jobs as well as more skilled and semi-skilled roles;

- The cluster will create the local industry presence that will enable supply options for relevant SIP initiatives;
- Locally produce more of the goods consumed in the Northern Cape: The Cluster will increase the number of local supply options for goods consumed in the Northern Cape, through the people which the cluster will attract to the area, and through the increased economic activity that will stem from cluster activity; and
- Improve conditions for business development: The metals industrial cluster, will provide extensive skill-building and business support opportunities to CMFs and associated businesses.

Recommendations

Based on the social assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- » It is important to appoint a community liaison officer from the local community to assist with the management of social impacts and to deal with community issues.
- » In terms of employment related impacts, it is essential to consider that job opportunities for the unskilled and semi-skilled in the study area could create competition among the local unemployed. Introducing an outside workforce will therefore most likely worsen local endeavours to obtain jobs and provoke discontent as well as put pressure on the local services available. It is imperative that local labour be sourced from GSLM to ensure that benefits accrue to the local communities. Efforts should be made to involve local businesses during the construction activities where possible. Local procurement of labour and services/products would greatly benefit the community during the different phases of the project.
- » Local procurement of services and equipment (where possible) in order to enhance the multiplier effect. This would serve to mitigate other subsequent negative impacts such as those associated with the inflow of outsiders to the area, the increased pressure on the infrastructure and services in the area, as well as the safety and security concerns.
- » Involve the community in the process as far as possible during the construction and operation phase (encourage co-operative decision making and partnerships with local entrepreneurs).
- » Implement mitigation measures to reduce and avoid negative impacts on the local community and key sensitive social receptors.
- » Consult with the directly affected businesses and note special concerns;
- » Employ mitigation measures to minimise the dust pollution and damage to existing roads. Continuous maintenance of the secondary road off the N14 will be required on a regular basis by the CMC.
- » Safety and security risks should be taken into account during the planning/ phases of the proposed project. Access control, security and management should be implemented to limit the risk of crime increasing in the area.

Overall Conclusion

The proposed Metals Industrial Cluster is unlikely to result in permanent damaging social impacts. The potential for positive socio-economic benefits can be realised and this outweighs the negative impacts. When considering the social impacts of the proposed Cluster, the importance of the project on a Provincial scale must be considered. From a greater societal perspective, the project will thus have a positive impact. The proposed project will take place in an area where there are industrial developments / industrial areas nearby, and many of the impacts are already taking place. A small number of stakeholders will bear the majority of impacts of the project that is in the interest of the community at large. These impacts can be mitigated and managed – long term management is crucial to minimise impacts on affected parties. The need for the proposed project is undeniable in the current economic conditions of the economy. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed. The management of social impacts is a crucial long-term process. It is recommended that the EMPr be updated throughout the life of the Cluster to accommodate the changing social environment and include new impacts that may occur.

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List of Abbreviations

EA	Environmental Authorisation
CMC	Cluster Management Company
CMF	Cluster Member Firm
CSP	Cluster Service Providers
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DGDS	District Growth and Development Strategy
DM	District Municipality
EAP	Economically Active Population
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental management Framework
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EMZ	Environmental Management Zone
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSLM	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality
HA	Hectares
HD	Historically Disadvantaged
HDSA	Historically Disadvantaged South Africans
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JTGDM	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
KPA	Key Performance Area
kV	Kilovolts
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEMP	Strategic Environmental Management Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIPs	Strategic Infrastructure Projects

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER, NEAR KURUMAN

1. INTRODUCTION

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of a Metals Industrial Cluster as part of the drive for industrial development in the Northern Cape. The Cluster is proposed to be established on Portion 6253 of Erf 1, located ~2km south east from the town of Kuruman. The proposed site falls under the jurisdiction of the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality and within the greater John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The Cluster is planned to be an industrial park anchored around steel and metals manufacturing while allowing for other related industries to be located and operate within the Cluster. The Cluster is expected to be developed and transition through four phases as follows: i) Phase 1 - short term; ii) Phase 2 - medium term; iii) Phase 3 - long term; and iv) Phase 4 which is intended to cater to the expansion of the Cluster beyond a 20-year timeframe planned for the 3 phases.

The establishment of the Metals Industrial Cluster forms part of a drive for industrial and economic development and growth within the Northern Cape Province. For the development to be successful and thrive, not only as an industrial cluster but as a successful business venture, sufficient space is required within which the development can be constructed and operated. The development footprint of the Cluster will occupy the full extent of the property, that is an area of 47ha, resulting in the entire affected property forming part of the development.

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was undertaken by Candice Hunter (author), Pamela Sidambe (contributor) and Lisa Opperman (contributor) of Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd. This report contains the findings of the SIA for the EIA process for the proposed project.

1.1. Social Impact Assessment

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is described as "the process of assessing or estimating, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to follow from specific policy actions or project developments, particularly in the context of appropriate national, state, or provincial environmental policy legislation" (Becker et al, 2003). Social impacts meaning the consequences to human populations of any public or private actions that alter the ways in which people live, work, play, relate to one another, organise to meet their needs and generally cope as

members of society. The term also includes cultural impacts involving changes to the norms, values, and beliefs that guide and rationalise their cognition of themselves and their society (National Maritime Fisheries Service, 1994).

SIA is a methodology or instrument used by social assessment practitioners to determine the social impacts from a project and to provide ways to mitigate and monitor potential impacts (Vanclay, 2003). The SIA is divided into a number of phases however the public consultation is a crucial step in the preparation of an SIA. SIA is concerned with the human dimensions of the environment, this meaning that;

"SIA is the process of analysing (predicting, evaluating and reflecting) and managing the intended and unintended consequences on the human environment of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions so as to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment (Vanclay, 2003: 2)."

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998) sets out a number of principles which underpin environmental management in South Africa. A number of these principles relate to the social dimension of sustainable development and public process requirements such as transparency, accountability, democracy and environmental justice. The following principle outlines the basis for a SIA:

Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.

More specifically, the social, economic and environmental impacts of activities must be considered and assessed. SIA is a useful planning tool that can assist the project proponent to conceptualise and implement a project in a manner which would see the identified negative social impacts addressed through avoidance or mitigation and the positive impacts realised and optimised. It also allows the community to anticipate, plan for, and deal with the social changes once they come to effect. In this sense then the SIA is an indispensable part of the EIA, the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and any participative activity (E.g. community involvement in mitigation and monitoring during planning and implementation). The purpose of an SIA report is to provide baseline information regarding the social environment and to identify possible social impacts that may come about as a result of a project. The report highlights the most likely associated social impacts to occur from the proposed project and provides methods to aim towards emphasizing positive impacts and avoiding, reducing or mitigating negative identified impacts.

1.2. Terms of Reference

The main aim of a SIA is to assess the potential social impacts that may arise from the proposed development and to recommend the most suitable mitigation/enhancements measures from a social perspective. The purpose of the study is:

- » to provide baseline information describing the social environment affected by the proposed development;
- » to identify, describe and assess possible social risks / fatal flaws and social impacts that may come about as a result of the proposed development (in terms of the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project); and
- » to suggest ways in which these impacts can be mitigated or enhanced, aiming at maximising opportunities and avoiding and or reducing negative social impacts, including cumulative impacts.

1.3. Specialist Details

Candice Hunter is a SIA specialist with a Master's degree in Environmental Management and an advanced certificate in SIA from the University of Johannesburg. The report has been reviewed by Dr Neville Bews, an independent external SIA specialist with a PhD in Sociology and over 10 years of consulting experience in the field of SIA.

1.4. Declaration of Independence

A signed declaration of independence Candice Hunter of Savannah Environmental is attached in Appendix A.

1.5. Project Overview

Project background and description:

A cluster is a group of related business that are located in the same area for mutual benefit. These businesses tend to be interconnected and focus on similar industries. The prospectus is based on a feasibility study commissioned by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism and conducted by the consultancy Redflank. The feasibility study concludes that the creation of an industrial cluster in the Northern Cape will benefit cluster companies and have a positive impact on job creation and economic development in the Northern Cape.

The Cluster is an industrial park planned for Kuruman. The Cluster will be anchored around steel manufacturing while allowing for other related industries to

be located in the Cluster. The Cluster will focus on the manufacturing component of the minerals beneficiation value chain. The Cluster will consist predominantly of small, medium and micro-sized Enterprises (SMME) and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), with an increasing number of larger firms over time. These enterprises could possibly be of a light, medium or heavy industrial nature. It is planned that phases 1 to 3 three will mainly consist of light to medium industries. Heavy industries will only be considered in phase 4, with the expansion of the Cluster.

Any entity or company (CMF) planning to be located within the Metals Industrial Cluster will be required to make provision for the specific infrastructure that would be required for the operation of that specific entity, and the undertaking of its own permits and authorisations in terms of the legal requirements would be required.

The cluster will be driven by a Cluster Management Company (CMC). The CMC will be the entity responsible for managing and operating the Cluster and the focus will be:

- » Marketing the Cluster and assisting market CMFs
- » Establishing, maintaining, and operating shared cluster infrastructure, facilities and services
- » Playing a role in establishing, maintaining, and extending institutional and knowledge linkages

Incentives will be offered to Cluster Member Firms (CMFs) and will include shared infrastructure, facilities and services, as well as access to funding. The Cluster will include basic infrastructure that will be required for the establishment of the development. The basic infrastructure to be constructed includes:

- » Buildings (warehousing, administrative buildings, skills development centre, student accommodation etc.);
- » Access roads including main access to the Cluster and internal access roads;
- » Landscaping;
- » Parking;
- » Fencing;
- » Infrastructure relating to bulk services including electricity, water, sewage and waste water; and
- » Security.

Locality and size:

The proposed Metals Industrial Cluster will be located within the whole extent of Portion 6253 of Erf 1, located ~2km south east from the town of Kuruman and Wrenchville, ~1km to the north east. A council resolution passed by the GSLM in

August 2014 has confirmed the allocation of 47 hectares of a portion of ERF 1 for use by the Cluster. The proposed site falls under the jurisdiction of the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality within the greater John Taola Gaetsewe District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The Cluster will be located along the N14 highway east of Kuruman, near the Kuruman country club turn off. The proposed Cluster will be divided into different phases as reflected in table 4.

Table 4: Hectares per phase in the Cluster

Phases	Hectares (ha)	Purpose of the land	Facilities
Phase 1	7ha	The land set out for Phase 1 will serve as the enabler for the development of the initial phase.	This phase will include shared facilities, such as warehousing; a testing centre; administration buildings etc.; incubator and development facilities; and phase 1 security; parking; landscaping and roads.
Phase 2	12.4ha	The land for Phase 2-4 will be used for future development to accommodate additional CMFs, facilities and other services.	These phases will expand on Phase 1. More CMFs will locate in the cluster, which will lead to a higher demand for existing or additional facilities. The shared facilities, such as warehousing; and the incubator facilities will be upgraded or expanded upon. Similarly, Phase 1 security; parking; landscaping and roads will be expanded to accommodate expansion throughout Phase 2-4.
Phase 3	13.3ha		
Phase 4	14.3ha		

Construction and Operation Phase:

The entities or companies (Cluster Member Firms - CMFs) who will be locating within the Cluster is not known at this point and will only be identified at a later stage. However, the average number of the different types of CMF's and the expected employment opportunities is provided in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Number of Cluster Member Firms (CMFs)

Industry Sector	Avg. Jobs	Short Term (2 years) Phase 1	Medium Term (6 years) Phase 2	Long Term (20 years) Phase 3
Micro Businesses	8	4	20	47
Small Businesses	30	3	18	41
Medium Businesses	100	2	5	12

Large Businesses	500	1	2	5
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The initial set up and establishment of the Cluster basic infrastructure will take approximately 12-18 months. Thereafter Phase 1 (Short term 0-2 years with 10 CMFs) will be implemented. Table 6 below indicates how many employment opportunities will be created per phase and CMF.

Table 6: Number of employment opportunities per phase and per business/ industry type

Industry (CMFs) / Phases	Short- Term Phase 1	Medium-Term Phase 2	Long-Term Phase 3	Total average employment opportunities per industry type
Micro Businesses	32	160	376	568
Small Businesses	300	540	1230	2070
Medium Businesses	200	500	1200	1900
Large Businesses	500	1000	2500	4000
Total average employment opportunities per phase	1032	2200	5306	8538

Other socio-economic values are known and are expected to be associated with the development of the Metals Industrial Cluster:

- » infrastructure relating to bulk services including electricity, water, sewage and waste water;
- » capital expenditure value of about 800 million at the completion of the project;
- » the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster is expected to generate an annual income of approximately R300 million;
- » approximately 60% of the employment opportunities will be available for unskilled labourers. New skilled / semi-skilled employment opportunities are expected to be created and will comprise approximately 40% of the workforce;
- » the expected value to be generated in terms of the employment opportunities during the lifespan of the development is R20.2 billion and R4.04 billion over 10 years;
- » approximately 40% of employment opportunities generated will accrue to the previously disadvantaged individuals;

- » education and skills transfer are the primary drivers of the Cluster. A hybrid working model shall be established that enables:
 - a) member firms to utilise the Cluster training and incubation workshops for existing work packages or projects.
 - b) the Cluster Training and Development Centre to utilise selected member firms' facilities and equipment for special training needs.
- » accommodation will be offered to students enrolled in the Skills Development Centre, including students from the Assmang Technical College (located to the north, not yet constructed). The purpose of the student accommodation and residences in the Cluster is to offer students close accommodations to training and incubator facilities.

The proposed project plan includes the development of the cluster in multiple phases spaced over a 20-year time horizon after the initial establishment / set up. The time scale (4 Phases) will be as follows:

- » Phase 1: year 0-2
- » Phase 2: year 3-6
- » Phase 3: year 7-20
- » Phase 4: beyond 20 years

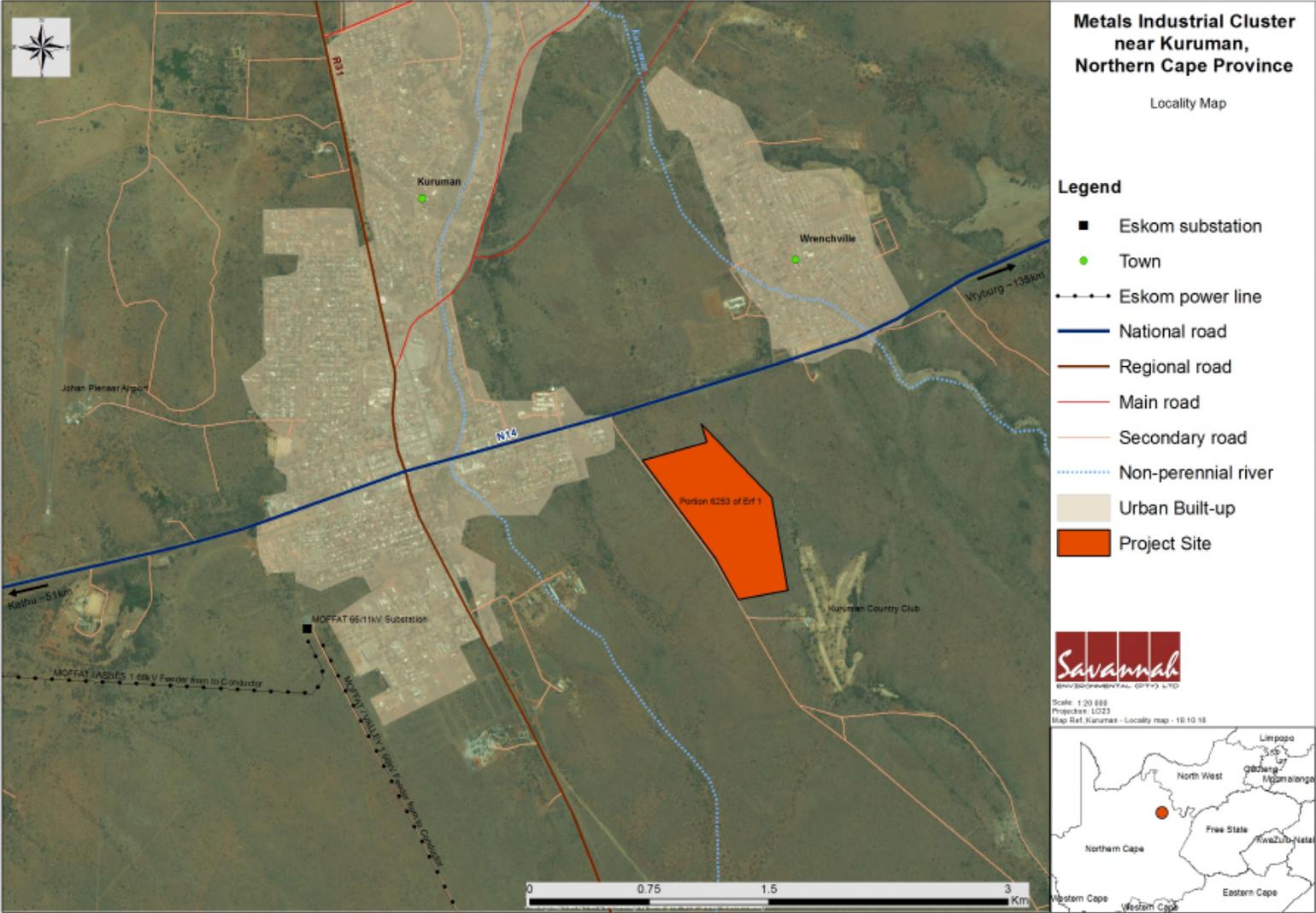


Figure 1: Location of the proposed Kuruman Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman, Northern Cape



Figure 2: Layout of the proposed Kuruman Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman, Northern Cape

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

2.1. Approach to Study

The main aim for the social impact assessment process is to determine the social impacts that may arise from the proposed development. The approach used for the SIA study is based on the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Guidelines for SIA (February 2007). These guidelines are based on the international best practice. The key objectives in the SIA process include:

- » describing and obtaining an understanding of the proposed development (type, scale, location), the communities likely to be affected, and determining the need and scope of the SIA;
- » collecting baseline data on the current social environment and historical social trends;
- » identifying and collecting data on the SIA variables and social change processes related to the proposed intervention. This requires consultation with affected individuals and communities;
- » assessing and documenting the significance of social impacts associated with the proposed project;
- » assessing the project (including any feasible alternatives) and identifying potential mitigation and enhancement measures; and
- » developing an Environmental Management Plan.

2.2. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are defined as “any group or organisation which may affect or be affected by the issue under consideration” (UN, 2001: 26). These may be direct or indirect stakeholders and may include organisations, institutions, groups of people or individuals, and can be at any level or position in society, from the international to the national, regional, or household level (Farnke & Guidero, 2012). Stakeholders are those who need to be considered and whose participation and support are crucial to achieving the success of project goals.

