

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIP  
ESTABLISHMENT ON FARM MIDDELPLAATS 59LT, LOCATED IN  
MADOBI VILLAGE , WITHIN COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL  
MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

APPLICANT: COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

DATE: APRIL 2023

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## Project summary

<b>Project Name</b>	Draft Scoping Report for the Proposed Township Establishment on Farm Middelplaats 59 LT, in Madobi Village within the Collins Chabane Local Municipality, Vhembe District
<b>Farm Name</b>	Middelplaats 59 LT
<b>Applicant</b>	Collins Chabane
<b>Environmental Assessment Practitioner</b>	Vhangani Mugeru
<b>Surveyor – General 21 Digit Code</b>	T0LT0000000005900000
<b>Water (during Construction and operational Phases)</b>	Water to be provided for by Vhembe District Municipality
<b>Electricity(during Construction and operational Phases)</b>	Collins Chabane Local Municipality and Eskom
<b>Sewage (during Construction and operational Phases)</b>	Sanitation is under purview of Vhembe District Municipality

## Executive Summary

Acute Innovation SA is multi - disciplinary company that is undertaking town planning and feasibility work, for Collins Chabane Local Municipality. Acute Innovation SA appointed Davhana Geotech Solutions as Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed township establishment, as required by the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA, 107 of 1998) and the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended April 2017)

Collins Chabane Local Municipality has identified vacant land and has commissioned consultants to conduct feasibility studies and town planning, which in turn will produce a layout, according to the draft layout there are total sites of 405 on 50.7 hectares parcel of land. The established site will have Residential sites, education sites, public open spaces, institutional sites, worship sites and business sites.

The project has potential to impact on the environment, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is required to be completed in support for an Environmental Authorisation, (EA) prior to the commencement of development of the project.

The proposed project will trigger listed activities from the following regulations: Government Notice (GN) R327 and 326 the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended 7 April 2017). In this regard, a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process contemplated in Regulations 21 to 24 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (amended 7 April 2017) will be followed. The process is to be undertaken in two phases as follows:

- The **Scoping Phase** includes the identification and description of potential issues associated with the proposed project through a desktop study and consultation with I&APs through a public participation process. Areas of sensitivity within the study area are identified and delineated in order to identify any environmental fatal flaws, and sensitive or no-go areas. Following the review period of the Scoping report, this phase culminates in the submission of a Final Scoping Report and Plan of Study for EIA to the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET).
- The **EIA Phase** involves a detailed assessment of potentially significant positive and negative impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative) identified in the Scoping Phase. This phase includes detailed specialist investigations and a public participation process. Following public review period of the EIA report, this phase culminates in the submission of a Final EIA Report and an

Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), including recommendations of practical and achievable mitigation and management measures, to Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) for review and decision-making.

## Definitions

Terms	Definitions
<b>Alternatives</b>	Alternatives are different means of meeting the general purpose and need of a proposed activity. Alternatives may include location or site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives, temporal alternatives or the 'do nothing' alternative
<b>Archaeological Material</b>	Remains resulting from human activities which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 60 years, including artefacts, human and hominoid remains, and artificial features and structures.
<b>Cumulative Impacts</b>	The impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
<b>Development</b>	The building, erection, construction or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity, but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, and excluding the redevelopment of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint.
<b>Development Footprint</b>	Any evidence of physical alteration as a result of the undertaking of any activity
<b>Direct Impacts</b>	Impacts that are caused directly by the activity and generally occur at the same time and at the place of the activity (e.g. noise generated by blasting operations on the site of the activity). These impacts are usually associated with the construction, operation or maintenance of an activity and are generally obvious and quantifiable



<b>No-Go Alternative</b>	The 'do nothing' alternative is the option of not undertaking the proposed activity or any of its alternatives. The 'do nothing' alternative also provides the baseline against which the impacts of other alternatives should be compared.
<b>Environment</b>	Our surroundings, including living and non-living elements, e.g. land, soil, plants, animals, air, water and humans. The environment also refers to our built, social and economic surroundings, and our effect on our surroundings.
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	A description of the potential effect or consequence of an aspect of the development on a specified component of the biophysical, social or economic environment within a defined time and space.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), as defined in the NEMA EIA Regulations and in relation to an application to which scoping must be applied, means the process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information that is relevant to the consideration of that application.
<b>Environmental Management</b>	Ensuring that environmental concerns are included in all stages of development, so that development is sustainable and does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment.
<b>General Waste</b>	Defined in the NEM: Waste Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 26 of 2014) Waste that does not pose an immediate hazard or threat to health or to the environment, and includes.
<b>Interested and Affected Party</b>	Individuals or groups concerned with or affected by an activity and its consequences. These include the authorities, local communities, investors, work force, consumers, environmental interest groups and the general public.

## General Details

### Applicant Representative

Applicant	
Contact Person	Leanett Shapo
Physical Address	89A Oost Street, Polokwane Central
Email	<a href="mailto:leanett@acuteinnovationsa.co.za">leanett@acuteinnovationsa.co.za</a>
Contact	071 199 7134

### Details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Applicant	Davhana Geotech Solutions Pty Ltd
Contact Person	Vhangani Mugeru
Physical Address	76 Garsfontein Road, Alphen Park, Pretoria 0181
Email	<a href="mailto:Vmugeru17@gmail.com">Vmugeru17@gmail.com</a>
Contact	081 464 0109

## EAP Experience Summary

Mr. Vhangani Mugeru is an EAPASA registered EAP with over 8 year's experience in the Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Auditing, Water Use Licence Applications, Waste Licence Applications and Geotechnical investigations. Mr. Mugeru holds Bsc Honours in Physical Sciences with Geology major from the University of Limpopo and Bsc Life and Environment majoring in Environmental Management and Geology.

*(see attached CV and Qualifications on appendix 2)*

## 1. Introduction

Acute Innovation SA appointed Davhana Geotech Solutions as independent Environmental Impact Assessment practitioners, to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment, for the proposed township development. The proposed project is situated in Madobi village, under the Collins Chabane Local Municipality, within Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. The proposed project is to be undertaken on the remainder extent of the Farm Middelplaats 59 LP under the traditional council of Khomanane. The Collins Chabane Local Municipality has initiated a process of formalising and building the rural area for the better of supplying services to the locals. The municipality has accordingly enlisted Acute Innovations SA to undertake this exercise of conducting feasibility studies for the implementation of this housing programme in this municipal area.

### 1.1. Site Location

The proposed township establishment site is located on farm Middelplaats 59 LT, in the Collins Chabane Local Municipality, within Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. The site is approximately 4 Km from Ka-Majosi area and 10 Km North East of Nkuna Kraal. The site is still undisturbed and comprises of natural vegetation. The site earmarked site for development is 50.7 ha in size and is under the headman of Madobi.

### 1.2. Location details

Table 1: Location Details

<b>Province</b>	<b>Limpopo</b>
Municipality	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Nearest Town	Makhado / Louis Trichardt
Farm and Number	Middelplaats 59 LT
SG Digit Code	T0LT0000000005900000

Coordinates	23° 12' 57" S. 30° 21' 52" E
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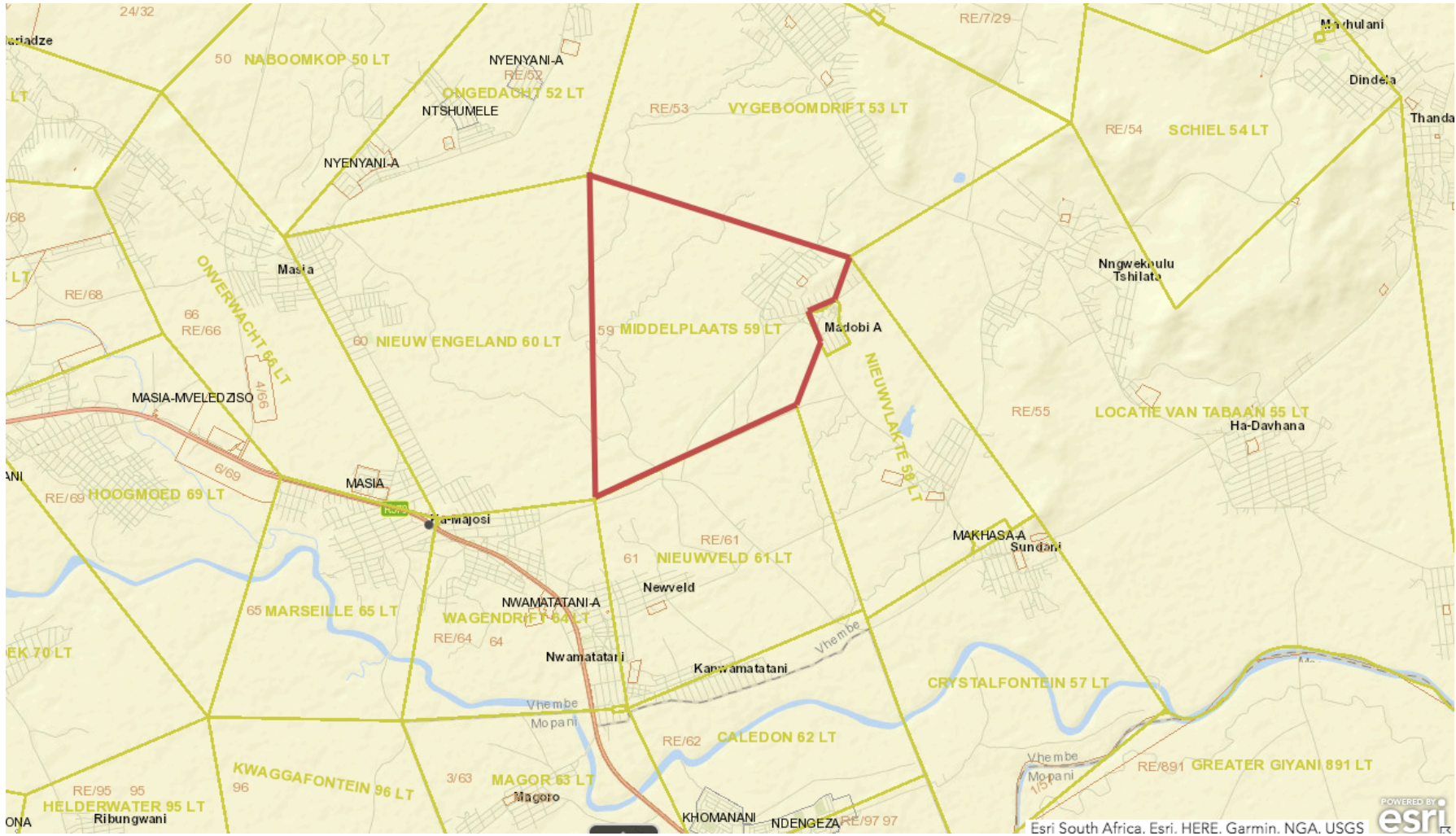