Stakeholder analysis involves identifying the key participants in the project. The first step in the process is the identification of stakeholders and it involves determining who the project stakeholders are, and their key grouping and sub-groupings (IFC, 2007). Identifying stakeholders that are directly and indirectly affected by the project is important to determine who might be affected and in what way. The key stakeholders in the proposed project have been identified, grouped / sub grouped and described (as per Ilse Aucamp SIA methodology & Aucamp et al, 2011) in figure 3 below. There are immediate, direct and indirect areas of influence to the proposed development. Affected stakeholders are sensitive social receptors that may potentially be affected by the proposed

development; this relates to the locations of sensitive receptors. A sensitive receptor is an area or structure sensitive to a predicted social impact. Potentially sensitive receptors that might be impacted by the proposed development include farming activities, dwellings and other sensitive properties such as schools, hospitals, places of worship and other community facilities.

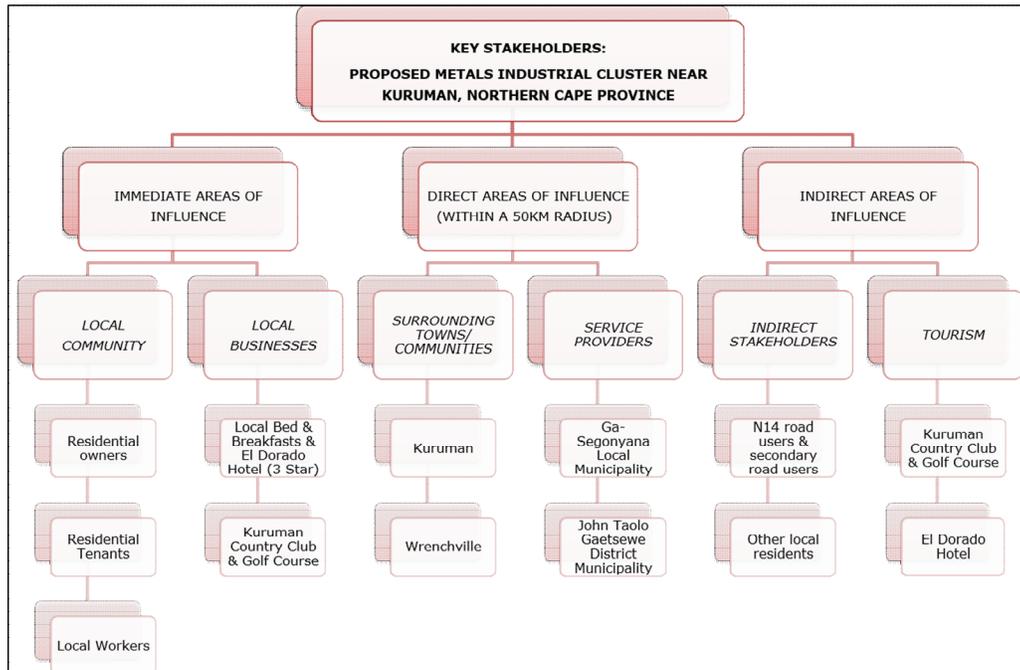


Figure 3: Key stakeholders associated with the proposed development

A description of each of the stakeholders' groups in relation to the proposed development is discussed in the section below:

- » *Local community* - grouped into three categories, namely- residential owners, residential tenants and local workers. Residential owners include people who own the land and reside on the land and or make a living from their properties. Residential tenants are people who rent the land for residential purposes and / or work purposes for income. Lastly the local workers, people who work and may also live in the nearby area. Nuisance impacts, in terms of noise dust and increased traffic, may negatively impact the local community.
- » *Local Businesses* - there are potentially vulnerable local businesses / activities in the study area. Impacts that may arise include theft and disruptions from an increase in workers and in-migrants in the immediate area, as well as dust and noise impacts affecting business activities (during the construction and operation phase).
- » *Surrounding towns / affected communities* - the proposed site is located within the urban edge of the Kuruman town. Kuruman is the closest town to the proposed site, Wrenchville is located approximately ~1km north east.

Residents in these towns may be positively and/or negatively affected by the proposed development. Employment opportunities will be available with the construction and operation of the proposed development and it is probable that some of the labour will be sourced from the local area; this will be a positive impact for the local community. They may also be negatively impacted by nuisance impacts (increased noise, dust and traffic) associated with proposed Cluster development.

- » *Service providers* - the major service providers which will be affected by the project include the district and local municipalities (Ward 1) and local businesses in the area. The municipality will absorb a number of social impacts (positive and negative), which may relate to a marginal influx of people coming into the area, since they will be responsible to deliver services to people residing within their municipal area. There are a number of local businesses in the area that could benefit from the proposed development in terms of an increase in demand for goods and services.
- » *Stakeholders outside the direct area of influence* - there are a number of stakeholders that reside outside the direct area of influence but who may be marginally affected by the project. These include N14 and the local gravel road users on a frequent basis as part of their daily or weekly movement patterns. Construction vehicles and trucks will be utilising these roads during the construction and operation phase, which will increase the traffic, create traffic disruptions and may increase the wear and tear on these roads.

2.3. Data Collection

Primary and secondary data sources were utilised to inform the study in aid of the objectives of the study. Effective consultation with stakeholders is important to understand the concerns and requirements of affected communities and ensuring their participation in the formulation and refinement of the project design. Consultations were of critical importance in gaining insights into the key social issues and concerns of communities and other stakeholders, and in aiding the development of potential strategies for addressing these impacts. Primary data sources for the SIA included the following:

- » a site visit was undertaken on Tuesday 26 April 2016. Observations were made while on site and within the study area;
- » meetings were arranged and held with key representative stakeholders, both directly and indirectly affected to collect primary social data (refer to table 7);
- » Stakeholders that were unable to meet were briefed over the phone on the background of the project, an overview of the environmental assessment process was provided and provided the stakeholder with an opportunity to discuss any social issues / concerns / questions with the proposed development.

- » A project specific questionnaire was developed and utilised for the semi-structured meetings (refer to minutes of meetings in Appendix B). These meetings formed the basis of the primary data collection and assisted with the gathering of baseline information as well as establishing the stakeholders' perceptions, interests and concerns on the proposed development.

Table 7: Stakeholder consultation schedule

Meeting	Details	Notes
Tuesday 26 April 2016		
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Ward Councillor Ward 1 Name: Floris Petrus Byleveld	Date: Tuesday 26 April 2016 Time: 08:30 – 09:30	<i>Meeting Address:</i> Cnr of Voortrekker and School Street, Kuruman
Kuruman Country Club & Gold Course Name: Dan Leach	Date: Tuesday 26 April 2016 Time: 14:00 – 15:00	<i>Meeting Address:</i> Vryburg/Kuruman Road
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Municipal Manager Name: GE Ntefang Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Town Planner Name: B Choche El Dorado Hotel Owner of Hotel Name: Cornie de Jager Northern Cape Department of economic Development & Tourism Chief Director: Trade & Sector Development Name: D Martin Northern Cape Department of economic Development & Tourism Director: Trade & Sector Development Name: Y Gqabaza	Date: Tuesday 16 August 2016 Time: 09:00 – 10:30	<i>Meeting Address:</i> El Dorado Hotel, Main Road, Kuruman
Wrenchville Ward Councillor (ward 13)	Date: Monday 5 August 2016	<i>Telephone Discussion</i>

Name: Barend Eiman	Time: 17:00 - 17:30	
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Secondary data, mostly collected by means of a desktop study, was gathered and analysed for the purpose of the study. The following documents were examined:

- » project maps;
- » a desktop aerial study of the affected area through the use of the latest version of Google Earth Pro 2016;
- » the scoping report – to ensure that all the issues have been addressed at the EIA stage of the process;
- » the Kuruman stakeholder database;
- » the 2011 South African Census Survey and the Local Government Handbook;
- » planning documentation such as District Municipality (DM) Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as well as the Local Municipality (LM) IDPs and policies;
- » relevant guidelines, policies and plan frameworks, as outlined in Section 3 of this report;
- » other similar specialist studies and relevant information where there have been cross-cutting issues, such as the EIAs undertaken for previous industrial developments in the Northern Cape Province and other parts of South Africa; and
- » literature reviews of social issues associated with industrial developments.

Information that was relevant to the project was identified and assessed from these sources within the context of the pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed project. The evaluation of the social impacts involved the assessment of both quantitative and qualitative data and the use of professional judgement. Quantitative data collected through national sources or local level interviews is assessed and analysed with sociological techniques (refer to figure 4). However, qualitative data collected using the same methodology is more open to interpretation. In addition, what is a major impact to one person, one household or one community may be a minor impact to another according to specific personal circumstances. Hence, the results do not lend themselves easily to being ranked or assessed in exactly the same way as environmental data.

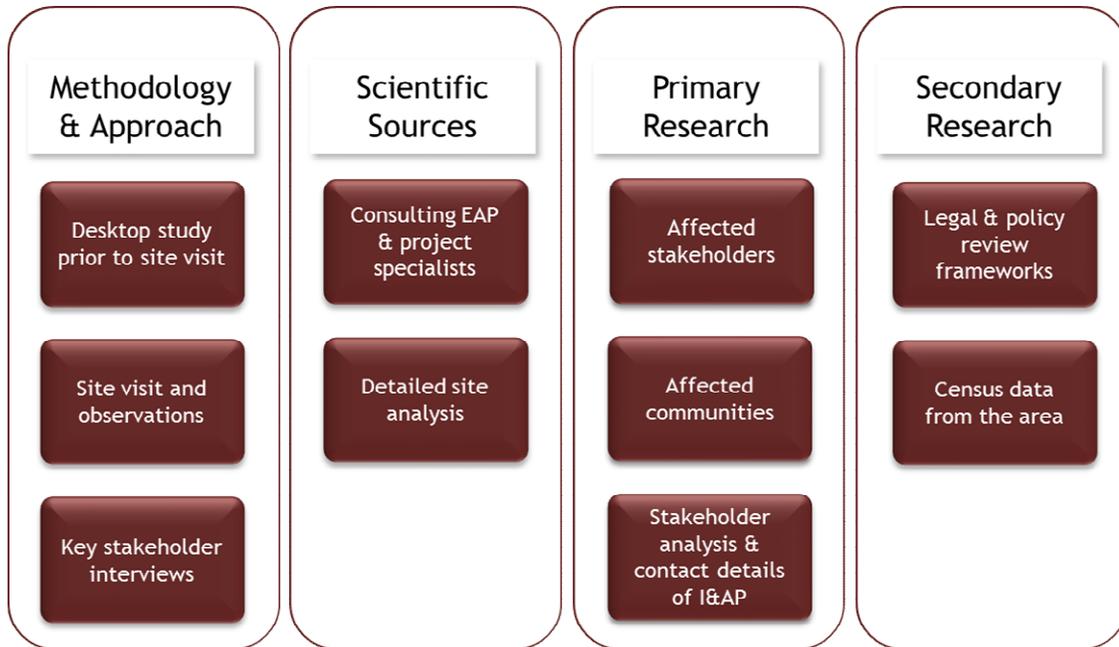


Figure 4: Research methodology and sources diagram

2.4. Public Participation Process

The Public Participation Process (PPP) played an important part in the EIA process. The process of stakeholder disclosure consultation is an ongoing overarching requirement that applies to the entire SIA process, and where possible, the PPP and SIA processes have been integrated. Effective consultation with stakeholders is important to understand the concerns and requirements of affected communities and ensuring their participation in the formulation and refinement of the project design. Relevant stakeholders are informed about the proposed project and thereafter are able to register and participate in the environmental impact assessment process. The communications during the PPP and written submission of comments have been reviewed and issues raised through this process have been incorporated into the SIA where relevant. The PPP involves raising awareness of the proposed development by providing information about the proposed project to all interested and affected parties and providing an opportunity for these parties to raise any issues and/or concerns regarding the project. Consultations were of critical importance in gaining insights into the key environment and social issues and concerns of communities and other stakeholders, and in aiding the development of potential strategies for addressing these impacts.

2.5. Impact Evaluation Method

This section provides an overview of the method used to identify and evaluate the social impacts for the construction and operation phases of the Cluster. The main

objective is to determine the social risks and opportunities, and positive and adverse impacts of the Cluster. The methodology below allows for the evaluation of the overall effect of a proposed activity on the social environment. This includes an assessment of the significant direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The significance of social impacts is to be assessed by means of the criteria of extent (scale), duration, magnitude (severity), probability (certainty) and direction (negative, neutral or positive). A scoring system was utilised to allow the assessment to be subjective.

The **nature** of the impact refers to the causes of the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.

Extent (E) of impact

Local (site or surroundings) - Regional (provincial)

Rating = 1 (low) to 5 (high).

Duration (D) rating is awarded as follows:

Whether the life-time of the impact will be:

- » Very short term – up to 1 year: Rating = 1
- » Short term – >1 – 5 years: Rating = 2
- » Moderate term – >5 – 15 years: Rating = 3
- » Long term – >15 years: Rating = 4
 - » The impact will occur during the operational life of the activity, and recovery may occur with mitigation (restoration and rehabilitation).
- » Permanent – Rating = 5
 - » The impact will destroy the ecosystem functioning and mitigation (restoration and rehabilitation) will not contribute in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

Magnitude (M) (severity):

A rating is awarded to each impact as follows:

- » Small impact – the ecosystem pattern, process and functioning are not affected.
Rating = 0
- » Minor impact – a minor impact on the environment and processes will occur.
Rating = 2
- » Low impact – slight impact on ecosystem pattern, process and functioning.
Rating = 4
- » Moderate intensity – valued, important, sensitive or vulnerable systems or communities are negatively affected, but ecosystem pattern, process and functions can continue albeit in a slightly modified way.
Rating = 6
- » High intensity – environment affected to the extent that the ecosystem pattern, process and functions are altered and may even temporarily cease.

Valued, important, sensitive or vulnerable systems or communities are substantially affected.

Rating = 8

- » Very high intensity – environment affected to the extent that the ecosystem pattern, process and functions are completely destroyed and may permanently cease.

Rating = 10

Probability (P) (certainty) describes the probability or likelihood of the impact actually occurring, and is rated as follows:

- » Very improbable – where the impact will not occur, because of either design or historic experience.

Rating = 1

- » Improbable – where the impact is unlikely to occur (some possibility), either because of design or historic experience.

Rating = 2

- » Probable - there is a distinct probability that the impact will occur (<50% chance of occurring).

Rating = 3

- » Highly probable - most likely that the impact will occur (50 – 90% chance of occurring).

Rating = 4

- » Definite – the impact will occur regardless of any prevention or mitigating measures (>90% chance of occurring).

Rating = 5

Significance (S) - Rating of low, medium or high. Significance is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above where:

$$S = (E+D+M) *P$$

The **significance weighting** should influence the development project as follows:

- » Low significance (significance weighting: <30 points)

If the negative impacts have little real effects, it should not have an influence on the decision to proceed with the project. In such circumstances, there is a significant capacity of the environmental resources in the area to respond to change and withstand stress and they will be able to return to their pre-impacted state within the short-term.

- » Medium significance (significance weighting: 30 – 60 points)

If the impact is negative, it implies that the impact is real and sufficiently important to require mitigation and management measures before the proposed project can be approved. In such circumstances, there is a reduction in the capacity of the environmental resources in the area to

withstand stress and to return to their pre-impacted state within the medium - long-term.

- » High significance (significance weighting: >60 points)
The environmental resources will be destroyed in the area leading to the collapse of the ecosystem pattern, process and functioning. The impact strongly influences the decision whether or not to proceed with the project. If mitigation cannot be effectively implemented, the proposed activity should be terminated.

2.6. Limitations and Assumptions

The following assumptions and limitations were relevant:

- » The 2011 Census is the most recent source of official statistics and this has been used for generating a lot of the information provided in the baseline profile of the study area. In addition to this, the latest District and Local Municipality policies and plans were utilised in generating information. While the data does provide useful information, it should be noted that this data may now be out of date to some degree and may no longer accurately reflect the current socio-economic profile;
- » This study was done with the information available to the specialist at the time of executing the study, within the available timeframes. The sources consulted are not exhaustive, and additional information which might strengthen arguments, contradict information in this report, and/or identify additional information might exist. The specialist did try to take an evidence-based approach in the compilation of this report and did not intentionally exclude scientific information relevant to the assessment;
- » A limited amount of finalised project details from the project developer means that some of the actual project projections may be higher or lower than estimated in this report; and
- » It was assumed that the motivation for, planning and feasibility study of the project were undertaken by the developer with integrity, and that information provided to date by the project developer, the independent environmental assessment practitioner and the public participation consultant was accurate.

3. LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

A review of the policy environment provides valuable insight into the government's priorities and plans. The review of the relevant planning and policy documents was undertaken as a part of the SIA process. The key documents reviewed included:

National Policies:

- » The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
- » The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- » National Development Plan 2030

Provincial Policies:

- » Northern Cape Provincial Development and Resource Management Plan / Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) (2012)
- » Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) (2011)
- » Northern Cape Provincial Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy (2009)

Local and District Policies:

- » John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2019)
- » Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality IDP (2015-2016)

The legislative and policy context plays an important role in identifying and assessing the potential social impacts associated with a proposed development. In this regard a key component of the SIA process is to assess the proposed development in terms of its suitability with regards to the key planning and policy documents. A brief overview of the most relevant policies, plans and guidelines, in relation to the proposed development are discussed in this section below.

3.1. National Policies

Any project contributing to the objectives mentioned within the national policies discussed briefly below could be considered strategically important for the nation. A brief review of the most relevant national policies is provided below.

3.1.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) has been adopted as the supreme law of the country and forms the foundations for a democratic society in which fundamental human rights are protected. In terms of the environment, Chapter 2 Section 24 states that everyone has a right:

(a) "To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and

(b) To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;*
- ii. promote conservation; and*
- iii. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”*

Chapter 7 defines the role of local government in its community. Five objectives of local government are described in Chapter 7 Section 152:

- » to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- » to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- » to promote social and economic development;
- » to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- » to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matter of local government.

The Constitution outlines the need to promote social and economic development. An SIA is a requirement for sustainable development as it assesses the social impacts associated with development and aims towards safeguarding people's future well-being. The proposed development aims to increase the economic opportunities of the area by providing more job opportunities for the local community.

3.1.2. The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)

NEMA is the legislation setting out the framework for environmental management in South Africa. The Act promotes cooperative environmental governance and establishes principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment. An overarching principle in Chapter 1 emphasises that development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

The EIA Regulations (Government Notices R982-985 of December 2014) define an environmental impact assessment as 'the process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information that is relevant to the consideration of that application'. The SIA aims to fulfil these requirements by providing all social information relevant to the consideration of the project.