Figure 1: Locality Map

## 2. Project Description

The Collins Chabane has commissioned Acute innovation SA to develop a layout of what the development will entail. The proposed area will constitute of the following

- Construction of residential houses
- Construction of Drainage and Stormwater systems
- Construction electricity infrastructure
- Construction of Portable infrastructure
- Construction of Internal Roads with side walks
- Construction of community facilities and playgrounds
- Land reserved for business
- Land reserved for places of worship

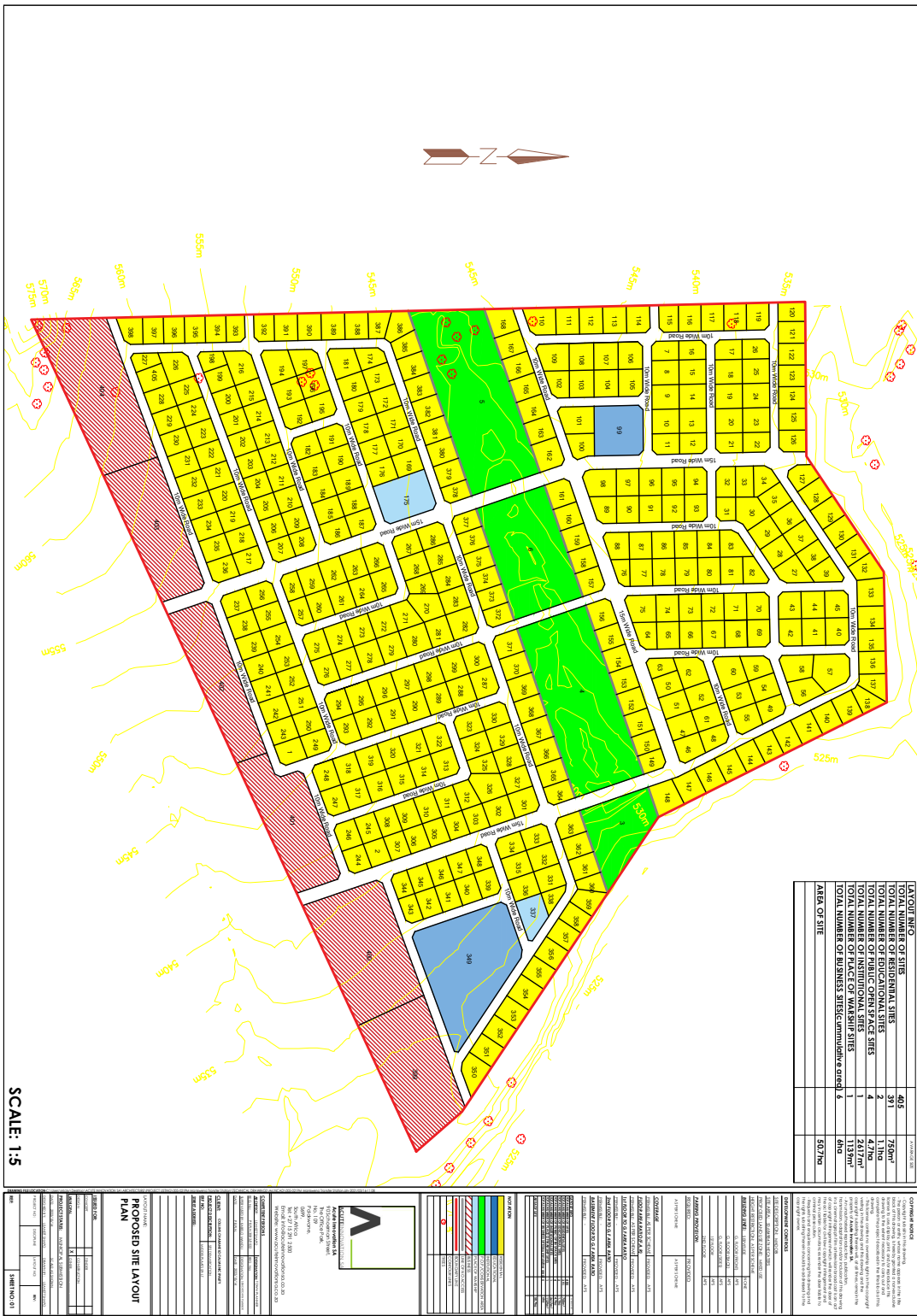


Figure 2: Draft Layout Pan



### 3. Structure of the Scoping Report

Section 1: Summarises the project

Section 2: Introduces the project and explains the objectives of the scoping phase. The chapter also discusses need and desirability of the project

Section 3: Discusses the Receiving environment and identifies potential impacts associated with the proposed project. The chapter further identifies these impacts per specialist study and discusses potential cumulative impacts.

Section 4: Briefly describes the alternatives to be explored during the scoping phase

Section 5: Describes the Public Participation Process (PPP) undertaken during scoping phase and tables issues and concerns raised by Interested and affected parties (I&APs).

Section 6: identifies potential Impacts of the proposed development

Section 7: Provides a conclusion and recommendations to be addressed in further assessment

Section 8: Describes environmental impact reporting phase of the EIA (i.e. the way forward for this study and includes the plan of study for EIA)

Section 9: Lists Appendices

#### 3.1. Objectives of the Scoping phase of the project.

The objectives of a Scoping study are to identify:

- (i) Issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application
- (ii) The potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity;
- (iii) Alternatives to the proposed activities that are feasible and reasonable.

The primary purpose of the Scoping phase is to establish baseline information with regards to the environment within which the project is proposed to take place and to determine feasible and reasonable alternatives associated with the activities. In this context the environment is taken to include the natural, cultural, social and economic environments, with baseline information being the current conditions of the various environments. Various specialists have been identified to undertake studies to ascertain the

current conditions in the study area in their specific fields, all of which is done within the framework of the project description.

Having established the baseline information, specialists are then required to identify possible impacts of the proposed development on the specific environment that their field encompasses. These identified potential impacts are set out in subsequent sections of this report. The potential impacts that have been identified thus far are provisional and additional impacts may be identified during the Environmental Assessment Phase, while other identified impacts may fall away.

An additional objective of the Scoping phase is to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with information regarding the project and also the opportunity to raise issues regarding the project, submit comments and ask questions. The Public Participation Process (PPP) section provides details on the greater process as well as listing the comments and concerns raised by I&APs.

#### 4. REGULATORY AND LEGAL CONTEXT

##### All Relevant Listed Activities Triggered

The proposed project is being carried according to regulations: Government Notice (GN)R. 326 – the EIA regulations, 2014 (amended 7 April 2017) where listed activities from GN R. 325 (Listing Notice 2) and GN R. 327 (Listing Notice 1) will be triggered.

Table 2: Triggered Listed Activities

Activity	Description
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 9	The development of infrastructure exceeding 1000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water and stormwater
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agricultural, game, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="539 1787 1469 1861">(i) Will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or</li> <li data-bbox="539 1861 1469 2007">(ii) Will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectares; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.</li> </ul>

GNR 325 Listing Notice 2; Activity No. 25	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-  (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
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## 5. Legislation and Guidelines that have informed the preparation of this Scoping Report (SR)

Several other Acts, Standards or guidelines have also informed the project process and the scope of issues evaluated in the scoping report, and to be addressed in the EIA. A listing of relevant legislation is provided in the table below. A more detailed review of legislative requirements applicable to the proposed project will be included in the EIA phase.

Table 3: Applicable Legislation to the project

Title of legislation, Policy or guideline (Promulgation Date)	Applicable Requirements	Administering Authority	Description of Compliance
National Legislations/Polices/Plans			
The constitution of the republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)	The mandate and directives for sustainable and participative local government are enshrined in the 1996 constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 2 Section 24 of the constitution states that everyone has the right :  To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	The proposed project has to ensure protection of the environment and carrying out the work in a sustainable manner. Degradation and pollution should be prevented or at the very least be mitigated, where prevention is not possible. The project will promote economical and social benefits to the surrounding communities, through, service delivery, access to subsidy houses, and employment opportunities. Local Entrepreneurs will have access to

	<p>To have the environment protected, through reasonable legislative and other that</p> <p>Prevent pollution and degradation</p> <p>Promote conservation; and</p> <p>Secure ecologically sustainable development and the use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.</p>		<p>business sites that are properly developed and serviced by the municipality.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)</p>	<p>NEMA requires, inter alia, that:</p> <p>Development must be socially, environmentally, economically sustainable</p> <p>Disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimized and remediated</p> <p>A risk – averse and cautions approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions</p>	<p>Department of Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>The proposed project takes into consideration the NEMA Act (act no 107 of 1996). This will ensure that ecosystem disturbances are considered and mitigated throughout the project. In order for the project to commence, authorisation from the competent authority will be required.</p>

	<p>EIA Regulations have been promulgated in terms of Chapter 5. Activities which may not commence without an environmental authorisation are identified within these regulations.</p> <p>In terms of S24(1) of NEMA, the potential impact on the environment associated with these listed activities must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority charged by NEMA with granting of the relevant environmental authorisation.</p>		
<p>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)</p>	<p>The National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEM:WA). Act 59 of 2008 in fulfilment of the rights contained in section 24 of the constitution, which states that everyone have a right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being, contemplates that no person may commence with the activities listed in NEM:WA without obtaining a waste management licence in terms of Waste Management Activity</p>	<p>Department of Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>A waste management plan must be included in the Environmental Management Programme, with roles and responsibility that should be implemented, during construction and operational phases of the project. The waste collection commitment from the municipality must be sought after from the municipality waste department, the commitment or MOU must essentially indicate that municipality will collect waste on a weekly basis and</p>

	<p>This act seeks to reduce the amount of waste that is generated and where waste is generated, to ensure that waste is reused, recycled or recovered in an environmentally sound manner before being safely treated and disposed thereof.</p>		<p>waste will be reused, recycled and/or repurposed or disposed at appropriated licenced waste facility.</p>
<p>National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)</p>	<p>The National Water Act (NWA) guides the management of water resources, water management and water infrastructure in South Africa as a common resources.</p> <p>Under Section 21 of the Act, water uses must be licenced unless such water use falls into one of the categories listed in Section 22 of the Act.</p> <p>In terms of Section 19, of the project proponent must ensure that reasonable measures are taken throughout the life cycle of this project to prevent and remedy the effects of pollution to water resources from occurring, continuing or reccuring</p>	<p>Department of Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>The provision of portable water and infrastructure is the responsibility of the district municipality and when the district is ensuring the provision of water and sanitation, there should be compliance with the national water act.</p>

<p>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No 39 of 2004)</p>	<p>NEM:AQA aims to set the norms and standards that relate to:</p> <p>Institutional framework, roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Air quality management planning</p> <p>Air quality monitoring and information management</p> <p>General compliance and enforcement</p>	<p>Department of Environmental, Fisheries and Forestry</p>	<p>Among other things, it is intended that the setting of norms and standards will achieve the following:</p> <p>The protection, restoration and enhancement of air quality in South Africa</p> <p>Increased public participation in the protection of air quality and improved public access to relevant and meaningful information about air quality</p> <p>The reduction of risks to human health and prevention of the degradation of air quality.</p>
<p>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999)</p>	<p>Section 38 states that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) are required for certain kinds of developments including:</p> <p>Any development or other activity which will change the character of site exceeding 5000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent.</p> <p>The relevant Heritage Authority must be notified of developments such as linear developments (i.e.</p>	<p>South African Heritage Resources Agency</p>	<p>Should there be any heritage resources on site, the South African Heritage Resources Agency and Limpopo Heritage Resource Agency must be informed.</p>



	<p>roads and powerlines), bridge exceeding 50m, or any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5000 m<sup>2</sup>, or the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent. This notification must be provided in the early stage of initiating that development, or details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development must be provided.</p>		
<p>The Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act No. 75 of 1997)</p>	<p>The act aims at providing fair labour practices by establishing and making provisions for the regulations of the basic conditions of employment.</p>	<p>Department of Labour and Employment</p>	<p>The proposed development will result in the creation of short and long term employment opportunities in the surrounding communities, therefore employers and/or employees should take this act into consideration during all phases of the development.</p>
<p>The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013)</p>	<p>The Act provides a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic. This act also helps to specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning, to provide for the inclusive, developmental, equitable and</p>	<p>Municipality</p>	<p>The Act also aids to promote greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures and decision-making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications, to provide for the establishment, functions and operations of Municipal</p>

	<p>efficient spatial planning at the different spheres of government, to provide a framework for the monitoring, coordination and review of the spatial planning and land use management system and to provide a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial development planning and land use management. In addressing past spatial and regulatory imbalances</p>		<p>Planning Tribunals and to provide for the facilitation and enforcement of land use and development measures.</p> <p>The objects of this Act are to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) provide for a uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management for the Republic;</li> <li>(b) ensure that the system of spatial planning and land use management promotes social and economic inclusion;</li> <li>(c) provide for development principles and norms and standards;</li> <li>(d) provide for the sustainable and efficient use of land;</li> <li>(e) provide for cooperative government and intergovernmental relations amongst the national, provincial and local spheres of government; and</li> <li>(f) redress the imbalances of the past and to ensure that there is equity in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems.</li> </ul>
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## 6. Receiving Environment

### 6.1. Climate

Collins Chabane is recently formed Municipality that is situated in the Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. This region experiences a subtropical climate, the summers are hot and humid, with average temperatures ranging from 25°C to 32°C in the daytime and cooling down around 15°C to 20°C at night. The rainy season in this region typically occurs between October and April, with most rainfall occurring from October to February.

Winters are generally mild and dry, with average temperature ranging from 15°C to 25°C during the day and dropping to around 5°C to 10°C at night. Frost is rare in the Vhembe region.

Overall, Collins Chabane experiences the same climate condition as the Vhembe region, which is warm and relatively humid, with rainfall mainly occurring during summer months. However, it is important to note that the weather patterns can vary from year to year, and climate change may also impact weather patterns in the future

### 6.2. Geology

#### **Regional Geology**

#### **Local Geology**

The Collins Chabane Local Municipality comprises of the material of the Meinhardskraal Formation, which comprises of the granitic basemant rock overlain by the reworked sandstone rocks. Within the municipality towards the east there is a presence of the Giyani Greenstone belt that host gold mineralisation. The geological formation of this area is as a result of the colliding of two large cratons namely the Kaapvaal craton and the Zimbabwe craton in the north, it forms part of the Limpopo Belt.

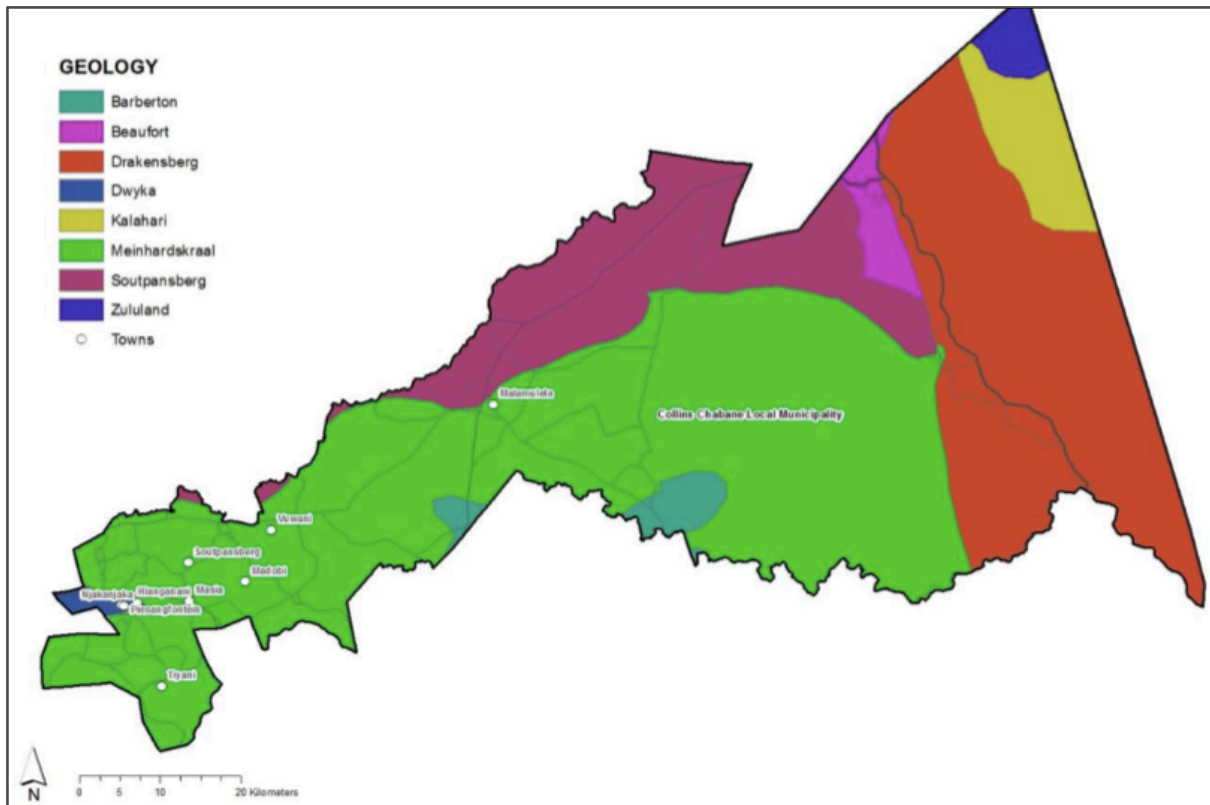


Figure 3: Geological Map (Collins Chabane LM IDP, 2020)

### 6.3. Topography

The geomorphic features observed in Collins chabane Local Municipality play a crucial role in shaping the land surface, hydrology and ecosystem of the area. Plains are flat areas of land that are typically formed by the accumulation of sediment. In this region, the plains are likely formed by the deposition of sediment from nearby rivers and streams. These areas may have high water table and support wetland ecosystems.

Low mountains are characterised by their steep slopes and rugged terrain. They can influence local climate and hydrology of the region by altering the flow of air and water. The erosion of these mountains can also contribute to sedimentation and nutrient cycling in downstream ecosystems.

Lowlands are flat or gently sloping areas of land that are often found near rivers. They can provide important habitat for variety of plant and animal species, particularly wetland ecosystems. The soil in this region is derived from the Soutpansberg group of sandstone and smaller amounts of conglomerate and shale, as well as basalt. Sandstone soils tend to be well drained and nutrient poor, while basalt soils may be more fertile. The presence of B-horizons soil properties indicates that some areas may have developed more complex soil structures with greater nutrient availability. Overall, the topography and soil

properties of Collins Chabane Local Municipality contribute to the diverse array of ecosystems found in the region wetlands, mountains and grasslands.