3.1.3. National Development Plan 2030

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. Given the complexity of national development, the plan sets out a number of interlinked priorities, some of which include:

- » Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment and greater labour absorption.
- » Focusing on key capabilities of people and the state.
- » Building a capable and developmental state.

Enabling milestones include:

- » Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- » Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- » Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial gender and disability makeup.
- » Increase the quality of education.
- » Provide affordable access to quality health care.
- » Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- » Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- » Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- » Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- » Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.

The National Development Plan aims to provide a supportive environment for growth and development, while promoting a more labour-absorbing economy. The proposed development will assist in creating jobs and stimulating the local economy

3.2. Provincial Policies

A brief review of the most relevant provincial policies is provided below. The proposed development is considered to align with the aims of these policies, even if contributions to achieving the goals therein are only minor.

3.2.1. Northern Cape Provincial Development and Resource Management Plan / Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) (2012)

As part of the development planning process that underlies the formulation of the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). The PSDF not only gives effect to national spatial development priorities but it also sets out a series of provincial, district and local development priorities for the space economy of the Northern Cape.

The Northern Cape PSDF is premised upon and gives effect to the following five strategic objectives of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD 2011-2014):

- » enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation;
- » sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently;
- » towards green economy;
- » building sustainable communities; and
- » responding effectively to climate change

The Northern Cape PSDF also discusses economic development and that it typically responds to the availability of environmental capital (e.g. water, suitable agricultural soil, mining resources etc.) and infrastructural capital (e.g. roads, electricity, bulk engineering services etc.); over time this has resulted in the distinct development regions and corridors. The proposed development area falls within the Spatial Plan Category (SPC) E - industrial area (See figure 5). A key challenge of the Northern Cape is to broaden and unlock the opportunities presented by the availability of natural resources. Industrial activities, whether large- or small-scale, have the potential to stimulate economic diversification and development in the Province.

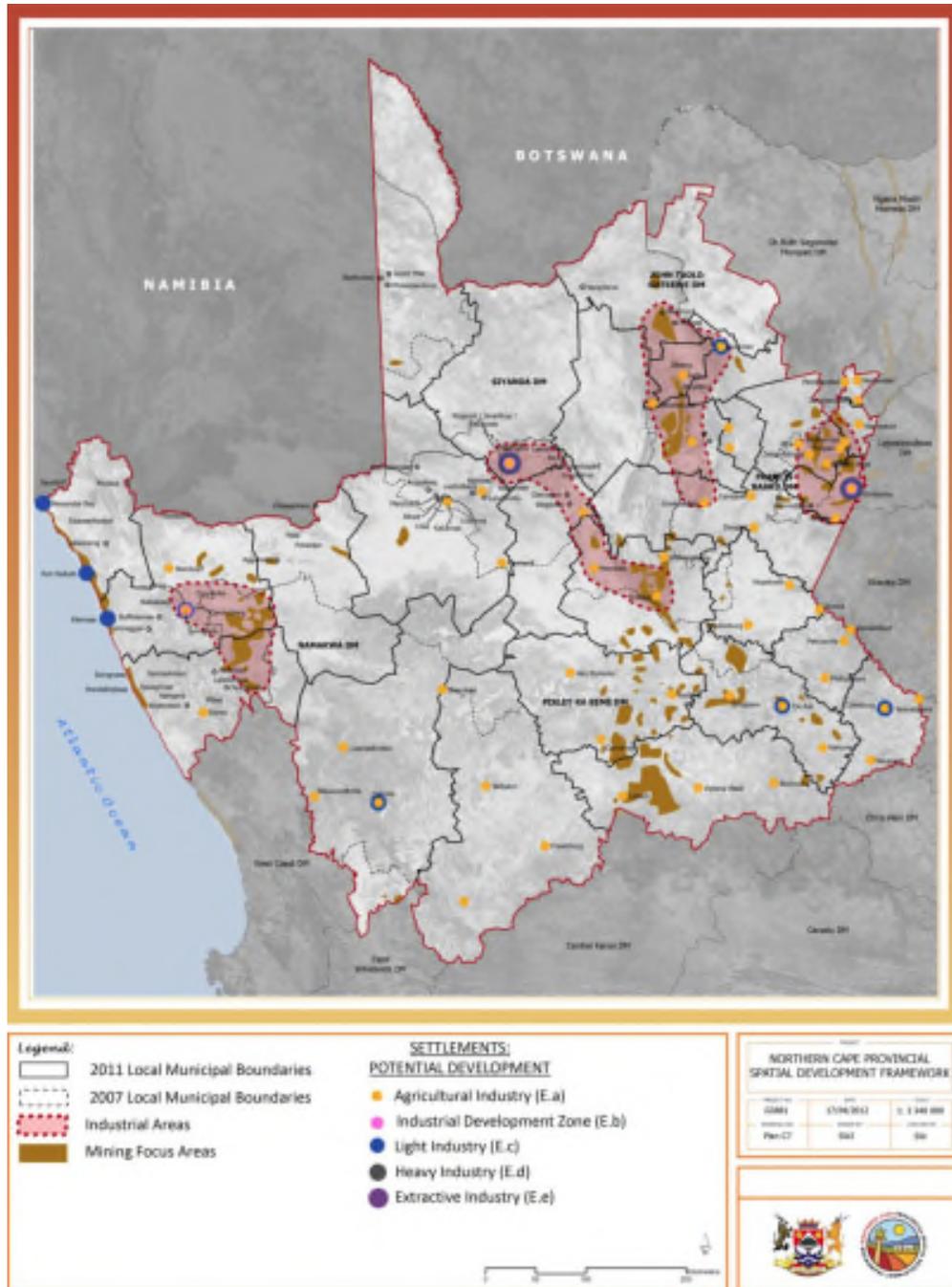


Figure 5: Spatial Plan for SPC E: Industrial Areas (Source: Northern Cape PSDF 2012)

3.2.2. Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) (2011)

The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) sets the tone for development planning and outlines the strategic planning direction in the Province. Planning for the promotion of economic growth and social development

lies at the core of the Government's responsibility to provide a better life for the nation. It is essential to ensure that planning is integrated across disciplines, coordinated within and between different planning jurisdictions and aligned with the budgeting processes of national, provincial and local government. The core purpose of the Northern Cape PGDS is to enable stakeholders from public and private sectors, together with labour and civil society, to determine a plan for sustainable growth and development of the Northern Cape. The main objectives set by the Northern Cape PGDS for development planning in the Province are as follows:

- » promoting growth, diversification and transformation of the provincial economy;
- » poverty reduction through social development;
- » developing requisite levels of human and social capital;
- » improving the efficiency and effectiveness of governance and other development institutions; and
- » enhancing infrastructure for economic growth and social development.

The Northern Cape PGDS aims at building a prosperous, sustainable, growing provincial economy to eradicate poverty and improve social development. The proposed development will contribute to growth and development of the Province by expanding the economic base, diversifying the economy and creating employment opportunities, which will contribute towards reducing poverty.

3.2.3. Northern Cape Provincial Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy (2009)

The Northern Cape Local Economic Development (LED) strategy is intended to build a shared understanding of LED in the Province and put into context the role of local economies in the provincial economy. It seeks to mobilise local people and local resources in an effort to fight poverty. The Northern Cape LED strategy investigated the options and opportunities available to broaden the local economic base of the Province in order to promote the creation of employment opportunities and the resultant spin-off effects throughout the local economy. Areas of opportunity include:

- » Livestock products
- » Game farming
- » Horticulture
- » Agriculture
- » Ago-related industries
- » Tourism
- » Manganese and iron Ore
- » Beneficiation of minerals
- » Renewable energy

The purpose of the LED is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and quality of life for all. The LED provides local municipalities with leadership and direction in policy making, in order to administer policy, programmes and projects, and to be the main initiator of economic development programmes through public spending. The proposed development has the opportunity to broaden the local economic base and promote the creation of employment opportunities as well as local economy spin-off effects.

3.3. District and Local Municipal Policies

These strategic policies at the district and local level have similar objectives for the respective areas, namely to accelerate economic growth, create jobs, uplift communities and alleviate poverty. The proposed development is considered to align with the aims of these policies, even if contributions to achieving the goals therein are only minor.

3.3.1. John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2019)

Section 152 of the Constitution, 1996, stipulates as the core objects of local government to:

- » provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- » ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- » promote social and economic development;
- » promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- » encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

The JTGDM objectives (priorities) are aligned to six Key Performance Areas (KPA) for local government. The following have been identified as long-term strategic objectives of the JTGDM, based on its role as a district municipality:

KPA 1: Basic Services and Infrastructure:

- » to provide road and transport services
- » to provide bulk water and sanitation services
- » to provide adequate housing to the residents of the district
- » to develop community facilities
- » to promote employee wellness
- » to provide municipal health services to the communities of the district
- » to monitor the quality of water in the district
- » to provide food quality/safety control services
- » to monitor waste management systems, refuse, health care waste, hazardous waste and sewage
- » to frequently survey health premises

- » to manage communicable disease outbreaks (excluding immunisations)
- » to monitor the prevalence of vectors
- » to control environmental pollution
- » to manage disposal of the dead
- » to promote awareness of health risk factors
- » to provide disaster management services

KPA 2: Local Economic Development (LED)

- » to promote local economic development
- » to facilitate optimal participation of partners in the economic growth initiatives of the district
- » to facilitate the coordination of CRDP
- » to promote employment opportunities in the district
- » to facilitate increased led capacity in the district
- » to enhance tourism development and promote the district as a preferred tourism destination
- » to facilitate availability of land for economic development

KPA 3: Good Governance & Public Participation

- » to review and report IDP implementation progress against predetermined objectives
- » to foster and promote good inter-governmental relations
- » to govern municipal affairs
- » to improve public participation
- » to ensure legal compliance
- » to manage risks to the municipality
- » to promote ethical behaviour
- » to promote the interests and rights of targeted groups – women, children, youth, disabled, elderly
- » to promote moral regeneration in the district
- » to achieve a clean annual audit outcome
- » to promote good governance
- » to promote financial viability
- » to contribute to good intergovernmental relations

KPA 4: Spatial Development and Integrated Development Planning

- » to implement the spatial planning and land use management act (spluma)
- » to ensure effective strategic integrated sustainable development planning in the district

KPA 5: Institutional Transformation and Development

- » to provide integrated human resource service
- » to provide adequate opportunities for the development of employees and councillors
- » to provide equitable employment opportunities for all
- » to promote sound labour relations
- » to provide ICT services
- » to ensure that legislative and policy systems are in place

- » to provide effective administrative support services
- » to provide records management services
- » to provide auxiliary services

KPA 6: Financial Viability and Management

- » to enhance the financial viability of the municipality
- » to ensure that the municipality is SCOA compliant
- » to ensure that the municipal assets are properly safeguarded

The IDP aims at promoting local economic growth and social development in order to provide a better life for the communities. The proposed development will provide employment opportunities and contribute in assisting the District Municipality in achieving local economic development.

3.3.2. Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2015-2016)

The current vision of the GSLM is “*an integrated Municipality that is committed to the creation of a better life through sustainable development for the people of Ga-Segonyana*”. The Municipality strives to epitomize this at all times by endeavouring to:

- » Involve its communities in the affairs of decision-making about basic service delivery, local economic development and the manner in which the municipality is managed;
- » Emphasise care and human dignity in its interaction with its communities; and
- » Constantly attempt to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of its administration and the activities in which it engaged itself in order to render services.

Section 152 of the Constitution, 1996, stipulates the core objects of local government as the following:

- » To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- » To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- » To promote social and economic development;
- » To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- » To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

The Ga-Segonyana Municipality places these objects at the core of all its operations, programmes and projects, and has therefore, in compliance with the National Government’s vision for local government, structured its activities according to the following five key performance areas:

Objectives of the Constitution, 1996	Municipal Key Performance Areas
To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities	Good Governance and Public Participation
To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government	
To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner	
To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment
To promote a safe and healthy environment	
To promote social and economic development	Local Economic Development (including job creation)

The GSLM focus is on economic and social development and service delivery. The proposed development will contribute to economic and social development through employment opportunities and business opportunities in the local area which will contribute towards reducing the poverty levels in the GSLM.

3.4. Conclusion

The findings of the review of the relevant policies and documents pertaining to the proposed development are supported at a national, provincial, and local level, and that the proposed Cluster will contribute towards the various targets and policy aims in a positive manner. The proposed Cluster will contribute towards the Provincial, District and Local Policy aims through meeting LED targets in terms of creating employment opportunities in the area, promoting economic development in the region, increasing the skills capacity of local community members and stimulating economic growth through local procurement. The author of this SIA is therefore of the opinion that the establishment of the proposed Cluster is supported by the policies and planning documents reviewed in Section 3 of this SIA, on all levels of Government.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The proposed study area for the Metals Industrial Cluster falls under the jurisdiction of the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality (GSLM) within the greater jurisdiction of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGDm) in the Northern Cape Province. The industrial cluster will be located within the whole extent of Portion 6253 of Erf 1, located ~2km south east from the town of Kuruman, and will have a development footprint of 47ha in extent. The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the current socio-economic situation within the Northern Cape Province, GSLM and JTGDm. It is essential to develop a better understanding of the socio-economic performance as a background to the development of the industrial cluster. The data presented in this section has been largely derived from the IDPs, the most recent (2011) Census, as well as the local government handbook 2012. Overall, this section will provide a brief overview of the study area; from a regional – local context (which includes the baseline description of the local social environment) to site context and surrounding land use context (which includes the land use character of the immediate area of influence).

4.1. Regional Context

4.1.1. Northern Cape Province

The vast and arid Northern Cape is by far the largest Province in South Africa, taking up nearly a third of South Africa's land area. The area covers 372 899km², which is 30.5% of South Africa's total area. However, the Northern Cape has the country's smallest population with a little over 1 million people (population 1 145 861), which is 2.2% of South Africa's population, and an extremely low population density of three people per square kilometre. Just over half of the population speak Afrikaans (53.8%), with other languages being Setswana (33.1%), isiXhosa and English. The capital of the Northern Cape is Kimberley, located on the Province's eastern border. Other important towns are Kuruman, the centre of the karakul sheep and dried fruit industries, and the most northerly wine-making region of South Africa, Springbok, located in the heart of the Namaqualand spring flower country, and De Aar, the hub of the South African railway network.



Figure 6: Location of the Northern Cape Province in South Africa (Source: Local Government Handbook, 2012)

4.1.2. John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

The JTGDM is situated in the Northern Cape Province and is bordered by (1) the Siyanda and Francis Baard District Municipalities to the south and west; (2) The North West Province (Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality) to the east and northeast; and (3) Botswana to the northwest (refer to figure 7). Administratively, the JTGDM comprises three Local Municipalities: (1) The Gamagara Local Municipality; (2) The Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality; and (3) The Joe Morolong Local Municipality. JTGDM is the second smallest district in the Northern Cape, occupying only 6% of the Province (27 293 km²). The JTGDM comprises of 186 towns and settlements of which the majority (80%) are villages in the Joe Morolong Municipality. The JTGDM has an established rail network from Sishen South and between Black Rock and Dibeng. It is characterised by a mixture of land uses, of which agriculture and mining are dominant economic sectors. The district holds potential as a viable tourist destination and has numerous growth opportunities in the industrial sector. The main cities and towns in the JTGDM include: Bankhara-Bodulong, Deben, Hotazel, Kathu, Kuruman, Mothibistad, Olifantshoek, Santoy and Van Zylsrus.

According to the Mineral Beneficiation Cluster Feasibility Study and Business Plan the JTGDM has the following characteristics;

- » the 2nd largest contributor to the Province's mining industry
- » major minerals mined – manganese, iron ore, tiger's eye and crocidolite
- » location of two of South Africa (SA's) most important iron ore mining operations – Kumba Sishen and Assmang Beeshoek mines
- » produces most of the manganese ore in SA especially in Hotazel
- » has Jasper and Suglith deposits in Kuruman and Hotazel respectively



Figure 7: Location of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District municipality in the Northern Cape (Source: Local Government Handbook, 2012)

4.2. Local Context

4.2.1. Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality

The GSLM is found under the JTGDM (previously Kgalagadi District Municipality), and is situated in the Northern Cape Province. The GSLM was established in 2000 through the amalgamation of Kuruman and Mothibistad Municipalities. The municipality consists of 33 residential areas of which 20% is constituted of urban and peri-urban areas and 80% is rural areas. The area is also administered through a traditional authority system with two paramount chiefs and headmen.

The municipality covers an area of 4 491km². The CBD of the municipality is situated in Kuruman and residential areas of the municipality are within the 80km radius, with the population estimated at 93 652 (Census, 2011). The municipality is divided into 13 wards with 13 Ward Councillors and 12 Proportional Representative Councillors. Council seating is located in Kuruman. All rural residential areas are administered by the Traditional Authorities. These areas do not obtain title deeds because they are not formalised. There are two Paramount Chiefs representing the Batlharo Ba-ga Motlhwane and the Batlhaping Ba-ga Jantjie in the municipal council. This dynamic administration process marks the challenge in the general development and planning of the municipality. As such the two administrations are claiming to be working together, sprawling development in the rural areas which is not aligned to municipal development plans. These challenges create a strain on the municipal resource planning and allocation. The main towns include Bankhara-Bodulong, Kuruman and Mothibistad. The GSLM economy contribution to the JTGD economy is approximately 38.4%. The dominant economic contributors within the local Ga-Segonyana Local Economy:

- » Mining –32.3%
- » Trade –15.0%
- » General government services –14.0%
- » Finance and Business Services –13.9%
- » Community, personal and social services –12.0%

Kuruman is situated on the N14, on the Namaquari route, forming part of the main route between Gauteng and Namibia and Cape Town via Upington. This route is growing in popularity because of the unspoiled nature and the wide variety of tourist attractions found on the route. Tourist attractions in or near Kuruman in the GSLM include:

- » **The Eye of Kuruman:** located in the centre of the town (located approximately ~800m south west from the proposed site), the Eye of Kuruman is a spring in the town of Kuruman in the province of Northern Cape. It is the largest known natural spring in the southern hemisphere.
- » **Kuruman Country Club:** located 200m south east from the proposed site and comprises a 9-hole golf course and Country Club that is owned by the GSLM.
- » **Moffat Mission:** The Kuruman Moffat Mission is in Seodin, just outside of the town of Kuruman (approximately ~6km north west from the proposed site). The great, fabled church at Moffat Mission was once the largest building on the high veld. The Moffat Mission comprises the original homestead, the foundations of a schoolroom (dating back to 1829) and the Moffat Church.
- » **Wonderwerk Cave:** located in the GSLM, ~45km south of Kuruman / proposed site, Wonderwerk Cave, is an archaeological treasure that preserves a record of human activity spanning almost two million years. The Wonderwerk Cave Research Project is an international collaboration brought

together to explore this spectacular site as well as other, early archaeological sites in the region including those around the town of Kathu and the Hutton Sands at Canteen Kopje on the Vaal River.