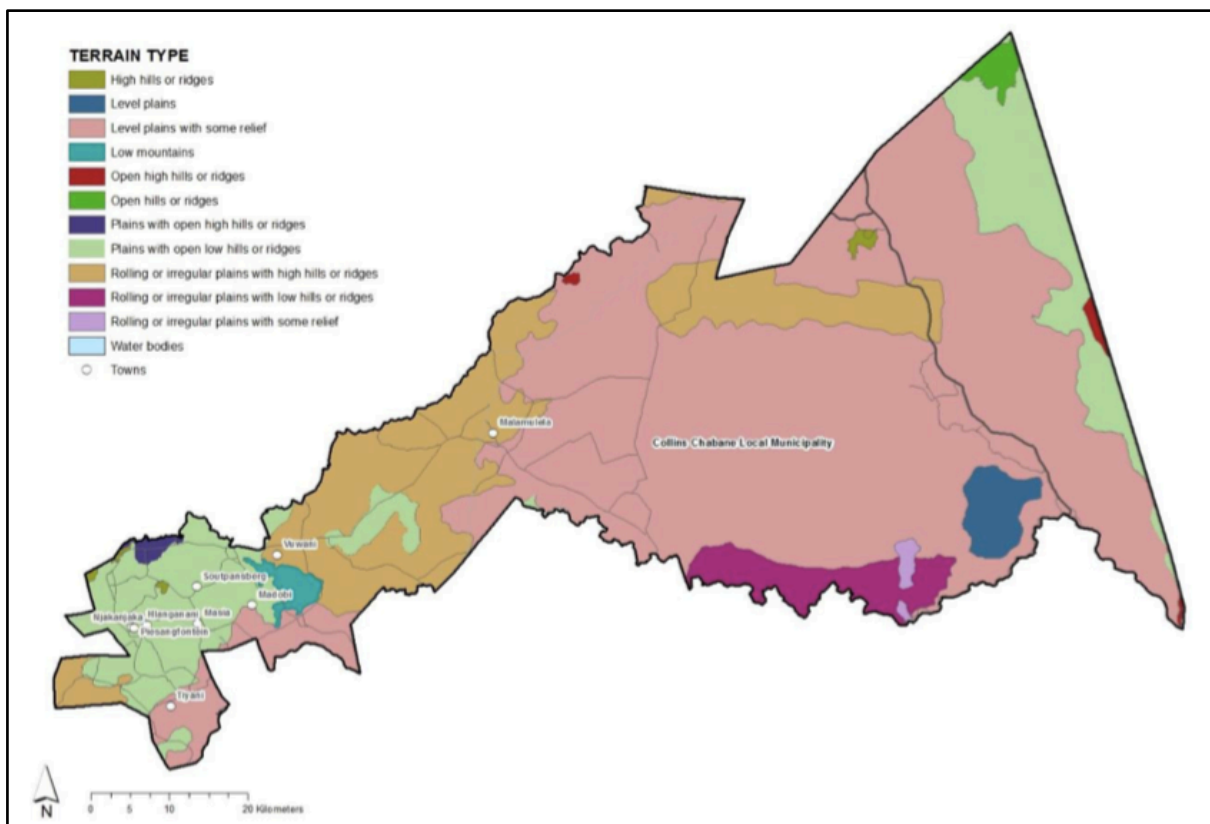


Figure 4: Topography Map (Collins Chabane LM IDP, 2020)

#### 6.4. Biodiversity

Critical Biodiversity Areas within the bioregion are the portfolio of sites that are required to meet the region's biodiversity targets, and need to be maintained in the appropriate condition for their category. The spatial data presented in the CBA map was extracted from the 2013 Limpopo Conservation Plan v2. The map illustrates CBA categories based on their biodiversity characteristics and its spatial configuration. The table below sets out the requirements for meeting targets for both biodiversity pattern and ecological processes.

CBA 1 covers 24 771 Ha or 2% of land. The biodiversity within these areas are considered irreplaceable in that there is little choice in terms of areas available to meet targets. The areas of land which is classified as CBA 2's covers 36 824 Ha or 2% of the municipal areas. These areas are considered "optimal" as

they represent areas where there are spatial options for achieving targets and the selected sites are the ones that best achieve targets within the landscape design objectives of the plan.

An additional 61% of the municipality is designated as Ecological Support Area. This category has also been split on the basis of land-cover into ESA 1 which covers 333 600 Ha

or 29% and ESA 2 which covers 367 386 or 32%. ESA 1 are areas which are still largely in natural state while ESA 2 areas are no longer intact but potentially retain significant importance from a process perspective (e.g. maintaining landscape connectivity). Other Natural Areas make up 3% and another 3% has no remaining natural areas. Just over 26% of the municipal area is designated as formal Protected Area.

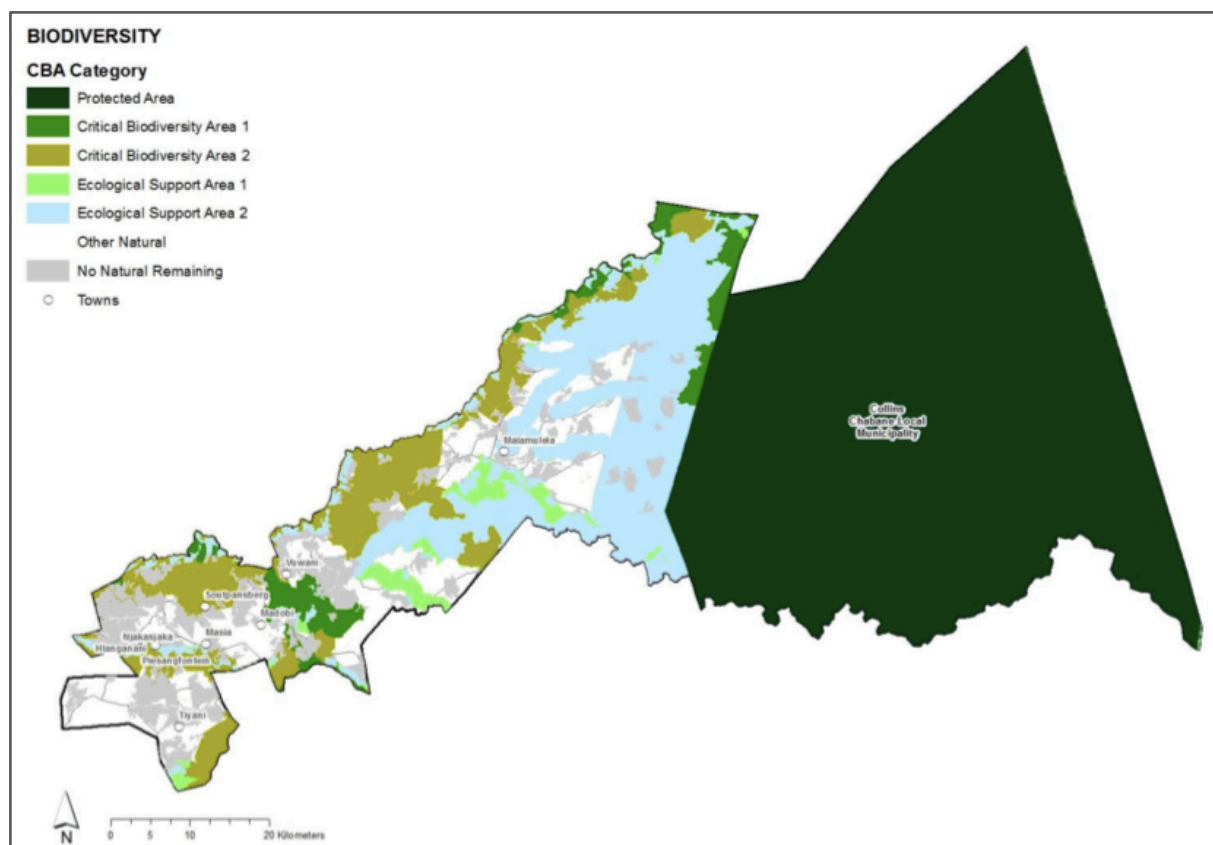


Figure 5: Biodiversity Map, (Collins Chabane IDP, 2020)

### 6.5. Groundwater

Groundwater is a precious natural resource that flourishes the base flow for the river system and influences the characteristic of the aquatic ecosystem (Lerner and Harris, 2009). Groundwater is an inevitable water resource in urban Africa for domestic and drinking uses. In South Africa, there is a high demand for potable water due to limited surface water resources and unpredictable climatic conditions.

Due to imbalance between the available water resources and population growth, groundwater is over utilized and demand for potable freshwater has rapidly increased (Foster, 1995). Despite demand groundwater is less contaminated than surface water.

Groundwater is rechargeable which could be contaminated from natural and anthropogenic sources. The chemical constituents in groundwater are the ideological representations of groundwater quality. Complexity in natural factors such as lithology, geochemical processes and the anthropogenic activities such as intensive irrigation practices, inappropriate waste disposal, urbanisation and industrial expansions, population growth and over exploitation of groundwater are identified as the major sources of groundwater contamination influencing groundwater quality

Geochemical analyses and multivariate statistical analyses are the important tools to understand the characteristic and behaviour of the aquifer along with its association to groundwater quality. In Vhembe, groundwater is a highly dependent resource for agriculture and drinking uses, as it is the most reachable resource compared to Luvuvhu River.

Chemical parameters are the key factors to understand general hydrogeochemistry of the study region. Groundwater in this region is acidic to neutral in nature with pH ranging from 5.4 to 7.6. Calcium is the dominant cation in the groundwater. The order of dominance of cations are identified as  $\text{Ca}^{2+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+ > \text{K}^+$  while the order of anions is identified as  $\text{HCO}_3^- > \text{Cl}^- > \text{SO}_4^{2-}$ . EC varied from 81 to 1206  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

## 6.6. Heritage and Palaeontology

The Stone Age period in South Africa can be divided into three periods: Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and Late stone Age. The Early stone Age is characterized by Acheulean hand axe industry complex, dating from 1 million years ago to 250,000 years before present. The Middel Stone Age is marked by various lithic industries in South Africa, dating approximately 250,000 years ago to 30,000 years before present to the contact period with either Iron Age farmers. There are no known Stone Age sites in the area, including rock art, and Stone Age sites or objects were recorded in the past in this area.

According to the oral history, from people from this area, the site is located on an area they refer as "Mashubini" (a Tshivenda word, that refers to an area that people resided in past), based on the oral history a Heritage Impact Assessment, should be conducted to further investigate the heritage resources that may be present in the area.



## 6.7. Electricity

Collins Chabane Local Municipality d=currently does not have a licence to provide electricity, and the electricity is solely provided by Eskom. The electricity supply in the area is estimated to be sitting on about 79% of the households electrified, however there is a growing challenge of new developments that are not electrified timeously, owing to municipality not having electricity distribution licence. In the 2020/2021 financial year the municipality electrified 248 houses at Mbuti Phase 2 and 100 households for B-Extension through funding from Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP), the houses were low cost houses and informal settlements, 20A supply was installed in all the houses as per the indigent policy of the municipality.

MISA is also assisting the Municipality to acquire a license. The process will take some time before it is finalized. Obtaining a license as the Municipality will help to increase revenue collection and create more jobs for the community of Collins Chabane Local Municipality. However, a feasibility study will be made by the municipalities, to share the best practices with the license for electricity distribution; and all villages that are not of ESKOM authority will be directly applied from NERSA.

## 6.8. Water and Sanitation Provision

The RSA, Constitution of 1996, guarantees the rights to a basic access to water and a basic sanitation service that is affordable. Strategic framework for water service define basic water supply as provision of basic water supply facilities, the sustainable operation of facilities and the communication of good water use, hygiene and related practices. Water should be available for at least 350 days per year and not interrupted more than 48 consecutive hours per incident. Basic supply facility is defined as the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of portable water per person per day supplied within 200 meters of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute i.e. in case of communal water points or 6000 litres of portable water supplied per formal connection per month in case of yard and household connection.

Vhembe District Municipality is the Provider and water Service Authority (WSA). Vhembe District is responsible for bulk water supply and sanitation infrastructure. The District purchases bulk raw water from the department of Water Affairs, then process or clean the water for reticulation. The goal of Vhembe District Municipality WSA is to supply every household with an adequate and reliable water supply and to manage the water supply services in an affordable, equitable and sustainable manner.

There is a huge water and sanitation backlog at CCLM. A large number of households have access to water; however, challenges of upgrading, resource extension, operation and maintenance as well as refurbishment needs are immense. Infrastructure upgrading and refurbishment and reticulations remains major problems. Access to clean drinking water in the Vhembe region is a huge challenge that needs addressing timeously.

## 7. Alternatives

### 7.1. Site Alternative

The assessed alternative, was considered because of the size of the area and its proximity to the communities where people are and it is within the same municipality demarcation. The alternative site shares the same environmental attributes with the preferred site.

The alternative site was not chosen because, it is far from the main road that connects other neighbouring villages, and it is considered that it may be difficult for municipalities to bring services such as water and electricity and there is no existing infrastructure that passes through the alternative site. The application for township establishment was lodged at the municipality by the traditional leader of Madobi. Challenge with the alternative site is that the land is under the traditional house of Davhana, and it is considered that the land may be used for other development apart from residential. The aforementioned reasons the alternative site was not considered suitable for this development.

### 7.2. Preferred Alternative

The preferred site is chosen because of its accessibility and it is adjacent to the main road that connects the villages and already the public transport in the area traverses near the preferred site. The preferred site is considered because the water and electricity to other villages passes through this site, it would be considerably efficient to connect this site to water and electricity infrastructure. The aforementioned reasons made this site a preferred site.



Figure 6: Alternative and Preferred Sites Identified

### 7.3. Layout Alternative

In Town Planning layout refers to arrangement of building, streets, parks and other urban elements in city or town. There are various types of layouts in town planning that were assessed as alternatives in this project

#### 7.3.1. Alternative 1: Gridiron Layout

This layout is the most common type of layout, characterised by straight streets arranged in a grid-like pattern. This layout provides a simple and efficient system of orientation and navigation. It also facilitates the development of rectangular city blocks, which are easy to develop and manage. However, this layout can be monotonous and lacks the organic character of more irregular layout.

#### 7.3.2. Alternative 2: Radial Layout

In a Radial layout, the streets radiate out from a central point like spokes on a wheel. This layout is often used in cities with a focal point or major landmark, such as a central business district or a large park. It provides an attractive and easily to navigate layout, but it can be challenging to integrate into existing urban context. This alternative was found to be not compatible with the site, because there is no central attraction for the township to radiate from.

### 7.3.3. Alternative 3: Organic Layout

Organic layout is characterised by irregular streets that follow the natural contours of the land. This type of layout is often used in older cities and towns, it can provide a unique and interesting urban character. However, this layout can be challenging to navigate and can create a difficulties for development and infrastructure management.

### 7.3.4. Alternative 4: Cul-de-sac Layout

In this layout, streets dead-end in cul-de-sacs, which can provide a more intimate and private living environment. This layout is often used in residential neighbourhoods, it can reduce traffic and increase safety for pedestrians and children. However, it can also create challenges for emergency services and can limit connectivity between neighbourhoods.

### 7.3.5. Alternative 5: Preferred Alternative: Mixed Layout

This layout combines elements of different types of layouts, such as gridiron and organic layouts, to create a unique urban character. This approach can provide a more diverse and interesting urban environment. Mixed layouts integrates industries, municipal services, business and residents within the same vicinity, as a result people have access to more services and employment opportunities within the township.

## 7.4. Process/Technology Alternatives

Process alternative investigates what other technology or process can be used to achieve the same goal, the investigations include but not limited to:-

Using recycled material as resources (i.e. recycled bricks)

Re-using scarce resources like water and using renewable energy source like solar.

As far as the proposed township development is concerned, the following will be investigated as process alternatives:

- The proper management of stormwater, especially along the access roads/residential streets surfaces and drains. It is recommended that where possible, environmentally friendly technologies are considered during construction of houses and associated infrastructure.

- The reduction of generated waste during the construction and decommissioning phases where possible, and
- Use of energy efficient technologies during operation phase such as solar. Low cost houses must be furnished water harvesting tanks and solar power.

Process alternatives will be defined and implemented as incremental alternatives during the EIA phase, particularly as proposed mitigation and/or management measures in the EMPr. Any feasible technology alternatives will be assessed further during the EIA phase.

### 7.5. No – Go Alternative

The alternative considers the option of ‘doing nothing’ and maintaining the status quo. This means that no housing units will be formalized or constructed for local people on the preferred site, within Collins Chabane Local Municipality. This will ensure that current state of the area is maintained, including ecological and social makeup. However. There will also be no positive impacts associated with this project, for instance, provision of formal housing facilities, adequate sanitation infrastructure, the provision of job opportunities and skills development.

## 8. Stakeholder engagement

Public Participation Process is a process in which stakeholders are afforded an opportunity to comment on or raise issues relevant to the project and/or the EIA process. Stakeholders are invited to

Public participation process is conducted as part of EIA process with aim to allow everyone who is interested in, or likely affected by the proposed project to provide input into the process. Impacts can also be determined through PPP, guidance from government authorities, specialist field assessments and modelling, experience with similar projects.

The public participation process include:-

- Advertisement with a local newspaper;
- Notice Boards on site and along roads;
- Circulation of Background Information Document to all interested and affected parties and stakeholders
- Public meeting; and
- Review of all reports by registered I&APs and stakeholder (comments and response report)

Public participation process for the proposed project needs to be managed sensitively and according to best practices in order to ensure and promote:

- Compliance with international best practices
- Compliance with national legislation;
- Establishment and management of relationships with key stakeholder group; and
- Involvement and participation in the in the environmental study and authorisation/approval process.

### 8.1. General Approach to Scoping and Public Participation

The PPP for the proposed project has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014) as amended, and in line with the principles of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM). IEM implies an open and transparent participatory process, whereby stakeholders and other I&APs are afforded an opportunity to comment on the project and to have their views considered and included as part of project planning.

#### 8.1.1. Identification of Interested and Affected Parties

Stakeholder Database was compiled using data collected from other EIA done within the province. The stakeholder database includes amongst others, land owners, communities, regulatory authorities , municipalities, and other specialist interest groups.

Initial Notification (Notices, Advertisements, and Background Information Document)

The public Participation Process commenced on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2023 with an initial notification letter and call to register for a period of 30 days, ending on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2023. The initial notification letters were distributed in the following manner:

#### 8.1.2. Registered Letters and Emails

Notification letters and emails were distributed to all pre-identified key I&Aps including government organisations, non – Governmental Organisation (NGOs), relevant municipalities, ward councillors, land owners and other organisations that may be affected.

### 8.1.3. Newspaper Advertisements


The advertisement describing the proposed project and EIA process were placed in newspapers with adequate circulation in the vicinity of the site. The advert was placed on the Limpopo Mirror in (English) and it described the following:-

- Project name;
- Applicant name;
- Project location;
- Nature of the activity; and
- Relevant EA contact person





**LEFT:** The U/15 side of Gogobole Madrid FC beat Hollywoodbets Mabale Development U/15 1-0 in the final of the Collins Sebola Group Under 15 Cup the past weekend. The match was played as a curtain raiser for the final match in the Hollywoodbets Easter Soccer Challenge 2023. The sponsor of the U/15 tournament, Mr Collins Sebola of the Collins Sebola Group, said that they were always quite willing to contribute to such development initiatives. He said that events such as these could open doors for talented young soccer players. *Photo: supplied.*



**VHEMBE**  
District Municipality  
Private Bag X5006 • Thohoyandou • 0950 • Tel: 015 960 2000

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
**AMENDED / REVISED SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) 2022/2023**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 54(3) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) that the Revised Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) for the 2022/2023 financial year was approved by Council on **31 March 2023**.

The amended SDBIP 2022/2023 copies will be available in Vhembe District Municipality's Website at [www.vhembe.gov.za](http://www.vhembe.gov.za) or alternatively they may be perused during office hours (from 08h00 to 16h00 Monday to Friday) at the following municipalities' customer services desks. Vhembe District Municipality, Thulamela Local Municipality, Makhado Local Municipality, Collins Chabane Local Municipality and Musina Local Municipality

Any inquires related to the notice can be directed to the Office of the Municipal Manager: Strategic Management unit @ (015) 960 2092/071 509 3146

**TSHIKOVHA N.C. - ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR MODISON MINING (PTY) LTD IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (NO. 28 OF 2002) (MPRDA), TRIGGERING NEMA EIA GNR 983 OF 2014, AS AMENDED.**

**DMRE Ref No: LP30/5/1/12/14908 PR**

**Modison Mining (Pty) Ltd** Modison Mining (Pty) Ltd has lodged an application for an Environmental Authorization (EA) for a Prospecting Right (PR) for Chrome and Ergy Investment (pty) Ltd has been appointed as an environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to undertake the environmental regulatory processes and conduct a Public Participation Process (PPP) in support of the application.

**Project nature and location:** The proposed Prospecting Right (PR) application is over the farms Killaloe 235 MS, Gulliver 237 MS & Zuleika 238 MS situated in the Musina Local Municipality, Vhembe Magisterial District of the Limpopo Province.

**Activities to be undertaken:** The proposed activities will allow the applicant to prospect for Chrome and it will trigger Listing Notice 1 activity 20 of GNR 983 EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.

**Registration as an interested and affected party (I&AP):** Should you wish to participate or receive more information regarding the project, or to receive the related Basic Assessment Report (BAR-EMPR) for review and comments kindly send your contact details below:

**CONTACTS PEOPLE FOR PARTICIPATION AND REGISTRATION AS I&AP FOR ERGY INVESTMENTS (PTY)LTD:**  
Moses Mushi (assistant EAP) / Mukondeleli Makoya (reg EAP)  
Emails: iammoses.muxi@gmail.com / mhmakoya@gmail.com  
Cell: +27 76 848 7581 / 072 617 5078  
10B summit View, 56 Summit Road Midrand, 1618

The Draft BAR-EMPR is made available for public review from the **30th March 2023- 30th April 2023** and all written comments must be received no later than **30th April 2023** to be incorporated in to the final BAR.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR MODISON MINING (PTY) LTD IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (NO. 28 OF 2002) (MPRDA), TRIGGERING NEMA EIA GNR 983 OF 2014, AS AMENDED**

**DMRE Ref No: LP30/5/1/12/14884 PR**

**Modison Mining (Pty) Ltd** Modison Mining (Pty) Ltd has lodged an application for an Environmental Authorization (EA) for a Prospecting Right (PR) for Chrome and Ergy Investment (pty) Ltd has been appointed as an environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to undertake the environmental regulatory processes and conduct a Public Participation Process (PPP) in support of the application.