- » **Boesmanggat Sinkhole:** Boesmanggat is a natural sinkhole on the farm Mount Carmel, located approximately 55km South of Kuruman in the GSLM on the Danielskuil road. The sinkhole was formed when underground water dissolved the dolomite rocks above. Now Boesmanggat (sometimes referred to by its English translation, Bushman's Hole) offers a glimpse into the watery world below.



Figure 8: Location of the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality within the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (Source: Local Government Handbook, 2012)

General baseline characteristics and challenges of the GSLM are as follows (Census, 2011 & GSLM IDP 2015/2016):

- » the GSLM has a population of ~93 652 which is 29% of the total population of the JTGD. The GSLM has the largest population size when compared to other local municipalities under JTGD;
- » it is clear that the trend in the GSLM area is towards a growing population. This is largely attributable to the mining activities in the area. This movement of people is predominantly from the municipal jurisdiction area of the Joe Morolong Local Municipality;

- » of the ~93 652 population, about 52% are female, while 48% are male;
- » in the GSLM there are approximately ~26 816 households with an average household size of ~3.4 persons per household. Of the ~26 816 households in GSLM approximately 81% live in formal dwellings;
- » only 24.7% of the total population of GSLM resided in urban areas;
- » Africans constitute more than 87% of the population in the municipal area. Together with the Coloured population, almost 95% of the population of the area could be regarded as historically disadvantaged. This reality must be reflected in the manner in which the municipality plans and prioritise service delivery and economic opportunities;
- » the most spoken language in the GSLM is Tswana (79.2% of the population);
- » the Economically Active Population (EAP) (individuals that are aged 15-64 that are either employed or actively seeking employment) accounts for 63.2% of the entire population. This emphasises the importance of local economic development initiatives to create employment opportunities for jobseekers;
- » the population aged 0–14 years comprise 32.5% of the population and those aged 65 years and above accounts for 4.3% of the entire municipal population;
- » the dependency ratio is the number of individuals that are below the age of 15 and over the age of 64, that are dependent on the EAP. The dependency ratio in the GSLM comprises 36.8% of the population;
- » there are low levels of literacy amongst the members of the community. The level of education influences growth and economic productivity of a region. In the GSLM 9.7% of the population have no schooling, 23.6% have completed matric and only 9.9% of the population have higher education. This means that majority of the population have a low-skill level and would need employment in low-skill sectors;
- » unemployment is rife in the local municipality. The municipality's unemployment rate is high at 33.7%;
- » households that have either no income or low income fall within the poverty level (R0- R38 200 per annum) accounts for 64.2%. A middle-income is classified as earning between R38 201 - R307 600 per annum. Approximately 31.8% of the households earn a middle income and 4.1% of households earn a high income that is classified as earning R307 601 or more per annum. A high percentage of household income falls within the poverty level. The high poverty level has social consequences such as not being able to pay for basic needs and services;
- » approximately 80% of the population have access to electricity. Approximately 23.4% of households within the municipality have access to a flush toilet. Approximately 44.2% of the population are using a pit toilet without ventilation. 63.9% of the municipal households have their own

refuse dump and 17.6% have the disposal removed by the municipality. Lastly approximately 87.8% of households have access to piped (tap) water. This is further emphasised by the fact that the main development needs in the municipality lies in the rural areas. The service delivery profile of GSLM area is still largely based on traditional patterns of development and under-development, although enormous progress has been made since 1994 to ensure access to basic services to the most vulnerable sections of the population;

- » the economy of the municipality is reliant on the mining, agriculture, tourism and commercial sectors in and around Kuruman town. Rapid mining development lead to extreme pressure on resources planning and allocation in that these developments do not allow for thorough assessment of availability of resources like the availability of water, electricity, waste management, sanitation and other municipal services. The GSLM depends on underground water supply for its domestic, agricultural and commercial demand and use; and
- » mining and agriculture remain the core economic activities in the municipal area, and attract a lot of job-seekers. There is a constant increase in the population, which cause severe pressure on infrastructure and the service capacity of the Municipality.

The greatest social problems in the GSLM are illiteracy, poverty and lack of basic service infrastructure. The income distribution is distorted in the GSLM to the disadvantage of the less economically secured people, who also represents the majority of the municipal area. Poor households are a result of a lack of wage income, either due to unemployment or low-paying jobs. Access to basic services such as electricity, toilets and piped water is also closely correlated with poverty.

4.2.2. Direct area of influence

The proposed development may affect the major service providers which include the local municipality and local businesses in the area. The local municipality that will be directly impacted by the proposed development will be the GSLM. The municipality will absorb a number of social impacts (positive and negative), especially impacts related to an influx of people, since they will be responsible to deliver services to people residing within their municipal area. Negative dimensions of impacts such as an influx of jobseekers into the area could put pressure on the provision of basic services and poverty level. However, it is assumed that on allocation of the land for occupancy by the Cluster, the local municipality would have taken service delivery needs into consideration since they are the owners of the property and would be aware of the proposed development.

The proposed development will however, contribute towards social and economic development through enabling skills development and training in order to empower individuals and promote employment creation within the local area. The development would mainly focus on economic benefits to the area and introduce a new industry into the local economy. There are a number of local businesses in the area that could benefit from the proposed development in terms of an increase in demand for goods and services (positive impacts).

4.2.3. Indirect areas of influence

The indirect areas of influence extend to all areas that will be indirectly affected by the proposed development. There are a number of stakeholders that reside outside the direct area of influence but who may be affected by the proposed development. These include N14 road users, that utilise the road on a frequent basis as part of their daily or weekly movement patterns. Construction vehicles and trucks will be utilising these roads during the planned phases which will increase the traffic and may increase the wear and tear of the roads. The proposed development may also have an indirect effect on the town's local residents; with a possible influx of in-migrants and growth in the local economy.

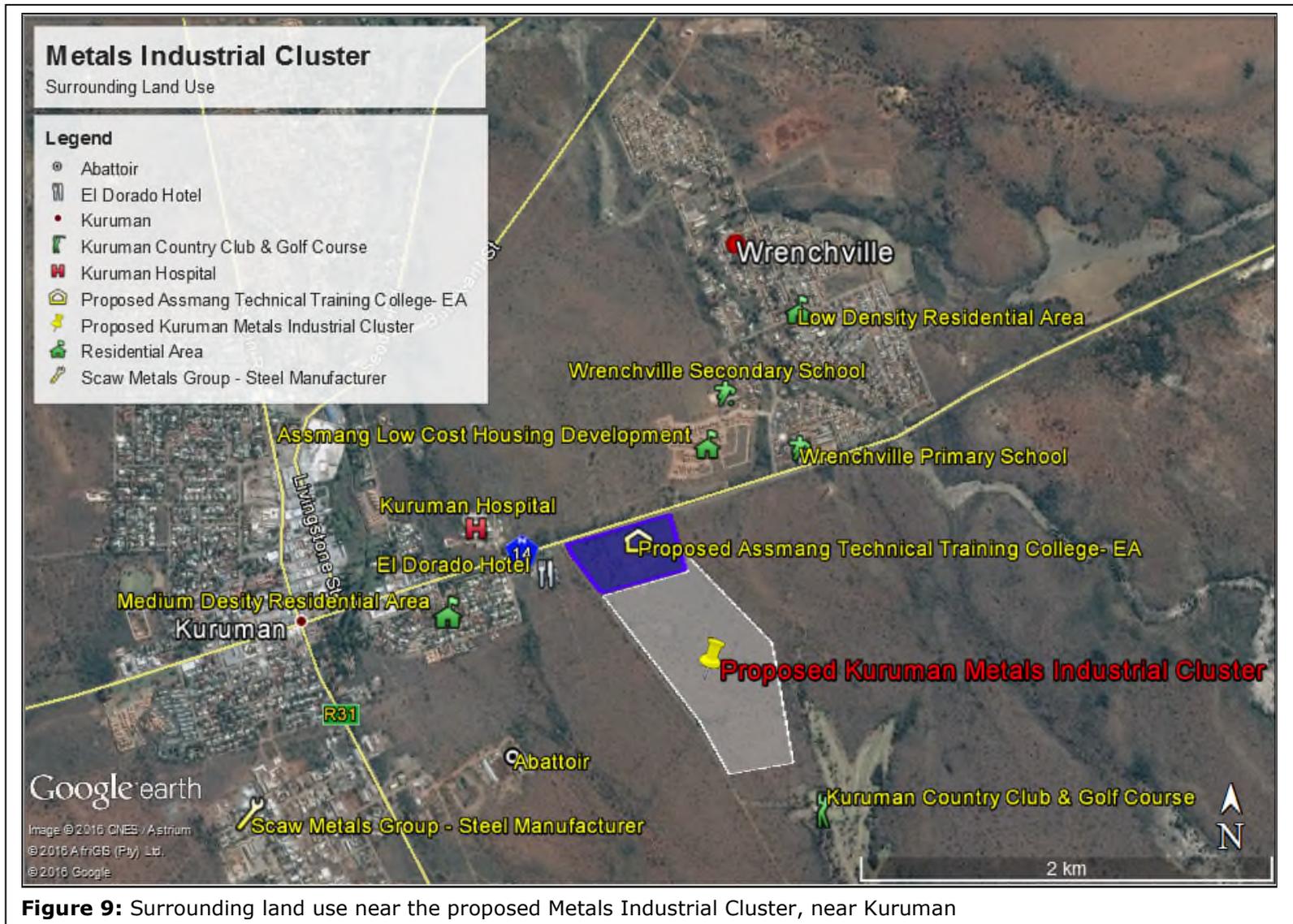
4.3. Immediate area of influence

The immediate area of influence includes the site and adjacent areas. This section will describe the land use characteristics of the immediate area of influence. The proposed Metals Industrial Cluster will be located within the extent of Portion 6253 of Erf 1 in the urban edge of Kuruman, 2km south east from the centre town of Kuruman, and will have a development footprint of 47ha in extent (see figure 9). Kuruman is surrounded by a number of mines that is considered as the economic lifeblood of the region. The majority of the land surrounding the proposed study area comprises vacant land. The following prominent features and land use features occur within a 500-1000m radius of the proposed development site:

- » the Kuruman Country Club and Golf Course located approximately 200m south east from the proposed site. The Country Club is owned by the GSLM.
- » the residential area of Kuruman starts approximately 250-450m west from the proposed Cluster site boundary. Kuruman CDB is approximately 2km north west from the proposed site and is a town with 13 057 inhabitants in the Northern Cape. The town is widely known as 'the fountain of Christianity' in Africa, or the 'Oasis of the Kalahari', due to the flowing springs of *Die Oog* (the Eye of Kuruman); located 800m west from the proposed site.
- » the proposed Assmang Technical Training College is planned to be located directly adjacent to the Cluster (see figure 9), to the north of the proposed

site (Environmental Authorisation has been received for the College). The Metals Industrial Cluster will offer accommodation to students from the Assmang Technical College and students enrolled in the Skills Development Centre which is to form part of the Cluster.

- » the El Dorado Hotel is a three-star hotel located 250m north west of the proposed site. The Hotel is situated on the N14 main road that passes through Kuruman and offers 73 en-suite rooms. El Dorado Hotel has an a la carte restaurant that serves breakfast and dinner to guests and is also open to the public. Four conferencing facilities are available that cater for all group sizes up to 200 people.
- » the N14 national road is located 300m north of the proposed site.
- » Kuruman Hospital is located approximately 600m north west of the site boundary.
- » Wrenchville residential area and schools, are approximately 1km to the north-east of the site boundary.
- » Assmang Low Cost Housing Development is located 800m north of the proposed site. The main objective of the residential developments in Kuruman, was to provide approximately 130 new houses and related infrastructure for mine employees residing in Kuruman.
- » Kuruman industrial area is located approximately ~800m west from the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster (Figure 9 below illustrates where the abattoir is located and where the Scaw Metals Group - Metals Manufacturer is located).
- » there are a few community members that reside in shacks on the impacted site and utilise the land for informal grazing activities. Other than these informal activities taking place on the land, the land is vacant and is owned by the local municipality and is currently zoned as an "undermined zone".



5. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section provides a detailed description and assessment of the potential social impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman.

5.1. Construction and Operation Phase

Benefits and/or impacts associated with the construction and operation phase of the Cluster project could have long-term effects on the surrounding social environment. The Cluster will consist of large, medium, small and micro sized entities. The number of Cluster Member Firms (CMFs) is expected to increase over time. A key consideration with regards to the CMFs is how the Cluster will attract and retain entities related to the industrial sector, as well as other sectors. The time scale and number of CMFs for which the Cluster is expected to transition over the years is as follows:

- » Cluster start-up / establishment - the initial start-up and establishment of the Cluster will take approximately 12-18 months. Incentives to be offered to Cluster Member Firms (CMFs) that will be implemented include shared infrastructure, facilities, and services, as well as access to funding. Shared infrastructure will include a common boundary fence, security checkpoint, utility connection points, and road infrastructure within the Cluster. CMFs will have access to shared manufacturing and warehousing facilities (e.g. machining and design facilities, shared warehouse) as well as to supporting facilities (e.g. on-site canteen, banking agencies, recreational centre). CMFs will also have access to shared services (including wireless network, marketing and linkages).
- » Phase 1 - this is the establishment phase and the short-term phase that will be 0-2 years. During the short-term there will be 10 metal businesses in the Cluster - approximately 4 micro, 3 small, 2 medium and 1 large business.
- » Phase 2 - medium term phase will be 3-6 years. During the medium-term there will be 45 metal businesses in the Cluster - approximately 20 micro, 18 small, 5 medium and 2 large businesses.
- » Phase 3 - long term phase that will be 7-20 years. During the long-term there will be 105 metal businesses in the Cluster - approximately 47 micro, 41 small, 12 medium and 5 large businesses.
- » Phase 4 - this phase is planned to cater for expansion beyond the 20-year timeframe planned for the 3 phases; with the option to extend for another 40 years. It is unknown at this stage the estimated number of employment opportunities that will be available in Phase 4 as well as type of entities that will be locating within the Cluster during this phase.

An increasing portion of this Industrial Cluster will become occupied as the development expands from 10 companies in the short-term to 105 companies in the long-term. The Cluster will consist predominantly of SMME and SME companies, with an increasing number of large firms over time.

5.1.1. Direct employment and skills development

Each phase of the Cluster will require a workforce and therefore direct employment will be generated. The proposed Cluster will create employment opportunities for the local community. The nearest town to the study area within the GSLM is Kuruman, located ~2km north west of the proposed site. The other two towns in the GSLM include, Wrenchville, (located 1km north east of the proposed site), Mothibistad (located ~10km north east of the proposed site) and Bankhara-Bodulong (located ~7km north west of the proposed site). There is a large economically active population in search of employment opportunities in the impacted local municipality (GSLM). It is estimated that during each phase the following number of employment opportunities will be created:

- » **Cluster start-up / establishment** - it is estimated that approximately ~500 employment opportunities will be created.
- » **Phase 1 (short term – 0 to 2 years)** - it is estimated that approximately ~1032 employment opportunities will be created.
- » **Phase 2 (medium term- 3 to 6 years)** - it is estimated that approximately ~2200 employment opportunities will be created.
- » **Phase 3 (long term – 7 to 20 years)** - it is estimated that approximately ~5306 employment opportunities will be created.
- » **Phase 4** - this phase is planned to cater for expansion beyond the 20-year timeframe planned for the 3 phases. It is unknown at this stage what the number of employment opportunities will be in Phase 4, however, it is estimated that if this phase is an extension of the existing three phases then it is anticipated that the total number of employment opportunities created for the three phases will continue, which will be approximately ~8538 for the extended 40 years in phase 4.

In terms of skills requirements, it is expected that approximately 60% of the employment opportunities will be available for unskilled labourers. New skilled / semi-skilled employment opportunities are expected to be created and will comprise approximately 40% of the workforce. The expected current value of the employment opportunities during the first 10 years is approximately R4.04 billion. The expected value to be generated in terms of the employment opportunities during the lifespan of the development is R20.2 billion. The percentage of the value to be generated in terms of the employment opportunities that will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals is expected to be approximately 40%. The injection of income into the area in the form of wages will represent an

opportunity for the local economy and businesses in the area to grow and develop.

The GSLM is characterised by high levels of unemployment and poverty. The unemployment rate is at 33.7% which is significantly high in relation to the provincial unemployment level at 27.4%. There will be significant job opportunities available for low skilled (construction, security and maintenance workers) and semi-skilled workers, which can be sourced from the local area and communities. Construction workers could be sourced from the local towns in the GSLM, such as Kuruman, Wrenchville, Mothibistad and Bankhara-Bodulong. It could be expected that some of the workers from outside the local area would form part of the construction team. Local labour should be sourced from within the local municipality first (GSLM) and if need be, extend the search to the district municipality. Adverse impacts could occur if a large in-migrant workforce is employed and brought in during the phases (culturally different migrants would also contribute to social conflicts).

It is important for the CMFs to demonstrate a commitment to local employment targets in order to maximise the opportunities and benefits for members of the local community. The CMC will be strong driving force behind the Cluster, particularly in the early stages of the Cluster's life and will be responsible for managing and operating the Cluster. It is therefore important that the CMC ensures that local employment targets are met by the CMFs. The CMFs are likely to appoint an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor who will hire the necessary employees.

A primary drive of the Cluster is education and skills transfer. Although the focus is on technical trades, specifically related to the industrial sector, the Cluster shall also offer business and management courses. Courses shall range from long-term qualifications to short one-day certificate courses. The purpose is to offer training and up skilling to employees of CMFs and other workers in the region. A plan for on the job training (OTJ) will be implemented and undertaken across all trades.

Skills training for local community members has the opportunity to develop local employee potential. This is crucial to long-term development of skills and education in the area. This will accelerate the positive benefits and impacts of the development and skills capacity on the local economy.

Table 8: Impact assessment on direct employment opportunities and skills development

Construction and Operation Phase										
Nature: The creation of employment opportunities and skills development opportunities for the country and local economy										
	START-UP / ESTABLISHMENT		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment
Extent	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Moderate term (3)	Moderate term (3)	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Minor (2)	Low (4)	Low (4)	Low (4)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (6)	High (8)	High (8)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)
Significance	Low (28)	Medium (35)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (48)	Medium (60)	Medium (60)	High (75)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A									
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A									
Can impacts be enhanced	Yes									
Enhancement measures:										
» Employ local contractors that are Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) compliant										
» Adopt a local employment policy to maximise the opportunities made available to the local labour force (sourced from Kuruman, Wrenchville and within the GSLM)										
» The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of women										
» Training and skills development programmes should be initiated throughout the phases										

» A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed from the local community. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the phases.

Residual impacts

- » Improved pool of skills and experience in the local area
- » Economic growth for small-scale entrepreneurs

During each phase the positive impact of employment opportunities and skills development will differ as follows:

- » Start-up / Establishment Phase – the positive impact is considered to be local and regional in extent, temporary in duration, of minor intensity, and definite with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is of medium significance.
- » Phase 1 - the positive impact is considered to be local and regional in extent, short in duration, of low intensity, and definite with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is of a medium significance.
- » Phase 2 - the positive impact is considered to be local and regional in extent, short in duration, of low intensity, and definite with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is of medium significance.
- » Phase 3 – the positive impact is considered to be local and regional in extent, moderate in duration, of moderate intensity, and definite with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is of medium significance.
- » Phase 4 – the positive impact is considered to be local and regional in extent, long in duration, of high intensity, and definite with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is of high significance.

5.1.2. Economic multiplier effects

There are likely to be opportunities for local businesses to provide services and materials for different phases of the proposed development, the local services sector will also benefit. It is important that a fair and equal opportunity is provided when allowing local service providers to tender for work, and that the Municipality is involved throughout the process.

Cluster Service Providers (CSPs) will be public and private sector institutions that provide services to CMFs. Such public sector institutions will include a satellite office for the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA) based in the Cluster, which would be responsible for providing business advisory services to CMFs. Private sector service providers will offer technical or business services. It is important that local SMMEs have preferential access to such opportunities. Technical service providers will include the following:

- » waste management;
- » skills development centre;
- » hazardous waste management;
- » testing centre;
- » special services;
- » special processes;
- » design services;
- » specialised repair and maintenance services.

The Cluster will consist of small, medium and micro sized technical service providers. SMME business service providers will include the following:

- » Security Services
- » Garden Services
- » IT Service Providers
- » Scrap Management
- » Financial Services
- » Supermarket
- » Food Court
- » Medical and Clinic Services
- » Car Wash & Valet
- » Facility Maintenance
- » Road Maintenance
- » Painting
- » Marketing Agency
- » Office Supplies
- » Travel Agency
- » Conference Centre
- » SEDA Office
- » Funding Services Office

- » Transportation
- » Coffee Shops
- » Signage

The site is located near the town of Kuruman. Given the relative proximity of the site to Kuruman and Wrenchville, limited on-site accommodation is envisaged to be required. Off-site accommodation in the nearest towns would be required for contract workers and certain employees for the construction and operation stage of each phase. The economic multiplier effects from the use of local goods and services opportunities will be a positive impact for the local community. In terms of business opportunities for local companies, expenditure during the various phases will create business opportunities for the regional and local economy. The increase in demand for new materials and services in the nearby area will stimulate local business and local economic development. There is likely to be a direct increase in industry and indirect increase in secondary businesses.

Also the injection of income into the area in the form of wages will represent an opportunity for the local economy and businesses in the area. Through the stimulation of employment and income, creation of new demand within the local and regional economies is expected. With increased income comes additional income for expenditure on goods and services supplied. The intention is to maximise local labour employment opportunities, which is likely to have a positive impact on local communities and have downstream impacts on household income, education and other social aspects. The implementation of the enhancement measures below can increase the opportunities for the local area.

Table 9: Economic multiplier effects impact assessment

Construction and Operation Phase										
Nature: Significance of the impact from the economic multiplier effects from the use of local goods and services										
	START-UP / ESTABLISHMENT		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment	Without enhance-ment	With enhance-ment
Extent	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Moderate term (3)	Moderate term (3)	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Minor (2)	Low (4)	Low (4)	Low (4)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (6)	High (8)	High (8)
Probability	Probable (3)	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)	Highly probable (4)
Significance	Low (21)	Low (28)	Low (27)	Medium (36)	Low (27)	Medium (36)	Medium (36)	Medium (48)	Medium (45)	Medium (52)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A									
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A									
Can impacts be enhanced	Yes									
Enhancement measures:										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A local procurement policy should be adopted by the developer and EPC contractor to maximise the benefit to the local economy. » Where feasible, the developer should create a database of local companies, specifically Historically Disadvantaged (HD) which qualify as potential service providers (e.g. construction companies, waste collection companies, security companies etc.) prior to the commencement of the tender process for construction contractors; these companies should be notified of the tender process and invited to bid for project-related work where applicable. 										

» Goods and services should be sourced from the local area as much as possible; engage with local authorities and business organisations to investigate the possibility of procurement of construction materials, goods and products from local suppliers where feasible.

Residual impacts

» Improved local service sector, growth in local business

During each phase the positive impact of multiplier effects from local procurement will differ as follows:

- » Start-up / Establishment Phase – the positive impact is considered to be local - regional in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and highly probably with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 1- the positive impact is considered to be local - regional in extent, short in duration, of low intensity, and highly probably with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is assessed to be of medium significance.
- » Phase 2 – the positive impact is considered to be local - regional in extent, short in duration, of low intensity, and highly probably with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is assessed to be of medium significance.
- » Phase 3 – the positive impact is considered to be local - regional in extent, moderate in duration, of moderate intensity, and highly probably with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is assessed to be of medium significance.
- » Phase 4 – the positive impact is considered to be local - regional in extent, long in duration, of high intensity, and highly probably with enhancement measures implemented. The benefit is assessed to be of medium significance.

5.1.3. In-migration of people (non-local workforce and jobseekers)

The in-migration of people to the area as either non-local workforce and/or economic seekers could result in pressure on economic and social infrastructure on the local population. The influx of people into the area, could lead to a temporary increase in the level of crime, cause social disruption and put pressure on basic services and pressure on the local population such as rise in social conflicts and change in social dynamics. Adverse impacts could occur if a large in-migrant workforce, culturally different from the local indigenous group, is brought in during the development. The high unemployment rate (33.7%) and expectations of job creation is already a source of competition among locals and could be exacerbated through outsiders coming into the area resulting in conflict. Such influx could also result in increased pressure on social infrastructure such as existing community infrastructure, social services, municipal services, accommodation, health facilities, transport facilities, basic services and so forth. The GSLM's availability of basic services to meet the current needs of the local population is strained due to a lack of infrastructure required. This places tremendous strain on the environment and the local municipality. There is an available workforce in the GSLM. Therefore, it is not considered to be necessary to bring in additional low-skilled and semi-skilled people from outside, as the GSLM population could fulfil the majority of the lower and semi-skilled employment opportunities and requirements that arise.

The degree to which societies are disrupted largely depends on the level of local employment achievable and in the case of this project a significant portion of the workforce is expected to be sourced locally and the overall number of outsiders coming into the area during each phase is likely to be improbable and would not be significant to cause great disruption to the area.

Table 10: Assessment of impacts from influx of in-migrants

Construction and Operation Phase										
Nature: Added pressure on economic and social infrastructure and increase in social conflicts during the different phases as a result of an in-migration of people										
	START-UP / ESTABLISHMENT		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Moderate term (3)	Moderate term (3)	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Small (0)	Low (4)	Minor (2)	Low (4)	Minor (2)	Moderate (6)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (18)	Low (8)	Low (24)	Low (12)	Low (24)	Low (12)	Medium (33)	Low (18)	Medium (36)	Low (20)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes									
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No									
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes									
Mitigation measures:										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A 'locals first' policy should be advertised for employment opportunities, especially for semi and low-skilled job categories. Enhance employment opportunities for the immediate local area; Kuruman, Wrenchville and other towns within the GSLM. A local employment policy must also be adopted to maximize the opportunities available to the local labour force » Tender documents should stipulate the use of local labour as far as possible » Recruitment of temporary workers at the gates of the development should not be allowed. A recruitment office with a Community Liaison officer (that's been 										

appointed from the local community) should be established in a nearby town to deal with jobseekers
» A security company is to be appointed and appropriate security procedures to be implemented
» Implement procedures for the control and removal of loiters at the proposed site
» A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed from the local community. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the process
Residual impacts
Possibility of outside workers remaining in the area after development is completed and subsequent pressures on local infrastructure and services.

During each phase the negative impact of in-migrants of labourers or jobseekers will differ as follows:

- » Start-up / Establishment Phase - the impact is considered to be local - regional in extent, short in duration, of small intensity, and improbably with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 1 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 2 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 3 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, moderate in duration, of low intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 4 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, long in duration, of low intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.

5.1.4. Impacts on daily living and movement patterns (traffic & nuisance impacts)

An increase in traffic due to construction and operation vehicles and heavy vehicles could create disruptions and safety hazards for current road users. Increased traffic due to vehicles and heavy vehicles could cause disruptions to road users and increase safety hazards. Vehicular / trucking transport will be utilised to deliver project components, equipment to the proposed site, as well as allowing for the distribution of the products manufactured via the N14 national (primary) road and the Kuruman Country Club turn off (secondary road). The Kuruman Country Club turn off is an unnamed serviced secondary tarred road that is currently in a poor condition with potholes and in need of maintenance. The secondary road currently has a low frequency use and is primarily utilised by local people residing in the area or people commuting to the Kuruman Country Club. This road would require initial repair, and on-going maintenance. The use of local roads and transport systems may result in increased road deterioration and congestion.

There will be an increase in the movement of people during the different phases. Noise, vibrations, dust and visual pollution from vehicles and heavy vehicle traffic during the different phases could cause temporary disruptions in daily living, movement patterns and quality of life for local community members. There are residential areas located approximately 400m away from the proposed Cluster. Impacts associated with other industrial developments such as noise, dust and disruption to daily living are a potential concern for this development. Experience from establishments of other industrial developments indicate that the industrial Cluster will increase the risk of dust and noise being generated, which can in turn impact / disrupt adjacent areas. Sensitive social receptors within a 500m radius include:

- » The El Dorado Hotel (3-star hotel), located 250m north west from the proposed site. The Hotel is situated on the N14 main road that passes through Kuruman and offers 73 en-suite rooms, a swimming pool, safe parking and on site security. El Dorado Hotel has an a la carte restaurant that serves breakfast and dinner to guests and is also open to the public. Four conferencing facilities are available that cater for all group sizes up to 200 people. The manager / owner of the hotel raised the following concerns and issues at the Scoping Phase:
 - "There is an already existing industrial area which has not been used to its full potential. It does not make sense to build a new industrial area next to a hotel and golf course. There will be a lot of noise, trucks and dust during construction and operation which will negatively impact the hotel. There will also be light pollution at night. One of the main reasons guests come to the hotel is because it is quite and safe. The

- Cluster will also have a negative visual impact and an impact on the areas sense of place which will negatively impact the hotel”.
- As a result of the concerns raised by the El Dorado Hotel, a follow-up meeting was held on 16 August 2016. The attendees included the El Dorado Hotel representative, the Ga-segonyana Local Municipality Municipal Manger, the Local Municipality town planner, the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism Chief Director and the Director (Trade and Sector Development) and the Public Participation Consultant. The following was explained and agreed:
 - The existing industrial area had reached its capacity and could not extend further than the urban edge of the town of Kuruman. Therefore, a new location was required for the development of the Cluster.
 - The development will mainly include medium and light developments within the first three phases of the project, within only heavy development being included in phase 4. This is supported by the fact that the need for heavy development within the Local Municipality is low.
 - The El Dorado Hotel accepted the explanation and expressed support of the development.
 - » The Kuruman Country Club and Golf Course is located approximately 200m south west from the proposed site and raised the following issues:
 - “The secondary road off the N14 is used to access the golf club, this road is in poor condition and this will be the same road that will be utilised for the Cluster development. A lot of local farmers use this road as well and the road is currently deteriorating and is not maintained. The road will need maintenance. From the country clubs’ side, we have no issues with the development as it brings in employment opportunities and might also attract more people to the golf course. The only issues would probably be noise, dust and wear and tear on the secondary road off the N14. This road wasn’t built to support all the traffic that will come into the area. However, the project will have a positive impact on Kuruman and the surrounding local area and economy”.
 - The points raised by the Kuruman Country Club have been noted, and the condition of the access road considered in the planning. This would be required to be upgraded and maintained as part of the development of the Cluster.
 - » No issues were raised by community members of the town of Kuruman regarding the location, nature or extent of the Cluster.
 - » No issues were raised by community members of the Assmang low cost housing development in Wrenchville regarding the location, nature or extent of the Cluster.

The primary sources of noise during the different phases would be from the construction equipment and other sources of noise including vehicle/truck traffic commuting to the industrial cluster and operation of the CMFs. Noise levels can be audible over a large distance however are generally short in duration. Generation of dust would come from construction and operation activities as well as trucks/ vehicles driving on gravel roads. There are residential areas located near the proposed site as well as the student accommodation that will be located within the cluster. Nuisances such as dust and noise due to construction activities and an increase in the number of heavy vehicles in the area may result in a short-term impact. Dust control measures must be considered to reduce the potential for negative impacts. The potential impacts can be reduced by implementing mitigation measures.

Table 11: Assessment of impacts on daily living and movement patterns (nuisance and traffic impacts)

Construction and Operation Phase										
Nature: Increase in traffic disruptions, movement patterns and noise and dust pollution during the different phases of the Metals Industrial Cluster										
	START-UP / ESTABLISHMENT		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Moderate term (3)	Moderate term (3)	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Low (4)	High (8)	Moderate (6)	High (8)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (39)	Medium (33)	Medium (42)	Medium (36)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes									
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No									
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes									
Mitigation measures:										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Dust suppression measures must be implemented for gravel roads and ensuring that vehicles used to transport sand and building materials are fitted with tarpaulins or covers when travelling on roads » All vehicles must be road worthy and drivers must be qualified, obey traffic rules, follow speed limits and be made aware of the potential dust, noise and safety issues » Heavy vehicles should be inspected regularly to ensure their road safety worthiness » Roads and intersections (N14/R31 and the access road intersection to the site) must be maintained and improved as required » Provision of adequate and strategically placed traffic warning signs and control measures along the N14 to warn road users of the construction activities taking place. 										

Warning signs must be visible at all times
» Implement penalties for reckless driving for the drivers of heavy vehicles as a way to enforce compliance to traffic rules
» The developer and engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contractor's responsibility is to ensure roads utilised are either maintained in the present condition or upgraded if disturbed due to project activities
» A comprehensive employee induction programme must be implemented to cover land access protocols and road safety
» A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed from the local community. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the process
Residual impacts
None anticipated

During each phase the negative impacts on daily living and movement patterns will differ as follows:

- » Start-up / Establishment Phase - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of low intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 1 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and probable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 2 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and probable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 3 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, moderate in duration, of moderate intensity, and probable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of medium significance.
- » Phase 4 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, long in duration, of moderate intensity, and probable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of medium significance.

5.1.5. Safety and security impacts

The perceived decline of security during the development phases of the proposed project due to the influx of workers and/ or outsiders to the area, may have indirect effects, such as increased safety and security risk for neighbouring properties and damage to property, increased risk of veld fire, theft or crime. The perception exists that industrial and construction related activities (influx of jobseekers, and construction workers) is a contributor to increased criminal activities in an area. Safety and security impacts are a reality in South Africa, which need to be addressed through appropriate mitigation and management measures. There are sensitive social receptors in close proximity to the proposed site, this includes the El Dorado Hotel, and the nearby residential areas, and therefore there are safety and security risks on residential properties/assets. The El Dorado Hotel raised the issue of safety and security concerns with an industrial development taking place in close proximity to the Hotel. However, the information provided by the proponent states that shared infrastructure will include a common boundary fence, security checkpoint, intrusion control, access control and CCTV cluster monitoring in order to ensure proper security for CMFs. In Phase 1, security will be increased to match growth with the second phase being effectively securitised. In Phase 2 and 3, the full cluster will be effectively securitised, through expansion, renewal and upgrading of security systems, as required.

Table 12: Assessment of safety and security impacts

Construction and Operation Phase										
Nature: Increase in safety and security concerns / risks associated with the influx of people in the immediate during the different phases										
	START-UP / ESTABLISHMENT		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Moderate term (3)	Moderate term (3)	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Small (0)	Low (4)	Minor (2)	Low (4)	Minor (2)	Moderate (6)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (12)	Low (8)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (22)	Low (18)	Low (24)	Low (20)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes									
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No									
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes									
Mitigation measures:										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Working hours should be kept within daylight hours, and/or as any deviation that is approved by the surrounding landowners and local authorities » The perimeter of the Cluster site should be appropriately secured to prevent any unauthorised access to the site; the fencing of the site should be maintained throughout the construction and operations periods » Appoint a security company and appropriate security procedures and measures must be implemented » Access in and out of the site should be strictly controlled by a security company » Workers or students residing in the Cluster should be provided with identity tags and prohibit the access of unauthorised people to the site 										

- » Cluster Management Company (CMC) must ensure that open fires on the site for heating, smoking or cooking are not allowed except in designated areas
- » CMC must provide adequate firefighting equipment on site and provide firefighting training to selected staff
- » A comprehensive employee induction programme must be held, covering land access protocols, fire management and road safety. This must be addressed in the EMPr as the best practice
- » All vehicles must be road worthy and drivers must be qualified and made aware of the potential road safety issues and follow the speed limits
- » The CMC should have personnel trained in first aid on site to deal with smaller incidents that require medical attention
- » A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed from the local community as a grievance channel. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the process

Residual impacts

None anticipated

During each phase the negative impact of safety and security risks will differ as follows:

- » Start-up / Establishment Phase - the considered is assessed to be local in extent, short in duration, of small intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 1 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 2 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 3 - the impact is assessed to be local in extent, moderate in duration, of low intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 4 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, long in duration, of low intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.

5.1.6. Impacts associated with the student accommodation, residences on site and services

As part of the development plan, on-site accommodation will be offered to students enrolled in the Skills Development Centre in the Cluster, as well as students from the Assmang Technical College that is planned to be developed adjacent to the Metals Industrial Cluster (to the north) (the proposed Assmang Technical Training College has received Environmental Authorisation). All necessities, such as; sanitation, water, electricity, accommodation, catering etc. for these students residing in the student accommodation will be provided. The students will be living on site during Phase 1-4 of the Cluster. Phase 1 will offer students close accommodation to training and incubator facilities. Phase 2-4 will upgrade and / or expand on the accommodation facilities of the initial phase.

The Cluster will require bulk services such as water, sewage and waste water. The bulk services will increase over the planned phases. Electricity for the Cluster would need to be sourced either from Eskom or an off-grid solution. Information provided by the proponent indicates that an electricity supply agreement should be drawn up between Eskom and GSLM and the Cluster. Estimations of the water needs of the Cluster could vary significantly depending on the final Cluster design and business characteristics. A bulk water supply agreement should be drawn up between the relevant Water Services Authorities, the bulk Water Services Providers and the Cluster. A solid waste disposal, sewage and waste water treatment agreement should be drawn up between the relevant Local Municipality and the Cluster. Roads in the Cluster will connect buildings and other facilities as well as provide the entrance/exit within the Cluster. A roads network agreement should be drawn up between the GSLM and the Cluster.