**Project nature and location:** The proposed Prospecting Right (PR) application is over the farms Lintle 86 MS, Brindisi 10 MR, Suez 12MR, Muntok 206MR and Dardanellen 382 MR situated in the Musina Local Municipality, Vhembe Magisterial District of the Limpopo Province. The proposed area is located approximately 25 km North West of Alldays town.

**Activities to be undertaken:** The proposed activities will allow the applicant to prospect for Chrome and it will trigger Listing Notice 1 activity 20 of GNR 983 EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.

**Registration as an interested and affected party (I&AP):** Should you wish to participate or receive more information regarding the project, or to receive the related Basic Assessment Report (BAR-EMPR) for review and comments kindly send your contact details below:

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The Draft BAR-EMPR is made available for public review from the **30th March 2023- 30th April 2023** and all written comments must be received no later than **30th April 2023** to be incorporated in to the final BAR.

**Collins Chabane Local Municipality Proposes formalization of Madobi, Kutame and Vuswayi townships in Collins Chabane Local Municipality, Vhembe District**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the regulations published in Government Notices No 40772, amended 7 April 2017, under the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended, of the intent to carry out the following activities:

In terms of Listing Notice 1 (GN327) and 2 (GN325), promulgated in 2014 under the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) EIA regulations 2014 as amended. Listed activities will be triggered by proposed developments and therefore a Basic Assessment and Scoping reports will be undertaken and submitted to the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism.

**Location:** The proposed formalization is to take place at Kutame, Madobi and Vuswayi villages, situated in Collins Chabane Local Municipality.

Activity	Description
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 9	The development of infrastructure exceeding 1000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water and stormwater
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agricultural, game, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (i) Will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (ii) Will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectares; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 27	The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan
GNR 325 Listing Notice 2; Activity No. 25	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan

**Applicant:** Collins Chabane Local Municipality

Davhana Geotech Solutions is appointed by Acute Innovation SA to be independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners to undertake the Basic assessment report and Scoping report for the proposed projects (EIA). The reports will be submitted to the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET)

All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) may submit their names, contact details and written interest or comments relating to the above development to the contact persons given below within 30 days of the date of publication of this advertisement or 17 May 2023.

**EAP Contact details**

Name & Surname	Email	Cell
Vhangani Muger	Vmuger17@gmail.com	081 464 0109
Vincent Tshingwala	vincent@dgeo.co.za	073 033 8921

**Proposed Formalization of Valdezia Township situated in Makhado Local Municipality**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the regulations published in Government Notice No. GNR 38282 of December 2014 under the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended, of the intent to carry out the following activity:

In terms of the Listing Notice 1 (GN R327), promulgated in 2014 under the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) EIA regulations 2014 as amended. Listed activities will be triggered by this development and therefore it requires a Basic Assessment Report to be Submitted to the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, environment and Tourism

The proposed Valdezia Township formalization and associated infrastructure triggers the following listed activities according to the NEMA, EIA Regulations of 2014 as amended on 7 April 2017.

Activity	Description
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 9	The development of infrastructure exceeding 1000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water and stormwater
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 27	The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan
GNR 327 Listing Notice 1; Activity No. 28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agricultural, game, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (i) Will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (ii) Will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectares; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.

**Proponent:** Makhado Local Municipality

Basic Assessment (EIA) process is being undertaken by Davhana Geotech Solutions (PTY) LTD and an application for authorisation for this project will be submitted to the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET).

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) may submit their names, contact details and written interest or comments relating to the above development to the contact persons given below within 30 days of the date of publication of this advertisement or 17 May 2023.

**EAP Contact details**

Name & Surname	Email	Cell
Vhangani Muger	Vmuger17@gmail.com	081 464 0109
Vincent Tshingwala	vincent@dgeo.co.za	073 033 8921

Figure 7: Proof of Published Newspaper Advert



#### 8.1.4. Site Notice Placements

10 Site notices were placed around the site and the neighbouring community on the 27<sup>th</sup> of march 2023, the site notice included the following:-

- Project name;
- Applicant name;
- Project location;
- Nature of the activity; and
- Relevant EA contact person
- Triggered activities





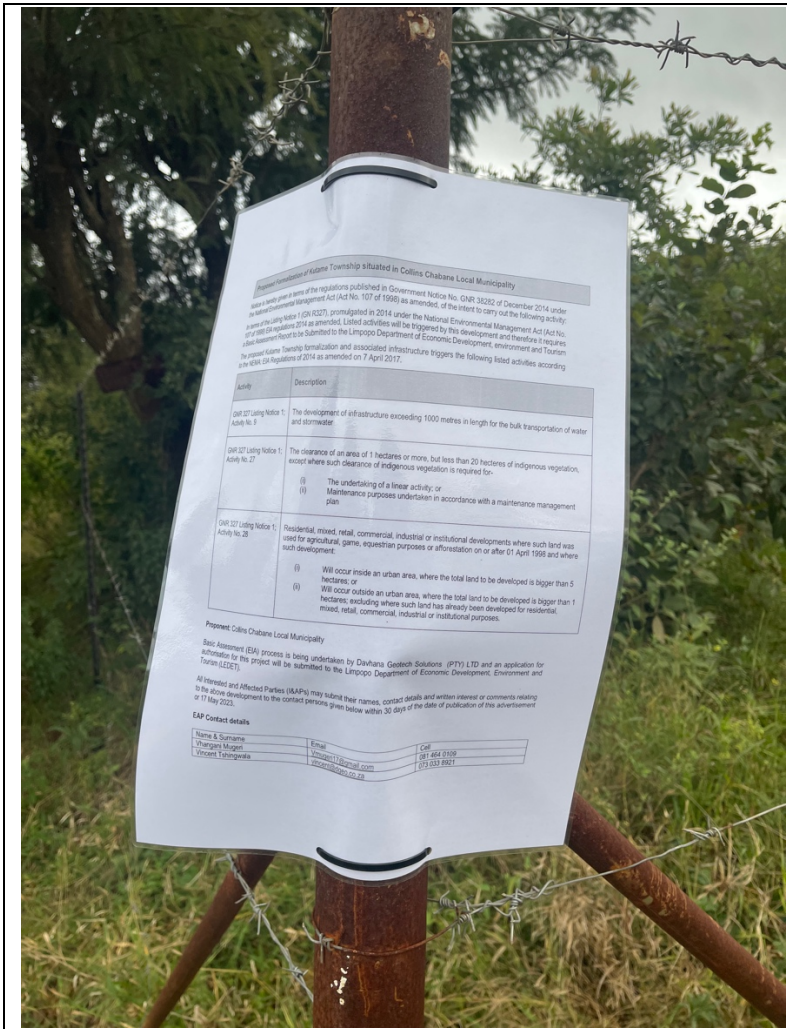


Figure 8: Site Notices

### 8.1.5. Distribution of Background information document

The background Information Document was distributed from the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2023, the BID included the following

- Project summary
- Applicant
- Applicable Legislation
- Triggered activities
- Comment box
- Contacts of the EAP

### 8.1.6. Distribution of Draft Scoping Report

Draft scoping report was distributed to all registered Interested and Affected Parties, including the Stakeholders.

## 9. Need and Desirability

Mixed – use community development refers to the planning and design of communities that integrate residential, commercial, and industrial uses within a single neighbourhood or district. There are several reasons why mixed uses development is desirable and necessary in modern cities and towns.

Mixed – uses development promotes walkability and reduces car dependency: Mixed use developments encourage walking and biking by providing amenities within walking distance. This helps to reduce the number on the road, which, in turn, reduces traffic congestion and air pollution.

Fosters social interaction: When different uses are integrated into single community, people are more likely to interact with one another, fostering a sense of community and social cohesion.

Creates a sense of place: Mixed – use developments can create a unique identity and character for neighbourhood, This can attract new business and residents, which can boost economic development and property values.

Increase housing affordability: By combining commercial and residential uses, developers can create a more affordable housing options, such as live-work units, where residents can both live and work in the same space.

Supports sustainable development: Mixed – use developments can support sustainable development by reducing the need for cars and promoting to use of public transportation. They can also incorporate green infrastructure, such, as green roofs and rain gardens, to manage stormwater and reduce the urban heat island effect.

This kind of project, aims to address the huge backlog of housing projects in the newly constituted municipality of Collins Chabane, a large amount of people need low cost houses and some need land to build. This project when it goes to construction and implementing of municipal services, the employment opportunities will be available together with business opportunities. Housing projects are in line with the government legislation and human settlement Act.

## 10. Potential Impacts Identified

**The listed impacts are identified for the construction phase of the project:**

- Loss/Destruction of Natural Habitat and removal natural vegetation
- Altered Hydrological Regime
- Chemical leaks/spills from construction vehicles
- Habitat Fragmentation and Edge Effects
- Displacement of Faunal Species
- Blockage of Seasonal and Dispersal Movements
- Flora Direct and Indirect Mortality
- Protected Trees and Indirect Mortality
- Job Opportunities

**Identified Impacts during Operational Phase**

- Introduction/Invasion by Alien Species
- Contamination of Groundwater (i.e. chemicals, wastes and sedimentation)
- Decreased Water Quality
- Altered Hydrological Regime
- Waste Management and Disposal
- Job Opportunities
- Potential Markets of trade

## 11. EIA Process and Methodology

The overall process and methodology that was followed that was based on the requirements of EIA Regulations and best practices standards and guidelines.

The approach included the following key stages:

- Gap Analysis of existing information against the project compliance criteria
- Screening (legal and process review) – review of all applicable compliance criteria inclusive of South African legal and administrative requirements
- EIA scoping (identification of key issues and development of a plan of study for carrying out the impact assessment). This report is presented to the public for comment and to the government departments dealing with mining and environmental authorisations for a decision on whether the scope proposed for the EIA is appropriate
- Environmental and Social Baseline Information review – carrying out desktop assessment and review of existing baseline conditions of the environment that could be affected by the proposed project; and
- Stakeholder Engagement – is being undertaken throughout the EIA process to record issues and comments received from the public. These issues and comments are integrated into the process and will be considered in the impact assessment phase of the EIA.