Table 13: Assessment of impacts associated with the student accommodation and residences on site

Construction and Operation Phase										
Nature: Negative impacts associated with on-site student accommodation during the different phases of the development										
	START-UP / ESTABLISHMENT		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	N/A	N/A	Local (1)	Local (1)	Local (1)	Local (1)	Local (1)	Local (1)	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	N/A	N/A	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Short term (2)	Moderate term (3)	Moderate term (3)	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	N/A	N/A	Low (4)	Minor (2)	Low (4)	Minor (2)	Low (4)	Minor (2)	Low (4)	Minor (2)
Probability	N/A	N/A	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	N/A	N/A	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)
Status (positive or negative)	N/A	N/A	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes									
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No									
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes									
Mitigation measures:										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The perimeter of the Cluster site and student accommodation should be appropriately secured to prevent any unauthorised access to the site; the fencing of the site should be maintained throughout the phases » Access in and out of the staff accommodation area should be strictly controlled by a security company and access cards » Security Company to be appointed and appropriate security procedures to be implemented » A comprehensive employee induction programme that covers land access protocols, fire management and access controls. This must be addressed in the construction EMPr as the best practice » Rubble and other solid waste should be disposed of appropriately on a regular basis » Appropriate sanitation and waste facilities to be provided to eliminate possible pollution problems. These facilities should be cleaned and maintained on a regular 										

basis
» A comprehensive induction programme should address issues such as HIV/ AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases as well as alcohol and substance abuse. The induction should also address a code of conduct for students that would align with community values
» Appoint a Health and Safety Officer. Contact details of this person should be made available to the students and local community and procedures to lodge complaints set out.
» A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process. The EPC contractor should appoint a designated staff member to implement grievance procedures and address issues and complaints. A Public Complaints register must be maintained, by the Contractor and monitored by the ECO, to record all complaints and queries relating to the project and the action taken to resolve the issue
Residual impacts
None anticipated

During each phase the negative impacts associated with the student accommodation and residences on site will differ as follows:

- » Start-up / Establishment Phase: During this phase this impact will not be applicable as the Student Accommodation will only be available in Phase 1.
- » Phase 1 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 2 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 3 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, moderate in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 4 - the impact is considered to be local in extent, long in duration, of minor intensity, and improbable with mitigation measures implemented. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.

5.1.7. Impact on the areas sense of place, landscape and tourism

The sense of place is developed over time as the community embraces the surrounding environment, becomes familiar with its physical properties, and creates its own history. The sense of place is created through the interaction of various characteristics of the environment, including atmosphere, visual resources, aesthetics, climate, lifestyle, culture and heritage. Importantly though, it is a subjective matter and is dependent on community perceptions.

An impact on the sense of place is one that alters the visual landscape to such an extent that the user experiences the environment differently, and more specifically, in a less appealing or less positive light. The social impacts associated with the impact on sense of place relate to the change in the landscape character from the proposed Cluster.

It is envisaged that local community members residing adjacent to the proposed site and commuters travelling on the N14 will predominantly be impacted in terms of the areas' sense of place by the proposed Cluster. The area is characterised by urban development. The proposed Cluster would not create a significant impact on the area's sense of place due to the following prominent features surrounding the proposed site which include:

- » the Kuruman industrial area that is located west from the proposed site.
- » the Kuruman town and CBD is located north west from the site.

The site and the greater Kuruman area have been identified by the Northern Cape Provincial Development and Resource Management Plan/Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) of 2012 as an area of focus for the development of industrial areas (i.e. Spatial Plan Category (SPC) E - industrial area). As the area is earmarked for the development of industrial industries, as identified above, it can be expected that various industrial developments will take place. The closest industrial development located near the site proposed for the Cluster is the Kuruman Industrial park, located approximately 800m west of the site.

There are a few sensitive social receptors that will be visually impacted by the Cluster. The Kuruman Country Club located south of the site are supportive of the proposed development and do not foresee the Cluster impacting the areas sense of place negatively or in such a way that it will negatively impact the Country Club. The Kuruman Country Club foresee more positive impacts deriving from the Cluster than negative impacts for the local economy.

Another sensitive social receptor is the El Dorado Hotel located 250m north west from the site boundary. Issues that were raised from the Hotel include the negative impacts that the Cluster will have on the areas sense of place which will

ultimately have a negative impact the Hotel business. However, the issues raised by the El Dorado were resolved on 16 August 2016 (refer to Appendix B).

The area where the site is located is in close proximity to the town where there are mainly residential areas including some tourism areas (i.e. El Dorado Hotel and Kuruman Country Club) and therefore the Cluster will alter the dynamic of the immediate area.

Table 14: Impacts on the areas sense of place, landscape and tourism

Construction and Operation Phase										
Nature: Impacts on the areas sense of place, landscape and tourism from the proposed Cluster										
	START-UP / ESTABLISHMENT		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	N/A	Local (2)	N/A	Local (2)	N/A	Local (2)	N/A	Local (2)	N/A
Duration	Short term (2)	N/A	Short term (2)	N/A	Short term (2)	N/A	Moderate term (3)	N/A	Moderate term (3)	N/A
Magnitude	Minor (2)	N/A	Low (4)	N/A	Low (4)	N/A	Moderate (6)	N/A	Moderate (6)	N/A
Probability	Probable (3)	N/A	Probable (3)	N/A	Probable (3)	N/A	Probable (3)	N/A	Probable (3)	N/A
Significance	Low (18)	N/A	Low (24)	N/A	Low (24)	N/A	Medium (33)	N/A	Medium (33)	N/A
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes									
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No									
Can impacts be mitigated	Not applicable									
Mitigation	None anticipated.									
Residual impacts	None anticipated if the Cluster facility will be removed after decommissioning, provided the site is rehabilitated to its original (current) status									

During each phase the negative impacts associated with the areas sense of place are as follows:

- » Start-up / Establishment Phase: the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of minor intensity, and probable. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 1: the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of low intensity, and probable. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 2: the impact is considered to be local in extent, short in duration, of low intensity, and improbable. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 3: the impact is considered to be local in extent, moderate in duration, of moderate intensity, and probable. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.
- » Phase 4: the impact is considered to be local in extent, long in duration, of moderate intensity, and probable. The impact is assessed to be of low significance.

6. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The Metals Industrial Cluster is proposed to be located on Portion 6253 of Erf 1, ~2km south east from the town of Kuruman. The location of the site falls within the urban edge of the town of Kuruman, in the Northern Cape Province.

The site and the greater Kuruman area has been identified by the Northern Cape Provincial Development and Resource Management Plan/Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) of 2012 as an area of focus for the development of industrial areas (i.e. Spatial Plan Category (SPC) E - industrial area). As the area is earmarked for the development of industrial industries, as identified above, it can be expected that various industrial developments will take place. The closest industrial development located near the site is the Kuruman Industrial park, located approximately 800m west of the site.

From a cumulative perspective there are no unacceptable risks or loss associated with the development of the Metals Industrial Cluster in the proposed location. This is supported by the fact that the site is situated within the urban edge of the town of Kuruman and can therefore be considered as a site which would have been developed for some type of industry or entity. It is also considered unlikely that the site would have been used for agricultural purposes as it is located within the urban edge. The Northern Cape Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) also includes and supports the undertaking of the Cluster within the proposed site and, as such, considers that a development of this nature would not lead to unacceptable loss or risk.

Changes to the environment and sense of place within the location of the site are expected to occur but are not considered to be significant as a result of the site being located within the urban edge, an area which would have undergone development in any case. The only parties who might be impacted by the physical presence of the Metals Industrial Cluster is the Kuruman Country Club, located south of the proposed site, and the El Dorado Hotel, located north of the proposed site.

Cumulative impacts have been considered as part of the social impact assessment and identified where relevant.

6.1.1. Cumulative impacts from employment, skills and business opportunities

The proposed Cluster has the potential to result in significant positive cumulative impacts, specifically with the creation of a number of socio-economic opportunities for the local municipality, which in turn, will result in a positive social benefit to district and provincial levels. The positive cumulative impacts

include creation of employment, skills development and training opportunities, and downstream business opportunities. Benefits to the local, regional and national economy through employment and procurement of services could be substantial should the Cluster proceed. This benefit will increase significantly should critical mass be reached that allows local companies to develop the necessary skills to support construction and maintenance activities and that allows for components of the Cluster to be manufactured in the local area. Furthermore, at municipal level, the cumulative impact could be positive and could incentivise operation and maintenance companies to centralise and expand their activities. Cumulative impacts on local entrepreneurs will be positive and assist in business development.

Table 15: Cumulative impacts of employment opportunities, business opportunities and skills development

Nature: An increase in employment opportunities, skills development, and business opportunities with the establishment of the Cluster		
	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Extent	Local- Regional (3)	Local- regional (3)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Low (4)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium (33)	Medium (39)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A	
Can impacts be enhanced	Yes	
Confidence in findings	High	
Enhancement		
The establishment of the Cluster has the potential to have a positive cumulative impact on the area in the form of skills development as well as business and employment opportunities. The positive benefits will be enhanced if local employment policies are adopted and local services providers are utilised by the Cluster to maximise the project opportunities available to the local community.		

The impact is assessed to be positive; local-regional in extent; long-term; of moderate intensity and probable. The overall impact is likely to have a medium positive significance to the local area.

6.1.2. Cumulative impacts with large scale in-migration of people

The development of large-scale industrial projects will likely draw a large number of labour, businesses and jobseekers to the area. If the labour force cannot be

sourced locally or the local labour pool is inadequate for the development, outside labour will likely move to the area to fill the gap. The area may experience an influx of new residents who may move to the area in search of job and business opportunities; which will have effects on the existing population during the construction period that could entail problems of housing, sanitation, water usage and solid waste disposal. The impact of this on services and resources is likely to impact the current communities and increase the pressure on the local municipality to meet the basic needs of these potential new communities. The poor communities are likely to be the most vulnerable to loss of service provision and suffer the negative impact of large scale in-migration. There is potential for the influx of migrants to significantly change the local receiving environment and this is likely to have a permanent impact in the region. It is very difficult to control an influx of people into an area (particularly jobseekers), especially in a country where unemployment rates are high.

Table 16: Cumulative impacts with in-migration of people

Construction & Operation Phase		
Nature: Negative impacts and change to the local economy with an in-migration of labourers and jobseekers to the area.		
	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Extent	Local (3)	Local (3)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Low (4)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Probable (3)
Significance	Low (18)	Medium (33)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Confidence in findings	High	
Mitigation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Develop a recruitment policy/process (to be implemented by contractors), which will source labour locally, where feasible » Working together with government agencies to ensure service provision is in line with the development needs of the local community » Forming joint ventures with community organisations, through Trusts, which can provide local communities with benefits, such as employment opportunities and services. 		

The impact is assessed to be negative; local to regional in extent; long-term; moderate in intensity and probable. The overall impact is likely to have a medium negative significance to the local area.

7. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Typically, the major social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase are linked to the loss of jobs and associated income. This has implications for the households who are directly affected, the communities within which they live, and the relevant local authorities. However, in the case of the proposed Cluster the decommissioning phase is likely to involve the disassembly and replacement of the existing components with more modern technology / upgrades. This is likely to take place 40 years post commissioning. The decommissioning phase is therefore likely to create additional, construction type jobs, as opposed to the job losses typically associated with decommissioning however for a limited period of time. In addition, potential impacts associated with the decommissioning phase can be effectively managed with the implementation of a retrenchment and downscaling programme.

Table 17: Social impacts associated with decommissioning

Nature: Social impacts associated with retrenchment including loss of jobs and source of income		
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (1)	Short Term (1)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Highly Probable (4)	Highly Probable (4)
Significance	Medium (36)	Low (28)
Status	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	No	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impact be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Implementation of a retrenchment and downscaling programme » All structures and infrastructure associated with the proposed Cluster should be dismantled, removed and transported off-site on decommissioning, and the landscape rehabilitated/ re-vegetated. 		
Residual impacts		
Loss of jobs and associated loss of income, can impact on local economy and other businesses.		

The impact is considered to be negative; local in extent; short term; of low intensity; and highly probable. The impact is assessed to be of low significance to the decision-making process.

8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS FOR THE NO-GO OPTION

The impacts of pursuing the No-go Option are both positive and negative as follows:

- » the benefits would be that there is no disruption from, nuisance impacts (noise and dust during construction), visual impacts and traffic impacts. The impact is therefore neutral.
- » there would be an opportunity loss in terms of job creation, skills development and associated economic business opportunities for the local economy.

Foregoing the proposed Cluster development would not necessarily compromise the development of industrial developments in South Africa, however, the socio-economic benefits for local communities and economic growth and progress of the area would be forfeited.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SIA has primarily focused on the collection of primary data to identify and assess social issues and potential social impacts. Secondary data was collected and presented in a literature review and primary data was collected through consultations with key stakeholders and the public participation process. The environmental assessment framework for the assessment of impacts and the relevant criteria were applied to evaluate the significance of the potential impacts. A summary of the potential positive and negative impacts identified in the SIA for the Cluster phases are presented in Tables 18 and 19 and a summary of the cumulative social impacts is also provided in Table 20.

Table 18: Summary of social positive impacts during construction and operation of the Cluster

POSITIVE IMPACTS - CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE										
Impact	<i>Significance without enhancement</i>	<i>Significance with enhancement</i>								
	START UP / ESTABLISHMENT PHASE		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
<i>Direct employment and skills development</i>	Low (28)	Medium (35)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (48)	Medium (60)	Medium (60)	High (75)
<i>Economic multiplier effects</i>	Low (28)	Medium (35)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (36)	Medium (45)	Medium (48)	Medium (60)	Medium (60)	High (75)

Table 19: Summary of social negative impacts during construction and operation of the Cluster

NEGATIVE IMPACTS - CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE										
Impact	<i>Significance without Mitigation</i>	<i>Significance with Mitigation</i>								
	START UP / ESTABLISHMENT PHASE		PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4	
<i>In-migration of people (non-local workforce and jobseekers)</i>	Low (18)	Low (8)	Low (24)	Low (12)	Low (24)	Low (12)	Medium (33)	Low (18)	Medium (36)	Low (20)
<i>Impacts on daily living and movement patterns (traffic)</i>	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (30)	Low (24)	Medium (39)	Medium (33)	Medium (42)	Medium (36)

<i>& nuisance impacts)</i>										
<i>Safety and security risks</i>	Low (12)	Low (8)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (22)	Low (18)	Low (24)	Low (20)
<i>Impacts associated with the student accommodation and residences on site</i>	N/A	N/A	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)	Low (16)	Low (12)
<i>Impact on the areas sense of place, landscape and tourism</i>	Low (18)	N/A	Low (24)	N/A	Low (24)	N/A	Medium (33)	N/A	Medium (33)	N/A

Table 20: Summary of cumulative social impacts

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS		
Cumulative Impact	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Positive Cumulative Impacts		
<i>Cumulative impacts from employment, skills and business opportunities</i>	Medium (33)	Medium (39)
Negative Cumulative Impacts		
<i>Cumulative impacts with large-scale in-migration of people</i>	Low (18)	Medium (33)

Key findings

From a social perspective it is concluded that the project is supported, but that mitigation measures should be implemented and adhered to. Positive and negative social impacts have been identified. The assessment of the key issues indicated that there are no negative impacts that can be classified as fatal flaws and which are of such significance that they cannot be successfully mitigated. Positive impacts could be enhanced by implementing appropriate enhancement measures and through careful planning. Based on the social assessment, the following general conclusions and findings have been made:

- » the potential negative social impacts, these relate to influx of non-local workforce and economic seekers, intrusion and disturbance impacts, safety and security, could be reduced with the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed;
- » a significant number of employment opportunities will be created throughout the different phases and the impact is rated as positive as a high number of individuals will benefit in this regard;
- » the proposed project could assist the local economy in creating entrepreneurial development, especially if local businesses are involved in the provision of general material and services during the different phases;
- » capacity building and skills training among employees are critical and would be highly beneficial to those involved, especially if they receive portable skills to enable them to also find work elsewhere and in other sectors;
- » the Cluster will help address a number of issues that are related to social and economic challenges experienced by the local community in Northern Cape, Kuruman, GSLM and JTGDM and they include:
 - o increase the size of the industrial industry - The cluster itself is a industrial centre, but demand generated by the cluster should also boost demand in other local areas;

- increase employment and raise earning levels - The Cluster will result in a significant number of direct and indirect jobs as well as more skilled and semi-skilled roles;
- the cluster will create the local industry presence that will enable supply options for relevant SIP initiatives;
- Locally produce more of the goods consumed in Northern Cape - The Cluster will increase the number of local supply options for goods consumed in Northern Cape, through the people the cluster will attract to the area, and through the increased economic activity that will stem from cluster activity; and
- improve conditions for business development - The Metals Industrial Cluster, will provide extensive skill-building and business support opportunities to CMFs and associated businesses.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the SIA and a thorough review of the concerns and suggestions raised by stakeholders and interested and affected parties during the stakeholder engagement process. The proposed mitigation measures should be implemented to reduce and limit the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts. Based on the social impact assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- » it is important to appoint a community liaison officer from the local community to assist with the management of social impacts and to deal with community issues;
- » in terms of employment related impacts, it is important to consider that job opportunities for the unskilled and semi-skilled in the study area could create competition among the local unemployed. Introducing an outside workforce will therefore most likely worsen local endeavours to obtain jobs and provoke discontent as well as put pressure on the local services available. It is imperative that local labour be sourced from GSLM to ensure that benefits accrue to the local communities. Efforts should be made to involve local businesses during the construction activities where possible. Local procurement of labour and services/products would greatly benefit the community during the different phases of the project;
- » Local procurement of services and equipment (where possible) in order to enhance the multiplier effect. This would serve to mitigate other subsequent negative impacts such as those associated with the inflow of outsiders to the area, the increased pressure on the infrastructure and services in the area, as well as the safety and security concerns;
- » involve the community in the process as far as possible during the construction and operation phase (encourage co-operative decision making and partnerships with local entrepreneurs);

- » implement mitigation measures to reduce and avoid negative impacts on the local community and key sensitive social receptors;
- » consult with the directly affected businesses and note special concerns;
- » employ mitigation measures to minimise the dust pollution and damage to existing roads. Continuous maintenance of the secondary road off the N14 will be required on a regular basis by the CMC.
- » safety and security risks should be taken into account during the planning phases of the proposed project. Access control, security and management should be implemented to limit the risk of crime increasing in the area.

Overall Conclusion

The proposed Metals Industrial Cluster is unlikely to result in permanent damaging social impacts. The potential for positive socio-economic benefits can be realised and this outweighs the negative impacts. When considering the social impacts of the proposed Cluster, the importance of the project on a Provincial scale must be taken into consideration. From a greater societal perspective, the project will thus have a positive impact. The proposed project will take place in an area where there are industrial developments / industrial areas nearby, and many of the impacts are already taking place. A small number of stakeholders will bear the majority of impacts of a project that is in the interest of the community at large. These impacts can be mitigated and managed – long term management is crucial to minimise impacts on affected parties. The need for the proposed project is undeniable in the current economic conditions of the country. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed. The management of social impacts is a long-term process and is considered crucial. It is recommended that the EMPr should be updated throughout the life of the Cluster to accommodate the changing social environment and include new impacts that may occur.

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APPENDIX A: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND CVS



DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEAT/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014:

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman, Northern Cape Province

Specialist:	Candice Hunter		
Contact person:	Candice Hunter		
Postal address:	PO Box 148, Sunninghill		
Postal code:	2157	Cell:	
Telephone:	(011) 656 3237	Fax:	086 684 0547
E-mail:	candice@savannahsa.com		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)			

Project Consultant:	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	Jo-Anne Thomas / Karen Jodas		
Postal address:	PO Box 148, Sunninghill		
Postal code:	2157	Cell:	
Telephone:	(011) 656 3237	Fax:	086 684 0547
E-mail:	Joanne@savannahsa.com / Karen@savannahsa.com		

The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, Candice Hunter, declare that --

General declaration:

- » I act as the independent specialists in this application
- » I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- » I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- » I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- » I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- » I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- » I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- » **all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and**
- » **I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.**



Signature of the specialist:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):

13 July 2016

Date:

SIA SPECIALIST CV:

CURRICULUM VITAE CANDICE HUNTER	
Profession	: Social Consultant
Specialisation	: Social Impact Assessments (SIA)
Years' experience	: 2 years and 5 months
KEY RESPONSIBILITIES	
Specific responsibilities as a Social Consultant involve conducting field research; socio-economic surveys; the management and analysis of data; undertaking stakeholder engagement and communication processes; socio-economic baseline data analyses and conducting general social research for a variety of projects. This includes managing and coordinating the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) processes and compiling SIA reports in line with the countries guidelines and legislation.	
SKILLS BASE AND CORE COMPETENCIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">» Social Impact Assessments (SIA)» EIA Legislation» Data gathering and analysis» Qualitative and quantitative social research» Field research and socio-economic surveys» Baseline socio-economic data analyses» Stakeholder engagement» Public participation process» Communication and community facilitation» Report writing and review» Project administration	
EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS	
<i>Degrees:</i>	
M. A. Environmental Management: University of Johannesburg (2013)	
B.A. Honours Tourism Development (Cum Laude): University of Johannesburg (2010)	
<i>Courses:</i>	
Advanced Certificate in Social Impact Assessment (SIA) (Cum Laude): University of Johannesburg (2013)	
Certificate in Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Reporting Process: Environmental & Sustainable Solutions CC (2012)	
<i>Publications:</i>	
Hunter, C. & Mearns, K. (2015). Assessing the sustainability reporting of selected tourism companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). <i>African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure</i> , 4(1): 1-18. Publication URL: http://www.ajhtl.com/uploads/7/1/6/3/7163688/article_51_vol.4_1_2015.pdf	

EMPLOYMENT

January 2014 – Current:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd: Social Consultant

February 2011 – January 2013:

University of Johannesburg: Department of Geography, Environmental and Energy Studies & School of Tourism and Hospitality (STH): Student and Research Assistant.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Social Impact Assessment Reports:

January 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Gihon Solar Energy Facility & Associated Infrastructure Located near Bela-Bela, Limpopo Province (for Networx SA)

March 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Exheredo Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure located near Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province (for Kotulo Tsatsi Energy (Pty) Ltd)

May 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Wolmaransstad Municipality Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Wolmaransstad, North West Province (for Bluewave Capital (Pty) Ltd)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Newcastle Solar Energy Facility near Newcastle, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Pongola Solar Energy Facility near Pongola, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Senekal 1 Solar Energy Facility near Mkuze, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Senekal 2 Solar Energy Facility near Mkuze, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

October 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Kotulo Tsatsi Energy Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Tower Plant 3 facility and associated infrastructure located near Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province (for Kotulo Tsatsi Energy (Pty) Ltd)

November 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Lethabo Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Sasolburg, Free State Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

November 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Majuba Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Amesforort, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

November 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Tutuka Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Standerton, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

December 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed 120MW CPV Facility and associated infrastructure near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for Lambrius Energy (Pty) Ltd)

Social Impact Assessment Reports:

February 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed realignment of the N10 to facilitate access to the Ilanga CSP Facility site, east of Upington, Northern Cape Province (for SANRL)

March 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West Solar Power Plant 1 near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Beaufort West Solar Company 1 (Pty) Ltd)

March 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West Solar Power Plant 2 near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Beaufort West Solar Company 2 (Pty) Ltd)

March 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West Solar Power Plant 3 near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Beaufort West Solar Company 3 (Pty) Ltd)

June 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Buffels Solar 1 and Solar 2 Solar Energy Facilities, near Orkney, North West Province (for Kabi Solar (Pty) Ltd)

July 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Lethabo Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Sasolburg, Free State Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

July 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Majuba Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Amesforort, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

July 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Tutuka Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Standerton, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

August 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Paulputs CSP Tower Facility and associated infrastructure, near Pofadder, Northern Cape Province (for Abengoa Solar Power South Africa (Pty) Ltd)

September 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed AEP Bloemsmond Solar 1 and Solar 2 PV Facilities, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for AEP Bloemsmond Solar 1 (Pty) Ltd)

October 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Woodhouse Solar 1 and Woodhouse Solar 2 PV Facilities, near Vryburg, North West Province (for Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Pty) Ltd)

October 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project, Western Cape Province (for Eskom Holdings SOC Limited)

October 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Karoshoek Solar Valley Park- Additional CSP Facilities, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for FG Emvelo (Pty) Ltd)

November 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Sol Invictus Solar Development and associated infrastructure near Aggeneys, Northern Cape Province (for Building Energy (Pty) Ltd)

November 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Orkney Solar Development and associated infrastructure near Orkney, North West Province (for Genesis Orkney Solar (Pty) Ltd)

November 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Gas to Power Plant on a site within the Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone, KwaZulu Natal Province (for Richards Bay Gas to Power 2 (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Noupoot Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Project and associated infrastructure near Noupoot, Northern Cape Province (for Cresco Energy (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West PV 1 and PV 2 and associated infrastructure near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Turquoise Hive Solar (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster and associated infrastructure near Kuruman, Northern Cape Province (for the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Karoshoek Solar Valley Development- Additional CSP Tower Plant, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for FG Emvelo (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Karoshoek Solar Valley Development- Additional CSP Trough Plant, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for FG Emvelo (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Ilanga CSP 7 and 8 facilities and associated infrastructure within the Karoshoek Solar Valley Development, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for Emvelo Eco Projects (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Ilanga CSP 9 facility and associated infrastructure within the Karoshoek Solar Valley Development, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for Emvelo Eco Projects (Pty) Ltd)

January 2016: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Semonkong Wind Farm near Semonkong, Lesotho (for Sun Clean Energy Technologies (Pty) Ltd)

Other Projects:

June 2014: Screening and pre-feasibility report- Site assessment for the proposed Wind Energy Facility near Van Reenen, KwaZulu Natal and Free State Provinces (for 4Green Development SA)

October 2015: Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Due Diligence- Development of the Hilton Garden Inn by United African Group, Windhoek, Namibia (for Vantage Capital)

September 2015 - February 2016: Preparation, Development and Gazetting of the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) 2015-2020. (for Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development)

**APPENDIX B: MINUTES OF MEETINGS DURING SIA STAKEHOLDER
CONSULTATION PROCESS**

Below are the minutes of the meetings that were undertaken during the social stakeholder consultation process.



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

**METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER NEAR
KURUMAN, NORTHERN CAPE
PROVINCE**

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Contact: Gabriele Wood
Address: PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT &
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

HELD ON
TUESDAY 26 APRIL 2016

VENUE
KURUMAN COUNTRY CLUB, KURUMAN

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER NEAR KURUMAN, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Venue: Kuruman Country Club, Kuruman

Date: Tuesday 26 April 2016

Time: 10:00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Candice Hunter of Savannah Environmental welcomed all in attendance and introduced herself as the social consultant for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process being undertaken for the establishment of the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman in the Northern Cape Province.

She noted that the project is being proposed by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism and that Savannah Environmental has been appointed as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the EIA process for the project. Ms Hunter stated that the Metals Industrial Cluster is planned to be an industrial park anchored around steel and metals manufacturing while allowing for other related industries to be located and operate within the Cluster.

Ms Hunter thanked the members of the meeting for the opportunity to brief them about the proposed project. She noted that the purpose of the meeting was to introduce the project, and obtain comments on the draft Scoping Report and project in general. She noted that any issues raised would be recorded as part of the public participation process and included in the Comments and Responses Report which would be appended to the Scoping Report that would be submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
P.J. Buckle (PJB)	Adjacent Landowner – Golf Club
Mark Bremner (MB)	Adjacent Landowner – Golf Club
John Henry Enslin (JHE)	Adjacent Landowner – Golf Club
Lisa Opperman (LO)	Savannah Environmental - Environmental Consultant
Candice Hunter (CH)	Savannah Environmental - Social Consultant

APOLOGIES

None

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Lisa Opperman presented the background and introduction to the project and provided an overview of the potential environmental impacts of the project identified in the draft Scoping Report (please refer to the attached presentation).

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
<p><i>PJB:</i> Where will the water for the project come from? There isn't enough water in the area to support the development, especially for industry as it requires a lot of water.</p> <p><i>MB:</i> We have two boreholes. There is a pipeline from the main reservoir but there isn't enough water.</p>	<p><i>CH:</i> The developer is investigating sourcing water from the Municipality.</p>
<p><i>CH:</i> What kind of facilities does the country club have?</p>	<p><i>PJB:</i> Bar, tennis court, squash court, lawn bowls.</p>
<p><i>CH:</i> Who is the owner of the country club?</p>	<p><i>PJB:</i> The country club is owned by the Municipality. We lease the land from the Municipality. Our lease agreement expires in two years. When the lease agreement expires, the Municipality can decide whether they want to take the land back or if they want to leave it under our management.</p>
<p><i>CH:</i> Is the country club usually busy?</p>	<p><i>PJB:</i> No, previously the country club was rented out to several people and the country club had some kind of income. Currently, the country club needs maintenance.</p>
<p><i>MB:</i> Who are the investors/developers for the project?</p>	<p><i>LO:</i> The project developer is the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism.</p>
<p><i>MB:</i> There are a few camel thorn trees in the area.</p>	<p><i>LO:</i> Noted.</p>
<p><i>LO:</i> Can you describe the Wrenchville area?</p>	<p><i>MB:</i> It is a coloured based settlement in the area.</p>
<p><i>CH:</i> Do you have any issues or concerns regarding the project? What access road do you use?</p>	<p><i>MB:</i> The secondary road off the N14 is used to access the golf club, this road is in poor condition and this will be the same road that will be utilised for the Cluster development. A lot of local farmers use this road as well and is currently deteriorating. The road will need maintenance. There is a hall used for weddings and other</p>

Question / Comment	Response
	<p>functions down the road as well. From the country clubs' side, we have no issues with the development as it brings in employment opportunities and might also attract more people to the golf course. The only issues would probably be noise and dust issues and wear and tear on the secondary road off the N14.</p> <p><i>JHE:</i> We believe that the project will have a positive impact on Kuruman and the surrounding area. Also this secondary road wasn't built to support all the traffic that will come into the area.</p>
<p><i>LO:</i> Where is the shooting range?</p> <p><i>CH:</i> Can you hear the shooting from here? What do they shoot?</p>	<p><i>MB:</i> Approximately 1.5km down the gravel road. Yes, we hear it when we play golf. It is target shooting. We have set days when we can play golf which is Wednesdays and Saturdays.</p>
<p><i>CH:</i> Is this your full-time job?</p>	<p><i>MB:</i> No.</p>
<p><i>CH:</i> There are several settlements next to the road. Do you know what they are utilised for?</p>	<p><i>MB:</i> Those are informal farmers that use the land municipality land for grazing. It is mostly informal housing for the people that look after the cattle.</p>
<p><i>CH:</i> Does anyone live on the golf course?</p>	<p><i>MB:</i> Yes, 5 employees which only live here during the week.</p>
<p><i>JHE:</i> Have you been in contact with the people from the Technical College?</p>	<p><i>CH:</i> Yes, they have the information.</p>

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Candice Hunter stated that I&APs could submit their written comments on the EIA process and proposed project to Savannah Environmental. She noted that the comments received would be included in the draft Scoping Report that would be submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation. She thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting. The meeting was closed at 11:00.



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

**METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER NEAR
KURUMAN, NORTHERN CAPE
PROVINCE**

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Contact: Gabriele Wood
Address: PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT &
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

HELD ON
TUESDAY 26 APRIL 2016

VENUE
WARD 1 COUNCILLOR- GA-SEGONYANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
KURUMAN

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER, NEAR KURUMAN, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Venue: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, Kuruman (Ward 1 Councillor)

Date: Tuesday 26 April 2016

Time: 11:00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Candice Hunter of Savannah Environmental welcomed all in attendance and introduced herself as the social consultant for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process being undertaken for the establishment of the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman in the Northern Cape Province.

She noted that the project is being proposed by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism and that Savannah Environmental has been appointed as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the EIA process for the project. Ms Hunter stated that the Metals Industrial Cluster is planned to be an industrial park anchored around steel and metals manufacturing while allowing for other related industries to be located and operate within the Cluster.

Ms Hunter thanked the members of the meeting for the opportunity to brief them about the proposed project. She noted that the purpose of the meeting was to introduce the project, and obtain comments on the draft Scoping Report and project in general. She noted that any issues raised would be recorded as part of the public participation process and included in the Comments and Responses Reports which would be appended to the Scoping Report that would be submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
Cllr. Floris Petrus Byleveld (FB)	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality – Ward 1 Councillor
Lisa Opperman (LO)	Savannah Environmental - Environmental Consultant
Candice Hunter (CH)	Savannah Environmental - Social Consultant

APOLOGIES

None

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Lisa Opperman presented the background and introduction to the project and provided an overview of the potential environmental impacts of the project identified in the draft Scoping Report (please refer to the attached presentation).

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
<i>FB:</i> The Camel Thorn tree stands out in the Kalahari and for me, and it is also a national tree. If it is possible, please preserve all the old trees.	<i>LO:</i> Noted.
<i>FB:</i> We have Wrenchville (Ward 13) which is a black and coloured community. We also have 33 villages in the Kuruman area. Currently, our population is 79 000 people. We have several mines in the area as well. Wrenchville is part of our municipality but not our budget. Eskom supplies their electricity.	<i>CH:</i> Noted.
<i>CH:</i> With passed developments, what have been your major concerns and issues?	<i>FB:</i> None, we welcome all the developments. A lot of trucks per day came into Kuruman when the mines started. To preserve the roads, we constructed bypass routes. The roads in the town itself aren't able to support all the trucks coming in.
<i>CH:</i> Are the municipality's services and infrastructure under pressure?	Not at this stage. We have ample water in the area and the substation has also been upgraded due to developments in town. Our current landfill site is still sufficient and we recently identified another area for a potential landfill site.
<i>CH:</i> Are there any issues or concerns that you have regarding this project?	<i>FB:</i> None that I haven't already mentioned. If the project is constructed, please use low skilled workers from our area, as well as security companies.
<i>CH:</i> Who owns the farming areas adjacent to the site?	<i>FB:</i> The properties located East, North and West of the site belong to Ga-Segonyana Municipality and the properties located South of the site belong to private farmers (10-15 farmers).

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Candice Hunter stated that I&APs could submit their written comments on the EIA process and proposed project to Savannah Environmental. She noted that the

comments received would be included in the draft Scoping Report that would be submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation. She thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting. The meeting was closed at 12:00.



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

**METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER NEAR
KURUMAN, NORTHERN CAPE
PROVINCE**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT (EIA) PHASE**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Contact: Gabriele Wood
Address: PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

HELD ON
TUESDAY 16 AUGUST 2016

VENUE
EL DORADO HOTEL, MAIN ROAD, KURUMAN

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

KURUMAN METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Venue: El Dorado Hotel, Main Road, Kuruman
Date: Tuesday 16 August 2016
Time: 09:00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Gabriele Wood of Savannah Environmental welcomed all in attendance and introduced herself as the public participation consultant for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process being undertaken for the construction of the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman in the Northern Cape Province. She noted that the project is being proposed by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism and that Savannah Environmental has been appointed as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the EIA process for the project.

Ms Wood thanked the members of the meeting for availing themselves for the meeting and requested them to introduce themselves (refer to the attendance register below).

Gabriele Wood noted that the Scoping Phase of the EIA process commenced in April 2016 and that as part of the public participation process a meeting was held on 26 April 2016 with Cornie de Jager of the El Dorado Hotel which is located adjacent to the proposed development site (Portion 6253 of Erf 1). She said that the purpose of the initial meeting with Cornie de Jager was to introduce the project and record any issues of specific concern regarding the project. She explained that issues and concerns regarding the potential impacts of the proposed development on the Hotel's business were raised and subsequently recorded and included in the final Scoping Report which was submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC).

Gabriele Wood stated that the DENC accepted the Scoping Report on 21 June 2016 and that it was requested that the concerns raised by the El Dorado Hotel be addressed in the EIA Phase and Report. She said that the purpose of the meeting was to provide Cornie de Jager with an opportunity to reiterate her issues and concerns regarding the project further to the meeting held in April 2016 and to determine a way forward in addressing the concerns raised.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
Cornie de Jager (CdJ)	El Dorado Hotel – Director (Adjacent Landowner)
Eddie Ntefang (EN)	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality – Municipal Manager
Baganne Choche (BC)	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality – Town Planner
Derek Martin (DM)	Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism

Name	Organisation & Position
	- Chief Director: Trade and Sector Development
Yanda Gqabaza (YG)	Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism - Director: Trade and Sector Development
Gabriele Wood (GW)	Savannah Environmental – Public Participation Consultant

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Gabriele Wood provided an overview of the Metals Industrial Cluster project and described the need and desirability thereof as identified by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Yanda Gqabaza of the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism presented the prospectus and conceptual design and layout of the project (refer to the attached presentation and preliminary layout map).