The following activities will be undertaken during the next phase of EIA:

- Environmental and Social Management Systems Development – the establishment of a system for the management of environmental and social impacts supported by a number of action plans;
- Preparation of an EIA report – documenting all processes and presenting the findings of the impact assessment. The EIA report will be presented to the public for comment and to the relevant South African government departments for a decision on whether the project may proceed, and if so, under what conditions;
- Stakeholder Engagement – will continue throughout the remainder of the EIA process to record issues and comments received from I&APs. All issues and comments will be integrated into the process and considered during the EIA;

- The overarching principles that guide the EIA include:
- Sustainability – development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; and
- Mitigation hierarchy – The mitigation hierarchy describes a stepwise approach that illustrates the preferred approach to mitigating adverse impacts as follows (the governing principle is to achieve no net loss and preferably a net positive impact on people and the environment as a result of the project):
  - The preferred mitigation measure is avoidance;
  - Then minimisation;
  - Then rehabilitation or restoration; and
  - Finally, offsetting residual, unavoidable impacts.
  - Duty of care towards the environment and affected people.

The assessment of the impacts of the proposed activities will be conducted within the context provided by these principles and objectives

## 12. Scoping Method

The methodology specifically adopted for the scoping phase includes the following:

- Stakeholder consultation as required in terms of the EIA Regulations
- Review of existing data
- Specialists team to identify key impacts and issues and outline the plan of study; and
- Compiling the scoping report

### Assumptions and Limitations

Although all effort was made by the project team to identify all environmental and social aspects, impacts and mitigation measures, errors and omissions may have occurred. The environmental management programme (EMPr) that will be developed as part of the EIA process will be a live document that must be adapted and updated as additional information, aspects or impacts are identified. An important objective of the EMPr is for the Collins Chabane Local Municipality project team to continually improve environmental and social performance. Besides, according to South African legislation, the EMPr will



need to be updated or amended with new information when there are significant changes during the life of the project.

Every effort was made to engage stakeholders to the extent possible, however not every stakeholder may have been consulted, or their comments may have been recorded erroneously. A grievance mechanism has been more detail on the assumptions and limitations of the EIA will be provided once the impact assessment has been completed. These assumptions and limitations may relate to the accuracy of quantitative and qualitative impact assessment methods utilised put in place through which stakeholders can raise grievances and continue to contribute their concerns and issues with the project team.

### 13. Potential Environmental Impacts Associated with Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Policy and Legal Requirements	Failure to comply to relevant legislations may result in offense and hazards and may lead to imprisonment or fines,	Negative
Possible Mitigation Measures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The project Manager must ensure that all relevant permits, consent obtained from all necessary regulatory bodies and also ensure that all subsequent permits and written authorisations have been issued early in the planning phase.</li> <li>➤ The project must be conducted in accordance with the natural environmental management act and associated applicable legislation</li> <li>➤ No unauthorised access to the site</li> <li>➤ The proposed future roads reserves and their servitudes should be incorporated in the township layout and must not be impacted on by proposed site</li> <li>➤ The project manager or contractor must obtain on all relevant information and documentation before commencing with the proposed activity.</li> <li>➤ There must be sufficient facilities and resources to ensure that the township establishment can conform to both the permit conditions and relevant minimum requirements. For example, there should be sufficient trained staff to monitor, control and record incoming waste where required</li> </ul>		



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Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Environmental Training	Harm to the environment due to employees, unaware of how their activities may impact the environment	Negative
<p>Possible Mitigation Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All site personnel must have a basic level of environmental awareness training.</li> <li>➤ All environmental issues must be communicated to all personnel, stakeholders, interested and affected parties that shall be involved in the establishment and operation of the project</li> <li>➤ Workers must be trained and inducted on environmental issues, health safety, operational work.</li> </ul>		

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Vegetation clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fragmentation of habitat</li> <li>➤ Soil prone to soil erosion</li> <li>➤ Removal of protected plants</li> </ul>	Negative
<p>Possible Mitigation Measures</p>		

- Protected plants must not be cut down, rather apply for permit to be removed and planted somewhere else appropriate.
- Cutting down of trees must be undertaken first on invasive species
- Upon development more trees must be planted in the area

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Impact on soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of topsoil and erosion occurring during construction phase</li> <li>➤ Soil erosion on stockpiled soil</li> <li>➤ Mixing of subsoil and topsoil</li> <li>➤ Compaction of soil due to machinery, vehicles movement on site</li> <li>➤ Contamination of topsoil resulting from leaks/spills of hydrocarbons and/or mixing cement on bare soil</li> </ul>	Negative
<p>Possible Mitigation Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Areas that are situated on a sensitive environment, areas designated for vegetation clearing should be identified and visibly marked off.</li> <li>➤ Erosion prevention measure should be put in place.</li> <li>➤ Compacted areas are to be ripped to loosen the soil structure.</li> <li>➤ Topsoil is to be stripped when the soil is dry, as to reduce compaction.</li> <li>➤ Ensure that vegetation clearing is phased and restricted to the proposed township establishment area.</li> <li>➤ Spill kits must be available on site so that spills on site may be cleaned immediately after such incident</li> <li>➤ Excavated soil material must be correctly located and preferably covered to prevent erosion of the soil.</li> <li>➤ Trenches should be re-filled to the same level as, or slightly higher (to allow for settlement) than the surrounding surface to minimise erosion.</li> </ul>		

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Waste Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Generation of Construction waste and hazardous material such as fuel, oils, paint, and rubble.</li> <li>➤ General waste generated by constructed workers on site</li> </ul>	Negative
<p>Possible Mitigation Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Waste bins must be placed around the site</li> <li>➤ Waste must be separated at source, meaning waste bins must be colour coded and clearly marked which waste goes where</li> <li>➤ A contractor that is fully registered to work with hazardous waste must be appointed for removal and disposal of hazardous waste.</li> <li>➤ Construction site must be always kept clean and orderly state</li> <li>➤ Waste must be collected from site to a fully licenced municipal landfill site</li> <li>➤ Induction must be conducted for all working on site, about waste and appropriate manner of handling different kinds of waste.</li> </ul>		

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Impacts on groundwater and surface water	Contamination of groundwater and surface water through accidental leaks/spills of fuel and chemicals	Negative
<p>Possible Mitigation Measures</p>		

- All vehicles shall be properly maintained and serviced so that no oil leaks occur on site.
- Spill trays must be provided for refuelling of plant vehicles.
- Watercourse associated with wetlands should be avoided from development and incorporated as ecological open space system of the development site.
- Spillage must be cleaned immediately using spill kits.
- Any development adjacent to a watercourse (natural, cultivated or built up) should reserve the 1:50 year flood line area or an area that extends 32m from either side of the centre line of a watercourse (whichever is the greatest) as a “Public Open Space”.

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Safety, Health and Security	Loss of material and site equipment  Upkeep of security, health and security for all workers and surrounding communities  Influx of migrant workers	

- Possible Mitigation Measures
- Ensure that only suitably qualified personnel use construction vehicles.
  - Ensure that the contact details of the police or security company and ambulance services are available on site.
  - Only allow access to the site to only authorised personnel.
  - The construction site to be fenced off to prohibit unauthorized entry.
  - Health and Safety Officer to be appointed to continuously monitor the safety conditions during construction.
  - If any valuable materials are to be left over night on site, a security guard must be hired to guard the materials.
  - All construction staff must wear all the appropriate PPE i.e. gloves, helmets, dust masks, gloves etc.

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Impact on Air Quality	Generation dust by heavy machinery and vehicles	Negative

Possible Mitigation Measures

- Dust suppression to be implemented to reduce dust emissions.
- vehicles are to be maintained regularly to minimize gaseous emissions.
- Avoid site clearing during dry and windy periods as far as possible.
- Water browsers or equivalent must be used in order to suppress dust around site.

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Noise	High noise levels resulting from heavy machinery and vehicles	Negative

Possible Mitigation Measures

- The construction contractor must use modern equipment, which produces the least noise. Any unavoidably noisy equipment must be identified and reasonably located in an area where it has least impact.
- The operation of machinery must be restricted to when it is actually required.
- No noise generating work is to be conducted outside of normal working hours as approved by the local authority

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Stormwater Management	Reduction of water logging on land	Negative

Possible Mitigation Measures

- Erosion control measures should be installed to stabilize the banks and prevent future erosion that may affect the development and the vegetation.
- Sewerage and waste water systems should be properly connected.
- Storm water drainages should be installed properly.

- Storm water, wherever possible, must be allowed to soak into the land in the area on which the water has been discharged.
- The storm water system, especially the discharge points, must be inspected and damaged areas must be repaired if required.
- Excessive quantities of silt laden runoff water must not be allowed to access the storm water system. In the event that silt runoff occurs in the development site, the cause of this must be investigated and suitable mitigation measures employed. This may include the vegetation of bare areas, installing flow diversion channels in consultation with an engineer, installing velocity reducing structures.
- Discharge points must be inspected for blockages of any kind; these must be removed timeously to ensure the efficient operation of the storm water management system.

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Impact on Heritage resources	Construction activities could lead to irreversible damage or destroy heritage resources and depletion of the archaeological record	Negative

- Possible Mitigation Measures
- Construction and establishment process must cease and South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and/ or Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Limpopo (LIHRA) should be notified so that an archaeologist can investigate further if any of the following are uncovered:
    - Human remains/graves
    - Concentration of stone tools and faunal remains;
    - Stone walling or any sub-surface structures
  - Known sites must be clearly marked in order that they can be avoided during construction activities.
  - The contractors and workers must be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction activities
  - Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or paleontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).
  - Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible.
  - All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a heritage practitioner LIHRA and/ or SAHRA so that an investigation and evaluation of the findings can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken.
  - Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site.

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Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Economic Benefits	Job creation  Skills transfer  The project will bring about economic investment benefits for the area	Positive
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low skilled jobs will be created during the construction phase which will be beneficial for the local areas.</li> <li>➤ Opportunities for training may occur, should any of the jobs require training. This will capacitate people in the area for current and future job opportunities.</li> <li>➤ Small, medium and micro-sized enterprises (SMMEs) and other businesses will get first preference for contractual and sub-contractual work.</li> </ul>		

Nature / Activity	Impact Summary	Positive / Negative
Water Usage (Increase water consumption)	Over-utilization of groundwater  Water shortages	Negative
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check for water leaks regularly.</li> <li>➤ Residents to be encouraged to report sewage and pipe bursts as soon as possible.</li> <li>➤ Ensure to install water saving water taps and systems in the residential complex.</li> </ul>		

- Drip Irrigation and Micro-Sprinklers shall be used by the project for irrigating the landscaped that shall be developed on site.
- The project must use only low flow and low flush – water saving plumbing fixtures, automatic level controllers at water tanks to reduce/optimize the demand side of water resource.
- Repairs for the damaged pipes should be carried out as soon as possible.
- Fine must be imposed to any personnel that is found leaving water pipes overflowing unattended.
- When there water shortages the district municipality must provide water trucks

### 13.1. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are impacting that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities. This section provides a description and analysis of the potential cumulative effects of the proposed residential complex development with associated infrastructure and considers the effects of any such changes on the biophysical environment; and the socio-economic conditions.