DISCUSSION SESSION

No.	Question / Comment	Response
1.	EN: A technical college is planned to be developed adjacent to the El Dorado Hotel (to the west) and the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster (to the north) by Assmang Ltd. The Municipality has informed Assmang of the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster and they have not raised any objections against the development.	GW: Comment noted. Please provide the contact details of the relevant contact person at Assmang so that they can be included as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) on the project's database.
2.	CdJ: There is an existing industrial area in Kuruman which has not been used to its full potential. Why can't this project be developed in the existing industrial area in Kuruman?	BC: The existing industrial area is well utilized and fully subscribed. The existing industrial area does not have the capacity to accommodate the Metals Industrial Cluster. The existing industrial area does not provide for future expansion because it is located on the boundary of the urban edge.
3.	CdJ: This development will cause an increase in noise, dust and traffic during the construction and operation phases of the project. There will also be a lot of light at night. One of the main reasons why guests come here is because it is quiet and safe.	GW: The draft EIA Report and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will assess nuisance impacts and recommend the appropriate mitigation and management measures. SANRAL has requested that a traffic impact assessment be undertaken as part of the EIA process. This will be included in the draft EIA Report. BC: Nuisance impacts of the development will be limited once construction is complete. It is unlikely that the types of industries or businesses which would be located within Phase 1 of the Cluster would cause an increase

No.	Question / Comment	Response
		<p>in dust and noise as these will mainly be small-scale developments. Regarding traffic impacts, it should be noted that the development of a new secondary road is planned to be constructed in the long-term which will aid in diverting and diluting the traffic load. The planned road will come-off of the N14 and be constructed south of the Cluster and existing industrial area and will provide access to both developments. Ultimately truck traffic will be alleviated through the construction of this secondary road. The plans for this road are included in the current Spatial Development Framework (SDF).</p>
4.	<p>CdJ: The cluster could have a negative visual impact on the area's sense of place which will negatively impact the Hotel.</p>	<p>BC: Visual impacts can be managed through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures such as screening by building a wall or planting trees. The EIA Report and EMPr must include mitigation measures that will address visual impacts.</p>
5.	<p>CdJ: What type of industries are going to be located in the industrial park?</p>	<p>BC: It is envisioned that light to medium industries will be included in Phase 1 of the Cluster, which is the corner located adjacent to the El Dorado Hotel.</p>
6.	<p>CdJ: Please define light to medium industries? What types of enterprises does this include?</p>	<p>BC: Light to medium industry in terms of the Municipality's scheme regulation comprise enterprises where no onsite manufacturing of goods, materials or equipment takes place, e.g. bulk retailers. Medium industries include businesses that undertake minor repair works and mechanics, but not manufacturing. It is unlikely that heavy industries will be included in the Cluster in the next 10 – 15 years based on the Municipality's SME and SMME database as the demand is low.</p>
7.	<p>BC: Savannah Environmental are requested to provide clarity on the noise thresholds, as per the existing legislation, in terms of light, medium and heavy industrial developments specifically relating to the distance of other developments, in the surrounding areas. This is required to determine the preferred locations of light, medium and heavy industries within the Cluster relative to the El Dorado Hotel. Clarity must also be provided in terms of the extent of the nuisance impacts in this regard.</p>	<p>GW: Comment noted, feedback will be provided in this regard.</p>
8.	<p>CdJ: The type of industries that will be</p>	<p>YG: Phase 1 will include light industry SMMEs</p>

No.	Question / Comment	Response
	<p>developed in this cluster will have an influence on us. What is planned to be developed in Phase 1.</p> <p>I accept the proposal to locate light industry operations near to the El Dorado Hotel. I will however, object to heavy industries being located directly next to the Hotel.</p>	<p>and SMEs which provide services to the mines. Phase 1 is planned to be developed over a 2-year period. Infrastructure will include office buildings, parking areas, warehouses and storage facilities and a skills-development center.</p>
9.	<p>CdJ: Industrial parks are not usually very attractive which would have a negative impact on the hotel.</p> <p>CdJ: I support the concept of developing an organised business environment and will consider collaborating with the Cluster in future.</p>	<p>YG: The Metals Industrial Cluster will be developed in an organised manner that will be driven by a Cluster Management Company (CMC) which will be responsible for managing and operating the Cluster. The CMC will focus on marketing the Cluster, establishing, maintaining and operating shared cluster infrastructure, facilities and services, and play a role in establishing, maintaining and extending institutional and knowledge linkages. The Cluster will be paved, landscaped and secured. The aim is to create a neat business park environment that would be attractive and well organised.</p>
10.	<p>CdJ: The Metals Industrial Cluster can either have a negative or positive impact on the El Dorado Hotel. I can see the Cluster being a benefit for us so that people can use the accommodation here instead of in town.</p>	<p>DM: It is not in the interest of government to contribute to the closure of a growing business. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism is mandated to expand and support business because it has the potential to employ more people. The Department would rather create an environment where people can grow and where business will grow which will ultimately result in the growth of the town. We would really want to work towards collaborating with the El Dorado Hotel and ensure that the Cluster is a positive development for Kuruman.</p>
11.	<p>CdJ: We support this development as long as the enterprises located adjacent to the Hotel are not noisy and messy. Personally I support any development in Kuruman as long as it undertaken sustainably and the concerns of affected parties are considered and addressed.</p>	<p>YG: We acknowledge your concerns and we look forward to collaborating with the Hotel in future.</p>

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In closing, Gabriele Wood noted that the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report would be made available for comment towards the end of August 2016. She stated that the comments and issues raised will be recorded and included in the final Environmental Impact Assessment Report which will be submitted to the Northern

Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation for consideration. She thanked the members of the meeting for availing themselves for the meeting and the inputs which were provided.



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

**METALS INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER NEAR
KURUMAN, NORTHERN CAPE
PROVINCE**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT (EIA) PHASE**

KEY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

B.Eiman Ward 13, Wrenchville

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Contact: Gabriele Wood
Address: PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

HELD ON
TUESDAY 5 SEPTEMBER 2016

Telephone Discussion

Notes for the Record prepared by:
Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

RECORD OF TELEPHONE DISCUSSION

To: Barend Eiman (BE)
Company: Wrenchville Ward Councillor (Ward 13)
From: Pamela Sidambe

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Pamela Sidambe of Savannah Environmental contacted Mr Eiman to inform him that Savannah Environmental is undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment process for the construction of the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman in the Northern Cape Province. She noted that the project is being proposed by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism and that Savannah Environmental has been appointed as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the EIA process for the project.

Ms Sidambe thanked the ward councillor for availing himself for the discussion and asked if he was comfortable to have a telephone discussion on possible social impacts to be triggered by the proposed development. Mr Eiman informed her that he is comfortable with having a telephone discussion, then the discussion proceeded.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
Barend Eiman (BE)	Ward 13 Councillor (Wrenchville)
Pamela Sidambe (PS)	Savannah Environmental

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Pamela provided an overview of the Metals Industrial Cluster project and described the need and desirability thereof as identified by the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

DISCUSSION SESSION

No.	Question / Comment	Response
1.	BE: Thank you for the information, but such projects require the consent of the municipal manager. It becomes difficult for me to get involved without the MM's knowledge.	PS: The land in question is owned by the municipality and the municipal manager signed the landowners consent to undertake the project. Our public participation consultant had a meeting on the 16 th of August, where the municipal manager was in attendance.
2.	BE: If you have met with the municipal	PS: The municipal manager, does not have a

No.	Question / Comment	Response
	manager, what is he saying about this project. Does he support it?	problem with the project. The land is owned by the municipality. However, in this discussion, I need to establish your social concerns if they are any as the ward councilor of Wrenchville.
3.	BE: Which area are you referring to as we have a problem with an open land where there are squatters, last Friday the municipality had to get a court order to remove the sharks from that piece of land.	PS: The metal industrial cluster is to the South West of Wrenchville. This is where the Department of Economic Development is proposing establishing a metals industrial cluster. That is about 1km from Wrenchville. Do you have any concerns regarding this proposed development?
4.	BE: I like these kind of developments as they can help me create jobs for my people. We are struggling with unemployment in this area.	PS: It is noted that there is are issues relating to unemployment within the area. The proposed development will create job opportunities during the construction and operation phases which will aid in alleviating the unemployment of the area.
5.	BE: I must be involved throughout the process to ensure that the community members of my ward are considered in terms of the employment opportunities. I will send you my fax number, so you can send me more information about the Cluster. I am currently in a Conference in Kuruman. Please call me on Monday 10am. I also need to speak to the municipal manager about this project.	PS: Comment noted. You will be contacted as requested. Do you have any concerns regarding safety and security?
6.	BE: That piece of land is giving us trouble with squatters; if the land is developed we will have no such issues. I am happy with that.	PS: During construction traffic disturbance will take place due to construction vehicles and trucks on the national and secondary roads. Is this of concern to you and would it interrupt your residents' daily movement patterns?
7.	BE: I do not see any problem with a project that is bringing in economic opportunities to my people.	PS: Comment noted. The construction phase is likely to create noise impacts; would the noise affect the day-to-day lives of the residents?
8.	BE: As I have said, the noise cannot be an issue if the project will see my people working and not sitting with no job.	PS: Comment noted. The message will be taken to the client. PS: Do you have any social concerns?
9.	BE: No, I do not have any issues other than what has already been discussed.	PS: Comment noted. Are you in support of the proposed project?
10.	BE: I am in support of the project if my people are considered for the opportunities likely to come with the project. Please remember to call me on Monday.	PS: Your concerns will be incorporated into the report and you will also be notified of the EIA report once it is out for review and comments. I will contact you on Monday morning.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In closing, Pamela noted that the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report would be made available for comment in the month of November 2016. She stated that the comments and issues raised will be recorded and included in the final Environmental Impact Assessment Report which will be submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation for consideration. She thanked Mr Eiman for including her in his busy schedule and for the inputs provided.

APPENDIX C: SIA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR)

Construction & Operation Phase

Direct employment and skills development

OBJECTIVE: Maximise opportunities for local employment and skills development

Project component/s	Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman
Potential Impact	The opportunities and benefits associated with the creation of local employment and skills development to be maximised.
Activity/risk source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Procurement practice employed by the EPC contractor » Developers investment plan
Enhancement: Target/Objective	The developer should aim to employ as many low-skilled and semi-skilled workers from the local area as possible. This should also be made a requirement for all contractors.

Enhancement: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Employ local contractors that are compliant with Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) criteria	The Developer & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
Ensure that local employment policy is adopted to maximise the opportunities made available to the local labour force (sourced from towns within the GSLM).	The Developer & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
The recruitment selection process is to promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
Training and skills development programmes are to be initiated	The Developer	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
A Community Liaison Officer is to be appointed from the local community. A method of communication is to be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.	The Developer & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Employment policy document that sets out local employment and targets completed before the construction and operation phases commences; » Employ as many local semi and low-skilled labour as possible.
------------------------------	--

	» Training and skills development programme undertaken.
Monitoring	» The developer and EPC contractor must keep a record of local recruitments and information on local labour to be shared with the ECO for reporting purposes.

Economic multiplier effects

OBJECTIVE: Maximise the local economic multiplier effects for the local economy

Project component/s	Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman
Potential Impact	Potential local economic benefits
Activity/risk source	Developers procurement plan
Enhancement: Target/Objective	Increase the procurement of goods and services especially within the local economy

Enhancement: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Ensure a local procurement policy is adopted to maximise the benefits to the local economy	The Developer & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
Develop a database of local companies, specifically Historically Disadvantaged (HD) which qualify as potential service providers (e.g. construction companies, security companies, catering companies, waste collection companies, transportation companies etc.) prior to the tender process and invite them to bid for project-related work	The Developer& EPC Contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
Source as much goods and services as possible from the local area. Engage with local authorities and business organisations to investigate the possibility of procurement of materials, goods and products from local suppliers	The Developer	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase

Performance Indicator	» Local procurement policy is adopted » Local goods and services are purchased from local suppliers where feasible
Monitoring	» The developer must monitor indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction and operation phase

Pressure on economic and social infrastructure impacts from an in migration of people

OBJECTIVE: Reduce the pressure on economic and social infrastructure and social conflicts from an influx of a non-local workforce and jobseekers during the Cluster phases

Project component/s	Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman
Potential Impact	Decline on local economic and social infrastructure and services as well as a rise in social conflicts from an influx of a non-local workforce and jobseekers
Activity/risk source	Influx of migrant workers and jobseekers
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local infrastructure, services and communities and their livelihoods

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
A 'locals first' policy is to be advertised for employment opportunities, especially for semi and low-skilled job categories. Enhance employment opportunities for the immediate local area (Kuruman, Wrenchville and other towns within the GSLM).	The Developer & EPC contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
A local employment policy is to be adopted to maximize the opportunities made available to the local labour force.	The Developer & EPC contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
Tender document is to stipulate the use of local labour as far as possible.	The Developer & EPC contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
Recruitment of temporary workers at the gates of the development is not to be allowed. A recruitment office with a Community Liaison officer (that has been appointed from the local community) is to be established in a nearby town to deal with jobseekers.	EPC contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase
A security company is to be appointed and appropriate security procedures to be implemented.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Implement procedures for the control and removal of loiters at the proposed site.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
A Community Liaison Officer is to be appointed from the local community. A method of communication is to be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the process.	EPC contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase, operation phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure 'locals first' policy is adopted/advertised » Ensure no recruitment takes place on site » Control/removal of loiters
Monitoring	» The developer and EPC contractor must monitor the indicators listed

above to ensure that they have been met for the construction and operation phase

Impacts on daily living and movement patterns (traffic impacts & nuisance impacts)

OBJECTIVE: To reduce impacts from traffic disruptions, noise and dust pollution on the local community during the construction and operation phases

Project component/s	Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman
Potential Impact	Increase in traffic disruptions, heavy vehicles and construction and operation activities can generate noise and dust impacts.
Activity/risk source	Cluster construction and operation activities increasing traffic and creating noise and dust impacts
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential traffic impacts on local communities and minimise the potential noise and dust impacts associated with construction and operation activities

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Vehicles used to transport sand and building materials must be fitted with tarpaulins or covers when travelling on roads.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
All vehicles must be road worthy and drivers must be qualified, obey traffic rules, follow speed limits and made aware of the potential noise, dust and road safety issues.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Heavy vehicles are to be inspected regularly to ensure their road safety worthiness.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Provision of adequate and strategically placed traffic warning signs and control measures along the N14. Warning signs must be visible at all times.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Implement penalties for reckless driving for the drivers of heavy vehicles as a way to enforce compliance to traffic rules.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
The developer and engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contractors must ensure that there is a dedicated access and an access control point at the entrance gate	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Ensure roads utilised are either maintained in the present condition or upgraded if disturbed due to project activities.	The Developer & EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Provide a comprehensive employee induction	EPC contractor	Construction

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
programme to cover land access protocols and road safety.		phase & operation phase
A Community Liaison Officer is to be appointed from the local community. A method of communication is to be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the process.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Dust suppression measures implemented for all heavy vehicles and trucks that require such measures during the construction and operation phases » Vehicles are roadworthy, inspected regularly and speed limits are adhered to » Provision of traffic warning signs on N14
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer and EPC contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction and operation phases

Safety and security impacts

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the possibility of the increase in crime and safety and security issues during the construction and operation phase

Project component/s	Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman
Potential Impact	Increase in crime due to influx of non-local workforce and job seekers into the area
Activity/risk source	Safety and security risks associated with industrial development activities
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local communities and their livelihoods

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Working hours should be kept to daylight hours during the phases, and/or as any deviation that is approved by the adjacent landowners.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
The perimeter of the Cluster site is to be appropriately secured to prevent any unauthorised access to the site.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Access in and out of the site is to be strictly controlled by a security company.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
A security company is to be appointed and appropriate security procedures are to be implemented.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Provide workers with identity tags and prohibit the access of unauthorized people to the Cluster site.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Open fires on the site for heating, smoking or cooking are not allowed, except in designated areas.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
Provide adequate firefighting equipment on site and provide firefighting training to selected staff.	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
A comprehensive employee induction programme to be developed and utilised to cover land access protocols, fire management and road safety	The Developer & EPC contractor	Pre-construction, construction phase & operation phase
Have personnel trained in first aid on site to deal with smaller incidents that require medical attention	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase
A Community Liaison Officer is to be appointed from the local community as a grievance channel. A method of communication is to be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the process	EPC contractor	Construction phase & operation phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Cluster site is appropriately secured with a controlled access system » Ensure a security company is appointed and appropriate security procedures and measures are implemented
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer and EPC contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction and operation phases

APPENDIX D: EXTERNAL REVIEWER'S REPORT & DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Neville Bews & Associates

Social Impact Assessors

Committed to building high trust environments

P. O. Box
Bracken
Alberton
South Africa
1452

Box 145412
Gardens

Tel: +27 11 867-0462
Fax: +27 86 621-8345
Mobile: +27 82 557-3489
Skype: neville.bews
Email: bewsc@netactive.co.za

URL: <http://www.socialassessment.co.za/>

30 October,
2016

Attention: Lisa Opperman
Savannah Environmental Pty Ltd
5 Woodlands Drive Office Park
Cnr Woodlands Drive and Western Service Road
Woodmead

Re: Peer review of the Social Impact Specialists Report for the Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman, Northern Cape Province

Having reviewed the above report I find that in essence it provides a description of the project and the social environment within which the project will unfold. It also provides an indication of the social impacts that are likely to arise as a result of the proposed project and suggests appropriate optimisation and mitigation measure. The review was concluded on 30 October, 2016 and the following comments are made.

1. The terms of reference are acceptable;
2. The methodology is clearly explained and acceptable;
3. The findings are based on acceptable evidence;
4. The mitigation measures and recommendations are with appropriate recommendation being suggested;
5. No apparent shortcomings are identified;
6. The reference literature is appropriate;
7. No site-inspection was carried out as part of this peer review;

8. The article is well-written and easy to understand. Certain structural changes were suggested in this respect.

It can be concluded in considering the SIA scoping report that that the process and assessment followed was adequate providing a fair indication of the social impacts likely to arise as a result of the project. Attached is a schedule, in accordance with Appendix 6 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998). Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, indicating the level of compliance of the report in respect of this regulation.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Neville Bews, as authorised representative of Dr Neville Bews & Associates hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor Dr Neville Bews & Associates have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Dr Neville Bews & Associates was appointed as social impact assessment specialists in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), other than fair remuneration for work performed. This declaration is specifically in connection with the review of the Social Impact Report for the Proposed Metals Industrial Cluster near Kuruman, Northern Cape Province.



Signed:

Date: 30 October 2016