Nature/ Activity	Impact Significance without Mitigation	Impact Significance without Mitigation
Impacts on soil: The clearance of vegetation township establishment Accidental leaks/spillages of fuels and chemicals	Medium	Low
Waste Impacts: Waste generation throughout the project life	Medium	Low
Impacts on groundwater: Contamination of groundwater due to fuel spills/leaks	High	Low
Dust generation during construction phase	Medium	Low
Noise levels increase during construction	Medium	Low



Infestation of alien species	High	Low
Impacts on Fauna: Construction activities resulting to vegetation clearance	Medium	Low
Impacts on Heritage resources	Low	Low
Economic Benefits	High	High

#### 14. Impact Assessment Methodology

The potential environmental impacts associated with the project will be evaluated according to its nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability and significance of the impacts, whereby:

- Nature: A brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by particular action or activity.
- Extent: The area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment phase of a project in terms of further defining the determined significance or intensity of an impact. For example, high at a local scale, but low at a regional scale;
- Duration: Indicates what the lifetime of the impact will be;
- Intensity: Describes whether an impact is destructive or benign;
- Probability: Describes the likelihood of an impact actually occurring; and
- Cumulative: In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
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Extent	National (4) The whole of South Africa	Regional (3) Provincial and parts of neighbouring provinces	Local (2) Within a radius of 2 km of the prospecting site	Site (1) Within the prospecting site
Duration	Permanent (4) Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient	Long-term (3) The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter. The only class of impact which will be non-transitory	Medium-term (2) The impact will last for the period of the site establishment, where after it will be entirely negated	Short-term (1) The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the site establishment period
Intensity	Very High (4) Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they permanently cease	High (3) Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they temporarily cease	Moderate (2) Affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	Low (1) Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected
Probability of Occurrence	Definite (4) Impact will certainly occur	Highly Probable (3) Most likely that the impact will occur	Possible (2) The impact may occur	Improbable (1)

				Likelihood of the impact materialising is very low
Impact	Highly Impossible (4)	Moderate (3)	Possible (2)	Definite (1)
Reversal	Impact reversal will certainly be impossible	Impact can be reversed to some extent with loss of natural resources	High possibility of impact reversal	Impact can be totally reversed
Loss of irreplaceable resources	Definite (4) Resources definitely be lost	Highly Probable (3) Most likely that resources will be lost	Possible (2) Resources may be lost	Improbable (1) Loss of resources is highly unlikely

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is also an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

$$\text{Significance} = \text{Extent} + \text{Duration} + \text{Intensity} \times \text{Probability}$$

<b>Low impact/ Minor</b> <b>(3 -10 points)</b>	A low impact has no permanent impact of significance. Mitigation measures are feasible and are readily instituted as part of site establishment and drilling procedures.
<b>Medium impact/ Moderate</b> <b>(11 -20 points)</b>	Mitigation is possible with additional inputs.

High impact (21 -30 points)	The design of the site may be affected. Mitigation and possible remediation are needed during the site establishment and drilling phase. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.
Very high impact/ Major (31 - 48 points)	Permanent and important impacts. The design of the site may be affected. Intensive remediation is needed during site establishment and drilling phase. Any activity which results in a “very high impact” is likely to be a fatal flaw.
Status	Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area.
Positive (+)	Beneficial impact.
Negative (-)	Deleterious or adverse impact.
Neutral (/)	Impact is neither beneficial nor adverse.
It is important to note that the status of an impact is assigned based on the status quo – i.e. should the project not proceed. Therefore not all negative impacts are equally significant.	

## 15. Specialist Studies Recommended

The specialist studies that may need to be undertaken for the proposed project are listed below

- Ecological Impact Assessment
- Geotechnical Investigation
- Heritage Impact Assessment
- Engineering Services

## 16. EAP Recommendations

At this stage in the process, there are no environmental fatal flaws identified to be associated with the Township establishment, and there is no reason for the project not to be evaluated further in a detailed EIA study. During the EIA phase more detailed environmental studies will be conducted in line with the Plan of Study contained in the report. These studies will consider the detailed layouts produced by the developer and make recommendations for the implementation of avoidance strategies (if required), mitigation and management measures to ensure that the final assessed layout retains an acceptable environmental impact.

It is the opinion of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) that the impacts associated with the establishment of the proposed township establishment can be managed and mitigated to an acceptable level. In order to achieve minimal impacts on the environment. The following recommendation have been made:

- The mitigation proposed in this SR and the EMPr should be strictly adhered to
- Soil erosion must be minimised as far as possible
- Job opportunities should be given to local first before out sourcing
- All recommendations to be made by specialist should be adhered to
- Town establishment processes should be undertaken according to the SPLUMA legislation, Collins Chabane Local Municipality polices-laws, guidelines

## 17. Conclusion

Collins Chabane Local Municipality (CCLM) is proposing the establishment of Mixed – Use Development which includes residential stands, business, parks, church, roads, water, electricity, and storm water. This is a formalization project that will see the community of Madobi expanding and getting the required services. The site is located on certain portion of Farm Maddelplaats 59 LT, situated in the Collins Chabane Local Municipality, in the Vhembe District.

This project is to be undertaken as means of addressing backlog housing challenges that exist in the area and as a result there will economic value to this project during construction and operational phase of the project, as people will have job opportunities and skills transfer will also occur.

This Scoping Study has been undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 (amended 7 April 2017) published in Government Notice 40772, in terms of Section 24(5) of the National

Environmental Management Act (NEMA; Act No 107 of 1998). This Scoping Report is aimed at detailing the nature and extent of this facility, identifying potential issues associated with the proposed project, and defining the extent of studies required within the EIA. This was achieved through an evaluation of the proposed project through consideration of existing information.

This concludes the Scoping Report and provides an evaluation of the identified potential environmental risks and impacts associated with the construction and operation phases of the Township establishment. Recommendations regarding investigations required to be undertaken within the EIA are provided within the Plan of Study for EIA, contained within the coming pages of this scoping report.

## 18. Plan of Study

The impact assessment phase of this project will focus in detail on the impacts which may be associated with the proposed project. This phase will comprise additional public participation as well as an evaluation of the potential significance of impacts that may be associated with the proposed project. An extension of the public participation process will also form part of the impact assessment phase – the findings of the scoping-phase investigations will be presented to stakeholders and they will be given further opportunity for commenting on the project. The impact assessment phase will also see the development of measures for preventing, minimising or managing potential impacts. Measures will be developed for implementation in the various stages of the project's life cycle, viz. establishment, operation and potential.

### 18.1. Aims of the EIA Phase

The EIA will address potential impacts associated with the project throughout the life – cycle of the project with the aim to assist the authority to grant environmental authorization. The EIA phase to be undertaken for the proposed development is aimed at achieving the following objectives.

- Provide an overall description of the social and biophysical environment affected by the proposed development
- Assess potential significant impacts associated with the proposed facility
- Identify and recommend appropriate mitigation measures for the potential impacts
- conduct an inclusive public participation involvement process to ensure that I&As are afforded the opportunity to participate, and have their concerns, issues and inputs to the project are recorded

## 18.2. Assessments to be conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Phase

During the Environmental Scoping Study phase of this project, the following aspects were assessed to determine the status quo of the proposed development:

- Climate
- Topography
- Geology
- Hydrology
- Biodiversity
- Soil
- Water
- Land Uses
- Total Population
- Formal and non – informal employment
- Economic outlook
- Education
- Housing

This aspects were investigated during the scoping phase, and no further investigations are proposed to be undertaken during the impact assessment phase.

## 18.3. Public Participation

### 18.3.1. Distribution of Background Information Document, Newspaper Advert, Notification Letters, and Site Notices.

During the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact report, all identified stakeholder during scoping phase and all other stakeholders will be consulted through all the legislated means and be give 30 days to comment on the draft report.

### 18.3.2. Public Meeting

Just as during the scoping phase, Public Meetings will be conducted during the EIA phase of the project. The findings of the investigations conducted during the EIA will be presented at the meeting, and I&APs and members of the public will have the opportunity to discuss queries or concerns directly with the project team.

### 18.3.3. Issues Trail

All comments, queries or issues raised during the public participation process will be recorded in the issues trail along with the response given by the consultant and/or specialists, and comments raised during the impact assessment phase of the process will be distinguished from those raised during the scoping phase. The issues trail will provide a comprehensive overview of the issues around the project, and will be submitted to LEDET along with the EIR. The issues trail will also be available for public review and comment as part of the draft EIR.

### 18.3.4. Availability of Draft Reports for Public Review

The draft EIR and EMP will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days before the final report will be submitted to GDARD for their decision-making.

#### Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Programme

Based upon the specialist investigations and public participation process conducted throughout the EIA, the EIR will be compiled, in which potential environmental impacts, identified during the scoping phase of the project, will be weighed in terms of their status, probability, extent, duration and significance. In addition, the EIR will contain the findings of all investigations conducted during the process, as well as the results of all public participation undertaken.

The Environmental Management Programme (EMPR) will be made available for review together with the draft EIR. The draft EMPR contains management and mitigation measures in order to prevent, minimise or manage potential negative impacts and to optimise potential positive impacts during the construction phase, the operational phase and the potential decommissioning phase. During the public review period, input from stakeholders and the public will also be welcomed for consideration in the EMPR.

### 18.3.5. Public Review of the Draft EIR and EMPR

The public and stakeholders will be provided with the opportunity to peruse and comment on the draft EIR and EMPR. These documents will be made available for a period of 30 days for public participation.

### 18.3.6. Authority Review of the EIR and EMPR

Following the public review period of the draft EIR and EMPR, these documents will be finalised and submitted to LEDET for decision-making. LEDET will review the final EIR and draft EMPR, after which their decision on the project will be issued.



#### 18.3.7. Authorization

Following review of the final EIR and EMPR, The Competent Authority will authorise, reject or conditionally authorise the proposed project. All registered I&APs and stakeholders will be directly notified of the outcome of The Competent Authority's decision will issue a decision; I&AP will also be informed regarding the appeal process that can be followed if they are not satisfied